



Sector for Immigration

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

MIGRATION PROFILE

for the year 2014

Area: 51,129 km²

Total length of border: 1,665 km

Total number of border crossing points: 83



Sarajevo, May 2015

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Summary

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

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

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

The first BiH Migration Profile was adopted at the BiH Council of Ministers session held on 24 September 2009, and its development was preceded by the "Analysis of Measures necessary to set up a mechanism for the monitoring of migration flows and defining a migration profile for Bosnia and Herzegovina" that included the legal, institutional and organisational framework for gathering migration statistics in BiH, as well as an overview of European and international standards and practices in the area of migration statistics. For the purpose of setting up and applying a mechanism for the monitoring of migration flows and an annually updated BiH Migration Profile, instruments for gathering and exchanging statistics were formalised by a BiH Council of Ministers Decision obliging relevant institutions and agencies to submit data through 34 predefined tables in line with their competences and with the parameters necessary to define the Migration Profile and monitor migration flows in BiH. This Decision defined the type and structure of statistical data on migration and international protection and the obligations of BiH institutions to gather statistics on migration and international protection from within their competences, as well as to submit such data to the Ministry of Security by 31 January for the preceding year. The institutions that submitted statistical data in line with the Decision for the purpose of defining the BiH Migration profile for the year 2013 are: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Sector for International-Legal and Consular Affairs, Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees - Diaspora Sector, Ministry of Civil Affairs - Sector for Citizenship and Travel Documents, Labour and Employment Agency of BiH, Ministry of Security - Sector for Immigration, Ministry of Security - Asylum Sector, Ministry of Security- Service for Foreigners' Affairs, and Ministry of Security - BiH Border Police.

The data submitted by institutions and agencies underwent quantitative and qualitative analysis. Annual reports from individual institutions and agencies were used as additional sources of qualitative information needed for the purpose of interpreting migration statistics and trends. Quantitative and qualitative data processing was performed for the major migration flows in the past 10-year period, i.e. from 2005 to 2014, and comparative indicators were defined for all migration flows for the period of 2013 and 2014. The BiH Migration Profile for the year 2014 was compiled based on the processed and analysed available data.

The BiH Migration Profile for the year 2014 contains the following data: visas, refusal of entry and illegal border crossings, temporary and permanent residence of foreign nationals, illegal migration and measures undertaken against foreign nationals, return of irregular migrants, international protection (asylum), work permits issued to foreign nationals, granting of BiH citizenship, emigration from BiH, BiH immigration policy, legal and institutional framework.

Observed migration flow trends:

1. Visas

1.1 Visas issued by BiH DCMs

In 2014, Diplomatic-Consular Missions of BiH issued 16,351 visas, which represents an increase of 35.05% compared to 2013, when 12,107 visas were issued and the annual overview from 2005 to 2009 shows constant decrease trend in the number of issued visas, while in 2010 a constant increase in the number of issued visas started and it reached its peak in 2014.

1.2. Visas Issued at the Border

In 2014, 58 visas were issued at the BiH border, which is 37.63% less than in 2013, when 93 visas were issued at the border and the annual overview since 2005 shows constant decrease trend in the number of visas issued at the BiH border.

2. Refusal of Entry and Illegal Border Crossing

2.1. Refusal of Entry into BiH

The number of refusals of entry into BiH by the BiH Border Police in 2014 was 1,987, which is a decrease of 4.43% compared to 2013 when 2,079 were refused.

2.2. Discovered Illegal State Border Crossings

The number of discovered illegal state border crossings in BiH in 2014 was 189 (116 illegal entries and 73 illegal exits from BiH) which is a decrease by 17.11% compared to 2013 when 228 illegal border crossings were discovered.

3. Temporary and Permanent Residence of Foreign Nationals

3.1. Temporary Residence

Foreign nationals in BiH were granted 11,022 temporary residence permits in 2014, which is by 10.74% more than in 2013 when 9,953 temporary residence permits were granted. The annual overview since 2005 shows a constant increase trend in the number of temporary residence permits issued, with the exception of the year 2011, which marks a slight decrease.

3.2. Permanent Residence

Foreign nationals in BiH were granted 763 permanent residence permits in 2014, which is by 7.01% more than in 2013, when 713 permanent residence permits were approved and the annual overview covering the period of the past 10 years represents the maximum number of approved permanent residences in BiH.

4. Illegal Migration and Measures Undertaken against Foreign Nationals

4.1. Revocation of Residence

The number of revoked non-visa or temporary residence permits in 2014 amounted to 817, which is a significant increase of 90% compared to 2013, when 430 non-visa or temporary residence permits were revoked. As for the revocation of permanent residence permits in 2014, an increase of 45.61% was noted, with 83 revocations of permanent residence permits while in 2013 there were 57 revocations of permanent residence permits.

4.2. Expulsion Orders

The number of expulsion orders in 2014 was 380, which represents an increase of 36.20% in comparison to 2013 when a total number of expulsion orders was 279. Also, in 2014, 59 decisions to revoke non-visa or temporary residence permits were issued with additional measure of deportation.

4.3. Placing Foreign Nationals under Supervision

A total of 218 foreign nationals were placed under supervision in the Immigration centre in 2014, which represents a decrease of 7.63% compared to 2013, when the number of foreign nationals placed under supervision amounted to 236.

4.4. Forcible Removal of Foreign Nationals from BiH

Five conclusions on the execution of expulsion decisions were adopted during 2014 while in 2013 that number amounted to 1.

5. Return of Irregular Migrants

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

With the assistance of IOM, 104 nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina voluntarily returned to BiH in 2014, and in total 831 of BiH nationals voluntarily returned to BiH in this way between 2005 and 2014.

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

Due to lack of funds, in the past three years IOM did not organize a single voluntary return of foreign nationals from BiH to the country of origin through the AVR program, and a total of 1,143 foreign nationals were returned in this way from BiH to the country of origin from 2005 to 2014.

5.3. Voluntary Return of Foreign Nationals from BiH to Countries of Origin with Assistance from the Service for Foreigners' Affairs

In 2014, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs realized voluntary returns from BiH for a total of 169 foreigners, while in 2013 that number was 159.

5.4. Admission under Readmission Agreements

In 2014, a total of 994 BiH nationals were admitted under Readmission Agreements, 573 of which were admitted based on a Readmission Application, where an identity and BiH citizenship check was conducted by the Sector for Immigration of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia, 55 third country nationals were admitted to BiH in 2014, which is 20 persons less than in 2013.

6. International Protection (Asylum)

In 2014, 45 persons sought international protection (asylum) in BiH, while in 2013, that number was 100. In the period from 2005 to 2014, a total of 1,270 persons sought international protection (asylum) in BiH.

7. Work Permits Issued to Foreign Nationals

In 2014, 2,197 work permits were issued to foreign nationals, which is a decrease of 14.28% compared to 2013, when the number of such permits amounted to 2,563.

8. Acquiring BiH Citizenship

In 2014, 676 persons were granted BiH citizenship, which represents an increase of 4.16% compared to 2013, with nationals of Serbia and Croatia being the most numerous among those to be granted BiH citizenship (95.27%).

9. Emigration from BiH

According to available official data provided by statistical agencies of receiving countries and diplomatic and consular missions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MHRR) estimated that the total number of persons originating from Bosnia and Herzegovina (including second and third generation of BiH emigrants) reached 1.9 million.

I INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

The Analysis, Strategic Planning, Surveillance and Training Unit of the Sector for Immigration within the Ministry of Security is tasked with producing the Migration Profile, compiling migration statistics, processing data and developing reports for various purposes. It should be noted that the Unit requires further development in terms of its capacities for monitoring migration flows and producing specialist analyses and reports in the field of immigration, as well as in defining migration policy in line with relevant standards and the needs of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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

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

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

For the purposes of data gathering, the Decision defined 34 tables intended for the above institutions and organisations responsible for implementing the Law on the Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum in BiH. The tables include data on citizenship and country of birth, sex and age structure, as well as other parameters relevant to the procedures and decisions related to the movement and stay of aliens and asylum in BiH in 2014. Also, in order to set up a comprehensive mechanisms for monitoring migration flows and defining the BiH Migration Profile, the same methodology was used to create tables on granted BiH citizenships, on the emigration of BiH nationals, voluntary return and work permits issued to foreign nationals in BiH. The tables were designed in line with European and international standards, and especially in line with *Regulation No. 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection* obliging member states to provide harmonised reporting on migration flows and international protection in line with UN and IOM models of migration profiles. In line with the above Regulation, the tables were submitted to competent bodies in the area of migration and international protection in BiH with classification according to: citizenship, country of birth, sex and age group.

The tables filled out and submitted by the relevant institutions, organisations and agencies were used for quantitative and qualitative analysis of the submitted data. Annual reports from individual institutions and organisations were used as additional sources of qualitative information needed for the purpose of interpreting migration statistics and trends. Quantitative and qualitative data processing was performed for the major migration flows in the past 10-year period, i.e. from 2005 to 2014, and comparative indicators were defined for all migration flows for the period of 2013 and 2014. The BiH Migration Profile for the year 2014 was compiled based on the processed and analysed available data.

The data on the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the total length of the state border was taken from the Integrated Border Management Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina (June, 2011). The source for the information on the total number of border crossings in BiH is the *Decision on the determination of border crossings in BiH* number 52/12, which was passed by the Council of Ministers 03 May 2012 („BiH Official Gazette” No. 39/12) and the Contract between the Republic of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina on border crossings, signed when Croatia entered the European Union.

2. Data Availability and Quality

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

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

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

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

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

Notwithstanding certain shortcomings in terms of the completeness of the submitted data, the quality of the submitted data is satisfactory. The data submitted through the predefined tables and the data from annual reports on the work of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs and the BiH Border Police, as well as the analysis of the Diaspora Sector at the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of BiH facilitated an adequate analysis of migration flows for the compiling of the BiH Migration Profile for the year 2014. It represents the seventh annual BiH Migration Profile completed so far.

3. Level of Compliance with EU Regulation 862/2007

Regulation No. 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection served as a framework for defining the European standard when it comes to gathering statistical data on migration and international protection. This regulation designated 2008 as the first reference year for data gathering and obliged EU member states to submit data under the Regulation to Eurostat.

The Regulation provides the basic definitions and procedures related to migration and international protection. However, for the first reference year, the Regulation foresees the possibility of submitting data as per definitions foreseen in member state legislations provided Eurostat is informed of any differences compared to the definitions in the Regulation.

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

4. Consultations

The Draft BiH Migration Profile was sent to all institutions, organisations and agencies that participated in its development by submitting relevant data in order to collect their opinions, remarks and suggestions. After receiving these opinions, remarks and suggestions, the Draft BiH Migration Profile for the year 2014 was reviewed and submitted to the Ministry of Security for approval before being forwarded to the Council of Ministers of BiH for adoption.

The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at its 7th session held on 07 May 2014, adopted the BiH Migration Profile for the year 2014.

II BiH MIGRATION PROFILE

1. Visas

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

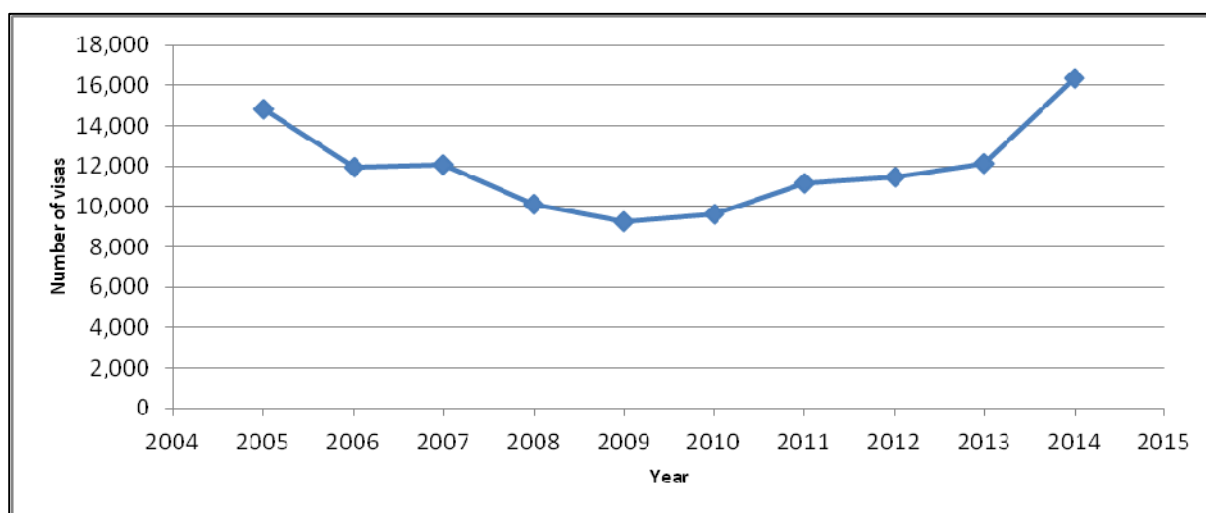
1.1. Visas Issued by BiH DCMs

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

Table 1. Total number of visas issued from 2005 to 2014

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Visas	14,801	11,960	12,071	10,139	9,284	9,623	11,126	11,482	12,107	16,351

Graphic overview of visas issued from 2005 to 2014



Analysing the data on the number of visas issued by BiH DCMs in the presented period, there is an evident steady decreasing trend from 2005 to 2009, due to introduction of visa stickers in. A significant drop is also evident in the period from 2005 to 2006, due to the following countries becoming EU member states: the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia (1 May 2004), and the citizens of these countries, with the exception of Slovenia¹ no longer being required to procure a visa for entry into BiH as per the Decision of the BiH Council of Ministers², that came into force on 21

¹ Slovenian citizens were not required a visa for entry into BiH.

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

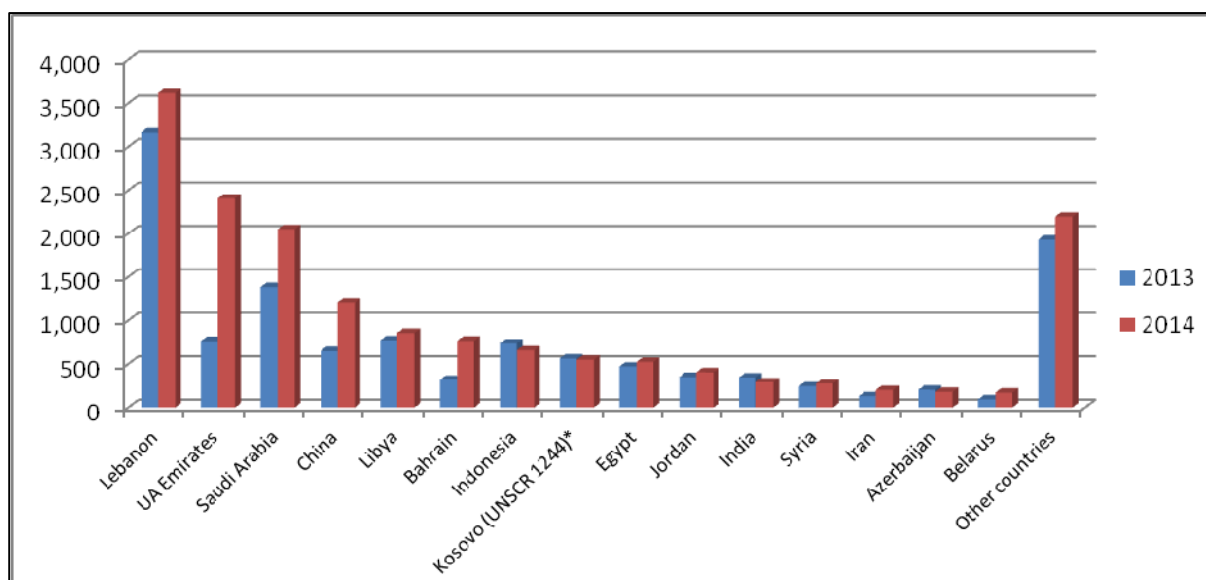
July 2005. A considerable drop in the number of visas issued during 2008 when compared to 2007 was due to Romania and Bulgaria entering the European Union (1 January 2007) and their citizens no longer being required to procure visas for entry into BiH as per the Decision of the BiH Council of Ministers³, that came into force on 28 June 2007. The steady decrease in the number of visas issued by DCMs continued in 2009 as a result of the Council of Ministers Decision on visas⁴ that came into force on 24 December 2008. After 2009, a significant increase in the number of issued visas was recorded. For the year 2014, a significant increase in the number of issued visas (35.05%) was observed compared to 2013.

In order to define current issues related to visas, we present comparative indicators on the number of visas issued during 2013 and 2014 for the countries whose nationals were issued the greatest number of visas for entry into BiH, along with a brief analysis of observed parameters.

Table 2. Total number of visas issued in 2013 and 2014 disaggregated by country

No.	Country	2013	2014	%	No.	Country	2013	2014	%
1	Lebanon	3,162	3,617	14.39%	9	Egypt	471	524	11.25%
2	UA Emirates	764	2,406	214.92%	10	Jordan	351	405	15.38%
3	Saudi Arabia	1,384	2,052	48.27%	11	India	346	290	-16.18%
4	China	647	1,212	87.33%	12	Syria	242	274	13.22%
5	Libya	773	857	10.87%	13	Iran	128	199	55.47%
6	Bahrain	317	768	142.27%	14	Azerbaijan	202	178	-11.88%
7	Indonesia	736	657	-10.73%	15	Belarus	92	169	83.70%
8	Kosovo (UNSCR 1244) ⁵	563	548	-2.66%	16	Other countries	1,929	2,195	13.79%
					Total		12,107	16,351	35.05%

Graphic overview of visas issued in 2013 and 2014 disaggregated by country



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

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

⁵ This title does not prejudice the status of Kosovo and is in line with the Security Council's UN Resolution 1244

Analysing the data on the number of visas issued by BiH DCMs in 2014 when compared to 2013 disaggregated by country of origin whose nationals were issued the greatest number of visas for entry into BiH, shows a decrease in the number of visas issued to nationals of India, Azerbaijan, Indonesia and Kosovo (UNSCR 1244). A significant increase in the number of visas issued in 2014 compared to 2013, was observed to nationals of United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, China, Saudi Arabia and Iran. A large number of issued visas for nationals of Lebanon is due to growing interest of its nationals for religious tourism and visits to Medjugorje. Also, significant was the increased number of visas issued to the nationals of United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and China due to intensified activities on organizing business conferences both in those countries and in Bosnia and Herzegovina. A significant number of visas issued to nationals of China is based on their work in BiH. There is also an increase in the number of issued visas for nationals of Libya, Egypt, Jordan and Syria is caused by riots and war in these countries. According to the data submitted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the number of visa applications received in 2014 was 16,723. In the past year 16,351 or 97.78% of applications were approved.

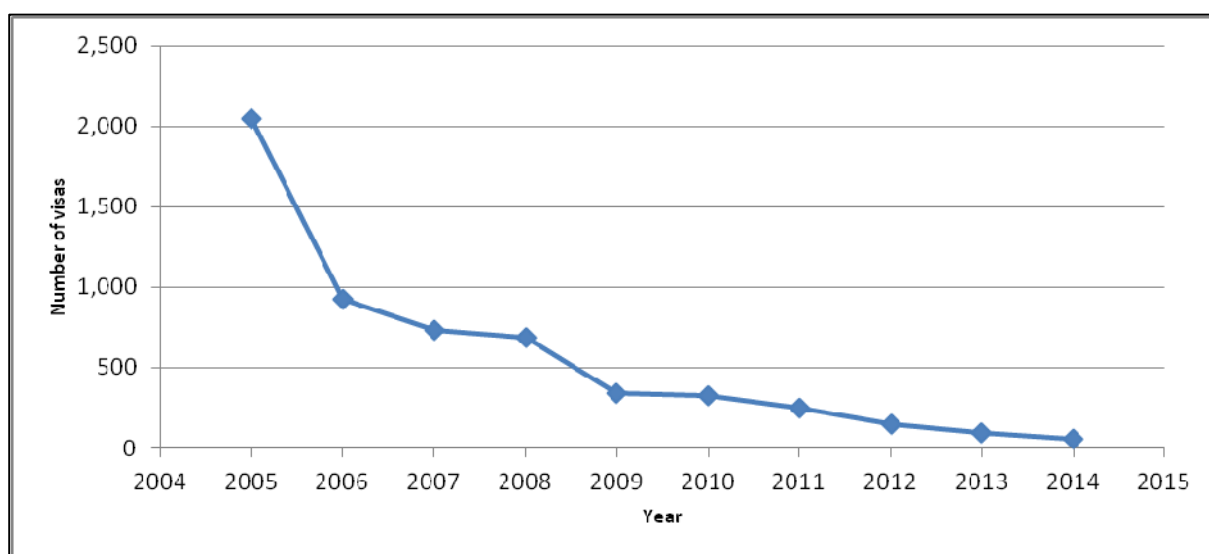
1.2. Visas Issued at the Border

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

Table 3. Total number of visas issued at the BiH border from 2005 to 2014

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Visas	2,049	927	735	684	345	327	248	150	93	58

Graphic overview of visas issued at the BiH border from 2005 to 2014



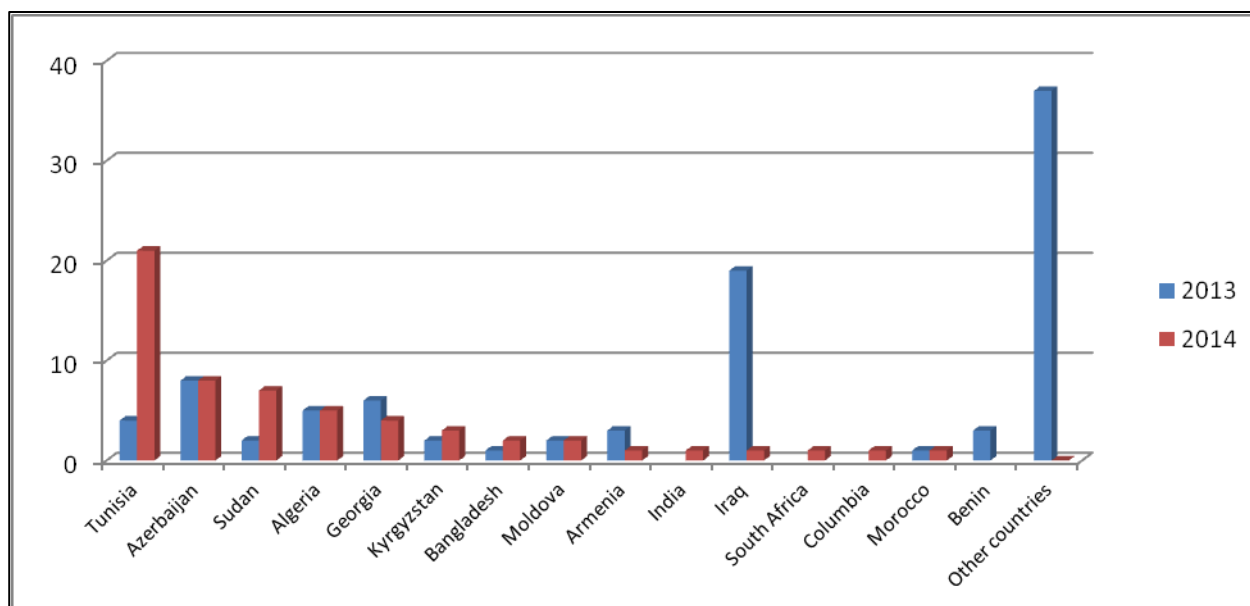
Analysing the data on the number of visas issued at the border in the presented period, since 2005 there has been a pronounced decreasing trend and it can be concluded that the set objective of reducing the number of visas issued at the border was being met, as per one of the EU requirements. The achieved indicators resulted from the development of the DCM network, the development of the legal framework stipulating that visas were only to be issued at the border in exceptional cases defined by the Law, and the consistent application of the Law by the BiH Border Police.

In order to define the current situation of visas issued at the border, we present the comparative indicators of the number of visas issued during 2013 and 2014 for countries whose nationals were issued the greatest number of visas for entry into BiH, followed by a brief analysis of observed parameters and in view of the changes made to legislation in order to provide a more comprehensive interpretation of the data.

Table 4. Total number of visas issue at the border in 2013 and 2014 disaggregated by country

No.	Country	2013	2014	%
1	Tunisia	4	21	425.00%
2	Azerbaijan	8	8	0.00%
3	Sudan	2	7	250.00%
4	Algeria	5	5	0.00%
5	Georgia	6	4	-33.33%
6	Kyrgyzstan	2	3	50.00%
7	Bangladesh	1	2	100.00%
8	Moldova	2	2	0.00%
9	Armenia	3	1	-66.67%
10	India	-	1	-
11	Iraq	19	1	-94.74%
12	South Africa	-	1	-
13	Columbia	-	1	-
14	Morocco	1	1	0.00%
15	Benin	3	-	-100.00%
16	Other countries	37	-	-100.00%
Total		93	58	-37.63%

Graphic overview of visas issued in 2013 and 2014 disaggregated by country



In 2014, there was a significant decrease in the number of visas issued at the border (37.63%) and it amounted to 58 visas, all of which C visas. This decreasing trend was in 2013 and amounted to 38%, where 93 visas were issued at the border all of which C visas. Given the general requirement and principle of reducing the number of visas issued at border

crossing points, BiH can report on constant decrease in the number of visas issued at the border from 2005 to present . According to the Annual Report on Activities of the BiH

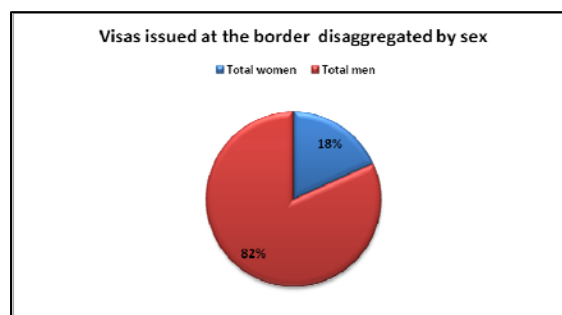
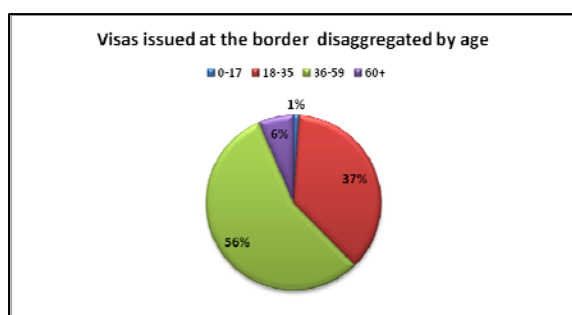
Border Police for 2014⁶ all visas issued at the border were issued at the Sarajevo Airport. Cases of reducing duration of a visa or its cancellation at the BiH border did not occur. Principally, the decreasing trend in the number of visas issued at the border was continued, which is in accordance with recommendations of the European Commission.

In terms of the most frequent countries of origin of foreign nationals being issued visas at the BiH border, data for 2014 show that the greatest number of visas was issued to foreign nationals from Tunisia, and a significant decrease of visas issued at the border for nationals of Iraq was recorded (94.74%). As for the gender structure, statistical data for 2014 show that more visas were issued to men (83%) than to women (17%), and that for both sexes these were mostly persons within the 18 to 59 age group, where in the past year most people were in the 36 to 59 age group, as it can be seen in the graphs below.

Table 5. Structure of visas issued at the border by age and sex disaggregated by nationality for 2013

	Iraq	Azerbaijan	Georgia	Tajikistan	Algeria	Other countries (out of a total of 31)	Total
0-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-35	0	0	1	0	0	6	7
36-59	0	1	1	3	0	5	10
60+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total women	0	1	2	3	0	11	17
0-17	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
18-35	2	5	4	0	2	14	27
36-59	15	2	0	3	3	19	42
60+	2	0	0	0	0	4	6
Total men	19	7	4	6	5	38	76
Total by nationality	19	8	6	6	5	49	93

Graphic overview of the total number of visas issued at the border for 2013 disaggregated by age and sex

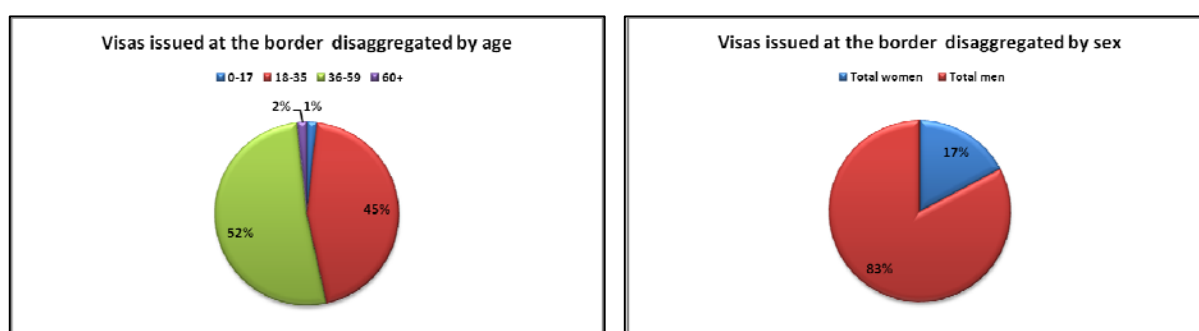


⁶ BiH Border Police "Report on Activities of BiH Border Police for 2014" Sarajevo, January 2015, p.18.

Table 6. Structure of visas issued at the border by age and sex disaggregated by nationality for 2014

	Tunisia	Azerbaijan	Sudan	Algeria	Georgia	Other countries (out of a total of 14)	Total
0-17	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
18-35	0	1	0	2	1	2	6
36-59	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
60+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total women	0	4	0	2	1	3	10
0-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-35	14	1	3	0	1	1	20
36-59	7	3	4	3	2	8	27
60+	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total men	21	4	7	3	3	10	48
Total by nationality	21	8	7	5	4	13	58

Graphic overview of the total number of visas issued at the border for 2014 disaggregated by age and sex



2. Refusal of Entry and Illegal Border Crossings

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

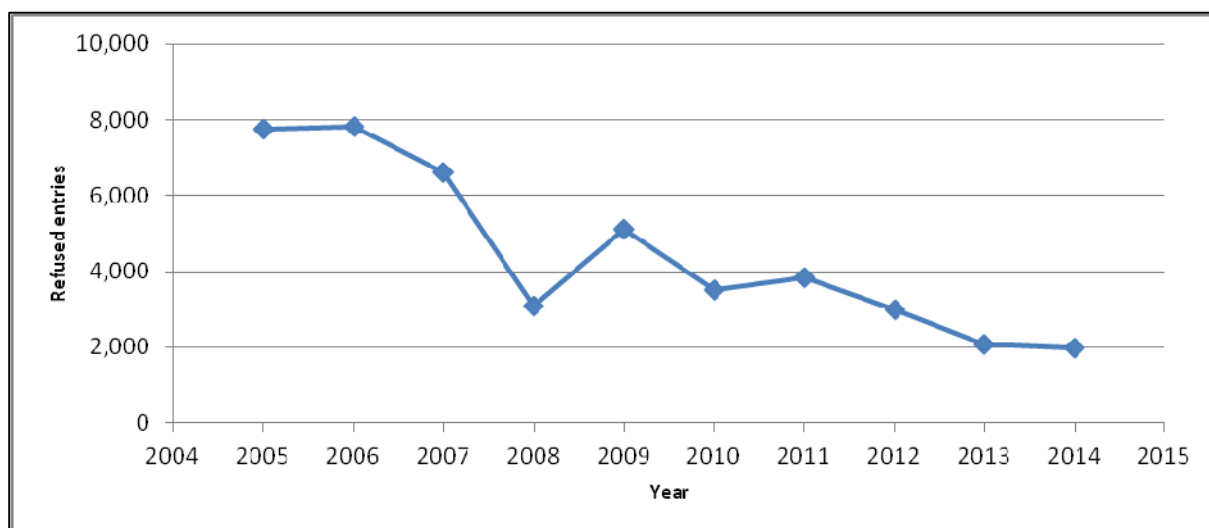
Illegal border crossing entails persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the BiH state border into or out of BiH. Such persons may be nationals of BiH, foreign nationals or stateless persons.

2.1. Refusal of Entry into BiH

A foreign national who does not fulfil the general requirements for entry into BiH as per Article 19 and 25 of the Law on the Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum of BiH, and does not come under an international agreement or decision on entry under special conditions, may be refused to entry into BiH.

Table 7. Total number of refusals of entry at the BiH border from 2005 to 2014

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Refusals of entry	7,758	7,829	6,618	3,102	5,103	3,514	3,830	2,998	2,079	1,987

Graphic overview of refusals of entry into BiH from 2005 to 2014

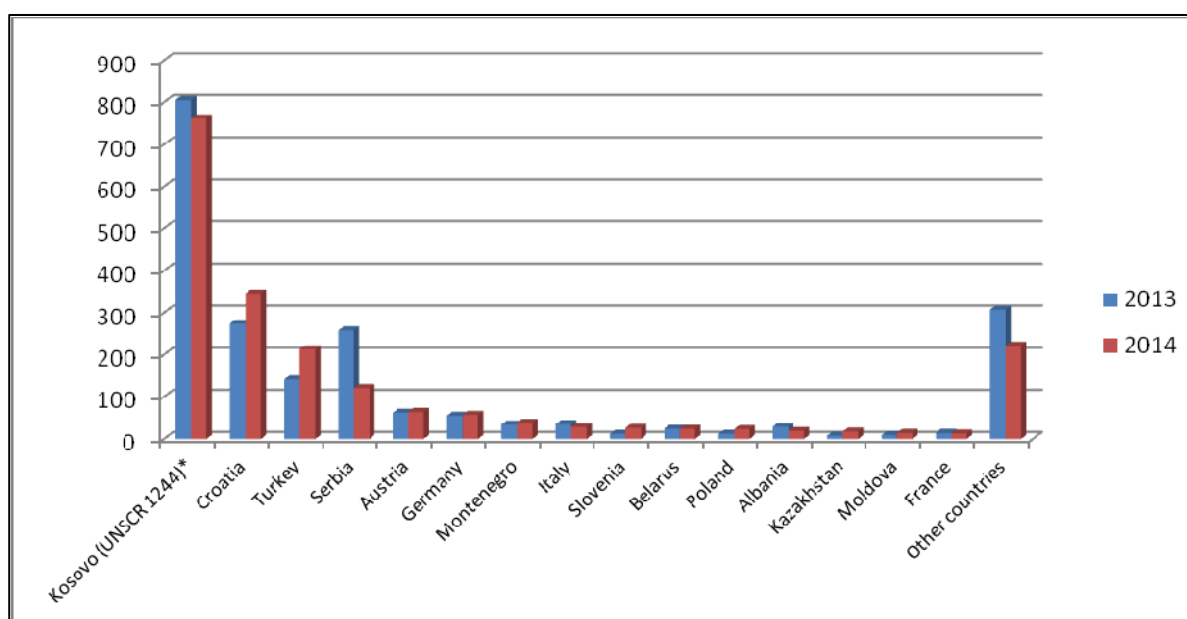
Analysing the data on the number of refusals of entry at the border in the presented period, it is evident that since 2005, when a significant increase was recorded, there has been a constant decrease of these parameters. The marked increase in 2004, as well as the decrease in 2005 resulted, among other things, from the fact that on 1 May 2004, the European Union was enlarged to include 10 new countries, but visas for nine of these countries whose nationals required visas for entry into BiH were abolished only in 2005 (21 July 2005). During 2008, the number of refusals of entry into BiH was more than halved in comparison to 2007. In 2014 the number of refusals of entry was decreased by 4.43% and it amounted to 1,987 refusals of entry.

In order to define the current situation in this area, we present comparative indicators on the number of refusals of entry in 2013 and 2014 for 15 countries whose nationals were issued the greatest number of decisions on refusal of entry into BiH, along with a brief analysis of observed parameters.

Table 8. Total number of refusals of entry at the border in 2013 and 2014 disaggregated by country

No.	Country	2013	2014	%
1	Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)*	805	762	-5.34%
2	Croatia	274	346	26.28%
3	Turkey	141	213	51.06%
4	Serbia	258	121	-53.10%
5	Austria	62	64	3.23%
6	Germany	55	57	3.64%
7	Montenegro	34	38	11.76%
8	Italy	35	28	-20.00%
9	Slovenia	12	26	116.67%
10	Belarus	24	24	0.00%
11	Poland	12	23	91.67%
12	Albania	29	19	-34.48%
13	Kazakhstan	8	17	112.50%
14	Moldavia	9	14	55.56%
15	France	14	13	-7.14%
16	Other countries	307	222	-27.69%
	Total	2,079	1,987	-4.43%

Graphic overview of refusals of entry at the BiH border in 2013 and 2014 disaggregated by country



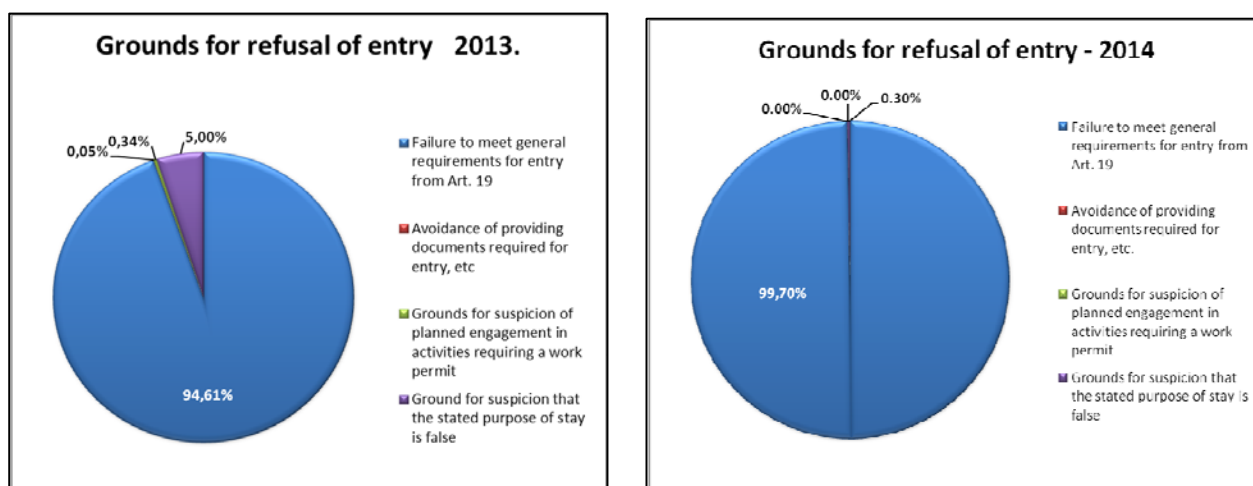
In 2014, the greatest number of refusals of entry into BiH pertains to Kosovo - UNSCR 1244 (762), Croatia (346), Turkey (213), Serbia (121) and Austria (64) which amounts to 75.79% of the total number of refusals of entry into BiH. This trend was also recorded in 2013. It should be noted that in 2014, there was significant decrease in the number of refusal of entry for nationals of Russian Federation (98%), as a result of visa abolition for nationals of Russian Federation, in October 2013, Serbia (53%) and Albania (34%). In the same period, there was a significant increase in the number of refusals of entry for the nationals of Turkey (51%) and Croatia (26%). During 2014, 1,987 foreign nationals were refused entry into BiH, 1,650 at the BiH land border, 336 at international airports, while 1 refused entry was recorded at the river border. The reasons for refusal of entry into BiH to foreign nationals were: lack of valid travel document (68%); lack of visa for entry, stay, transit through the territory of BiH or approval of stay as per the Law (15%); inability to prove or provide information on the purpose of intended stay (11%); lack of sufficient means of subsistence, including health insurance (3%); existing measure of deportation, cancellation of stay or prohibition of entry into the BiH territory (2%) and other reasons (1%).⁷

The majority of refusals of entry at the state border are due to the lack of valid travel document and the lack of visa.

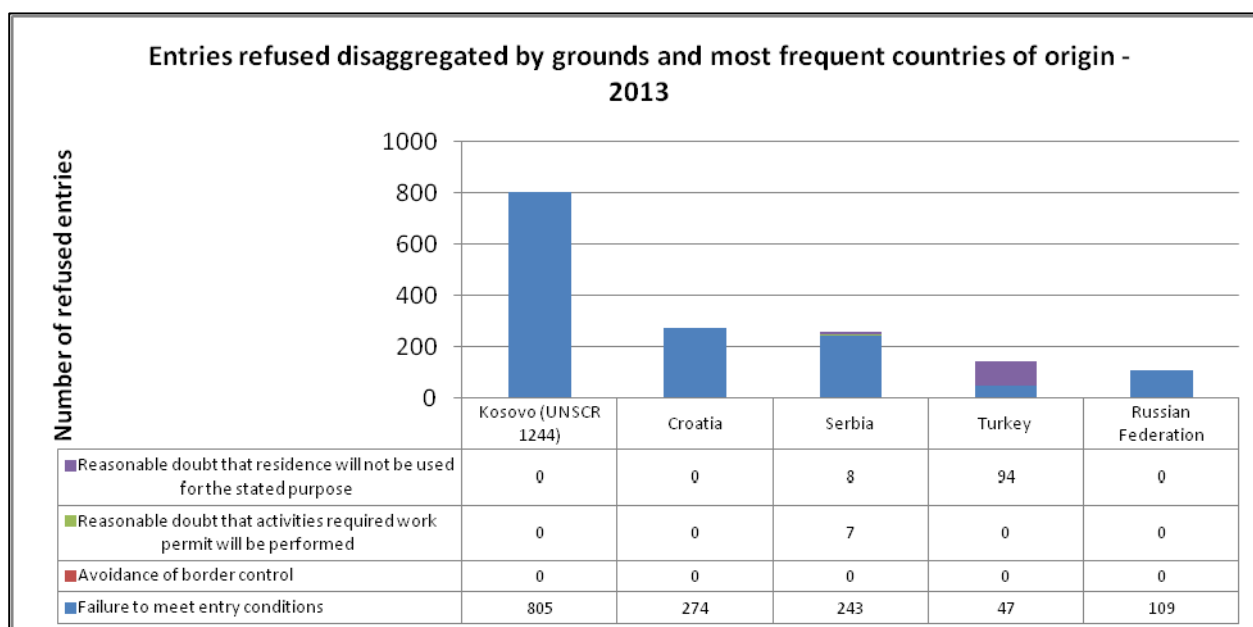
The majority of refusals of entry at the state border are due to the lack of valid travel document and the lack of visa.

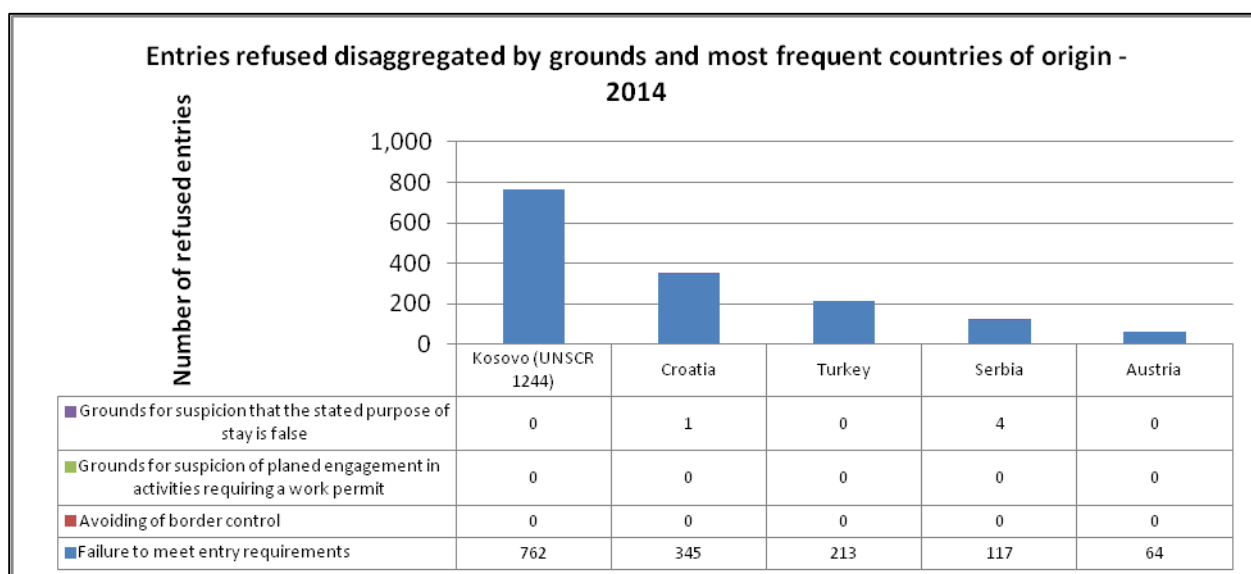
⁷ BiH Border Police "Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2014" Sarajevo, January 2015, p.10

Graphic overview of refusals of entry by reason for refusal of entry for 2013 and 2014



Graphic overview of the number of refusals of entry by reason and most frequent nationalities for 2013 and 2014





2.2. Discovered Illegal State Border Crossings

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

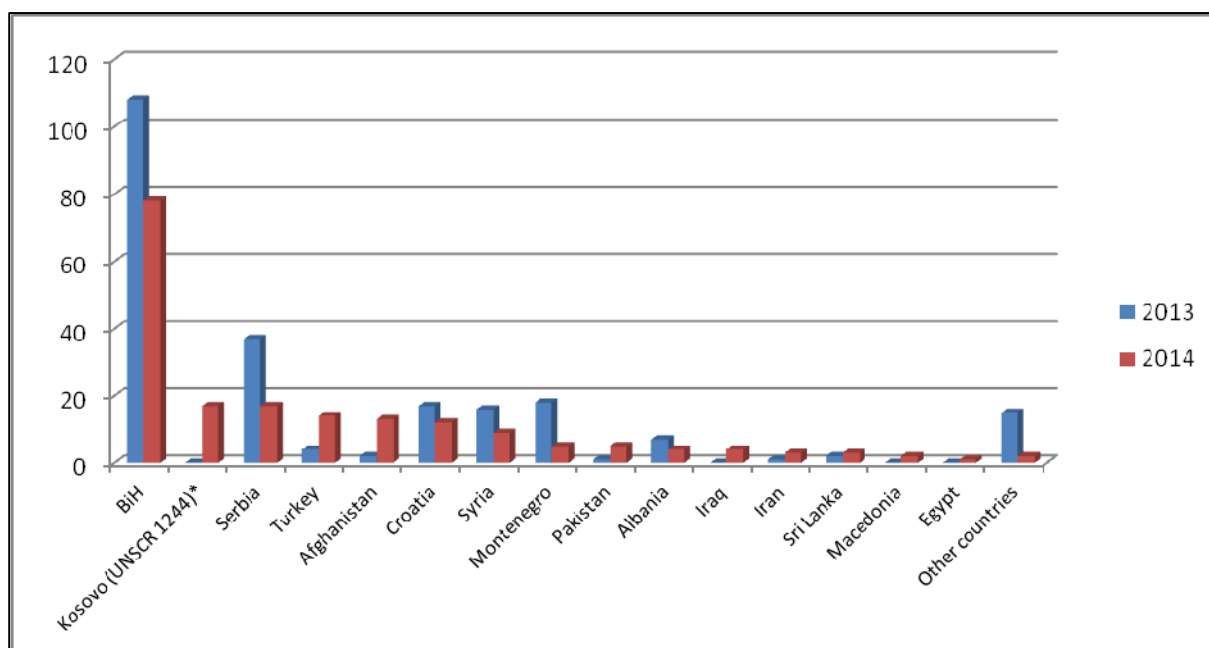
During 2013, a total of 228 persons were discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the BiH border. During 2014, a significant decrease of 17.11% was recorded and it amounted to 189 persons.

Table 9. Discovered illegal border crossings in 2013 and 2014 disaggregated by nationality

No.	Country	2013	2014	%
1	BiH	108	78	-27.78%
2	Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)*	-	17	-
3	Serbia	37	17	-54.05%
4	Turkey	4	14	250.00%
5	Afghanistan	2	13	550.00%
6	Croatia	17	12	-29.41%
7	Syria	16	9	-43.75%
8	Montenegro	18	5	-72.22%

No.	Country	2013	2014	%
9	Pakistan	1	5	400.00%
10	Albania	7	4	-42.86%
11	Iraq	-	4	-
12	Iran	1	3	200.00%
13	Sri Lanka	2	3	50.00%
14	Macedonia	-	2	-
15	Egypt	-	1	-
16	Other countries	15	2	-86.67%
Total		228	189	-17.11%

Graphic overview of discovered illegal border crossings in 2013 and 2014 disaggregated by country

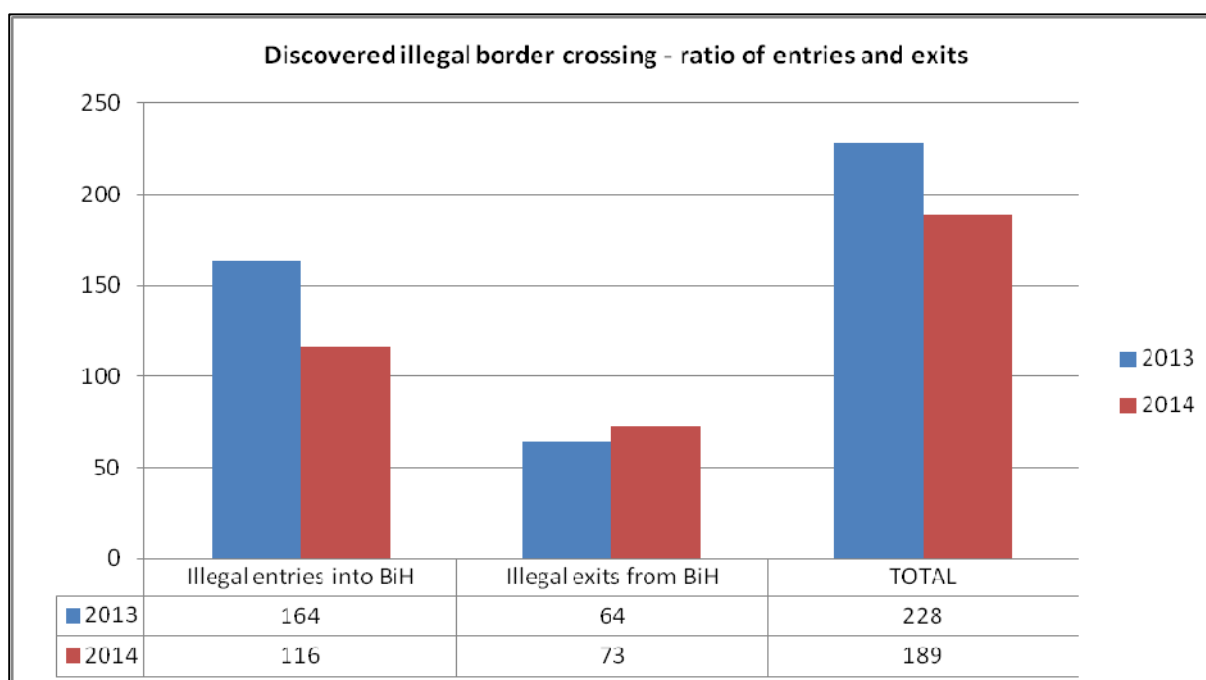


According to available data, most discovered illegal border crossings pertain to nationals of BiH. As for foreign nationals, the greatest number of them are nationals of Serbia, Kosovo – UNSCR 1244, Turkey, Afghanistan and Croatia . Analysing the available data, it has been noted that 41.27% of the total discovered illegal crossings in 2014 pertains to nationals of BiH, a percentage slightly lower compared to 2013, when it was 47.37%. Also, a significant drop in the number of discovered illegal crossings of the state border by Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia and Syria nationals was observed. According to the data from the Report on the Activities of the BiH Border Police , “in 2014 (total incoming and outgoing), at border crossing points, 47 persons (20 incoming + 27 outgoing) were registered as attempting an illegal crossing of the state border, and 142 persons (96 incoming + 46 outgoing) were registered away from a border crossing point (border area)”,⁸ while during 2013 “(total incoming and outgoing), at border crossing points, 37 persons (26 incoming + 11 outgoing) were registered as attempting an illegal crossing of the state border, and 191 persons (138 incoming + 53 outgoing) were registered away from a border crossing point (border area)”.⁹ The above data indicate a tendency of an increase in the number of illegal crossings of the state border away from border crossing points.

⁸ BiH Border Police “Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2014” Sarajevo, January 2015, p. 13

⁹ BiH Border Police “Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2013” Sarajevo, January 2014, p. 10

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

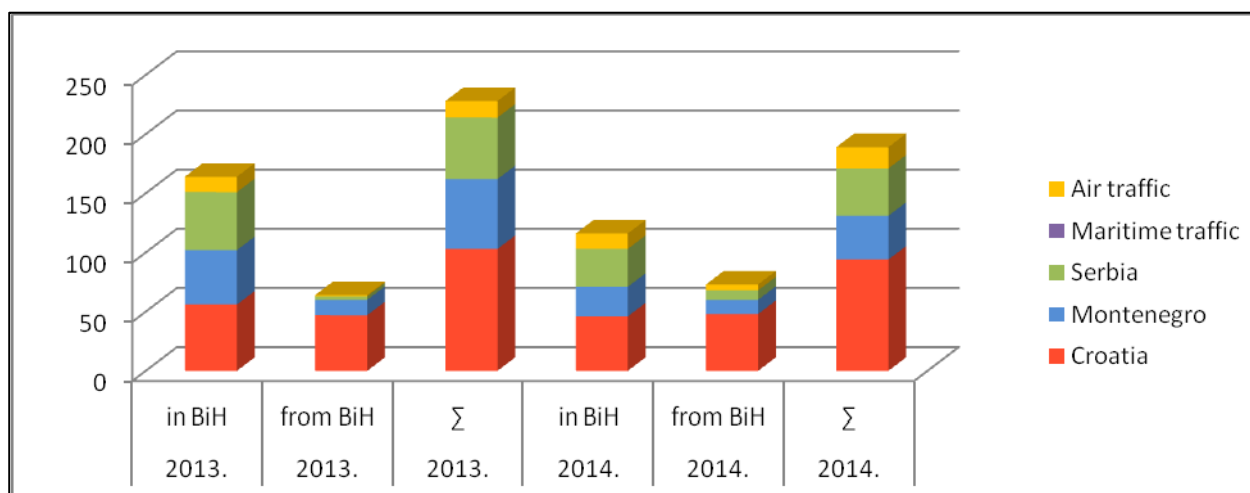


In 2013, illegal exits accounted for 28.07% of the total number of persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the state border (228), while in 2014 this percentage was 38.62% of the total number of persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the state border (189). As for the land border, information from the BiH Border police indicate that a greater number of illegal crossings (incoming and outgoing) is registered away from border crossing points.

Table 10. Discovered illegal border crossings in 2013 and 2014 disaggregated by type of border

Country	2013 into BiH	2013 out of BiH	2013 Σ	2014 into BiH	2014 out of BiH	2014 Σ	% into BiH	% out of BiH	%
Croatia	56	47	103	46	48	94	-17.86	2.13	-8.74
Montenegro	46	13	59	25	12	37	-45.65	-7.69	-37.29
Serbia	49	3	52	32	8	40	-34.69	166.67	-23.08
Maritime traffic	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Air traffic	13	1	14	13	8	18	0.00	400.00	28.57
Total	164	64	228	116	73	189	-29.27	14.06	-17.11

Graphic overview of discovered illegal border crossings in 2013 and 2014 disaggregated by type of border



Analysing the available data on the number of discovered illegal border crossings in BiH by type of border and neighbouring country, it is evident that in 2014, 171 persons were discovered in attempting to illegally cross the land border, which is a decrease of 20.09% in comparison to 2013 when 214 illegal crossings were discovered along the same border. Also, it was noted that the number of illegal border crossings at international airports was increasing (28.57%), so in 2014, 18 persons were discovered during an illegal crossing attempt, while the number in 2013 amounted to 14 persons.

Characteristic for the analysis is the state border with Montenegro where a significant decrease in attempts to illegally cross the state border was noted (37.29%) and Serbia (23.08%). Out of 37 persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the state border with Montenegro, 68% accounts for illegal entries into BiH and 32% accounts for illegal exits out of BiH. Out of 40 persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the state border with Serbia, 80% accounts for illegal entries into BiH and 20% accounts for illegal exits from BiH. Out of 94 persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the state border with Croatia, 49% accounts for illegal entries into BiH and 51% accounts for illegal exits from BiH. According to the data from the BiH Border Police, the greatest number of illegal exits was recorded on the border with the Republic of Croatia and accounts for 49.74% of all persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the state border out of the country. This indicates that illegal migrants mainly opt for exiting BiH along this part of the border.

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

3. Temporary and Permanent Residence of Foreign Nationals

Applications for residence permits are submitted to a BiH DCM or authorised organizational unit of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, in person or by legal proxy in case of disability, at the latest 15 days prior to the expiration of a long-term residence visa (D Visa), or for non-visa residence, or for renewals of residence permit in cases of extension of temporary residence on the same grounds or application for permanent residence. The Service for

Foreigners' Affairs issues decisions to grant or extend residence for foreign nationals. Residence is granted by affixing a residence permit sticker into the foreign national's valid passport. The residence permit sticker affixed to a valid passport also serves as a permit to cross the BiH state border within the period for which residence was granted.

3.1. Temporary Residence

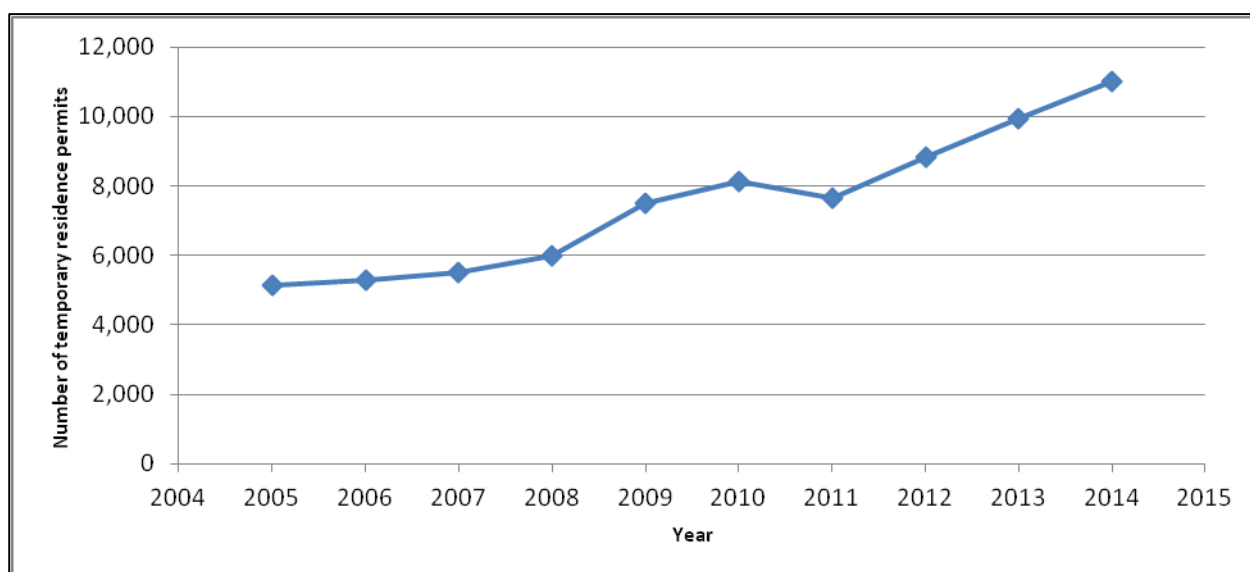
Temporary residence is granted for a period of up to one year, provided that the validity of the foreign national's passports extends for at least three months past the granted term of temporary residence.

Pursuant to the Law on Amendments to the Law on the movement and stay of aliens and asylum that came into force in November 2012, temporary residence permits may be issued on the following grounds: education, marriage with a BiH national, employment based on a work permit, employment without work permit, family reunification, ownership over fixed assets, common law marriage of a foreigner with a BiH citizen, humanitarian reasons, and on similar grounds or grounds stemming from an international agreement to which BiH is a party, stay in a nursing home, medical treatment and other legitimate reasons.

Table 11. Total number of issued temporary residence permits by year from 2005 to 2014

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Temporary residence	5,143	5,274	5,513	5,971	7,512	8,131	7,661	8,838	9,953	11,022

Graphic overview of issued temporary residence permits by year from 2005 to 2014



Good quality legal regulations and the already established centralised institutional framework introduced order into the area of movement and stay of foreign nationals in BiH. From 2005 to 2010, there is a continuous increase with uniform intensity, leading to the conclusion that within this period, the area of movement and stay of foreign nationals has been put under the control of authorized bodies. Even though there was a mild decrease of 5.78% in the number of issued temporary residence permits in 2011, an increasing trend in

the number of issued temporary stay permits can be observed. This increase amounted to 10.74% in 2014 as compared to the previous year.

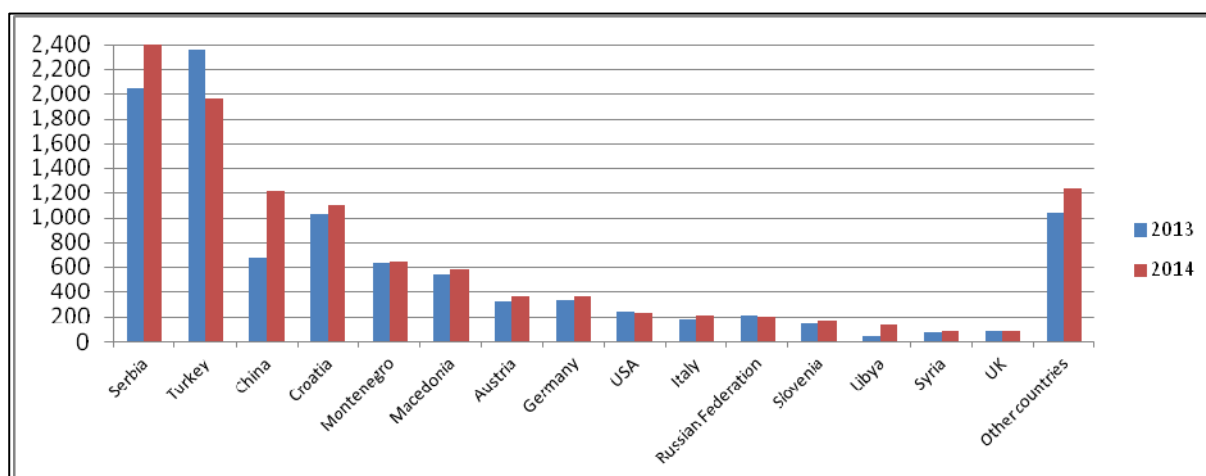
Up until 1 October 2006, matters pertaining to the status of foreign nationals were within the competence of Departments for Foreign Nationals within cantonal ministries of internal affairs, the Republika Srpska Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Brcko District Police, respectively, and these authorities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

In order to define the current situation in terms of issuing temporary residence permits, we present the indicators of the numbers of issued temporary residence permits (initial approval or renewal of residence permit) during 2013 and 2014.

Table 12. Number of issued temporary residence permits in 2013 and 2014 disaggregated by country

No.	Country	2013	2014	%
1	Serbia	2,040	2,431	19.17%
2	Turkey	2,360	1,959	-16.99%
3	China	674	1,213	79.97%
4	Croatia	1,028	1,104	7.39%
5	Montenegro	637	646	1.41%
6	Macedonia	539	580	7.61%
7	Austria	319	368	15.36%
8	Germany	331	361	9.06%
9	USA	243	233	-4.12%
10	Italy	181	210	16.02%
11	Russian Fed.	218	202	-7.34%
12	Slovenia	144	173	20.14%
13	Libya	40	138	245.00%
14	Syria	72	80	11.11%
15	UK	82	80	-2.44%
16	Other countries	1,045	1,244	19.04%
Total		9,953	11,022	10.74%

Graphic overview of issued temporary residence permits in 2013 and 2014 disaggregated by country



An analysis of aggregated parameters shows that in 2014, there was an increase in the number of temporary residence permits by 10.74% when compared to 2013.

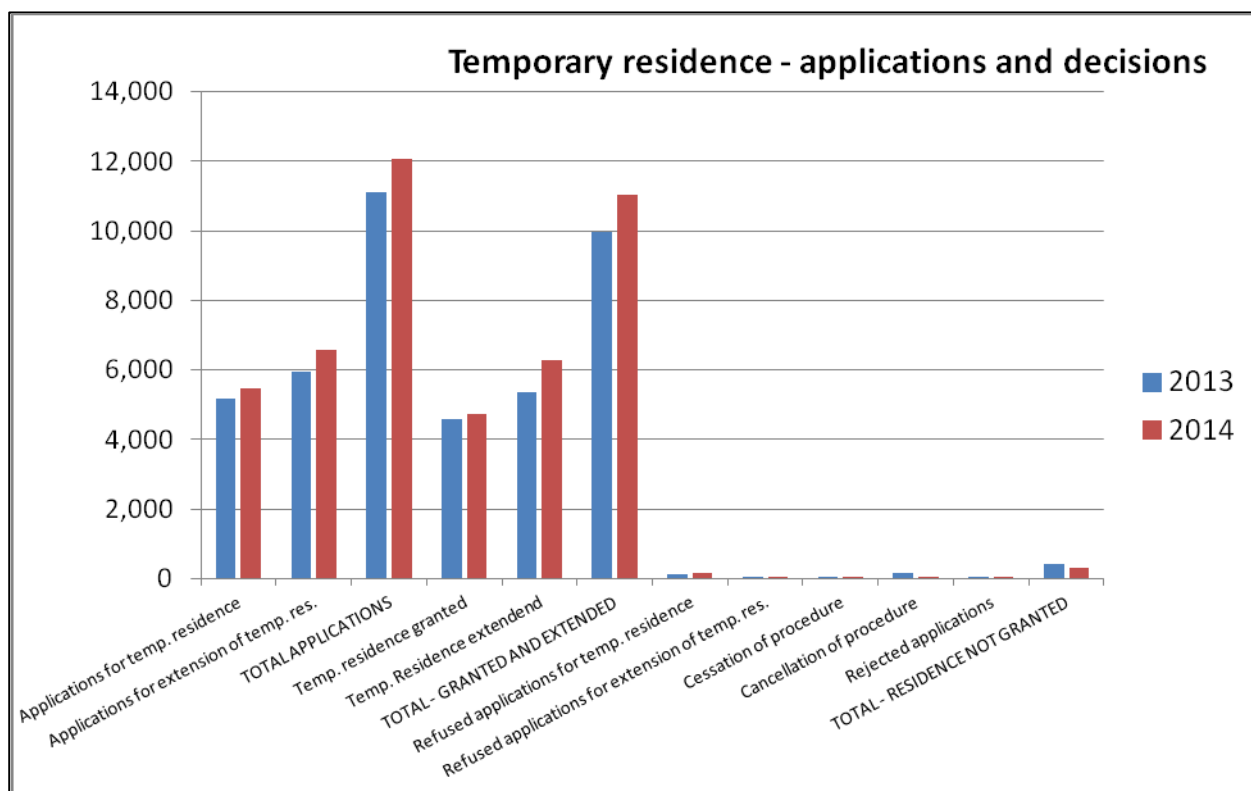
Of the total number of issued temporary residence permits in 2014, the greatest number was issued to nationals of Serbia (2,431), Turkey (1,959), China (1,213), Croatia (1,104) and Montenegro (646).

A comparative analysis of the presented data shows that in 2014, out of the total number of issued temporary residence permits, the majority were temporary residence permits for nationals of Serbia, Turkey, China and Croatia (which makes up almost 61% of the total number), and a percentage analysis of comparative parameters shows that there was a decrease in the number of temporary residence permits issued to the nationals of Turkey, and a significant increase in the number of temporary residence permits issued to the nationals of China and Libya.

There is continuity in terms of the five most frequent countries of origin whose nationals were granted initial or renewed temporary residence permits. These countries are: Serbia, Turkey, China, Croatia, Montenegro and Macedonia. These six countries of origin account for 72.52% of all persons issued temporary residence permits in BiH during 2013 and 2013.

In 2014, a total of 5,467 initial application for temporary residence and 6,590 applications to renew temporary residence permits were submitted, which makes up a total of 12,057 applications and marks an increase of 8.50% compared to 2013, when a total of 11,112 applications were submitted, out of which there were 5,172 initial applications for temporary residence and 5,940 applications to renew temporary residence permits.

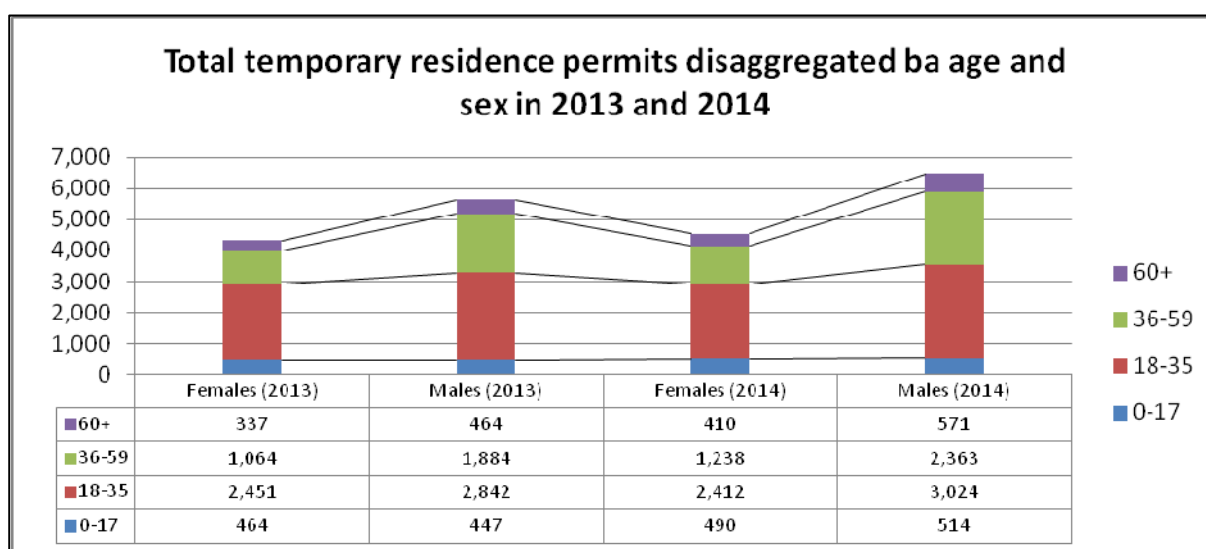
Graphic overview of applications for and decisions on temporary residence permits in 2013 and 2014 (initial issue and renewal)



Deciding on applications for granting - renewing temporary residence in 2014, a total of 11,022 temporary residence permits were granted - renewed, of which 4,725 were initial permits and 6,297 were renewed temporary residence permits. This is an increase of 10.74% in comparison to 2013 when a total of 9,953 temporary residence permits were granted - renewed, of which 4,588 were initial permits and 5,365 were renewed temporary residence permits.

According to these indicators, the rate of granting - renewing temporary residence permits compared to the number of submitted applications was 91.42% in 2014.

In order to define the profile of foreign nationals that submitted applications and were granted temporary residence permits in BiH in 2014, we present the sex and age structure that shows that in all categories there were more men than women in the 0 to 17 age group (514 men and 490 women), in the 18 to 35 age group (3,024 men and 2,412 women), then in the 36 to 59 age group (2,363 men and 1,238 women), and in the above 60 age group (571 men and 410 women). In terms of the total number of issued temporary residence permits, 6,472 or 58.72% were issued to men and 4,550 or 41.28% were issued to women.

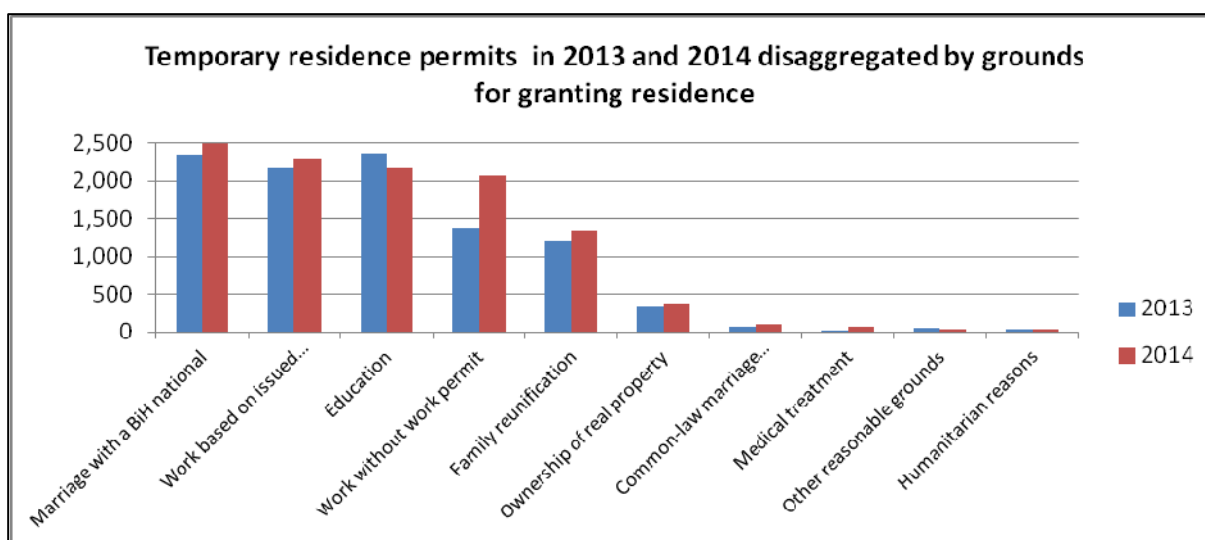


According to the data of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, in 2014, the majority of temporary residence permits were granted to foreign nationals in BiH on the grounds of: marriage with a BiH national (2,521), issued work permit (2,301), education (2,174), work without work permit (2,066) and family reunification (1,351), accounting for 94.47% of all temporary residence permits. In order to define the current legal migration flows based on temporary residence permits issued to foreign nationals in BiH, we present an overview of temporary residence permits issued in BiH in 2013 and 2014 with a special emphasis on 2014, disaggregated by grounds, as well as the proportion of individual grounds for temporary residence in the total number of temporary residence permits issued in BiH.

Table 13. Temporary residence in 2013 and 2014 disaggregated by grounds for granting residence

Grounds for residence	2013	% u Σ2013	2014	% u Σ2014	% 2014/2013
Marriage with BiH national	2,345	23.56%	2,521	22.87%	7.51%
Work based on issued work permit	2,171	21.81%	2,301	20.88%	5.99%
Education	2,375	23.86%	2,174	19.72%	-8.46%
Work without work permit	1,377	13.84%	2,066	18.74%	50.04%
Family reunification	1,193	11.99%	1,351	12.26%	13.24%
Ownership of real property	323	3.25%	369	3.35%	14.24%
Common-law marriage with BiH national	70	0.70%	92	0.84%	31.43%
Medical treatment	5	0.05%	74	0.67%	1.380.00%
Other reasonable grounds	55	0.55%	41	0.37%	-25.45%
Humanitarian reasons	39	0.39%	33	0.30%	-15.38%
Total	9,953	100.00%	11,022	100.00%	10.74%

In 2014, the grounds for granting temporary residence to foreign nationals in BiH also included: ownership of real property (369), common-law marriage to a BiH national (92), based on medical treatment (74), other reasonable grounds (41) and humanitarian reasons (33).

Graphic overview of temporary residence in 2013 and 2014 disaggregated by grounds for granting residence

Given that in the period since 2005 there has been a constant increase in the number of issued temporary residence permits, except in 2011 when a mild decrease was marked, it can be concluded that BiH increasingly becomes a destination country for foreign nationals, and that in 2011 there was a change in this increasing trend and a mild decrease of 5.78% was recorded, we can indicate that such decrease was the result of fewer temporary residence permits issued on the grounds of education, family reunification, marriage with a BiH national, and private entrepreneurship. It is also important to note that in 2014 there was an increase in the number of temporary residence permits issued over almost all grounds except for education, humanitarian and other reasonable grounds. Temporary residence permits granted on the grounds of ownership of real property in 2014, despite accounting for only 3.35% of all

temporary residence permits, constitutes an important indicator, especially if we take into account the legal provisions stipulating that these grounds for temporary residence are applicable only when, in addition to fulfilling general requirements for residence, the foreign national also fulfils special requirements including: proof of ownership of real property, proof of an effective connection with BiH, and a proof of appropriate accommodation within the real property. The fact that BiH is increasingly becoming a destination country is supported by data on temporary residence permits issued on the grounds of marriage with a BiH national that account for 22.87% of all temporary residence permits issued in 2014, as well as those issued on the grounds of family reunification, accounting for 12.26% of the total number of temporary residence permits issued in 2014.

Statistical data from 2014 show that nationals of neighbouring countries are granted temporary residence in BiH mostly on the grounds of marriage with a BiH national, employment based on an issued work permit, education and family reunification.

Table 14. Grounds for granting temporary residence in 2014 by country

GROUND FOR RESIDENCE	Serbia	Turkey	China	Croatia	Montenegro	Other countries	TOTAL
Marriage with a BiH national	628	62	3	466	299	1,063	2,521
Work based on issued work permit	724	286	298	220	65	708	2,301
Education	445	1,051	3	179	142	354	2,174
Work without work permit	232	304	787	91	2	650	2,066
Family reunification	282	250	122	66	116	515	1,351
Ownership of real property	62	-	-	52	16	239	369
Common-law marriage with BiH national	31	-	-	17	3	41	92
Medical treatment	10	-	-	1	2	61	74
Other reasonable grounds	13	5	-	9	-	14	41
Humanitarian reasons	4	1	-	3	1	24	33
TOTAL	2,431	1,959	1,213	1,104	646	3,669	11,022

Education constitutes particularly frequent grounds for residence for nationals of Turkey and Serbia. For Turkish nationals, education in BiH is the most frequent ground for residence, although a large number of residence permits were also issued on the grounds of work without work permits, with issued work permit and family reunification. The most frequent grounds for temporary residence for nationals of Croatia and Montenegro include marriage

with BiH nationals. The most frequent grounds for temporary residence for nationals of China include work based on issued work permit and family reunification.

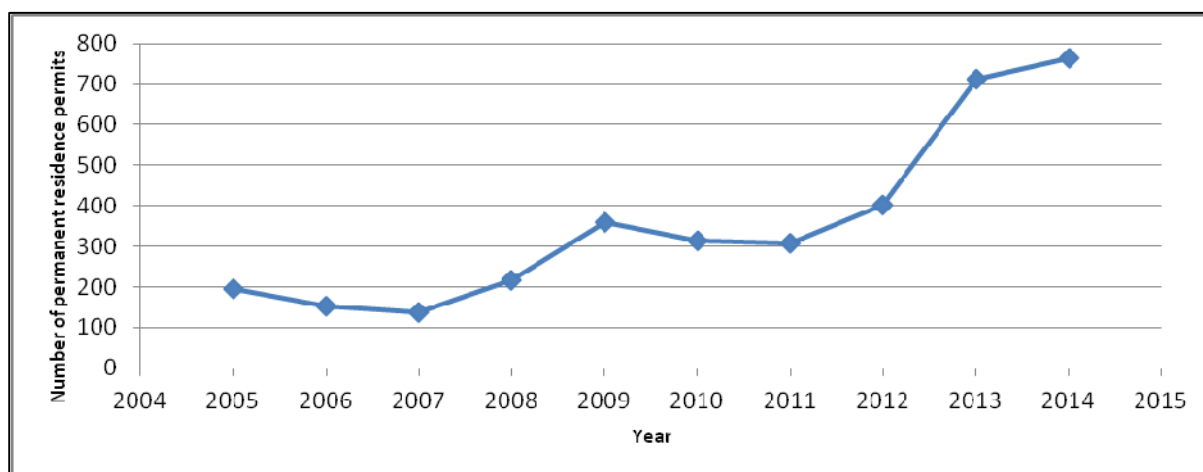
3.2. Permanent Residence

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

Table 15. Total number of issued permanent residence permits by year from 2005 to 2014

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Permanent residence	196	153	136	215	359	315	308	401	713	763

Graphic overview of issued permanent residence permits by year from 2005 to 2014



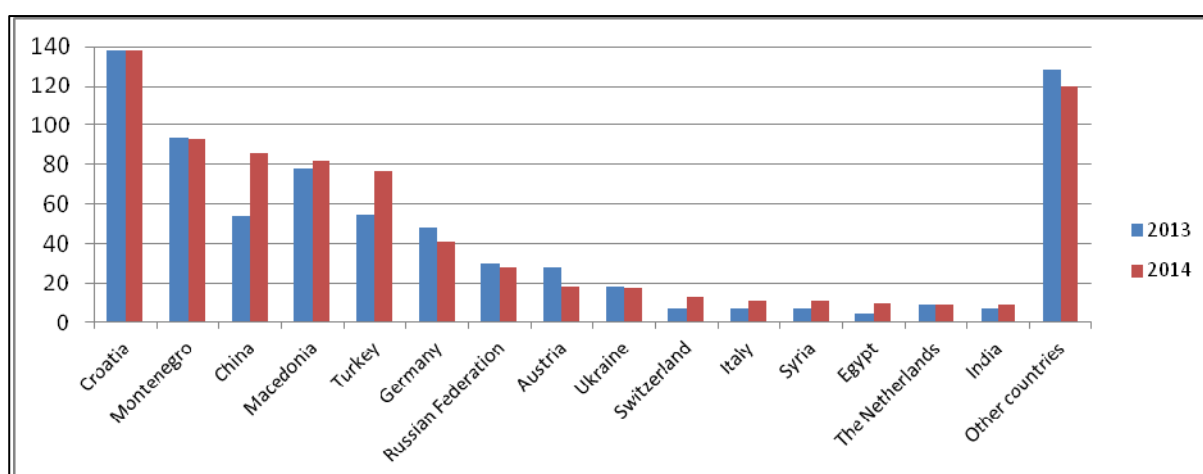
A continuous growth with uniform intensity in the number of issued permanent residence permits is evident for the period from 2007 to 2010. The number of issued permanent residence permits marks a slight decreasing trend for the period from 2009, with the same trend continuing in 2011. From 2011 to 2014 there was a significant increase in the number of permanent residence permits. In 2014 in comparison to the previous year this increase amounts to 7%.

In order to define the current situation in terms of permanent residence permits, we present the indicators of the number of permanent residence permits issued during 2013 and 2014. In 2014, 783 applications for permanent residence were submitted, and 763 persons were granted the permanent residence permits.

Table 16. Number of permanent residence permits issued in 2013 and 2014 disaggregated by country

No.	Country	2013	2014	%
1	Croatia	138	138	0.00%
2	Montenegro	94	93	-1.06%
3	China	54	86	59.26%
4	Macedonia	78	82	5.13%
5	Turkey	55	77	40.00%
6	Germany	48	41	-14.58%
7	Russian Fed.	30	28	-6.67%
8	Austria	28	18	-35.71%
9	Ukraine	18	17	-5.56%
10	Switzerland	7	13	85.71%
11	Italy	7	11	57.14%
12	Syria	7	11	57.14%
13	Egypt	5	10	100.00%
14	The Netherlands	9	9	0.00%
15	India	7	9	28.57%
16	Other countries	128	120	-6.25%
Total		713	763	7.01%

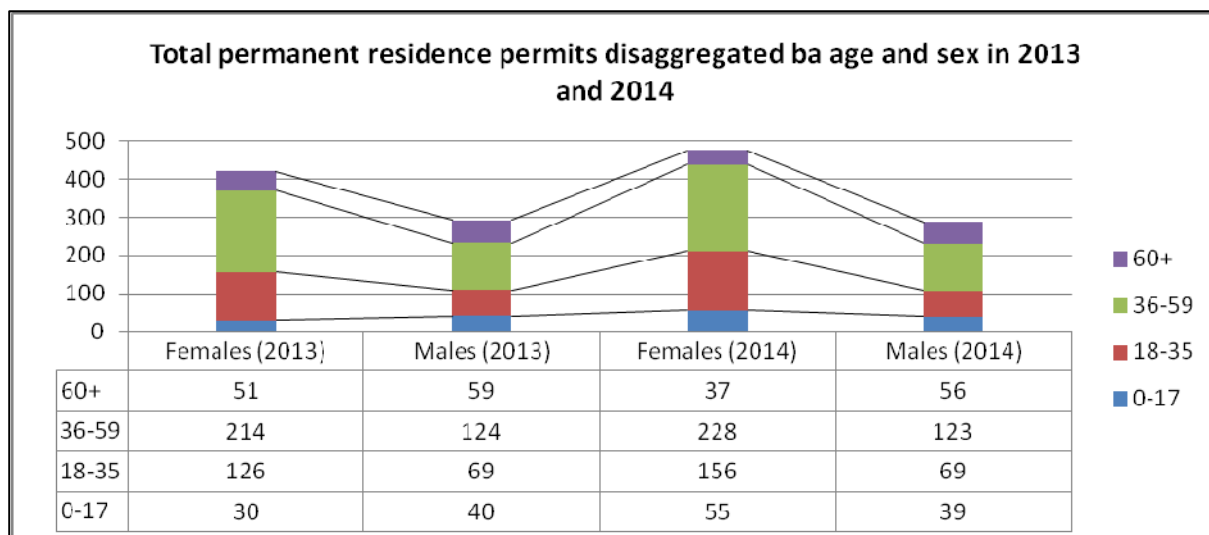
Graphic overview of issued permanent residence permits in 2013 and 2014 disaggregated by country



The majority of permanent residence permits in BiH in 2013 and 2014 were issued to nationals of Croatia, Montenegro, China, Macedonia and Turkey .

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

In order to define the profile of foreign nationals that submitted applications and were granted permanent residence permits in BiH in 2014, we present sex and age structure that shows how there were less women than men in the above 60 age group (37 women and 56 men), while there were less men than women in the 0 to 17 age group (55 women and 39 men) and in the 18 to 35 age group (156 women and 69 men) and in the 36 to 59 age group (228 women and 123 men). Within the total number of permanent residence permits issued in 2014, 476 or 62.39% were issued to women, and 287 or 37.61% were issued to men.



4. Illegal Migration and Measures Undertaken against Foreign Nationals

According to the 2014 Report of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, this Service has recognised and as an important segment introduced the carrying out of operational checks in the field in order to establish the facts if there are grounds for the filed applications for approval/renewal of temporary residence as an extremely important segment in counteracting irregular migration, especially concerning attempts of certain abuses in the sense of entering into a marriage or common-law marriage with a BiH citizen out of interest in order to realize the right to stay and to take the BiH citizenship thereafter, as well as discovering attempts of regulating residence based on work permit in fictitious companies and similar. In the reporting period, the inspectors for foreigners carried out a total of 12,029 operational checks in the field representing an increase of 11.25% compared to reporting period for the year 2013, when 10,813 operational checks were carried out. On that occasion, they established specific facts in certain cases of attempted irregular migration which resulted in the rejection of the application for approval/renewal of temporary residence¹⁰.

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

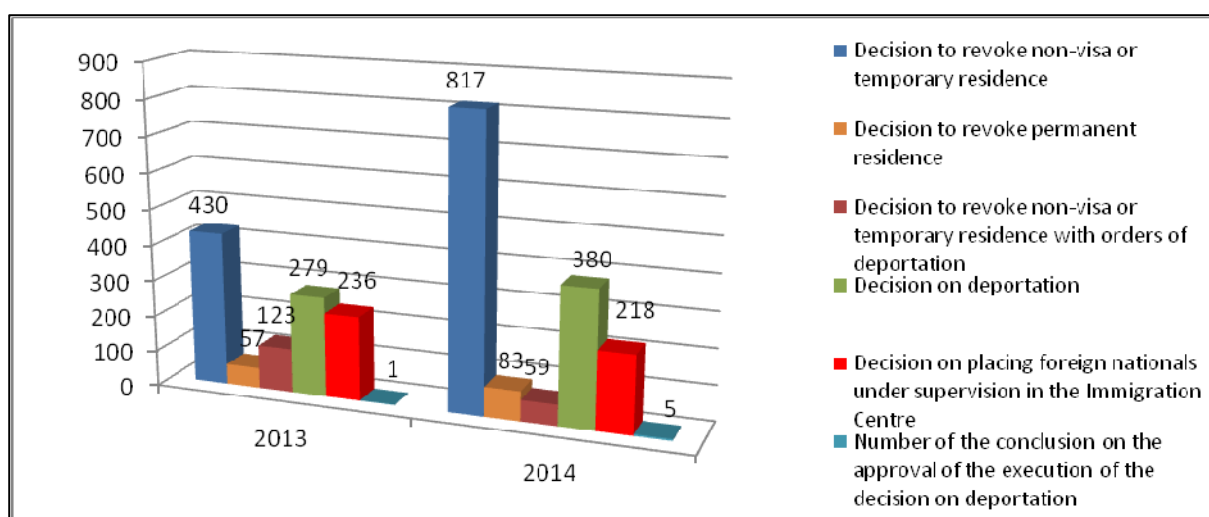
We present the comparative data on measures undertaken against foreign nationals in 2013 and 2014 disaggregated by type of measure undertaken against foreign nationals in BiH.

¹⁰ Service for Foreigners' Affairs of BiH. "Report on Activities for 2014" Sarajevo, January 2015, p. 12

Table 17. Number of measures undertaken in 2013 and 2014 disaggregated by type of measure

No.	Type of Measure	2013	2014	% (2014/2013)
1	Decision to revoke non-visa or temporary residence	430	817	90.00%
2	Decision to revoke permanent residence	57	83	45.61%
3	Decision to revoke non-visa or temporary residence with orders of deportation	123	59	-52.03%
4	Decision on deportation	279	380	36.20%
5	Decision on placing foreign nationals under supervision in the Immigration Centre	236	218	-7.63%
6	Number of the conclusion on the approval of the execution of the decision on deportation	1	5	400.00%
		1,126	1,562	38.72%

Graphic overview of measures undertaken in 2013 and 2014 disaggregated by type of measure



The presented data show that the number of measures undertaken against foreign nationals in 2014 is larger than in 2013, amounting to 38.72%. The number of measures undertaken against foreign nationals in the past two years is the result of continued operative activities by inspectors for foreign nationals on gathering intelligence and information on the organisers of illegal transfers and smuggling of person, the routes of illegal migrants, and the timely sharing of information with other law enforcement agencies resulting in criminal prosecution of persons involved in illegal transfer and smuggling of foreign nationals, thus reducing the number of illegal entries into BiH by foreign nationals. Also, increased activities by law enforcement agencies on preventing and combating irregular migration, as well as prosecuting persons involve in such crimes has made the flow and routes of irregular migrations circumnavigate the area of BiH opting instead to go through Serbia towards Hungary and further on to the countries of Western Europe.

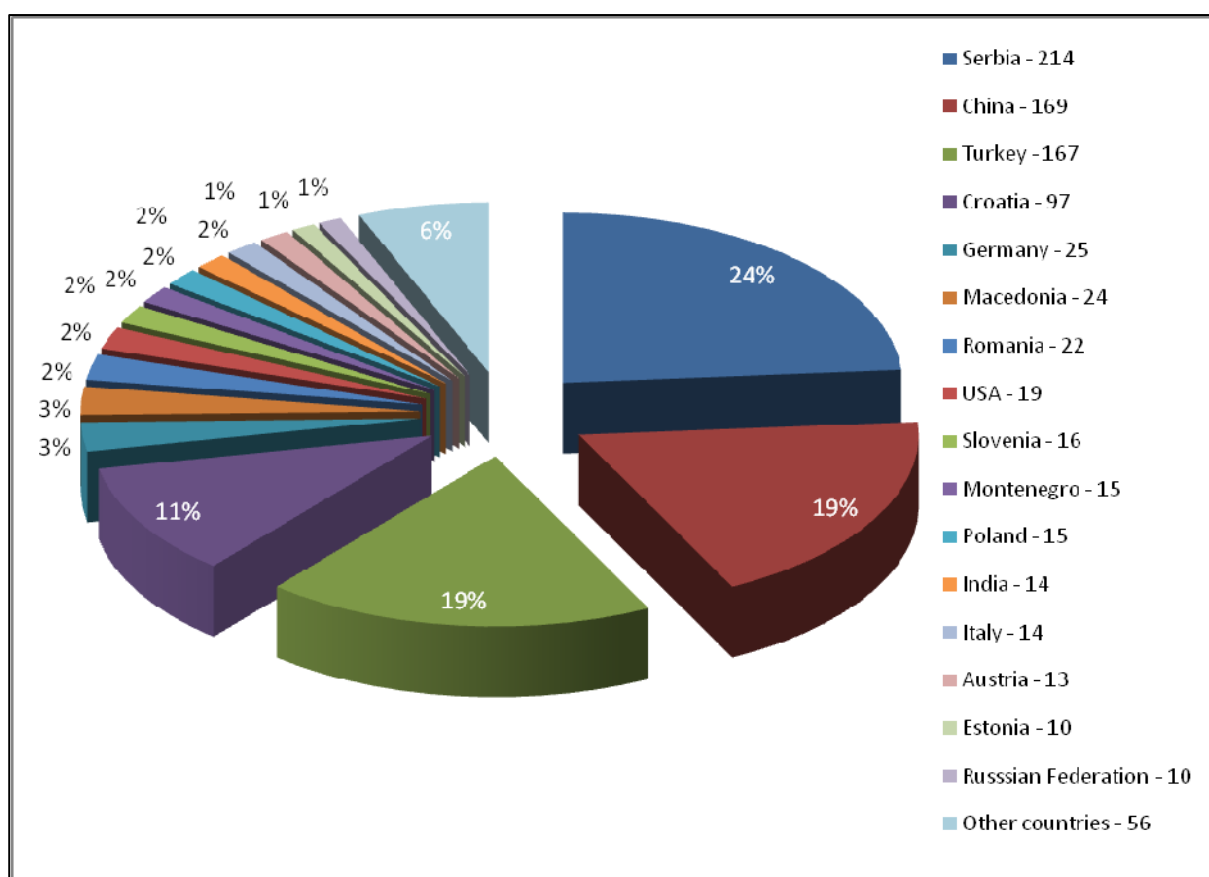
Also, according to the 2014 Report on Activities of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, "it is important to note that although the Service performs daily operational inspection and checks in the field, based on operational information collected by the observation in the field, i.e., available information gathered by the Operational Support Sector and field offices, greater control action of stays of foreign nationals were undertaken in 2014, as follows: control of legality of stay of foreign citizens attending educational institutions in BiH and control of legality of stay and employment of foreign nationals who are engaged by sports clubs in Bosnia and Herzegovina."¹¹

4.1. Revocation of Residence

During 2013, a total of 487 residence permits were revoked (430 non-visa or temporary residence permits and 57 permanent residence permits).

During 2014, a total of 900 residence permits were revoked (817 non-visa or temporary residence permits and 83 permanent residence permits), which is a significant increase of 84.80% compared to the previous year.

Below is a graphic overview of decisions to revoke non-visa, temporary and permanent residence permits in 2014 disaggregated by nationality of foreign nationals against whom measures were undertaken.



¹¹ Service for Foreigners' Affairs of BiH. "Report on Activities for 2014" Sarajevo, January 2015, p. 13

The greatest number of decisions to revoke residence pertains to nationals of Serbia, China, Turkey and Croatia representing 71.89% of a total number of revocation of residence. Generally speaking, the most frequent grounds for decisions to revoke residence are: “the foreign national does not respect the public order of BiH or undertakes activities violating the security of BiH”, followed by “work without a work permit”, and “changes in circumstances that constituted the grounds for granting residence to such an extent as to exclude the possibility of granting residence”.

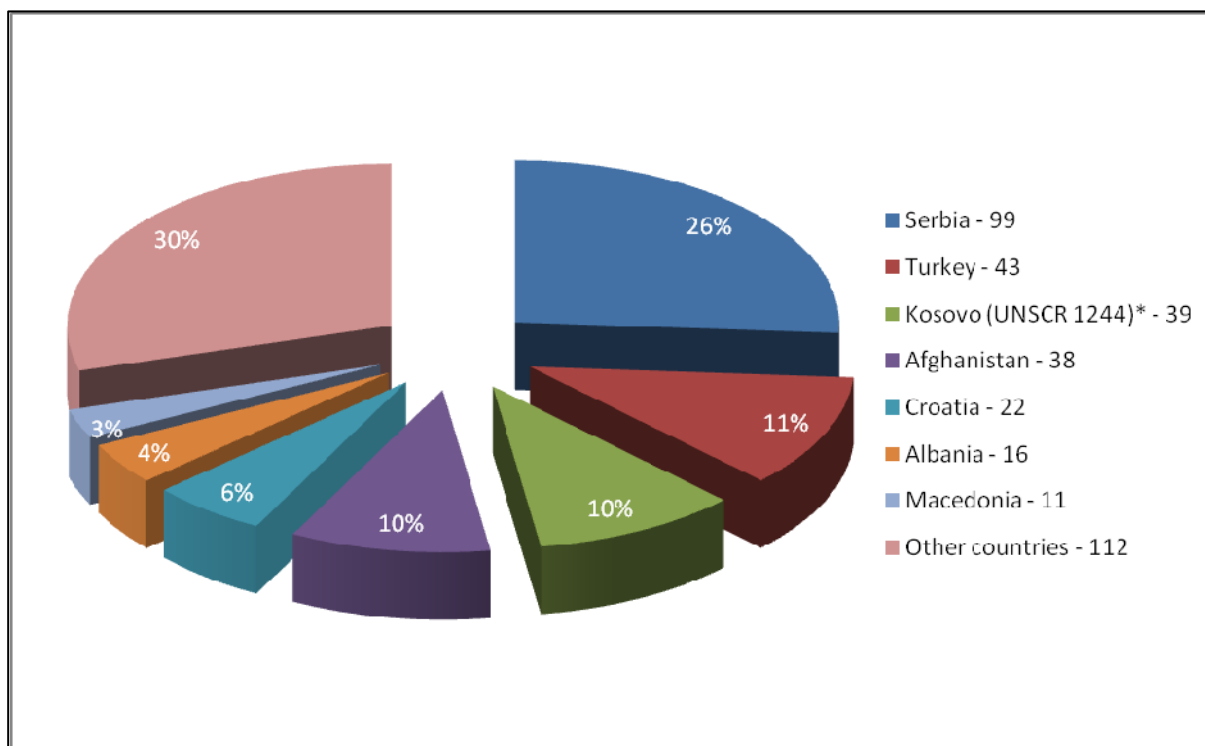
4.2. Orders of deportation

During 2013, a total of 279 orders of deportation were pronounced, while this number in 2014 amounted to 380, indicating an increase of 36.20%.

Also, in 2014, 59 decisions to revoke non-visa and temporary residence permits were issued with additional measure of deportation, and in 2013 the number of such measures was 123, which is a decrease of 52.03%.

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

Below is a graphic overview of deportation orders issued in 2014 disaggregated by nationality of foreign nationals against whom measures were undertaken.



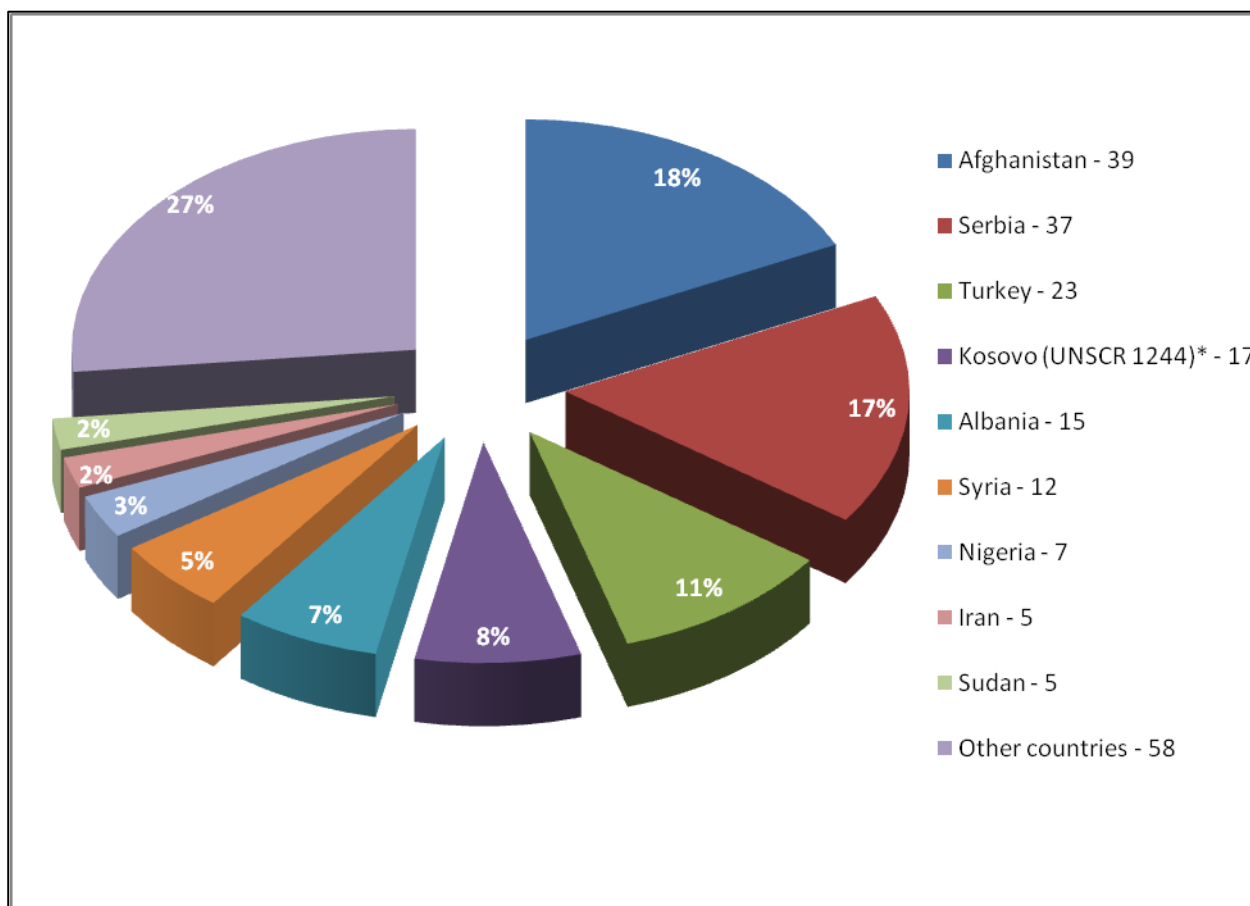
4.3. Placing Foreign Nationals under Supervision

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

During 2013, a total of 236 foreign nationals were placed under supervision at the Immigration Centre. The majority of irregular migrants were nationals of: Kosovo (UNSCR 1244), Serbia followed by Afghanistan, Albania, Syria, Turkey and Jordan. Also, during 2013, 38 persons were placed under supervision in their place of residence.

During 2014, a total of 218 foreign nationals were placed under supervision at the Immigration Centre, which represents a decrease of 7.63%. The majority of illegal migrants were nationals of: Afghanistan, Serbia, Turkey, Kosovo (UNSCR 1244) followed by Albania, Syria, Nigeria, Iran and Sudan. Also, during 2014, 33 persons were placed under supervision in their place of residence.

Below is a graphic overview of decision to place a foreign national under supervision at the Immigration Centre issued in 2014 disaggregated by the nationality of the foreign nationals against whom the measure was undertaken.



4.4. Forcible Removal of Foreign Nationals from BiH

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

According to the data from the report of the Service for Foreigner's Affairs, during 2013, 1 conclusions on the approval of execution of decisions on deportation was made, and in 2014, a conclusion on the approval of execution of a decision on deportation was made for 5 foreigners. This low number of forcible removals results from decisions by foreign nationals to voluntarily leave BiH of their own accord. Presented indicators show that voluntary return to the country of one's origin is promoted and conducted as a more humane and effective procedure compared to forcible removal. Removal of foreign nationals is easier, quicker and more cost effective if readmission agreements are available, meaning that Bosnia and Herzegovina must have a readmission agreement with the country to which the foreign national is being removed and the agreement must have come into force.

5. Return of Irregular Migrants

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

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

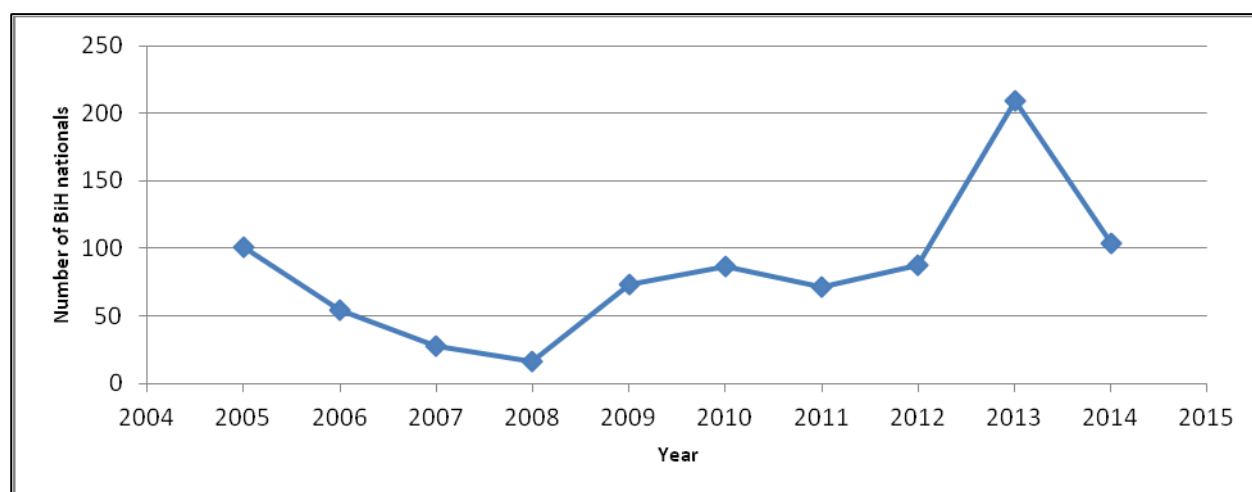
5.1. Voluntary Return of BiH Nationals to BiH with IOM Assistance

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

Table 18. Total number of BiH nationals returned to BiH with IOM assistance from 2005 to 2014

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	TOTAL
Persons	101	54	28	16	73	87	71	88	209	104	831

Graphic overview of the number of returned BiH nationals with IOM assistance from 2005 to 2014



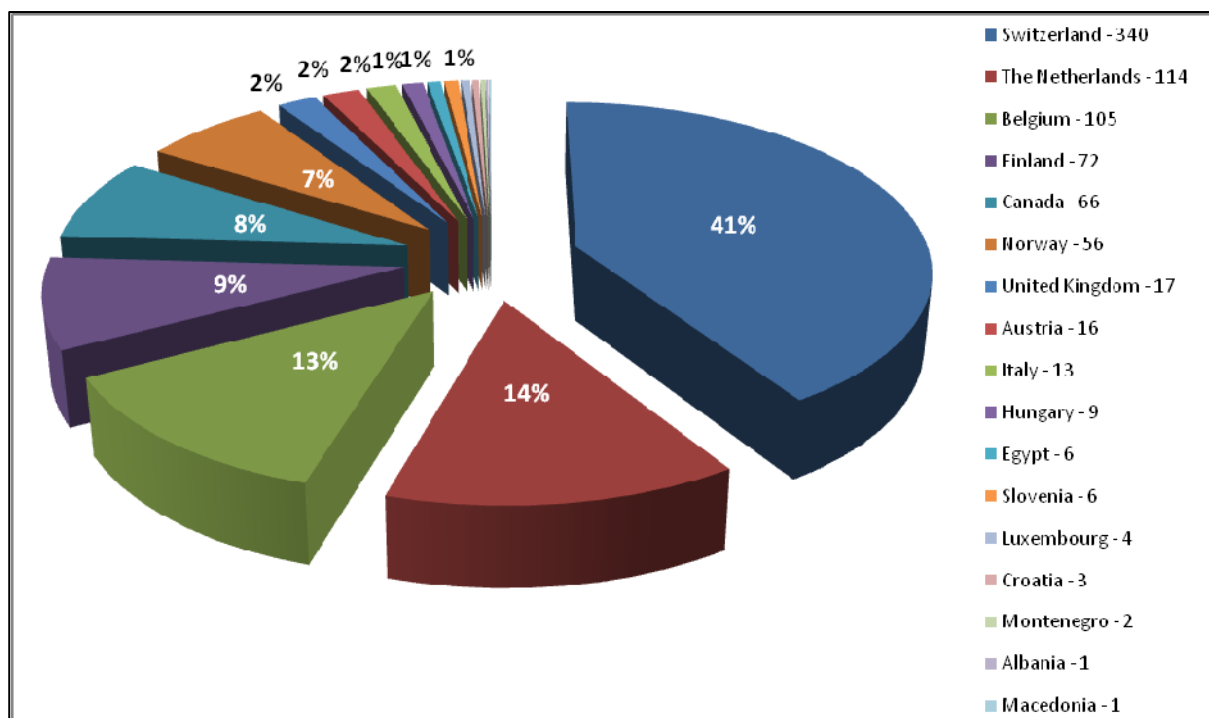
831 BiH nationals voluntarily returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina with the assistance of IOM programs from 2005 to 2014, and the presented data for the period from 2005 to 2008 show a steady decline in the number of BiH nationals returning to Bosnia and Herzegovina in this manner. Since 2008 this trend has been increasing, and in 2013 there was a significant increase of 137.5% in the number of returned BiH nationals. In 2014 there was a significant increase when this number is halved compared to 2013.

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

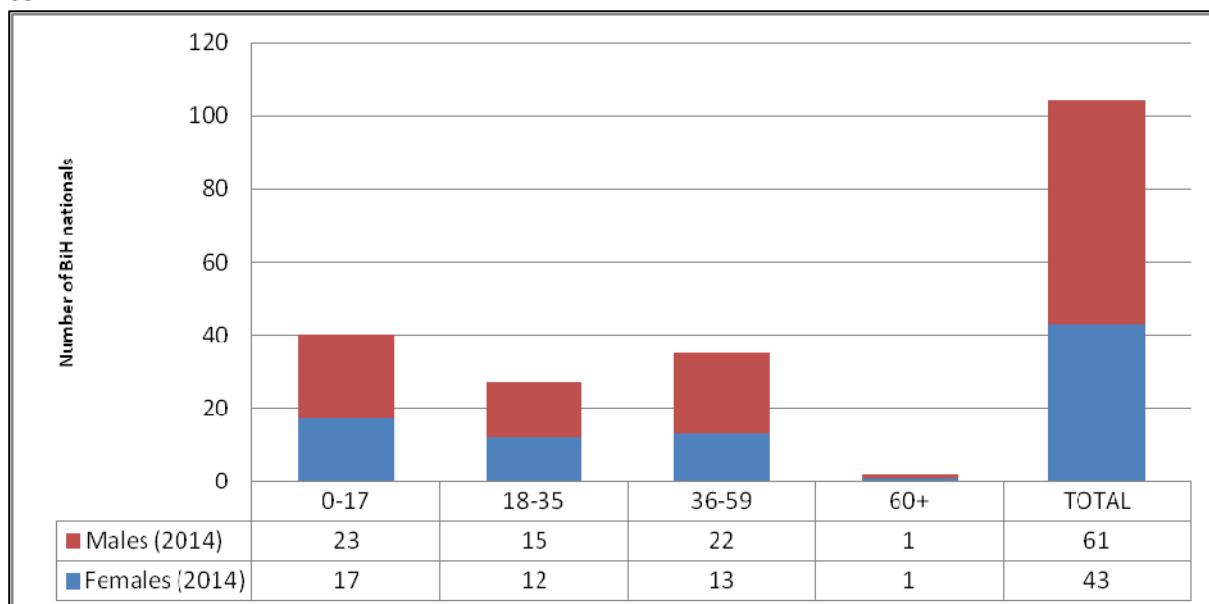
No.	COUNTRY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
1.	Switzerland	57	27	15	7	56	76	33	28	34	7	340
3.	The Netherlands	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	16	61	25	114
5.	Belgium	-	2	1	-	5	2	20	5	41	29	105
6.	Finland	4	3	-	-	8	4	4	19	25	5	72
7.	Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	24	24	66
4.	Norway	18	1	12	4	1	1	7	-	7	5	56
8.	UK	6	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	17
9.	Austria	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	16
10.	Italy	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	13
11.	Hungary	1	2	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	1	9
12.	Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
13.	Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	4
2.	Croatia	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
14.	Montenegro	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
16.	Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
17.	Macedonia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Total	101	54	28	16	73	87	71	88	209	104	831

An analysis of the above data by country from which BiH nationals have voluntarily returned to BiH with the assistance of IOM from 2005 to 2014 shows that the majority of returns took place from Switzerland (41%), followed by The Netherlands (14%), Belgium (13%), Finland (9%), Canada (8%), Norway (7%), while such returns from all other countries accounted for 9%. Most returns of BiH nationals in 2014 were registered from Belgium (28%).

Graphic overview of number of BiH nationals who voluntarily returned from 2005 to 2014 disaggregated by country from which they returned



Graphic overview of number BiH nationals returning with IOM assistance in 2014 disaggregated by age and sex



In 2014, 104 BiH nationals voluntarily returned to BiH, 61 of those men and 43 women. The majority of persons under this program were from the below 35 age group (64%).

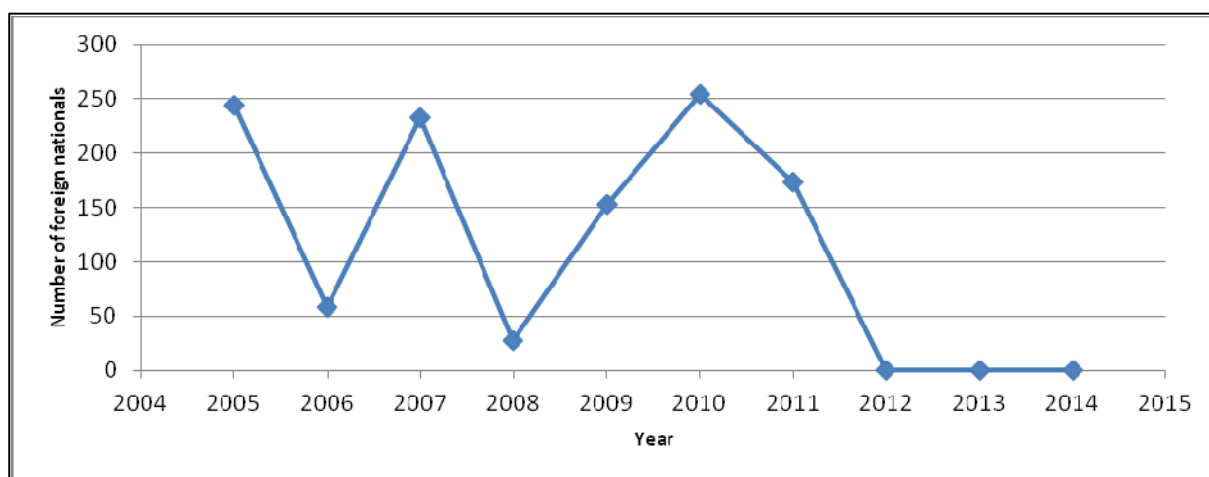
5.2. Voluntary Return of Foreign Nationals from BiH to Countries of Origin with IOM Assistance

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

Table 20. Total number of foreign nationals who returned from BiH with IOM assistance from 2005 to 2014

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	TOTAL
Persons	244	58	233	28	153	254	173	0	0	0	1,143

Graphic overview of number of foreign nationals who returned from BiH with IOM assistance from 2005 to 2014



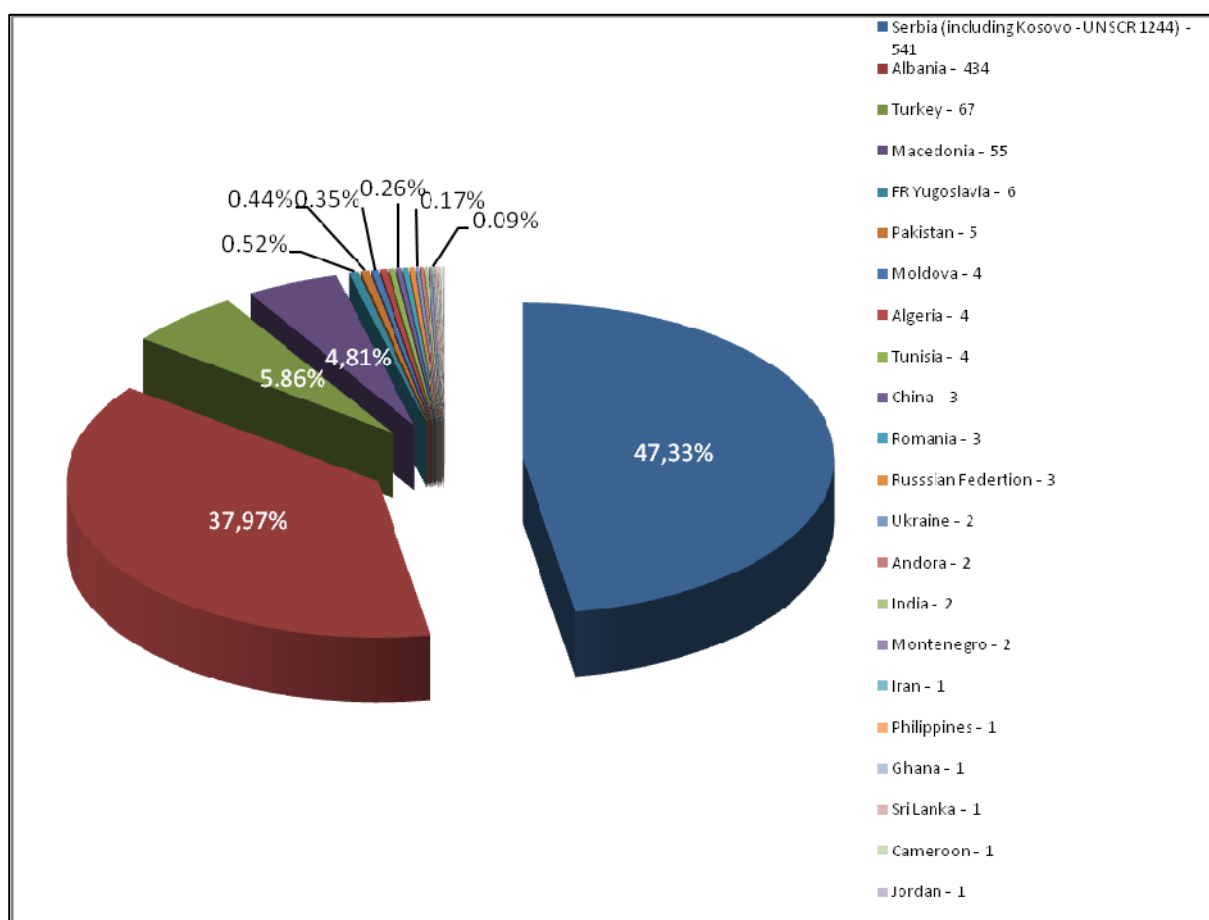
1,143 foreign nationals were returned from BiH to their countries of origin from 2005 to 2014 through IOM programs. The presented data show that this form of return reached its peak in 2010 when 254 foreign nationals were returned from BiH. During this period a significant decline in the number of returns can be noted in 2006 and 2008. The decline in the number of returns in 2006 was a consequence of the lack in funds for the AVR programme and its implementation procedures under which a foreign national could be returned through AVR programme only if there is clear evidence that the foreign national was attempting to migrate towards Western European countries. The decline in 2008 was a result of a lack of funds for the AVR programme. The number of beneficiaries of the AVR programme increased again in 2009 and 2010, but it needs to be stressed that a decline of approximately 32% was noted in 2011. Due to a lack of funds IOM did not organize a single voluntary return from BiH through the AVR programme in the past three years.

An analysis of the data over the years shows a steady return of nationals of Serbia (including Kosovo – UNSCR 1244), Albania, Turkey and Macedonia.

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

No.	COUNTRY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
1	Serbia (including Kosovo UNSCR 1244)	91	36	70	9	68	132	135	-	-	-	541
2	Albania	125	15	136	18	52	84	4	-	-	-	434
3	Turkey	5	2	13	-	10	14	23	-	-	-	67
4	Macedonia	17	3	11	1	12	11	-	-	-	-	55
5	FR Yugoslavia	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
6	Pakistan	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
7	Moldavia	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	4
8	Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	4
9	Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	4
10	China	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
11	Romania	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
12	Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3
13	Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
14	Andorra	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
15	India	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
16	Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
17	Iran	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
18	Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
19	Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
20	Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
21	Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
22	Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	Total	244	58	233	28	153	254	173	0	0	0	1,143

Graphic overview of number of returned foreign nationals from BiH from 2005 to 2014 disaggregated by country of return



5.3. Voluntary return of foreign nationals from BiH into their countries of origin with the assistance of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs

Due to the fact that in the past two years there was no AVR program for the return of foreigners from BiH with the assistance of IOM, it is important to emphasize that the Service for Foreigners' Affairs organised a voluntary return. In 2014 the Service for Foreigners' Affairs organised a voluntary return of a total of 169 persons through the implementation of the project "Prevention of illegal migrations in BiH and the region and voluntary return of illegal migrants", financed by the Government of the Swiss Confederation and the Government of Liechtenstein through the Swiss Development and Cooperation Agency (SDC). The main reason for leaving Bosnia and Herzegovina is the adoption of the decision on expulsion (94%), followed by cancellation of stay to expulsion (4%) and due to the cancellation of visa-free regime (2%).

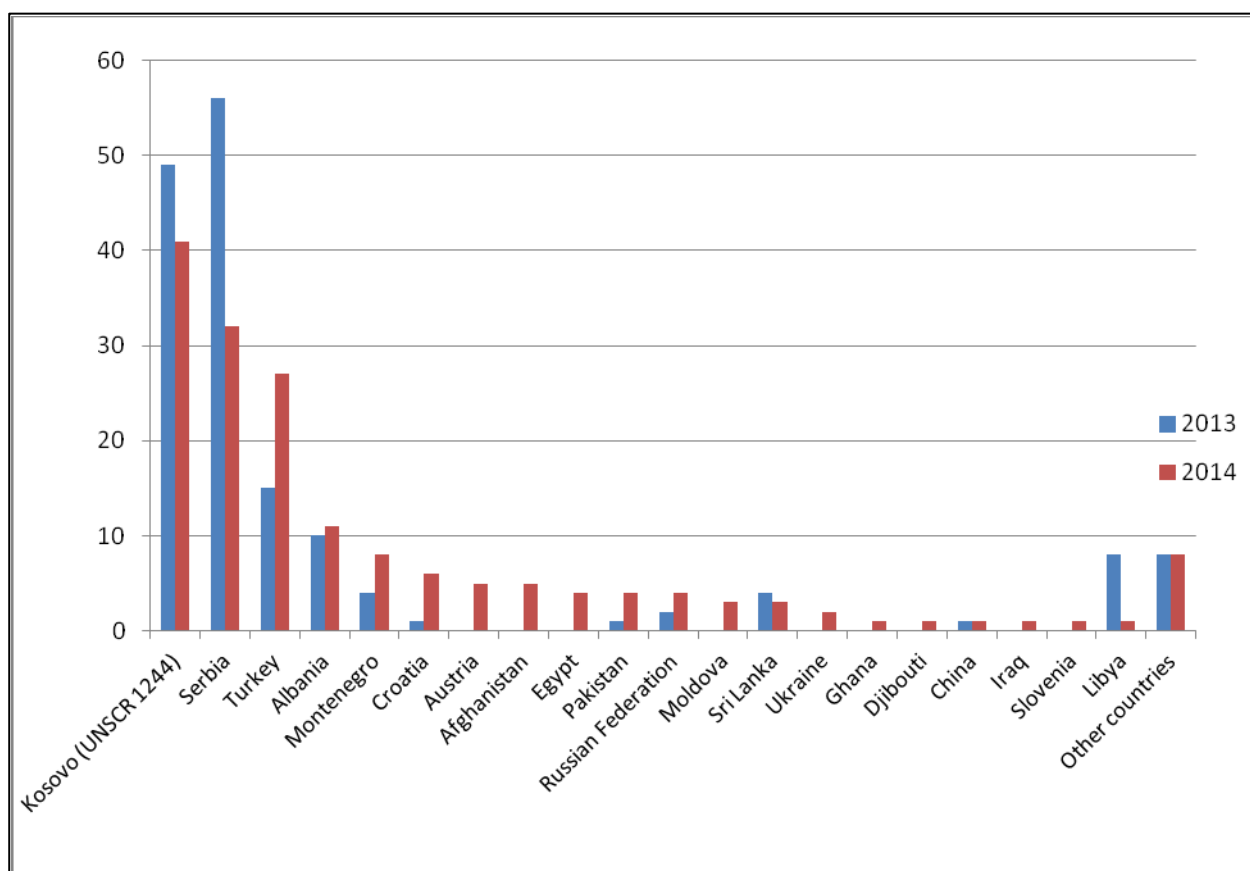
In 2013, the Service for Foreigner's Affairs organised voluntary return and carried out independent voluntary return of a total of 159 persons.

Table 22. Number of voluntary returns of foreigners from BIH organised by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in 2013 and 2014 disaggregated by country

No.	Country	2013	2014
1	Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)	49	41
2	Serbia	56	32
3	Turkey	15	27
4	Albania	10	11
5	Montenegro	4	8
6	Croatia	1	6
7	Austria	-	5
8	Afghanistan	-	5
9	Egypt	-	4
10	Pakistan	1	4
11	Russian Federation	2	4
12	Moldavia	-	3
13	Sri Lanka	4	3
14	Ukraine	-	2
15	Ghana	-	1
16	Djibouti	-	1
17	China	1	1

No.	Country	2013	2014
18	Iraq	-	1
19	Slovenia	-	1
20	Libya	8	1
21	Macedonia	1	1
22	Germany	-	1
23	Italy	-	1
24	Romania	1	1
25	Jordan	-	1
26	Ethiopia	-	1
27	Switzerland	-	1
28	Tunisia	1	1
29	Algeria	1	-
30	Bulgaria	1	-
31	Iran	1	-
32	Congo DR	1	-
33	UK	1	-
	Total	159	169

Graphic overview of the number of voluntary returns of foreigners from BiH organised by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in 2013 and 2014



5.4. Admission and Return under Readmission Agreements

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

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

5.4.1. Admission and Return under the Readmission Agreement with Croatia

In 2014, the Ministry of Security – Immigration Sector that is in charge of implementation of the readmission agreements in the part referring to the nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina, received 683 readmission requests. After the check up of their identity and nationality, the readmission was approved for 573 persons who were nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina, representing an increase of 44.33% compared to 2013 when readmission was approved for 397 persons. Also, 110 requests for readmission were declined due to the fact that those persons had not been nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 2014, the largest number of readmissions of nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina was realized through the Readmission

Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of Germany (68.76%).

Table 23 - Admission of Citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2013 and 2014 based on readmission requests

No	Country	2013	2014
1.	Germany	75	394
2.	Switzerland	114	42
3.	Sweden	50	37
4.	Belgium	70	26
5.	Croatia	31	19
6.	France	7	19
7.	Slovenia	9	12
8.	The Netherlands	1	7

No	Country	2013	2014
9.	Spain	6	4
10.	Montenegro	5	4
11.	Austria	24	3
12.	Italy	3	3
13.	Serbia	1	1
14.	Macedonia	-	1
15.	Albania	-	1
16.	Denmark	1	-
Total		397	573

An analysis of presented data indicates that on the basis of readmission agreements under which the verification of the identity and citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina, conducted by Sector for Immigration of the Ministry of Security, 573 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina were readmitted. According to data from the Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2014, 1,102 BiH citizens were returned to the country, out of which 994 on the basis of Readmission Agreement¹². Comparative analysis of data from available sources shows that out of total number of BiH citizens who were returned based on readmission agreements in the regular procedure on the basis of requests for readmission, admission was approved for 573 persons, whereas 421 BiH citizens were admitted without submitting the request for readmission.

Comparative analysis of data from the report of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs and BiH Border Police shows that a total number of 58 aliens out of which one minor were admitted based on the readmission agreements in the reporting period: 55 aliens based on the Readmission Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatian Government on the return and readmission of persons whose entry or residence is illegal, 2 aliens (including one minor) under the Agreement between the BiH Council of Ministers and the Government of the Swiss Confederation on the return and readmission of persons whose entry and residence are illegal, as well as a Syrian national from Austria.¹³

As for the transfer of persons on the basis of readmission agreements, a total of 57 persons were admitted, out of which 46 persons were handed over on the basis of the Agreement between the Council of Ministers and the Government of the Republic of Serbia on the return and readmission of persons whose entry and residence are illegal, 9 persons on the basis of Agreement between the BiH Council of Ministers and the Government of the Republic of Montenegro on the return and readmission of persons whose entry or residence is illegal, 1 person on the basis of the Agreement between the Croatian Government and the BiH Council of Ministers on the return and readmission of persons whose entry or residence is illegal and 1

¹² BiH Border Police. "Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2014" Sarajevo, January 2015, p. 16

¹³ BiH Border Police. "Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2014" Sarajevo, January 2015, p. 14

person on the basis of the Agreement between the BiH Council of Ministers and the Government of Bulgaria.¹⁴

5.4.2. Admission and Return under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia

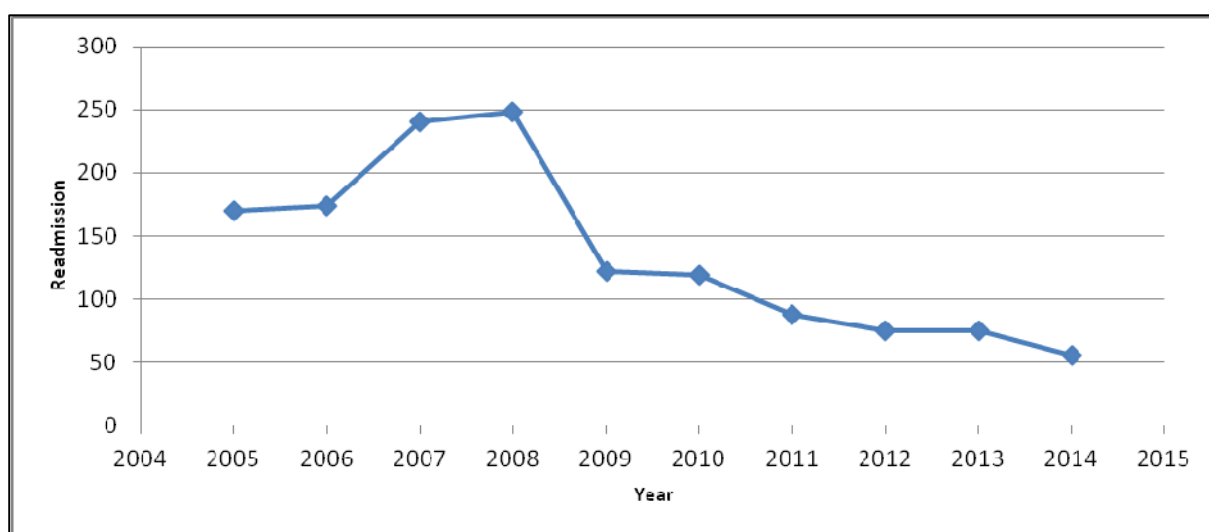
The Readmission Agreement through which Bosnia and Herzegovina continuously admits the greatest number of persons is the Agreement with the Republic of Croatia, both when it comes to BiH citizens who reside without residence permits in the Republic of Croatia as well as persons who are returned “on the same basis” from other countries into the Republic of Croatia, as well as third-country nationals or stateless persons who illegally went to Croatia from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The readmission agreement with the Republic of Croatia is one of the parameters used to monitor illegal migration, primarily in the area of admission of third-country nationals who had entered the Republic of Croatia and countries of Western Europe through the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, having come to BiH based on both legal or illegal entry. For the purpose of presenting the abovementioned parameter, according to data obtained from the BiH Border Police, the admission of third country nationals to BiH in accordance with the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia is presented below.

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

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Admission of persons in BiH	170	174	240	248	122	119	88	75	75	55

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



¹⁴ BiH Service for Foreigner's Affairs. "Report on Activities of the BiH Service for Foreigner's Affairs for 2014" Sarajevo, January 2015, p. 20

Analysis of the admission trend of third countries nationals under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia, shows a significant growth in the period from 2005 to 2008. After this period there has been a constant downward trend until 2014. Therefore, it can be concluded that the BiH competent authorities put the immigration area under substantial control and achieved remarkable results.

Reports of the BiH Border Police have been used as a key source for comprehensive data overview for 2013 and 2014.

The BiH Border Police regularly reports on the admission of persons whose residence is illegal or who illegally entered Croatia through the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, according to the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia.

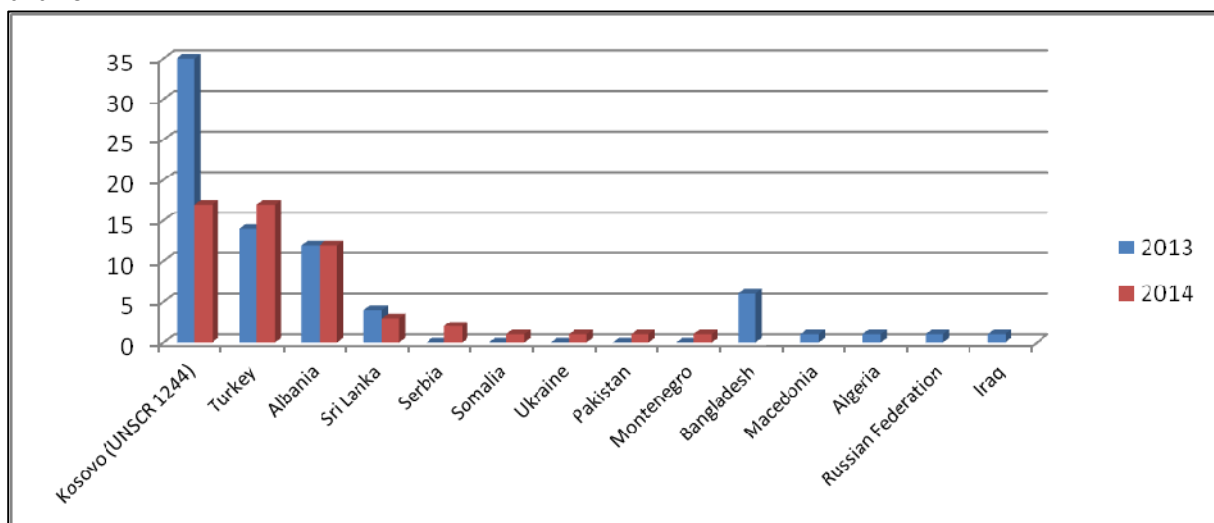
According to data from 2013, 194 persons were admitted out of which 75 foreign nationals and 119 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosnia and Herzegovina handed over 6 persons to Croatia, of which 5 of them were Croatian citizens and one from Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)¹⁵.

Number of the persons admitted under the Agreement on Readmission with the Republic of Croatia in 2014, amounted to 140 (out of which 55 foreign citizens and 85 nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina) representing a decrease of 27.84%.¹⁶

Table 25. Admission of third country nationals under the Readmission Agreement with Croatia for 2013 and 2014

No.	Country	2013	2014	%
1	Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)	35	17	-51.43%
2	Turkey	14	17	21.43%
3	Albania	12	12	0.00%
4	Sri Lanka	4	3	-25.00%
5	Serbia	-	2	-
6	Somalia	-	1	-
7	Ukraine	-	1	-
8	Pakistan	-	1	-
9	Montenegro	-	1	-
10	Bangladesh	6	-	100.00%
11	Macedonia	1	-	100.00%
12	Algeria	1	-	100.00%
13	Russian Fed.	1	-	100.00%
14	Iraq	1	-	100.00%
Total		75	55	-26.67%

Graphic overview of the admission of third country nationals in BiH under the Agreement with Croatia in 2013 and 2014



¹⁵ BiH Border Police. "Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2013" Sarajevo, January 2014, p. 10

¹⁶ BiH Border Police. "Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2014" Sarajevo, January 2015, p. 14

An analysis of the presented data shows a significant decrease in the admission of nationals of Kosovo (UNSCR 1244), under the Readmission Agreement with Croatia in 2013, but also a slight increase in the admission of nationals of Turkey. The presented statistical data on readmission and handover of foreign nationals show that BiH is still a transit region from the territory of the Republic of Serbia towards the Republic of Croatia.

5.5. Independent Voluntary Return of Foreign Nationals from BiH

Independent voluntary returns of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina over the past period are presented in accordance with data kept by the SFA called "aliens who individually left Bosnia and Herzegovina within deadline for voluntary departure"; they include the data on all foreigners who were ordered to leave the BiH territory based on decision issued by the Service for Foreigner's Affairs and/or were granted a deadline for voluntary departure from the territory of BiH and who returned to their countries of origin within the fixed deadline.

According to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, the number of foreign nationals who individually left BiH within the deadline for leaving BiH in 2014 amounted to 1,492 persons.

Table 26. Number of aliens who individually left BiH within deadline for voluntary departure in 2013 and 2014

No.	Country	2013	2014
1.	Serbia (incl. Kosovo - UNSCR 1244)	319	409
2.	Turkey	38	311
3.	Croatia	63	245
4.	Montenegro	27	131
5.	Macedonia	31	80
6.	China	6	56
7.	Germany	16	39
8.	Italy	6	25
9.	USA	3	17
10.	Slovenia	8	17
11.	Austria	7	16
12.	Poland	-	15
13.	Albania	20	13
14.	Russian Fed.	4	9
15.	Romania	38	8
16.	India	-	6
17.	Libya	15	6
18.	Hungary	5	6
19.	Malaysia	-	6
20.	Netherlands	3	5
21.	Syria	15	5
22.	Vietnam	-	5
23.	Brazil	1	4
24.	Ukraine	4	4
25.	Afghanistan	13	3
26.	Czech Republic	-	3

No.	Country	2013	2014
37.	Japan	-	2
38.	Republic of Korea	-	2
39.	Senegal	1	2
40.	Algeria	2	1
41.	Azerbaijan	-	1
42.	Burkina Faso	-	1
43.	Chile	-	1
44.	Greece	1	1
45.	Canada	1	1
46.	Columbia	-	1
47.	Luxembourg	1	1
48.	Mali	-	1
49.	Morocco	8	1
50.	Moldavia	-	1
51.	Saudi Arabia	1	1
52.	Switzerland	4	1
53.	Sweden	1	1
54.	Venezuela	-	1
55.	Zambia	-	1
56.	Stateless	1	-
57.	Denmark	2	-
58.	Eritrea	1	-
59.	Finland	1	-
60.	Iran	2	-
61.	Cameroon	1	-
62.	Kyrgyzstan	2	-

27.	Egypt	-	3
28.	Jordan	-	3
29.	Oman	-	3
30.	Tunisia	1	3
31.	UA Emirates	-	3
32.	Great Britain	4	3
33.	Armenia	-	2
34.	Belgium	-	2
35.	Bulgaria	1	2
36.	Philippines	-	2

63.	Congo	1	-
64.	Kuwait	1	-
65.	Lebanon	1	-
66.	Lithuania	1	-
67.	Pakistan	3	-
68.	Palestine	3	-
69.	Portugal	1	-
70.	Slovakia	1	-
71.	Sri Lanka	4	-
72.	Uganda	1	-
Total		695	1,492

There is an evident increase in the number of returns of citizens of Turkey, Montenegro, Croatia, Macedonia and Serbia (including Kosovo - UNSCR 1244) and decrease in the number of returns of citizens of Romania, Albania, Syria and Afghanistan.

6. International Protection (Asylum)

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

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

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

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

In order to identify trends in the field of asylum, we present the data on asylum applications, i.e. requests for international protection (asylum) from 2005 to 2014. Over that period of time, applications for asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina were submitted to the Ministry of Security - Sector for Asylum. UNHCR decided upon all applications for asylum received by 30 June 2004 in accordance with UNHCR procedures until 2006. UNHCR decided upon all applications for asylum received by 30 June 2004 in accordance with UNHCR procedures until 2006. From 2004 to 2006, UNHCR recognised refugee status to 211 persons (2004 - 41 persons, 2005 - 163 persons, 2006 - 7 persons)¹⁷.

From 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2014, the competent authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina received 598 applications for international protection (asylum). Under these 598 applications, 1,270 persons sought asylum in BiH. During this period, competent authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Ministry of Security - Sector for Asylum) recognised refugee status to 15 individuals, and for 66 persons subsidiary protection was granted.

In 2014 UNHCR has also implemented projects moving people to third countries and as a result there were 10 persons moved to Canada (6 refugees who had refugee cards issued by Ministry of Security and 4 mandate refugees).¹⁸

Table 27. Number of persons who applied for international protection (asylum) in BiH from 2005 to 2014

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Persons	146	69	581	95	71	64	46	53	100	45

Table 27a. Number of persons with recognized refugee status from 2005 to 2014

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Persons	-	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	5	15

¹⁷ A total of 390 persons were recognised as having refugee status by UNHCR in the period from 1999 to 30 June 2006.

¹⁸ UNHCR Annual Report 2014

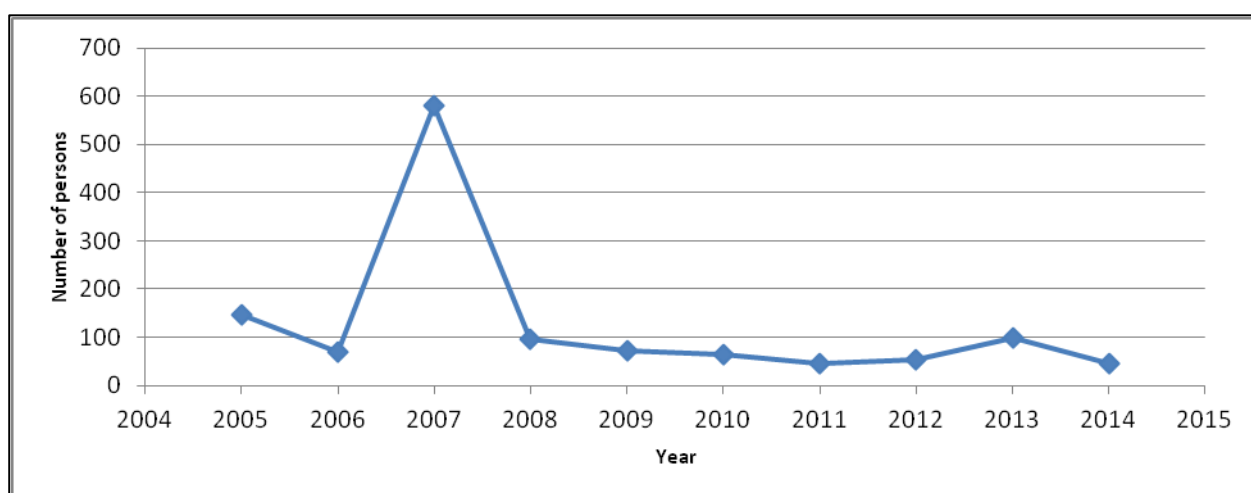
Of the total number of recognized refugees, 5 persons were from Palestine, 4 from the Syrian Arab Republic, and one person each from Serbia, Montenegro, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Cameroon and Myanmar.

Table 27b. Number of persons with recognized subsidiary protection in BiH from 2005 to 2014

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Persons	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	25	28	8	66

Of the total number of persons with recognized subsidiary protection, 53 persons were from Syrian Arab Republic, 5 from Serbia, 3 from Eritrea, 3 from Iraq and one each from Palestine and Somalia.

Graphic overview of the number of persons who applied for international protection (asylum) in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2005 to 2014



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

The trend in submitted applications shows a drop in asylum applications from 2005 to 2006, for this number increased significantly in 2007 as a result of the September 2007 cessation of the temporary admission of Serbian nationals originating from Kosovo.

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

There has been an increase in the number of applications for international protection (asylum) in BiH in 2013 as compared to 2012 (from 40 to 73 applications), whereas the number of persons who applied for international protection (asylum) increased by 88.68%

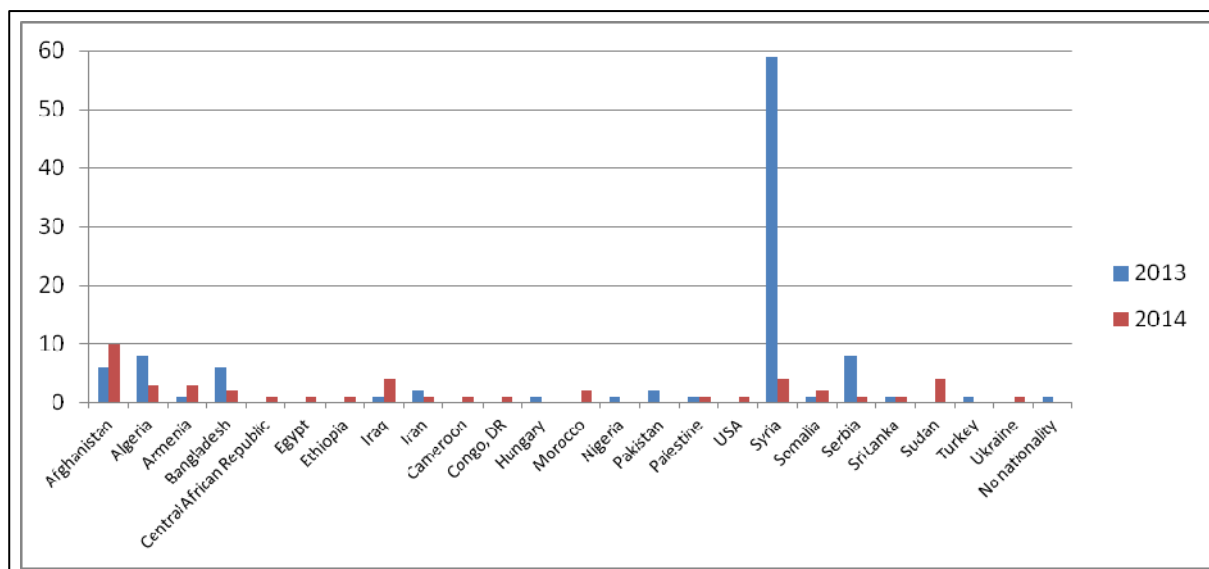
amounting to 100 persons compared to 53 persons in 2012. This increase is a result of a greater inflow of nationals from the Syrian Arab Republic because of the war in that area. In 2014, the number of asylum international protection (asylum) seekers decreased again for 55.00%

For the purpose of analysing the current situation in the field of international protection we bring you data concerning submitted applications for international protection and the number of persons included in these applications during 2013 and 2014.

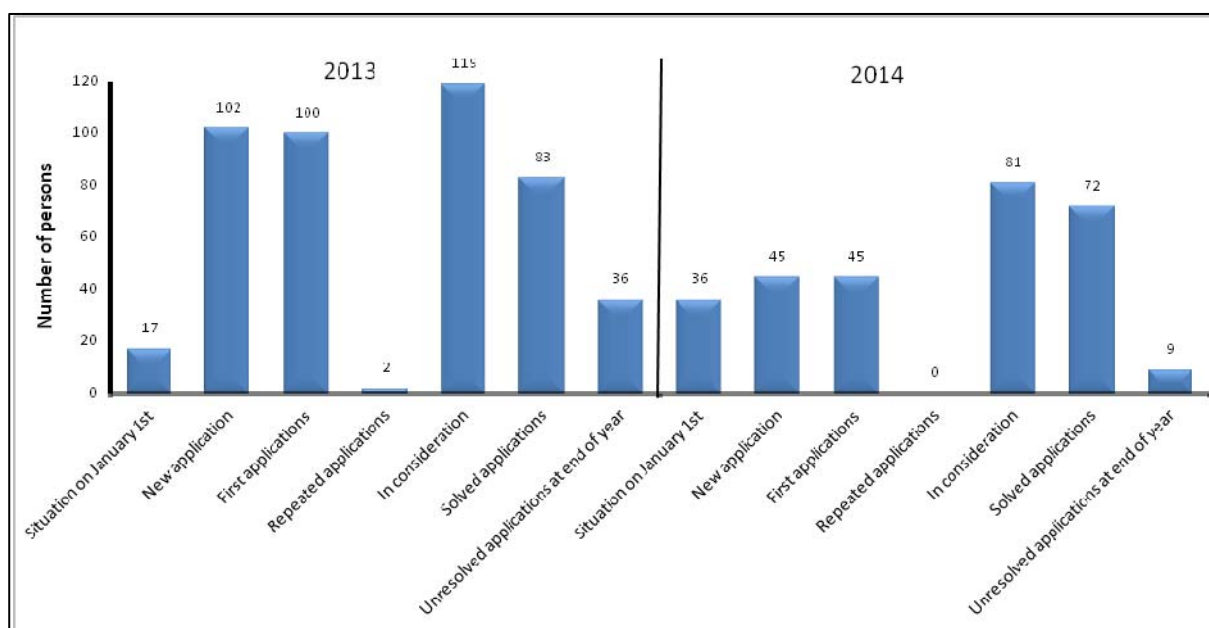
Table 28. Number of applications (persons) for international protection (asylum) in BiH in 2013 and 2014

ASYLUM		2013		2014		%	
No.	Country	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons
1	Afghanistan	6	6	10	10	66.67%	66.67%
2	Algeria	8	8	3	3	-62.50%	-62.50%
3	Armenia	1	1	3	3	200.00%	200.00%
4	Bangladesh	6	6	2	2	-66.67%	-66.67%
5	Central African Republic	-	-	1	1	-	-
6	Egypt	-	-	1	1	-	-
7	Ethiopia	-	-	1	1	-	-
8	Iraq	1	1	4	4	300.00%	300.00%
9	Iran	2	2	1	1	-50.00%	-50.00%
10	Cameroon	-	-	1	1	-	-
11	Congo, DR	-	-	1	1	-	--
12	Hungary	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
13	Morocco	-	-	2	2	-	-
14	Nigeria	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
15	Pakistan	2	2	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
16	Palestine	1	1	1	1	0.00%	0.00%
17	USA	-	-	1	1	-	-
18	Syria	36	59	4	4	-88.89%	-93.22%
19	Somalia	1	1	2	2	100.00%	100.00%
20	Serbia	4	8	1	1	-75.00%	-87.50%
21	Sri Lanka	1	1	1	1	0.00%	0.00%
22	Sudan	-	-	4	4	-	-
23	Turkey	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
24	Ukraine	-	-	1	1	-	-
25	No nationality	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
	Total	73	100	45	45	-38.36%	-55.00%

Graphic overview of the number of persons who applied for international protection (asylum) in BiH in 2013 and 2014



In 2014, most of the international protection (asylum) seekers were nationals of Afghanistan (10 applications for 10 persons), followed by nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq and Sudan. All applications for international protection submitted last year were individual ones. In 2014, there was one application for international protection (asylum) for one unaccompanied minor person from Afghanistan.



In 2013, out of 60 decisions 8 application for 17 persons were withdrawn, while in 2014, out of 64 decisions 8 applications for 13 persons were withdrawn.

For the purpose of a precise analysis of the current situation in the area of international protection, we present, along with a brief analysis, comparative data on submitted applications and decisions in 2013 and 2014 disaggregated by number of persons.

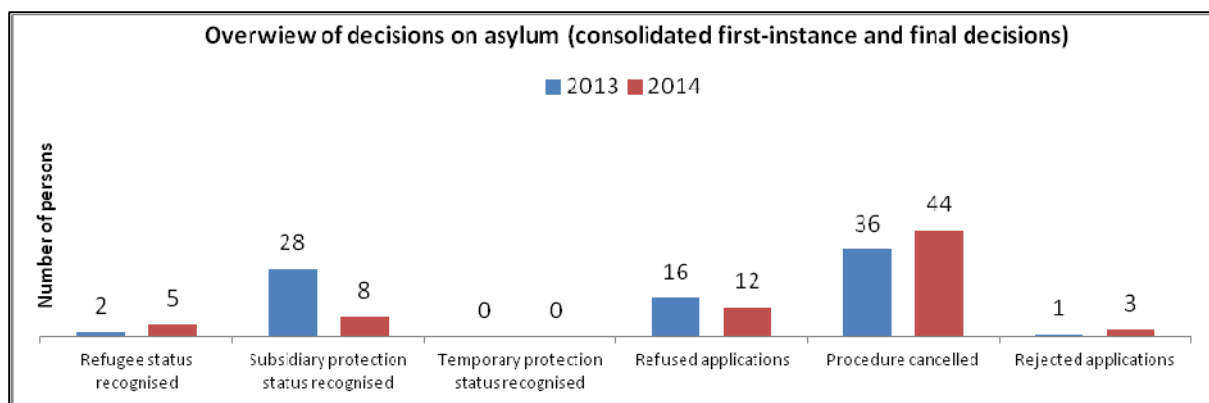
According to the data from the Ministry of Security – Sector for Asylum, a total of 73 applications for international protection for 100 persons were submitted in BiH in 2013. A total of 88 applications for 119 persons were under consideration (taking into account unresolved cases from the previous years – 13 applications for 17 persons, as well as repeated 2 requests for 2 persons). As to the structure of submitted applications in 2013, of the total number of these applications for international protection 100 persons were subject of deciding upon for the first time and 2 applications for 2 persons were repeated. During 2013, 16 applications for 16 persons were refused, while the procedure concerning 27 applications for 36 persons was ceased, and there was one application for one person rejected. At the end of 2013, 28 applications for 36 persons remained unresolved.

In 2013, the main reason for rejecting applications for international protection (16 applications for 16 persons) was the lack of grounds under Article 110, Paragraph 1 of the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum, according to which such applications were not founded on reasons providing a basis for recognising the status of international protection. There were 11 such applications for 11 persons (68.75%) in 2013. The next reason for rejecting applications was “an obvious deception or abuse of process” by a total of 2 asylum seekers for 2 persons (12.5%). Other reasons for rejecting the application for international protection are as follows : the request is based on economic reasons (one application for one person), the request is contradictory, unbelievable and inconsistent (one application for one person) and the reasons for exclusion from international protection status (one request for a person).

In 2013, 27 applications for 36 persons were ceased for the following reasons: the applicants left or attempted to leave BiH (19 applications for 19 persons), reasons prescribed by the Law on Administrative Procedure (7 application for 16 persons) and the application submitted by the BiH national (one application for one person).

Taking into account unresolved applications from 2013, there was a total of 88 applications for 119 persons. The majority of applications were submitted by nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic (48.86% of the total number of asylum seekers), as a consequence of war in that country. As to above mention 119 persons, we present the sex and age structure of the persons seeking international protection (asylum). There were 34 women (28.57%) and 85 men (71.43%). Age structure shows that the majority of the persons falls in the 18 to 35 age group (65 persons or 54.62% of the total number of asylum seekers), followed by the 0 to 17 age group (30 persons or 25.21%), the 36 to 59 age group (19 persons or 15.97%), and over 60 age group (5 persons or 4.20%).

According to the data from the Ministry of Security – Sector for Asylum, a total of 45 applications for international protection (asylum) for 45 persons was submitted in BiH in 2014. A total of 73 applications 81 persons was under consideration (taking into account unresolved cases from the previous years – 28 applications for 36 persons). During the previous year the status of subsidiary protection was recognized in 8 cases for 8 persons, and refugee status was granted for 2 applications for 5 persons, and 12 applications for 12 persons were rejected, and procedure was ceased for 39 applications for 44 persons, and 3 applications for 3 persons were rejected. As a result, 9 applications for 9 persons remained unresolved at the end of 2014.



The main reason for rejecting applications for international protection (12 applications for 12 persons) was the lack of grounds under Article 110, Paragraph 1 of the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum, according to which such applications were not founded on reasons providing a basis for recognising the status of international protection. There were 11 such applications for 11 persons last year. The next reason for rejecting applications was "an obvious deception or abuse of process" by asylum seekers, of which one case for one person was recorded.

In 2014, 39 applications for 44 persons were ceased for the following reasons: applicant left or attempted to leave BiH (33 applications for 33 persons) and reasons prescribed by the Law on Administrative Procedure (5 applications for 10 persons), and failure to respond to a call for an interview (one application from one person).

Taking into account pending cases from previous years, as well as newly received applications in 2014, there were a total of 73 applications for 81 persons. Most applications were filed by citizens of the Syrian Arab Republic (27.16% of the total number of asylum seekers), as a consequence of the unchanged war circumstances in the country, followed by the citizens of Afghanistan (19.75% of the total number of asylum seekers). As for the above-mentioned 81 persons, we present the an overview of the gender and age structure of persons who have sought international protection (asylum). These applications include 17 women (21%) and 64 men (79%). The age structure of these individuals shows that the most common age group is from 18 to 35 years of age (51 persons or 63% of the total number of asylum seekers), followed by the age group from 36 to 59 years of age (14 persons or 17%), followed by the age group from 0 to 17 years (13 persons or 16%), and finally followed by the age group over 60 years (3 persons or 4%).

Taking into account only the applications for international protection received in 2014 (45 applications for 45 persons) we will see that most applications were submitted by the nationals of Afghanistan (22%). The sex and age structure for the 45 persons mentioned above, shows that there were 6 women (13%) and 39 men (87%). The age structure of these individuals shows that in most cases they are from 18 to 35 age group (33 persons or 73.34%), followed by those from 36 to 59 age group (10 persons or 22.22%), followed by those from 0 to 17 age group (1 person or 2.22%), and finally over 60 years age group (1 person or 2.22%).

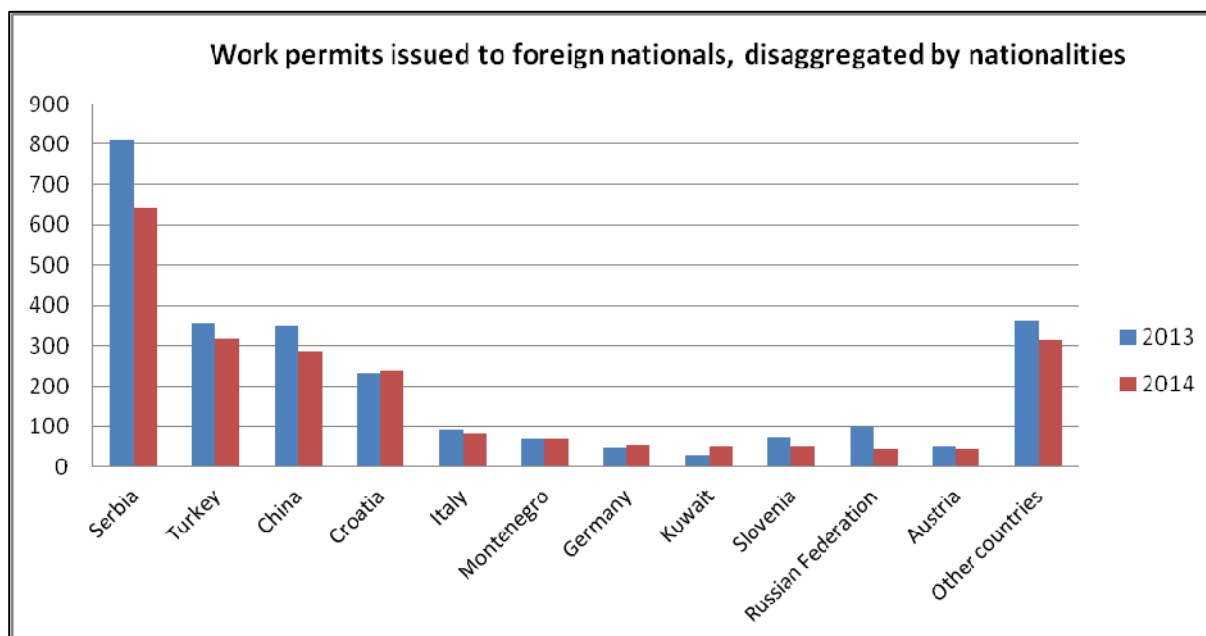
7. Work Permits Issued to Foreign Nationals

According to the data obtained from the Labour and Employment Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and on the basis of data received from the relevant entity employment services and the Employment Service of Brcko District, 2,563 work permits were issued to foreign nationals in 2013 and 2,197 in 2014, representing a decrease of 14.28%. The data on work permits issued to foreign nationals, disaggregated by nationality and qualification structure of foreign nationals is given below.

Table 29. Work permits issued to foreign nationals in 2013 and 2014 disaggregated by nationality

No.	Nationality	2013	2014	%
1	Serbia	809	642	-20.64%
2	Turkey	354	319	-9.89%
3	China	350	288	-17.71%
4	Croatia	231	237	2.60%
5	Italy	92	81	-11.96%
6	Montenegro	70	69	-1.43%
7	Germany	49	53	8.16%
8	Kuwait	28	52	85.71%
9	Slovenia	71	52	-26.76%
10	Russian Fed.	96	45	-53.13%
11	Austria	51	44	-13.73%
12	Other countries	362	315	-12.98%
	Total	2,563	2,197	-14.28%

The majority of foreign nationals with work permits in Bosnia and Herzegovina are nationals of Serbia (29.22%). They are followed by the nationals of Turkey (14.52%), China (13.11%) and Croatia (10.79%). A decrease for most of the presented countries related to the issuance of work permits in BiH can be observed in 2014 as compared to 2013. It is also possible to notice an increase in the number of work permits issued to the nationals of Kuwait and Germany.



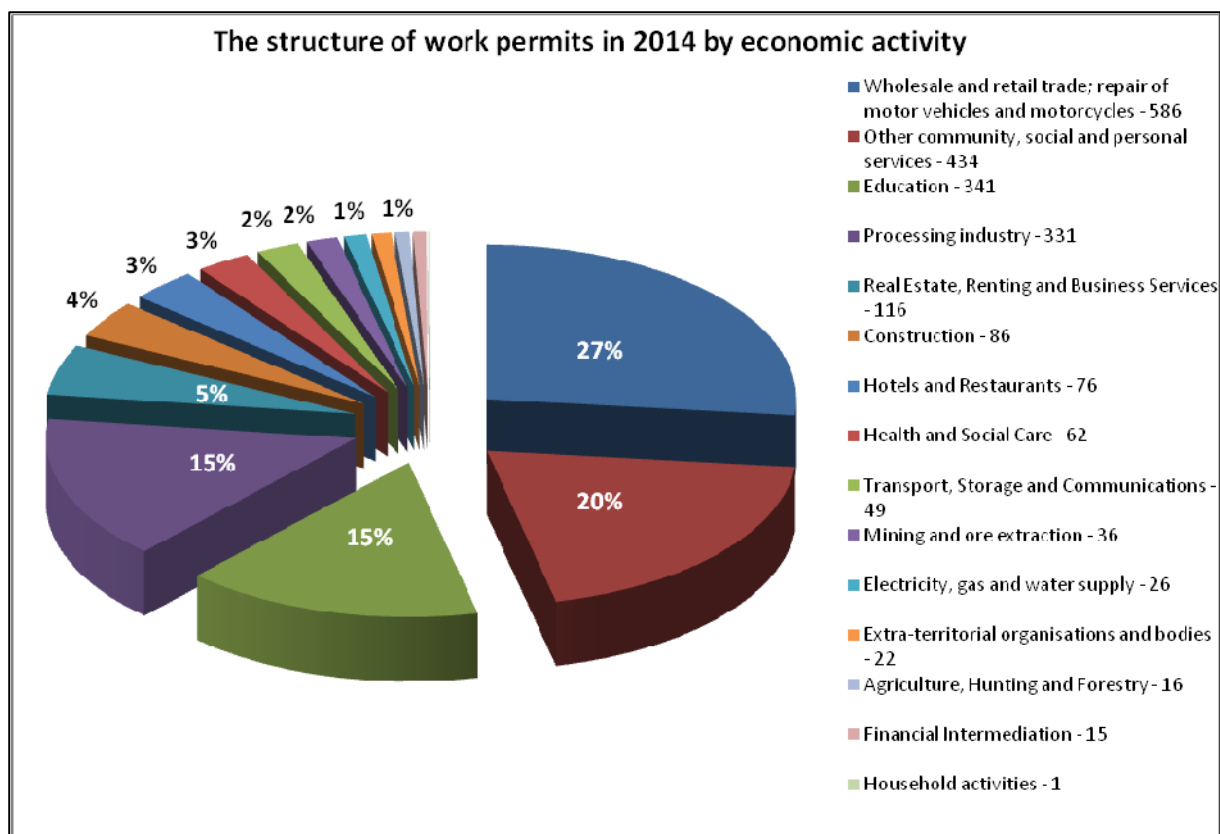
The data regarding the qualification structure of foreign nationals who were issued work permits in 2014 show that the majority of them have a university degree (44.06%), followed by those with secondary education (26.67%), and qualified workers (10.42%), which is almost the same case as in previous years.



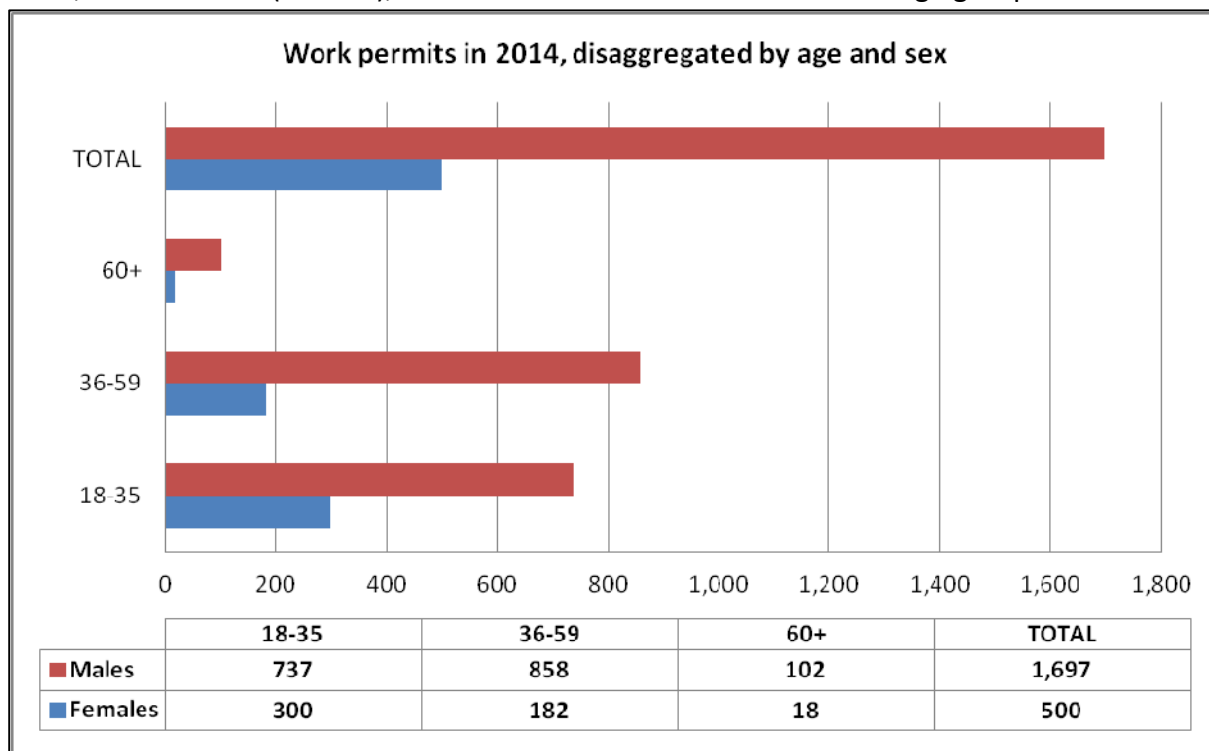
Most work permits were issued for the following fields of work in 2014: trade 586 (27%), other community, social and personal service activities 434 (20%), education 341 (16%), and processing industry 331 (15%).

Table 30. Structure of work permits in 2014 disaggregated by economic activity

ACTIVITY	2014
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	586
Other community, social and personal services	434
Education	341
Processing industry	331
Real estate, renting and business services	116
Construction	86
Hotels and restaurants	76
Health and social care	62
Transport, storage and communications	49
Mining and ore extraction	36
Electricity, gas and water supply	26
Extra-territorial organisations and bodies Electricity, gas and water supply	22
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	16
Financial intermediation	15
Household activities	1
TOTAL	2,197



Of all work permits issued in 2014, 500 (22.76%) were issued to women and 1,697 (77.24%) to men, which is a ratio approximate to the past two years. The most work permits issued in 2014, a total of 858 (39.05%), were issued to men from the 36 to 59 age group.



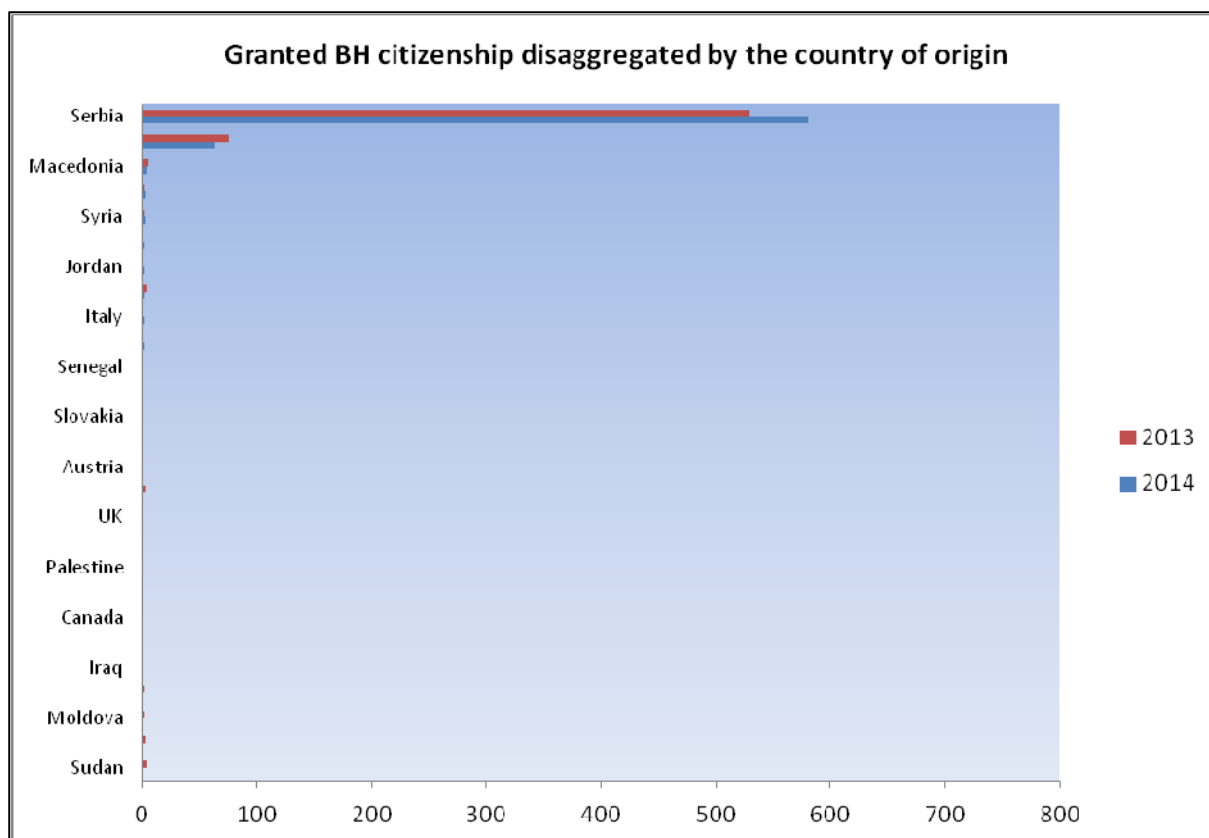
8. Acquiring BiH Citizenship

The Ministry of Civil Affairs, which is responsible for providing consent for granting BiH citizenship, requested competent entity level ministries to submit statistics on the number of people who were granted BiH citizenship by way of naturalisation or implementation of international treaties on dual citizenship. The FBiH Ministry of Interior and the RS Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Governance submitted the requested data, disaggregated by country of origin, sex and age of the persons who acquired BiH citizenship in 2013 and 2014. The submitted figures were analysed and disaggregated by year. Also, the Council of Ministers of BiH adopted Decisions on admission to BiH citizenship for persons of particular benefit to Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with Article 13 of the Law on Citizenship of BiH. For these persons, the fact of citizenship of BiH and Entity citizenship is registered in accordance to their place of residence in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Table 31. Number of persons granted BiH citizenship in 2013 and 2014 disaggregated by country of origin

No.	Previous citizenship	2013	2014
1	Serbia	529	581
2	Croatia	76	63
3	Macedonia	6	5
4	Syria	2	4
5	Turkey	2	4
6	Montenegro	5	3
7	Jordan	1	3
8	Russian Fed.	1	3
9	Egypt	1	2
10	Italy	-	2
11	China	4	1
12	Austria	1	1
13	Germany	1	1
14	Slovakia	-	1

No.	Previous citizenship	2013	2014
15	USA	-	1
16	Senegal	-	1
17	Sudan	5	-
18	Ukraine	4	-
19	Moldavia	2	-
20	Liechtenstein	2	-
21	Iraq	1	-
22	Algeria	1	-
23	Canada	1	-
24	Pakistan	1	-
25	Palestine	1	-
26	Sweden	1	-
27	United Kingdom	1	-
Total		649	676



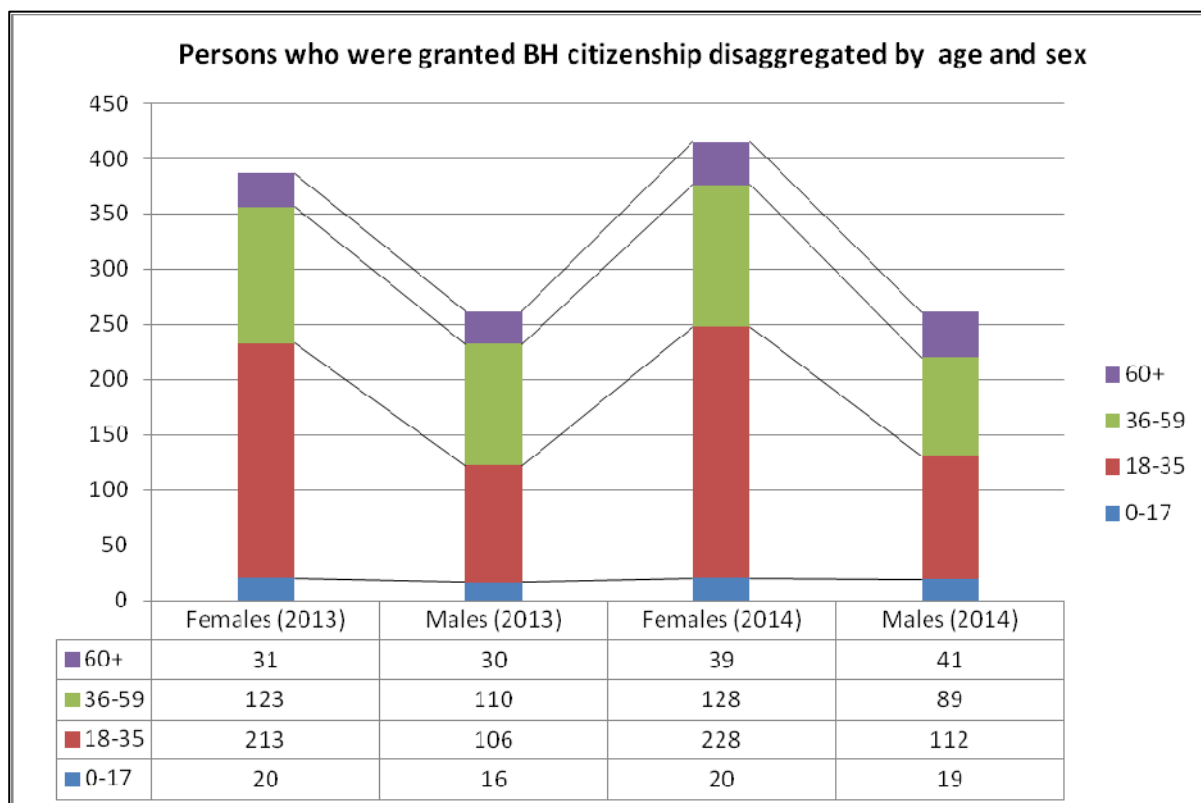
The majority of persons who were granted BiH citizenship in the past two years originate from Serbia and Croatia.

A total of 649 foreign nationals were granted BiH citizenship in 2013. Of that number, 523 persons were granted BiH citizenship based on the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. In 2013, 327 persons were granted BiH and FBiH citizenship, 6 of them based on Decision of the Council of Ministers of BiH on admission to BiH citizenship for persons of particular benefit to Bosnia and Herzegovina and 280 of them based on the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. In 2013, 322 persons were granted BiH and RS citizenship, 4 of them based on Decision of the Council of Ministers of BiH on admission to BiH citizenship for persons of particular benefit to Bosnia and Herzegovina and 243 of them based on the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and 48 persons based on the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

A total number of 676 foreign nationals who were granted BiH citizenship in 2014 is increased for 4.16% compared to 2013. 563 of them are based on the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. In 2014, 307 persons were granted BiH and FBiH citizenship, 14 of them based on Decision of the Council of Ministers of BiH on admission to BiH citizenship for persons of particular benefit to Bosnia and Herzegovina and 269 of them based on the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, while 369 person acquired BiH and RS citizenship in 2014, 6 of them based on Decision of the Council of Ministers of BiH on admission to BiH citizenship for persons of particular benefit to Bosnia and Herzegovina, 294 person based on the Dual Citizenship

Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and 18 persons based on the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

As the analysis of the overall data on persons who were granted BiH citizenship in 2014 disaggregated by the age and sex shows that slightly more than 50% of persons who were granted BiH citizenship are in the 18 to 35 age group, and that more women (61%) than men (39%) were granted citizenship, which is almost the same case as in the past years.



9. Emigration from BiH

The Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as an institution at the state level under which Diaspora Sector is responsible for creation of policy towards emigrants, prepared an overview and analysis of Bosnia and Herzegovina's Emigration/Diaspora based on the available data.

9.1. Overall assessment of migration flows

Bosnia and Herzegovina is one of the countries with the largest number of immigrants in the world compared to total population. High rate of emigration/diaspora puts Bosnia and Herzegovina in the first place in Europe and seventh in the world in the number of emigrants compared to the total number of inhabitants living in the country.

According to the available official data of the statistical agencies of host countries and diplomatic and consular representations of Bosnia and Herzegovina, an estimate of the total number of people originating from Bosnia and Herzegovina (including second and third generation of BiH diaspora) is about 1.9 million.

Furthermore, available data suggest that emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina continued due to economic reasons and the recent emigration consists of young and educated people. Due to significant number of emigrants and great opportunities, in compliance with the recommendations and good practices of the European Union, the focus of immigration policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina in recent years has been placed on the field of emigration and development.

For Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is faced with the negative effects of the continuing emigration (demographic problem and constantly growing problem of brain drain), it is very important to use the possible positive effects of emigration and incorporate them in its strategic development plan as a component linking migration and development in the form of various contributions through financial, social and human capital, including investment, remittances, transfer of knowledge, technologies, economic lobbying and other types of support.

Keeping in mind that Bosnia and Herzegovina has a great potential in its diaspora, which among other things consists of human potential (a large number of the young, well-educated, professional and successful people in various fields) and economic capital (stable flow of remittances, emigrant savings and investment), the priority tasks in the coming period are capacity strengthening and support to institutions in the field of labour emigration aimed to link it with development of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as to include emigration in the development strategies of various levels of government and sectors in BiH.

9.2. Number of emigrants

Diaspora Sector of the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been continuously working on collecting information on Bosnia and Herzegovina's Emigrants. This kind of data is mostly collected on the basis of data kept by the host country on immigrants and their descendants. Data on BiH Emigrants / Diaspora based on records and censuses of recipient countries can be classified into three main groups: persons originating from the BiH (including progeny), persons born in Bosnia and Herzegovina and nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina.¹⁹

An estimate of the total number of persons originating from Bosnia and Herzegovina (including second and third generation of BiH diaspora), based on the official data of the Institute of Statistics of host countries and the Embassies of Bosnia and Herzegovina in these countries is around 1.9 million.

¹⁹ Certain differences in the number at the annual level for some host countries occur due to new data from the Census that most countries conducted in 2011 and processed data in 2013.

Accurate statistics on the total number of immigrants born in Bosnia and Herzegovina, regardless of their current citizenship, are available for 15 of the leading host countries as shown in table 32. According to official data, in these 15 countries live 1,256,652 emigrants born in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Table 32. Number of emigrants born in BiH in 15 leading host countries

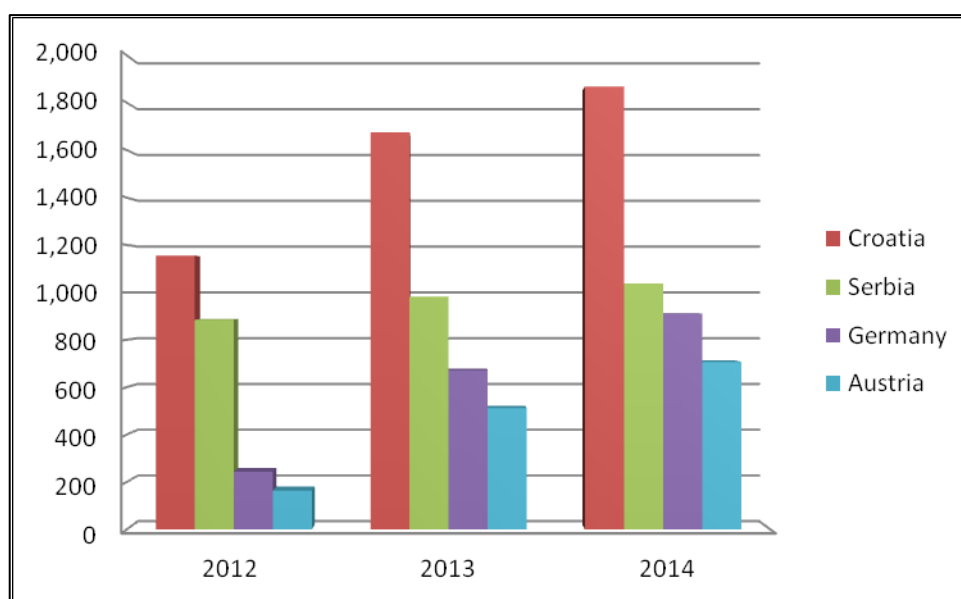
HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER	SOURCE OF DATA
Serbia	298,835	Census of the Republic of Serbia, 2011
Croatia	189,039	National Institute of Statistics of Croatia , Census 2011
Germany	155,000	Federal Statistical Office of Germany, 2011
USA	122,529	US Census Bureau, 2010
Austria	116,382	Statistics Agency of Austria, 2012
Slovenia	97,142	Statistical Office of Slovenia, 2009
Sweden	56,512	Kingdom of Sweden Statistical Office,
Switzerland	49,377	Federal Statistical Agency of Switzerland, 2013
Canada	39,150	Statistical Office of Canada, 2013
Italy	29,066	National Institute of Statistics of Italy, Statist. yearbook 2013
Australia	25,682	Statistical Office of Australia – Census 2011
The Netherlands	25,440	Statistics Agency of the Netherlands, 2013
Montenegro	21,849	Institute of Statistics Agency of Montenegro, 2012
Denmark	17,417	Institute of Statistics of the Kingdom of Denmark , 2013
Norway	13,232	Statistical Central Office of the Kingdom of Norway, 2013
TOTAL:	1,256,652	

When we talk about the number of emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina on an annual basis, i.e. how many of them left Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2014, the only data that can be used as emigration statistics by years are the data on the number of persons who have been deregistered from the register of permanent and temporary residence of Bosnia and Herzegovina to emigrate to other countries, kept by the Agency for Identification Documents, Records and Data Exchange of Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to these statistics, it was found that 5,039 persons withdrew their stay in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2014. The largest number of deregistered citizens quoted Croatia (1,868), Serbia (1,038), Germany (910), Austria (707), Slovenia (314) and Montenegro (123)²⁰ as a destination country. Compared to the previous year the number of deregistered persons has increased by 820 (19.44%).

²⁰ Source: The act of the Agency for Identification Documents, Registers and Data Exchange of Bosnia and Herzegovina no. UP1-15-03-07-10-15898-3 / 2014 from 24.12.2014

Table 33. Number of persons who cancelled their residence in BiH on an annual basis by leading host country in the last three year

HOST COUNTRY	2012	2013	2014
Croatia	1,155	1,675	1,868
Serbia	885	982	1,038
Germany	244	672	910
Austria	164	512	707
TOTAL:	2,448	3,841	4,523



These figures do not represent the real picture of the number of persons emigrating from Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to a significant number of those who leave Bosnia and Herzegovina for employment, study or other reasons and do not cancel their residence. However, we can notice a certain trend in terms of increase in the number of deregistered citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as the countries referred to as the final destination. In the last three years, the four most common countries of destination remain the same - Croatia, Serbia, Germany and Austria provided that the number of persons who go to Germany increased significantly and almost reached the number of those who go to Serbia. Such distribution of BiH Emigrants by host states is evident when we look at the total number of persons originating from Bosnia and Herzegovina. The largest number of persons originating from BiH are located in the neighbouring countries Serbia and Croatia, followed by Germany, the USA, Austria and Slovenia.

9.3. Status of emigrants

Status of BiH emigrants is largely resolved through the acquisition of the citizenship of the host country. As a result of war events and migration in 1992 - 1995, BiH immigrants are often classified as refugees, displaced persons and the like. For a long period of time, in most

countries there are no more persons originating from BiH with a refugee status. The BiH emigrants have ceased to have a status of refugee population for a long period of time. According to the UNHCR²¹ data from July 2014, 22,369 persons from Bosnia and Herzegovina with recognized refugee status live all over the world .

According to the data available to the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees regarding thirteen countries, so far at least 474,189 immigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina has acquired citizenship of the host country.

Table 34. Number of naturalized BiH citizens in the leading host countries up to the reference year²²

HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER OF ACQUIRED CITIZENSHIPS	REFERENCE YEAR
Slovenia	96,744	2010
USA	78,982	2013
Germany	75,530	2011
Austria	47,488	2012
Sweden	37,849	2012
Canada	33,770	2011
Switzerland	25,900	2010
Australia	24,282	2011
Montenegro	15,000	2011
Norway	14,904	2012
The Netherlands	11,972	2013
Denmark	8,126	2013
Italy	3,642	2011
TOTAL:	474,189	

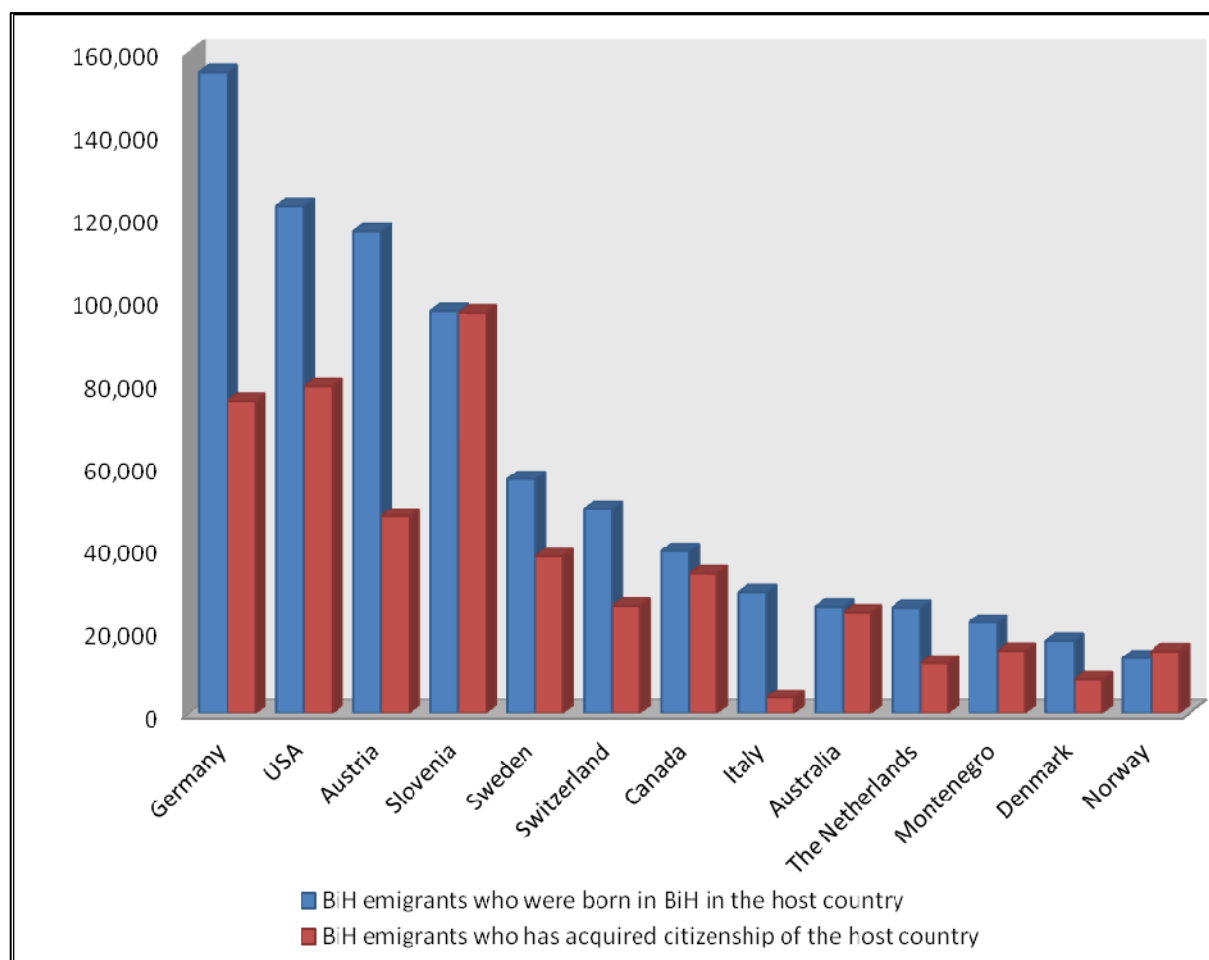
In some countries, a percentage of BiH emigrants who have their status resolved by acquiring citizenship, such as Australian and Slovenian, is extremely high (over 95%). However, in countries such as Austria and Germany a lower percentage of naturalization continues given that the acquisition of their citizenship is conditioned by renunciation of the previous one.

²¹ UNHCR Mid-year trends 2014, page.18 (<http://www.unhcr.org/54aa91d89.html> and <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e48d766.html>)

²² Source of data: competent institutions in the host countries

Table 35. Comparative overview of the number of emigrants born in BiH and the number of naturalized BiH citizens in the same host country

HOST COUNTRY	BIH EMIGRANTS BORN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	NUMBER OF ACQUIRED CITIZENSHIP
Germany	155,000	75,530
USA	122,529	78,982
Austria	116,382	47,488
Slovenia	97,142	96,744
Sweden	56,512	37,849
Switzerland	49,377	25,900
Canada	39,150	33,770
Italy	29,066	3,642
Australia	25,682	24,282
The Netherlands	25,440	11,972
Montenegro	21,849	15,000
Denmark	17,417	8,126
Norway	13,232	14,904
TOTAL:	768,778	474,189



The largest number of immigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina who have acquired citizenship of the host country still holds the nationality of Bosnia and Herzegovina as dual citizenship in accordance with the agreements on dual citizenship or retain their nationality with the acquisition of the nationality of the host country where the legislation of the host country provides for such possibility.

Data on the number of BiH citizens who have acquired citizenship of the host country are extremely important when talking about the degree of integration of BiH emigrants. In addition, the naturalization of BiH emigrants in host countries indicates that this is a long-term migration.

According to information available to the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 65,558²³ persons renounced the BiH citizenship since 1998 until today. Other emigrants have citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina as the only one or as one of dual citizenships - together with the citizenship of the host country.

According to available data for the thirteen host countries below, 424,029 persons are registered as citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a permanent or temporary residence. This number represents the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina who hold only the citizenship of their country i.e., did not acquire citizenship of a host country nor have a dual citizenship.

Table 36. Number of BiH citizens in host countries (not included persons who in addition to the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina have a citizenship of another country)

HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER OF BIH CITIZENS	REFERENCE YEAR
Germany	153,470	2011
Austria	85,173	2012
USA	43,547	2013
Slovenia	38,836	2011
Switzerland	32,912	2012
Italy	31,972	2011
Denmark	10,963	2013
Sweden	6,846	2012
Croatia	6,733	2011
Montenegro	5,209	2011
Canada	2,690	2011
The Netherlands	2,374	2013
Norway	1,904	2013
Australia	1,400	2011
TOTAL:	424,029	

²³ The act of the Ministry of Civil Affairs no. 06-1-30-2-6803/14 from 22.12.2014.

It is evident that the majority of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina is located in Germany (153,470) and Austria (85,173), which is associated with the above mentioned obligation of renouncing previous citizenship upon acquisition of citizenship of the two countries. For this reason, a large number of BiH citizens decided to retain the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina although they are eligible for citizenship of Germany or Austria since long time ago.

Education and the level of integration of BiH emigrants in the host countries should be especially emphasized. Although no data are available on the educational structure and the employment rate of BiH diaspora in all countries, however, we can conclude, according to the statistical data that we have, that BiH immigrants are in general well integrated into the labour market and well educated, and in some countries extremely well integrated.

In Norway, they have achieved a higher level of economic, housing and educational integration in comparison to most other immigrant groups. Although their income per household is lower than the revenue of native Norwegians, migrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina have a higher income than any other immigrant community in this country. Also, they score high level of employment, including women. As for their integration into the educational system, 38% of young people who originate from Bosnia and Herzegovina, aged between 19 and 24 years, participate in higher education which is more than native Norwegians (31%). According to data of the Statistical Office of Norway from 2009, the employment rate of BiH migrants amounted to 64.4%.

It is interesting that migrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina in Austria have above-average employment rate: 85.1% men and 73.5% women, which is, at the same time, the highest employment rate in comparison with the overall active population of Austria.

9.4. Remittances

Data on remittances and transfers of migrants are kept by the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to these data, remittances in the first three quarters of 2014 were slightly higher compared to the same period of the last year. Estimates of remittances from abroad for all four quarters in 2014 amounted to 2,170 million BAM. However, the estimate of total transfers from abroad, which include foreign pensions, for 2014 amounts to 3,705 million BAM.

Table 37. Transfers from abroad for 2014²⁴

In million BAM	2014 1 st quarter	2014 2 nd quarter	2014 3 rd quarter	2014 ²⁵ 4 th quarter (estimate)	2014 Total (estimate)
Remittances by employees (remittances via commercial banks, Western Union and estimates of informal transfers)	475.7	568.6	587.5	538.3	2,170
Other current transfers (primarily pensions)	346.0	390.1	390.3	408.8	1,535
Total current transfers (Other sectors)	821.6	958.7	977.8	947.1	3,705

The estimated amount of remittances published annually by the World Bank are always to some extent higher than the official data at the disposal of Bosnia and Herzegovina, i.e. the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in 2014 amounted to 3,313 million BAM.²⁶

The share of remittances in GDP of Bosnia and Herzegovina is 10% according to the World Bank data for 2013.²⁷

The inflow of remittances in Bosnia and Herzegovina by host country of emigrants shows that most remittances (over 50%) come from Croatia, Germany and Austria.²⁸

Table 38. Assessment of remittances by host countries of BiH Emigrants for the 2012

HOST COUNTRY	Amount of remittances sent in millions BAM	Amount of sent remittances %
Croatia	887	27.72%
Germany	447	13.97%
Austria	309	9.66%
USA	238	7.44%
Slovenia	145	4.53%
Sweden	137	4.28%
Switzerland	125	3.90%
Other countries	912	28.50%
TOTAL:	3,200	

²⁴ CBBiH - Report on the balance of payments of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Q3

²⁵ Estimate for Q4 2014 was made on the basis of remittances for the past three years.

²⁶ Data on remittances on an annual basis, October 2014, World Bank

²⁷ Data on remittances on an annual basis, October 2014, World Bank

²⁸ Estimates of remittances by country for 2012, May 2013, World Bank

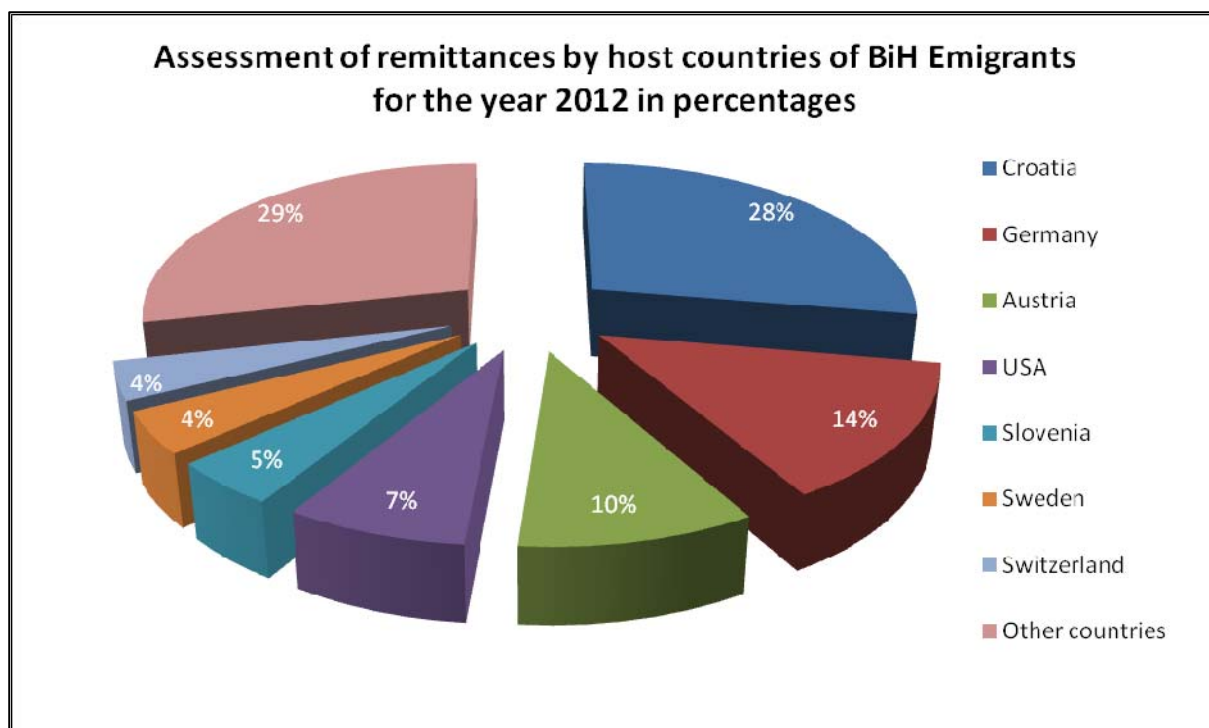
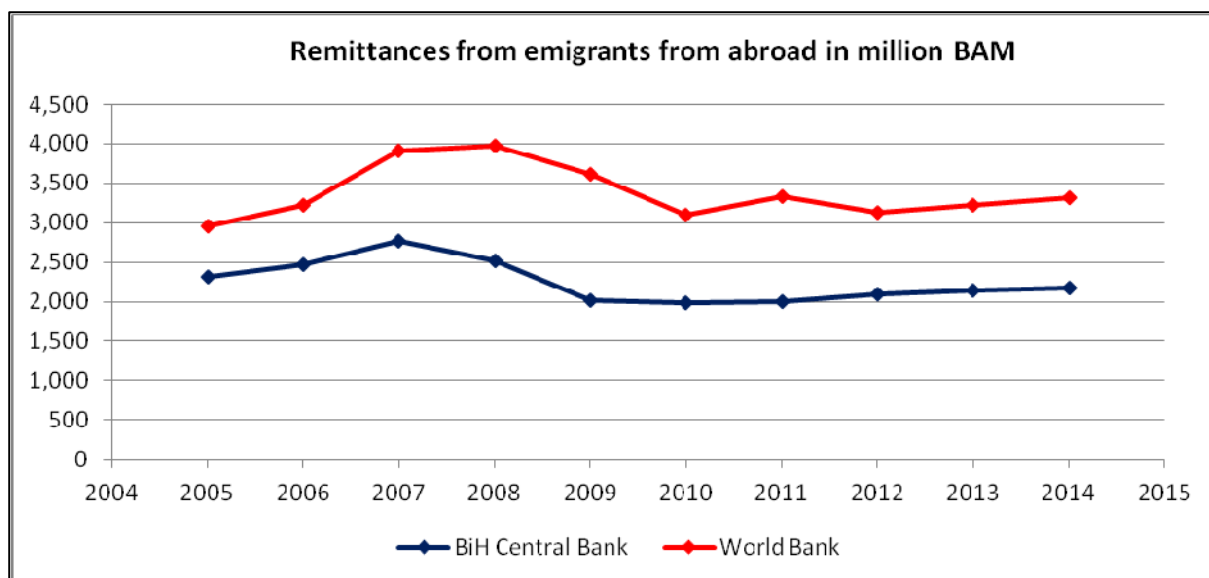


Table 39. Remittances from emigration from 2005 to 2014²⁹

Emigration remittances, employment compensations and transfers by migrants		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ³⁰ (estimate)
BiH Central Bank	BAM in mil.	2,319	2,469	2,771	2,522	2,010	1,984	2,008	2,093	2,145	2,170
	EURO in mil.	1,186	1,262	1,417	1,289	1,027	1,014	1,026	1,070	1,096	1,109
World Bank	BAM in mil.	2,961	3,217	3,914	3,966	3,615	3,097	3,328	3,134	3,218	3,313
	EURO in mil.	1,514	1,645	2,001	2,028	1,848	1,583	1,701	1,843	1,645	1,693

²⁹ Remittances for the period 2009-2013 has been updated in accordance with current data on remittances for this period by the BiH Central Bank, the World Bank and recalculated according to the current exchange rate of the Central Bank from 5.2.2015.

³⁰ CBBH-Report on the balance of payments of Bosnia and Herzegovina until Q3, as well as estimate for Q4 2014 is made on the basis of remittances for the past three years.



10. BiH Immigration Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

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

10.1. Immigration Policy

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

- An overview of the immigration and asylum situation, completed in the first quarter of 2001 identified the types of illegal migration, explained the causes that led to the illegal migration trend, and proposed measures to remedy the situation. The Council of Ministers adopted this overview at its 10 May 2001 session. The adoption of this overview provided a solid foundation for further activities aimed at controlling illegal migration. This overview was also the first document to define the goals and basis for immigration policies in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- The second document that defined Bosnia and Herzegovina's policy and developed its immigration and asylum system was the Action Plan in the Field of Immigration and Asylum, as adopted by the Council of Ministers on 6 April 2004. This document identified issues of visas, borders, immigration and asylum and elaborated each of them with clearly set goals, tasks and stakeholders responsible for their implementation.
- Since 2008, a policy in the field of immigration and asylum is defined by the Strategy in the Field of Immigration and Asylum and the 2008-2011 Action Plan, as adopted by the Council of Ministers on 13 November 2008. This document outlines the development of immigration and asylum systems in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the current state of play, defines the goals, activities, deadlines, and parties responsible for activities in the following fields: visas, borders, immigration, asylum and protection of foreign victims of trafficking in human beings. The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at its session held on 19 March 2009, adopted the Decision on Appointing the Coordinating Body for Monitoring the Implementation of the Strategy in the Fields of Immigration and Asylum and the 2008-2011 Action Plan ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 32/09).
- Also, the Council of Ministers adopted the new Strategy in the Field of Immigration and Asylum and the 2012-2015 Action Plan on 12 June 2012. The strategy is the result of the need to continue the already established practice of comprehensive planning activities and creating a document that represents a frame in the context of the positive trend of migration and asylum, and in terms of current efforts towards the rapid integration of our country's membership of the European Union. The Council of Ministers adopted a Decision on Adopting the Coordinating Body for Migration Issues in Bosnia and Herzegovina at its session held on 23 January 2013 ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 10/13, 64/13 and 1/14).

10.2. Legal Framework

Three laws regulating the field of immigration and asylum were adopted in BiH from 2000 until 2014.

- The first legal act which regulated immigration and asylum at the state-level was the Law on Immigration and Asylum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which came into force in late 1999 ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 23/99).
- Significant progress, in terms of improving the legal framework regulating issues of movement and stay of foreign nationals in Bosnia and Herzegovina, was made with the adoption of the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum in late 2003 ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 29/03, 4/04, and 53/07).
- The development of the EU *acquis communautaire* also imposed the need for changes or amendments to be made to a significant number of provisions of the Law adopted in 2003. In an effort to harmonise BiH immigration and asylum legislation with the EU *acquis communautaire* and the Schengen Agreement, and in order to address shortcomings that became evident with the application of the law that was implemented at the time, the new Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum was adopted. This law entered into force in May 2008 ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 36/08). This Law was changed and amended in November 2012 by adoption of the Law on Amendments of the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum ("BiH Official Gazette No. 87/12").

Also, the drawing up of two new laws began in 2014: the Law on Foreigners and Asylum Law. It is expected that these laws will be adopted in 2015.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum ("Official Gazette BiH" number 36/08) and the Law on Amendments to the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 87/12), the following by-laws were adopted:

- Rulebook on the Entry and Stay of Aliens ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 27/13),
- Rulebook on the Supervision and Removal of Aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 61/13),
- Rulebook on the Protection of Aliens Victims of Trafficking in Humans ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 49/13),
- Rulebook on Standards of Functioning and Other Issues Important for the Work of the Immigration Centre ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 105/08),
- Rulebook on Covering Expenses Incurred by the Return of Aliens and Placement of Aliens Under Supervision ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 2/09),
- Rulebook on Obligations of Carriers, Organisers of Tours and Similar Travels ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 17/09 and 69/13),
- Rulebook on the Central Database on Aliens ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 30/10 and 78/13),

- Rulebook on Content, Method of Keeping and Use of Official Records on Aliens ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 50/13),
- Rulebook on keeping record of BiH citizens returning under a readmission agreement ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 63/11),
- Decision on determining legitimate humanitarian reasons for the approval of temporary stay of nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic ("BiH Official Gazette", number 64/14),
- Decision on the Minimum Means of Subsistence During the Intended Stay in BiH ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 8/14),
- Rulebook on International Protection (Asylum) in BiH ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 37/09, 85/10 and 63/13),
- Rulebook on Form and Contents of the Application for Issuance of Travel Documents for Refugees, Travel Documents for Stateless Persons and Laissez-Passer for Aliens ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 78/09),
- Rulebook on Standards of Functioning and Other Issues Important for the Work of the Asylum Centre ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 86/09),
- Decision on Visas ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 3/15),
- Rulebook on Issuance of Long-Term Visas (D Visa) and on Procedures to be Followed When Issuing Such Visas ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 104/08),
- Rulebook on Procedures to be Followed When Issuing Visas in BiH Diplomatic and Consular Missions and on Technical Conditions for Issuing Airport Transit Visas (A Visa) and Transit Visas (B Visa) ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 26/09),
- Rulebook on Methods of Exercising the Right to Employment for Persons who were Granted International Protection in BiH ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 83/08),
- Rulebook on Methods of Exercising the Right to Education for Persons who were Granted International Protection in BiH ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 67/08),
- Rulebook on Methods of Exercising the Right to Social Protection for Persons who were Granted International Protection in BiH ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 3/09),
- Rulebook on Identification Document for Persons who were Granted International Protection in BiH ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 80/09),
- Rulebook on Laissez-Passer for Aliens ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 80/09),
- Rulebook on Travel Documents for Stateless Persons ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 80/09),
- Rulebook on Travel Documents for Refugees ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 80/09),
- Decision on the Annual Quota of Work Permits for Aliens in BiH for 2014 ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 95/13),

10.3. Institutional Framework

A. State-level Bodies

A1. Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Comprised of three members with a rotating chair, the Presidency has the responsibility to conduct the foreign policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the ratification or suspension of treaties with the consent of the Parliamentary Assembly and representation and attainment of membership within international and European organisations and institutions.

A2. Council of Ministers

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

Below is a list of ministries, administrative organisations and other bodies with responsibilities directly related to migration management.

A2.1. Ministry of Security

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

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

- **BiH Border Police**

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

The BiH Border Police enforces immigration laws by: controlling the movement of foreign nationals across the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina, pursuant to the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum; denying the entry of foreign nationals to Bosnia and Herzegovina when they do not meet the requirements for entry; and issues decisions on refusal of entry under certain circumstances, on refusal of entry; issuing visas at border crossings in exceptional circumstances as defined by the Law; revoking visas or shortening

their duration. A foreign national can express to the Border Police his/her intention to submit an application for asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina; keeping records and exchanging data in this field.

- **Service for foreigners' Affairs**

The Service for Foreigners' Affairs is an administrative organisation within the Ministry of Security. It has operational independency to perform duties and solve issues within its competence. The Service was established to: perform administrative and inspection activities related to the movement and stay of foreign nationals in Bosnia and Herzegovina; issue decisions on administrative matters related to applications submitted by foreign nationals; and to perform other duties pursuant to the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum, and other laws and regulations related to the movement and stay of foreign nationals. The Service for Foreigners' Affairs was established under the Law on Service for Foreigners' Affairs in 2005, and it commenced its operations on 1 October 2006.

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

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

A.2.2. Intelligence and Security Agency (OSA)

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

A2.3. Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees

The Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees is responsible for: monitoring and implementing international conventions and other documents that relate to human rights and basic freedoms; defining and implementing activities fulfilling the obligations of Bosnia and Herzegovina for accession to the European Union, with particular concern for the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its Protocols; monitoring and compiling overviews on human rights standards and activities; taking care of the rights and concerns of refugees in Bosnia and Herzegovina once their status as refugees has been determined; admission and accommodation for BiH citizens who are returning to Bosnia and Herzegovina on the basis of the Agreement on readmission for a period of 30 days, defining and implementing the policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina in regards to emigration and the return of refugees and displaced persons to Bosnia and Herzegovina, including reconstruction projects and the provision of other conditions for sustainable return, and creating the BiH policy towards the Diaspora.

A2.4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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

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

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

A2.5. Ministry of Justice

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

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

A2.6. Ministry of Civil Affairs

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

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

A2.7. Directorate for European Integration

The Directorate for European Integration was formed in 2002 under the BiH Council of Ministers Law with the task of coordinating the process of integration of BiH into the EU. The Directorate assumed the responsibilities of the former Ministry for European Integration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Directorate for European Integration coordinates the harmonisation of Bosnia and Herzegovina's legal system with the EU *acquis communautaire*.

A2.8. Court of BiH

The Court of BiH has jurisdiction over criminal acts relating to violations of state laws and can also act in inter-entity disputes over the legal meaning and implementation of state laws. The Court of BiH can also adjudicate on cases involving international treaties, and international or national criminal law.

Within its responsibilities related to crime, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina has jurisdiction over crimes defined by the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other laws of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Within its administrative responsibilities, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina has jurisdiction over appeals against final administrative decisions. Within its appellate responsibilities, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina hears appeals of, and decides on legal remedies, for decisions delivered by the Criminal or Administrative Division of the Court. However, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina does not hear appeal requests to reopen proceedings.

In terms of its immigration duties, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a body of second instance and decides on appeals related to international protection decisions by the Ministry of Security. This function stems from the fact that all immigration decisions adopted by the Ministry of Security are subject to judicial review.

A2.9. Constitutional Court

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

B. Entity-level Bodies

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

B1. Republika Srpska

B1.1. RS Ministry of Interior

The RS Ministry of Interior is responsible for civil and security related investigations. It also supports state migration management bodies, primarily the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, in registering the arrival or departure of foreign nationals, and on request of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs supports the forcible removal of foreign nationals from Bosnia and Herzegovina. It also carries out identity and nationality checks regarding requests for the return of BiH citizens under readmission agreements.

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

The Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Governance performs administrative tasks relating to citizenship, registries, personal names, entity/state personal identity numbers, and other duties pursuant to the laws and regulations of Republika Srpska and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

B2. Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

B2.1. FBiH Ministry of Interior

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

In terms of its immigration activities, the Ministry provides support to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in the forcible removal of foreign nationals from Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it also carries out identity and nationality checks regarding requests for the return of BiH citizens under readmission agreements.

B2.2. Cantonal Ministries of Interior

The Cantonal Ministries of Interior support the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in immigration matters by assisting in registering the arrival or departure of foreign nationals and forcible removal of foreign nationals from Bosnia and Herzegovina on request by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, and it also carries out identity and nationality checks regarding requests for the return of BiH citizens under readmission agreements.

B3. Brcko District

The Brcko District Police immigration duties include providing support to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, when requested, to assist in the forcible removal of foreign nationals from Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it also carries out identity and nationality checks regarding requests for the return of BiH citizens under readmission agreements

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SUMMARY OF MIGRATION TRENDS

ANNEX 1

POKAZATELJI / GODINE	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Visas issued by DCMs	14,801	11,960	12,071	10,139	9,284	9,623	11,126	11,482	12,107	16,351
Visas issued at the border	2,049	927	735	684	345	327	248	150	93	58
Refusals of entry into BiH	7,758	7,829	6,618	3,102	5,103	3,514	3,830	2,998	2,079	1,987
Illegal crossing of the state border			851	543	381	322	324	389	228	189
Entries			497	368	188	180	203	283	164	116
Exits			354	175	193	142	121	106	64	73
Temporary residence permits	5,143	5,274	5,513	5,971	7,512	8,131	7,661	8,838	9,953	11,022
Permanent residence permits	196	153	136	215	359	315	308	401	713	763
Revoked non-visa or temporary residence			229	484	530	397	364	947	430	817
Revoked non-visa or temporary residence and deportation						73	104	182	123	59
Revoked permanent residence			20	32	36	106	191	54	57	83
Expulsion orders			822	787	474	410	309	562	279	380
Foreign nationals placed under supervision				198	191	354	266	520	274	251
Immigration Centre				198	191	312	218	453	236	218
Certain area or place						42	48	67	38	33
Number of the conclusion on the approval of the execution of the decision on deportation			75	172	22	19	8	14	1	5
Foreign nationals returned from BiH based on readmission agreements					87	101	81	292	117	57
Voluntary return with the Service for Foreigners' Affairs assistance								160	159	169
Voluntary returns of irregular migrants (with IOM assistance)	345	112	261	44	226	341	244	88	209	104
BiH nationals	101	54	28	16	73	87	71	88	209	104
Foreign nationals from BiH	244	58	233	28	153	254	173	0	0	0
Readmission of foreign nationals based on Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia	170	174	240	248	122	119	88	75	75	55
Persons seeking international protection (asylum) in BiH	146	69	581	95	71	64	46	53	100	45
Work permits issued to foreign nationals during the year			2,696	2,993	2,592	2,325	2,607	2,573	2,563	2,197
Foreign nationals granted BiH citizenship			1,190	1,159	945	827	718	817	649	676
Number of emigrants from BiH which include the second and third generation emigrants who were born in the receiving state (estimate of the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees in BiH)									1,900,000	
BiH Population (Agency for Statistics BiH – preliminary results of the Census in BiH, 2013)									3,791,622	

No.	COUNTRY	2013	2014	+/- (%) (2014/2013)
1	Afghanistan	7	9	28.57%
2	Algeria	52	26	-50.00%
3	Angola	39	5	-87.18%
4	Argentina	4		-100.00%
5	Armenia	65	38	-41.54%
6	Azerbaijan	202	178	-11.88%
7	Bahamas	2	1	-50.00%
8	Bahrain	317	768	142.27%
9	Bangladesh	8	21	162.50%
10	Barbados	6	3	-50.00%
11	Belarus	92	169	83.70%
12	Belize		1	-
13	Benin	2	1	-50.00%
14	Bolivia	3	4	33.33%
15	Botswana	3	4	33.33%
16	Burkina Faso	8		-100.00%
17	Burundi	3		-100.00%
18	Bhutan		1	-
19	Cambodia	3	3	0.00%
20	Cameroon	5	13	160.00%
21	Cape Verde	2	1	-50.00%
22	Central African Republic		2	-
23	Chad	1	1	0.00%
24	China	647	1,212	87.33%
25	Columbia	31	30	-3.23%
26	Comoros	8	64	700.00%
27	Congo Democratic Republic	9	26	188.89%
28	Congo Republic	28		-100.00%
29	Cuba		11	-
30	Djibouti	2	3	50.00%
31	Dominican Republic	7	8	14.29%
32	Ecuador	7	9	28.57%
33	Egypt	471	524	11.25%
34	El Salvador	1		-100.00%
35	Eritrea	1	3	200.00%
36	Ethiopia	18	38	111.11%
37	Gabon	1		-100.00%
38	Gambia	1		-100.00%
39	Georgia	126	85	-32.54%
40	Ghana	3	7	133.33%
41	Guinea	1	3	200.00%
42	Guinea Bissau		1	-
43	Guyana	1		-100.00%
44	Haiti	6	1	-83.33%
45	India	346	290	-16.18%
46	Indonesia	736	657	-10.73%
47	Iran	128	199	55.47%
48	Iraq	70	104	48.57%
49	Ivory Coast	6	3	-50.00%
50	Jamaica	2	4	100.00%
51	Jordan	351	405	15.38%
52	Kazakhstan	70	42	-40.00%
53	Kenya	22	12	-45.45%

No.	COUNTRY	2013	2014	+/- (%) (2014/2013)
54	Korea, DPR	1		-100.00%
55	Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)*	563	548	-2.66%
56	Kuwait	2	4	100.00%
57	Kyrgyzstan	53	23	-56.60%
58	Laos	1	3	200.00%
59	Latvia		1	-
60	Lebanon	3,162	3,617	14.39%
61	Lesotho	3	2	-33.33%
62	Liberia	1		-100.00%
63	Libya	773	857	10.87%
64	Madagascar		7	-
65	Malawi	3	3	0.00%
66	Mali	5	2	-60.00%
67	Mauritania	1	1	0.00%
68	Mauritius	56	49	-12.50%
69	Moldova	66	50	-24.24%
70	Mongolia	16	4	-75.00%
71	Morocco	44	38	-13.64%
72	Mozambique	1		-100.00%
73	Myanmar	1	5	400.00%
74	Namibia		1	-
75	Nepal	5	15	200.00%
76	Niger		1	-
77	Nigeria	25	14	-44.00%
78	Oman	29	70	141.38%
79	Pakistan	111	99	-10.81%
80	Palestine	65	78	20.00%
81	Peru	12	10	-16.67%
82	Philippines	100	149	49.00%
83	Russian Federation	116	94	-18.97%
84	Rwanda	1	2	100.00%
85	Saint Kitts and Nevis	5		-100.00%
86	Saint Lucia		1	-
87	Samoa	1		-100.00%
88	Saudi Arabia	1,384	2,052	48.27%
89	Senegal	1	8	700.00%
90	Seychelles		1	-
91	Sierra Leone	3	3	0.00%
92	Somalia	4	13	225.00%
93	South Africa	78	88	12.82%
94	Sri Lanka	24	40	66.67%
95	Sudan	45	58	28.89%
96	Swaziland	1	2	100.00%
97	Syrian Arab Republic	242	274	13.22%
98	Taiwan	1		-100.00%
99	Tajikistan	11	13	18.18%
100	Tanzania	8	5	-37.50%
101	Thailand	78	92	17.95%
102	Trinidad and Tobago	4	2	-50.00%
103	Tunisia	67	54	-19.40%
104	Turkmenistan	4	6	50.00%
105	Uganda	21	38	80.95%
106	Ukraine	26	62	138.46%

No.	COUNTRY	2013	2014	+/- (%) (2014/2013)
107	United Arab Emirates	764	2,406	214.92%
108	Unknown nationality	128	210	64.06%
109	Uzbekistan	17	6	-64.71%
110	Vietnam	2	113	5550.00%
111	Yemen	30	55	83.33%
112	Zambia	13	12	-7.69%
113	Zimbabwe	5		-100.00%
TOTAL:		12,107	16,351	35.05%

* REMARK: This title does not prejudice the status of Kosovo and is in line with the Security Council's UN Resolution 1244.

No.	COUNTRY	2013	2014	+/- (%) (2014/2013)
1	Algeria	5	5	0.00%
2	Armenia	3	1	-66.67%
3	Azerbaijan	8	8	0.00%
4	Bangladesh	1	2	100.00%
5	Belarus	1		-100.00%
6	Benin	3		-100.00%
7	Cameroon	1		-100.00%
8	China	1		-100.00%
9	Columbia		1	-
10	Congo	1		-100.00%
11	Egypt	2		-100.00%
12	Georgia	6	4	-33.33%
13	Ghana	1		-100.00%
14	India		1	-
15	Iraq	19	1	-94.74%
16	Kazakhstan	3		-100.00%
17	Kenya	2		-100.00%
18	Kyrgyzstan	2	3	50.00%
19	Mauritania	1		-100.00%
20	Moldova	2	2	0.00%
21	Mongolia	4		-100.00%
22	Morocco	1	1	0.00%
23	Nigeria	1		-100.00%
24	Peru	1		-100.00%
25	Russian Federation	4		-100.00%
26	Saudi Arabia	1		-100.00%
27	Sierra Leone	1		-100.00%
28	South Africa		1	-
29	Sudan	2	7	250.00%
30	Tajikistan	6		-100.00%
31	Tanzania	3		-100.00%
32	Thailand	2		-100.00%
33	Tunisia	4	21	425.00%
34	Uzbekistan	1		-100.00%
TOTAL:		93	58	-37.63%

REFUSALS OF ENTRY AT THE BiH BORDER IN 2013 AND 2014

ANNEX 4

No.	COUNTRY	2013	2014	+/- (%) (2014/2013)
1	Afghanistan	1		-100.00%
2	Albania	29	19	-34.48%
3	Algeria	1	2	100.00%
4	Angola	1		-100.00%
5	Argentina	1		-100.00%
6	Armenia	5	4	-20.00%
7	Australia	1	1	0.00%
8	Austria	62	64	3.23%
9	Azerbaijan	1	6	500.00%
10	Bahamas		1	-
11	Bahrain	2		-100.00%
12	Belarus	24	24	0.00%
13	Belgium	4	1	-75.00%
14	Bolivia	1	1	0.00%
15	Burkina Faso		1	-
16	Cameroon	1	1	0.00%
17	Canada	3		-100.00%
18	China	14	5	-64.29%
19	Columbia	5		-100.00%
20	Congo		5	-
21	Costa Rica	1		-100.00%
22	Croatia	274	346	26.28%
23	Cuba	5		-100.00%
24	Czech Republic	2	6	200.00%
25	Denmark	2	5	150.00%
26	Dominican Republic	1		-100.00%
27	Ecuador	2	1	-50.00%
28	Egypt	2	11	450.00%
29	France	14	13	-7.14%
30	Georgia	1	11	1000.00%
31	Germany	55	57	3.64%
32	Ghana		1	-
33	Hungary	7	4	-42.86%
34	India	2	4	100.00%
35	Indonesia	1		-100.00%
36	Iran	4	2	-50.00%
37	Ireland		1	-
38	Italy	35	28	-20.00%
39	Ivory Coast	1		-100.00%
40	Jamaica	1		-100.00%
41	Jordan	2	3	50.00%
42	Kazakhstan	8	17	112.50%
43	Kenya	1	1	0.00%
44	Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)*	805	762	-5.34%
45	Kuwait		1	-
46	Kyrgyzstan	1	1	0.00%
47	Lebanon	5	3	-40.00%
48	Libya	3	13	333.33%

REFUSALS OF ENTRY AT THE BiH BORDER IN 2013 AND 2014

ANNEX 4

No.	COUNTRY	2013	2014	+/- (%) (2014/2013)
49	Lithuania		2	-
50	Luxembourg	1		-100.00%
51	Macedonia	6	10	66.67%
52	Madagascar		1	-
53	Malaysia	4	2	-50.00%
54	Malta	1		-100.00%
55	Mauritania	1		-100.00%
56	Mauritius	6	7	16.67%
57	Moldova	9	14	55.56%
58	Montenegro	34	38	11.76%
59	Morocco	2	1	-50.00%
60	Norway	3	4	33.33%
61	Oman		2	-
62	Pakistan	2	3	50.00%
63	Palestine		3	-
64	Peru	1	2	100.00%
65	Philippines	3	2	-33.33%
66	Poland	12	23	91.67%
67	Portugal		3	-
68	Romania	2	3	50.00%
69	Russian Federation	109	2	-98.17%
70	Saudi Arabia	8	11	37.50%
71	Senegal		1	-
72	Serbia	258	121	-53.10%
73	Slovakia	5	4	-20.00%
74	Slovenia	12	26	116.67%
75	South Africa	4	5	25.00%
76	Spain	1	4	300.00%
77	Sri Lanka		2	-
78	Sweden	5	3	-40.00%
79	Switzerland	8	10	25.00%
80	Syrian Arab Republic	5	1	-80.00%
81	Tajikistan	1		-100.00%
82	Thailand	3	3	0.00%
83	The Netherlands	2	5	150.00%
84	Togo		1	-
85	Tunisia	9	2	-77.78%
86	Turkey	141	213	51.06%
87	Turkmenistan	1	1	0.00%
88	Uganda	1		-100.00%
89	Ukraine	5	1	-80.00%
90	United Arab Emirates	7	10	42.86%
91	United Kingdom	1	5	400.00%
92	Unknown nationality	6	4	-33.33%
93	Uzbekistan	1	2	100.00%
94	Without nationality	8	4	-50.00%
TOTAL:		2,079	1,987	-4.43%

* REMARK: This title does not prejudice the status of Kosovo and is in line with the Security Council's UN Resolution 1244.

No.	COUNTRY	2013	2014	+/- (%) (2014/2013)
1	Afghanistan	2	13	550.00%
2	Albania	7	4	-42.86%
3	Algeria	1		-100.00%
4	Bosnia and Herzegovina	108	78	-27.78%
5	Bulgaria	3		-100.00%
6	Cameroon		1	-
7	Croatia	17	12	-29.41%
8	Egypt		1	-
9	Eritrea	1		-100.00%
10	Iran	1	3	200.00%
11	Iraq		4	-
12	Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)*		17	-
13	Macedonia		2	-
14	Montenegro	18	5	-72.22%
15	Morocco	3		-100.00%
16	Pakistan	1	5	400.00%
17	Palestine		1	-
18	Serbia	37	17	-54.05%
19	Syrian Arab Republic	16	9	-43.75%
20	Somalia	1		-100.00%
21	Sri Lanka	2	3	50.00%
22	Turkey	4	14	250.00%
23	Unknown nationality	6		-100.00%
TOTAL:		228	189	-17.11%

* REMARK: This title does not prejudice the status of Kosovo and is in line with the Security Council's UN Resolution 1244.

No.	COUNTRY	2013	2014	+/- (%) (2014/2013)
1	Afghanistan	1	2	100.00%
2	Albania	27	39	44.44%
3	Algeria	6	7	16.67%
4	Argentina	2	3	50.00%
5	Armenia	8	3	-62.50%
6	Australia	21	34	61.90%
7	Austria	319	368	15.36%
8	Azerbaijan	13	9	-30.77%
9	Bahrain	1	1	0.00%
10	Bangladesh	1	2	100.00%
11	Barbados	2	2	0.00%
12	Belarus	7	11	57.14%
13	Belgium	8	8	0.00%
14	Bolivia		1	-
15	Brazil	18	19	5.56%
16	Bulgaria	23	35	52.17%
17	Burkina Faso	1		-100.00%
18	Cameroon		2	-
19	Canada	14	19	35.71%
20	Chad	1	1	0.00%
21	China	674	1,213	79.97%
22	Congo, Democratic Republic	1	1	0.00%
23	Costa Rica	8	4	-50.00%
24	Croatia	1,028	1,104	7.39%
25	Cyprus	1	1	0.00%
26	Czech Republic	54	44	-18.52%
27	Denmark	11	10	-9.09%
28	Dominican Republic	1	2	100.00%
29	Ecuador	1	1	0.00%
30	Egypt	49	71	44.90%
31	Eritrea	1	1	0.00%
32	Ethiopia	4	4	0.00%
33	Finland	11	7	-36.36%
34	France	43	60	39.53%
35	Georgia	1	2	100.00%
36	Germany	331	361	9.06%
37	Ghana	1	4	300.00%
38	Greece	13	17	30.77%
39	Guatemala		2	-
40	Guinea Bissau	2	2	0.00%
41	Hong Kong		1	-
42	Hungary	14	28	100.00%
43	India	45	36	-20.00%
44	Indonesia	5	6	20.00%
45	Iran	18	33	83.33%
46	Iraq	4	4	0.00%
47	Ireland	6	5	-16.67%
48	Island	1	2	100.00%
49	Israel	8	9	12.50%
50	Italy	181	210	16.02%
51	Ivory Coast		1	-
52	Japan	5	3	-40.00%
53	Jordan	18	24	33.33%
54	Kazakhstan	2	1	-50.00%
55	Kenya	2	3	50.00%
56	Korea, Republic	15	21	40.00%

No.	COUNTRY	2013	2014	+/- (%) (2014/2013)
57	Kuwait	18	41	127.78%
58	Kyrgyzstan	6	5	-16.67%
59	Latvia	3	3	0.00%
60	Lebanon	4	9	125.00%
61	Libya	40	138	245.00%
62	Lithuania	8	8	0.00%
63	Luxembourg	1	1	0.00%
64	Macedonia	539	580	7.61%
65	Malaysia	20	11	-45.00%
66	Mauritania	1		-100.00%
67	Mauritius	1	1	0.00%
68	Mexico	4	5	25.00%
69	Micronesia		1	-
70	Moldova	29	30	3.45%
71	Mongolia	2	3	50.00%
72	Montenegro	637	646	1.41%
73	Morocco	8	8	0.00%
74	Nepal	1	4	300.00%
75	New Zealand	5	2	-60.00%
76	Nicaragua	1	1	0.00%
77	Nigeria	1	1	0.00%
78	Norway	7	8	14.29%
79	Pakistan	8	11	37.50%
80	Palestine	36	29	-19.44%
81	Peru		2	-
82	Philippines	4	5	25.00%
83	Poland	35	58	65.71%
84	Portugal	1	3	200.00%
85	Qatar		2	-
86	Rumania	62	32	-48.39%
87	Russian Federation	218	202	-7.34%
88	Saudi Arabia	13	29	123.08%
89	Senegal	2	1	-50.00%
90	Serbia	2,040	2,431	19.17%
91	Singapore	2	2	0.00%
92	Slovakia	39	30	-23.08%
93	Slovenia	144	173	20.14%
94	Somalia		1	-
95	South Africa	5	5	0.00%
96	Spain	17	30	76.47%
97	Sri Lanka		3	-
98	Sudan	14	15	7.14%
99	Swaziland	2	5	150.00%
100	Sweden	16	20	25.00%
101	Switzerland	36	42	16.67%
102	Syrian Arab Republic	72	80	11.11%
103	Tajikistan	4	4	0.00%
104	Tanzania		3	-
105	Thailand	2	1	-50.00%
106	The Netherlands	41	56	36.59%
107	Tunisia	10	10	0.00%
108	Turkey	2,360	1,959	-16.99%
109	Uganda	4	3	-25.00%
110	Ukraine	60	74	23.33%
111	United Arab Emirates	1	1	0.00%
112	United Kingdom	82	80	-2.44%

No.	COUNTRY	2013	2014	+/- (%) (2014/2013)
113	United States of America	243	233	-4.12%
114	Unknown nationality		1	-
115	Uzbekistan	7	9	28.57%
116	Venezuela		1	-
117	Vietnam	1		-100.00%
118	Yemen	3	5	66.67%
119	Zambia	1	1	0.00%
TOTAL:		9,953	11,022	10.74%

PERMANENT RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2013 AND 2014

ANNEX 7

No.	COUNTRY	2013	2014	+/- (%) (2014/2013)
1	Albania	1	4	300.00%
2	Algeria		3	-
3	Armenia		1	-
4	Australia	4		-100.00%
5	Austria	28	18	-35.71%
6	Azerbaijan		2	-
7	Belgium	2		-100.00%
8	Belarus	1	1	0.00%
9	Bulgaria	7	6	-14.29%
10	Montenegro	94	93	-1.06%
11	Czech Republic	5	7	40.00%
12	Egypt	5	10	100.00%
13	Estonia	1	1	0.00%
14	Ethiopia	1	2	100.00%
15	Philippines	2	1	-50.00%
16	Finland		1	-
17	France	2	5	150.00%
18	Greece		1	-
19	Georgia	3	1	-66.67%
20	The Netherlands	9	9	0.00%
21	Croatia	138	138	0.00%
22	India	7	9	28.57%
23	Iraq	1	1	0.00%
24	Iran	7	5	-28.57%
25	Ireland		2	-
26	Italy	7	11	57.14%
27	Jordan	7	8	14.29%
28	Canada		1	-
29	Kenya	1		-100.00%
30	China	54	86	59.26%
31	Kuwait		1	-
32	Latvia	1		-100.00%
33	Lebanon		1	-
34	Libya	1		-100.00%
35	Lithuania	3		-100.00%
36	Hungary		2	-
37	Macedonia	78	82	5.13%
38	Malaysia		1	-
39	Morocco		2	-
40	Moldova	1	6	500.00%
41	Nepal	1		-100.00%
42	Norway	1		-100.00%
43	Germany	48	41	-14.58%
44	Pakistan	1		-100.00%
45	Poland	5	9	80.00%
46	Romania	5	2	-60.00%
47	Russian Federation	30	28	-6.67%
48	Saudi Arabia	2	4	100.00%
49	Senegal		1	-
50	Syrian Arab Republic	7	11	57.14%
51	United States of America	15	9	-40.00%
52	Slovakia	5	3	-40.00%
53	Slovenia	10	6	-40.00%
54	Serbia	16	6	-62.50%
55	Sudan	8	6	-25.00%
56	Swaziland		1	-
57	Switzerland	7	13	85.71%

PERMANENT RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2013 AND 2014

ANNEX 7

No.	COUNTRY	2013	2014	+/- (%) (2014/2013)
58	Sweden	2	1	-50.00%
59	Thailand	1	1	0.00%
60	Tunisia		1	-
61	Turkey	55	77	40.00%
62	United Arab Emirates		1	-
63	United Kingdom	5	3	-40.00%
64	Ukraine	18	17	-5.56%
TOTAL:		713	763	7.01%

No.	COUNTRY	Residence revoked		Revoked non-visa or temporary residence and expulsion	Expulsion	Placed under supervision at the immigration Centre
		Non-visa and Temporary residence	Permanent residence			
1	Afghanistan	1			38	39
2	Albania	4			16	15
3	Algeria				3	1
4	Australia				3	
5	Austria	12	1	1		4
6	Azerbaijan				3	
7	Brazil	1			2	
8	Bulgaria		2			
9	Cameroon				1	1
10	Central African Republic					1
11	China	131	38		3	1
12	Columbia				1	
13	Croatia	96	1	4	22	4
14	Czech Republic	4	2			
15	Denmark				1	
16	Djibouti				1	1
17	Egypt	1			5	4
18	Estonia	10				
19	Ethiopia				1	2
20	France	1	1			
21	Germany	24	1	1	3	1
22	Ghana				1	3
23	Honduras			1		1
24	Hungary			1	1	
25	India	6	8			
26	Iran				3	5
27	Iraq				4	2
28	Italy	13	1		4	1
29	Japan				1	1
30	Jordan	1	1		5	1
31	Korea, Republic	3			2	
32	Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)*				39	17
33	Libya				3	1
34	Lithuania	3	2			
35	Macedonia	22	2	1	11	2
36	Malaysia	5				
37	Mali				1	1
38	Mauritius				1	
39	Moldova	1	1		2	
40	Mongolia	1				
41	Montenegro	15		2	9	2
42	Morocco				2	1
43	Nigeria				3	7

No.	COUNTRY	Residence revoked		Revoked non-visa or temporary residence and expulsion	Expulsion	Placed under supervision at the immigration Centre
		Non-visa and Temporary residence	Permanent residence			
44	Pakistan				4	4
45	Palestine				1	1
46	Philippines				1	
47	Poland	15			1	
48	Portugal					
49	Romania	22		1	2	1
50	Russian Federation	7	3		3	4
51	Serbia	213	1	41	99	37
52	Slovakia	2	1			
53	Slovenia	15	1	2	1	
54	Somalia				4	4
55	Sri Lanka				3	3
56	Sudan					5
57	Switzerland	2		1		1
58	Syrian Arab Republic		3		8	12
59	The Netherlands	6		1		
60	Tunisia	2			2	1
61	Turkey	163	4	1	43	23
62	Ukraine	1	1		2	1
63	United Kingdom	3			3	1
64	United States of America	11	8	1	2	1
65	Vietnam				4	
66	Zambia				2	
TOTAL:		817	83	59	380	218

* REMARK: This title does not prejudice the status of Kosovo and is in line with the Security Council's UN Resolution 1244.

**APPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION (ASYLUM) SUBMITTED TO
RELEVANT STATE BODIES FROM 2005 TO 2014**

ANNEX 9

No.	COUNTRY	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		TOTAL	
		Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons
1	Afghanistan											11	11	2	2			6	6	10	10	29	29
2	Albania	1	1																			1	1
3	Algeria									1	1	1	1	10	10	2	2	8	8	3	3	25	25
4	Armenia																	1	1	3	3	4	4
5	Bangladesh	8	8			1	1											6	6	2	2	17	17
6	Brazil					1	1															1	1
7	Cameroon							1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2					1	1	5	7
8	Central African Republic																			1	1	1	1
9	China	3	3	1	1	3	3			1	1	1	1									9	9
10	Congo, Democratic Republic																			1	1	1	1
11	Croatia	2	3	3	3			2	2	1	1											8	9
12	Egypt													1	1					1	1	2	2
13	Eritrea															3	3					3	3
14	Ethiopia	2	2									3	3	1	1					1	1	7	7
15	France									1	1											1	1
16	Georgia									1	1											1	1
17	Germany			1	1					1	1	1	1									3	3
18	Haiti											1	1									1	1
19	Hungary																	1	1			1	1
20	India							6	6													6	6
21	Iran					2	2					1	3	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	9	12
22	Iraq	7	7	1	1					3	3	2	2					1	1	4	4	18	18
23	Jordan			1	1																	1	1
24	Kazakhstan											1	1									1	1
25	Libya															2	2					2	2
26	Lithuania					1	1															1	1
27	Macedonia	17	20	1	1	1	1	4	7													23	29
28	Moldova	3	3	2	2											1	1					6	6
29	Montenegro					2	2															2	2
30	Morocco	1	1											5	6	2	2			2	2	10	11
31	Myanmar															1	1					1	1
32	Nigeria									1	1			1	1			1	1			3	3
33	Pakistan	5	5			2	2	1	1			1	1	4	4			2	2			15	15
34	Palestine	3	4	1	1			1	2					4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	13	15
35	Poland			1	2			1	1													2	3
36	Romania	2	2	2	2							1	1									5	5
37	Russian Federation	1	3							1	1											2	4
38	Saudi Arabia	1	1																			1	1
39	Serbia					132	564	28	73	17	55	12	35	7	9	3	3	4	8	1	1	204	748
40	Serbia and Montenegro	36	78	21	52																	57	130
41	Slovenia			2	2																	2	2
42	Somalia													1	1			1	1	2	2	4	4
43	Sri Lanka					3	3	1	1									1	1	1	1	6	6
44	Sudan																			4	4	4	4
45	Syrian Arab Republic					1	1			1	2	1	1			22	35	36	59	4	4	65	102
46	Tunisia	2	2							1	1			2	2	1	1					6	6
47	Turkey							1	1	1	1							1	1			3	3
48	Ukraine	3	3																	1	1	4	4
49	United States of America																			1	1	1	1
50	Without nationality																	1	1			1	1
TOTAL:		97	146	37	69	149	581	46	95	32	71	38	64	41	46	40	53	73	100	45	45	598	1,270

**NUMBER OF ISSUED WORK PERMITS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS
IN BiH IN 2013 AND 2014**

ANNEX 10

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2013	2014	+/- (%) (2014/2013)
1	Albania	7	2	-71.43%
2	Algeria	1		-100.00%
3	Argentina		1	-
4	Australia	1	1	0.00%
5	Austria	51	44	-13.73%
6	Azerbaijan	1	2	100.00%
7	Bahrain	4	2	-50.00%
8	Bangladesh		1	-
9	Belarus	1	3	200.00%
10	Belgium	2	2	0.00%
11	Bermuda		1	-
12	Bolivia		1	-
13	Brazil	3	5	66.67%
14	Bulgaria	5	5	0.00%
15	Cameroon	1	1	0.00%
16	Canada	3	5	66.67%
17	China	350	288	-17.71%
18	Croatia	231	237	2.60%
19	Czech Republic	6	2	-66.67%
20	Denmark	3		-100.00%
21	Dominican Republic	1	1	0.00%
22	Egypt	17	18	5.88%
23	France	16	10	-37.50%
24	Germany	49	53	8.16%
25	Greece	3	2	-33.33%
26	Hungary	10	12	20.00%
27	India	16	10	-37.50%
28	Indonesia	1		-100.00%
29	Iran	15	10	-33.33%
30	Iraq		1	-
31	Ireland	1	2	100.00%
32	Israel	1		-100.00%
33	Italy	92	81	-11.96%
34	Ivory Coast		1	-
35	Japan	1	3	200.00%
36	Jordan	7	5	-28.57%
37	Korea, Democratic Republic		2	-
38	Korea, Republic	3	3	0.00%
39	Kuwait	28	52	85.71%
40	Kyrgyzstan	1	1	0.00%
41	Lebanon		1	-
42	Libya	13	16	23.08%
43	Lithuania	6	2	-66.67%
44	Macedonia	60	36	-40.00%
45	Malaysia	4	3	-25.00%
46	Mexico		1	-

**NUMBER OF ISSUED WORK PERMITS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS
IN BiH IN 2013 AND 2014**

ANNEX 10

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2013	2014	+/- (%) (2014/2013)
47	Mongolia	1		-100.00%
48	Montenegro	70	69	-1.43%
49	Nepal	1	1	0.00%
50	Netherland Antilles		1	-
51	Norway	1	1	0.00%
52	Pakistan	4	2	-50.00%
53	Palestine		1	-
54	Poland	8	8	0.00%
55	Portugal		1	-
56	Qatar		6	-
57	Romania	23	5	-78.26%
58	Russian Federation	96	45	-53.13%
59	Saudi Arabia	15	26	73.33%
60	Senegal	2	1	-50.00%
61	Serbia	809	642	-20.64%
62	Slovakia	10	9	-10.00%
63	Slovenia	71	52	-26.76%
64	South Africa	1	1	0.00%
65	Spain	5	6	20.00%
66	Swaziland		2	-
67	Sweden	2	3	50.00%
68	Switzerland	4	5	25.00%
69	Syrian Arab Republic	16	24	50.00%
70	The Netherlands	11	13	18.18%
71	Tunisia	1		-100.00%
72	Turkey	354	319	-9.89%
73	Ukraine	10	4	-60.00%
74	United Kingdom	9	8	-11.11%
75	United States of America	23	12	-47.83%
76	Uzbekistan	1	1	0.00%
TOTAL:		2,563	2,197	-14.28%