



Sector for Immigration

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

MIGRATION PROFILE

for the year 2015

Area: 51,209 km²

Total length of border: 1,604 km

Total number of border crossing points: 83



Sarajevo, April 2016

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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 2015 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 2006 to 2015, and comparative indicators were defined for all migration flows for the period of 2014 and 2015. The BiH Migration Profile for the year 2015 was compiled based on the processed and analysed available data.

The BiH Migration Profile for the year 2015 contains the following data: visas, refusal of entry and illegal border crossings, temporary and permanent residence of aliens, illegal migration and measures undertaken against aliens, return of irregular migrants, international protection (asylum), work permits issued to aliens, 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 2015, Diplomatic-Consular Missions of BiH issued 16,970 visas, which represents an increase of 3.79% compared to 2014, when 16,351 visas were issued and the annual overview from 2006 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 2015.

1.2. Visas Issued at the Border

In 2015, 120 visas were issued at the BiH border, which is an increase of 106.90% as compared to 2014, when 58 visas were issued at the border and the annual overview since 2006 shows constant decrease trend in the number of visas issued at the BiH border with the exception of the last year.

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 2015 was 2,432 which represents an increase of 22.40% compared to 2014 when 1,987 were refused.

2.2. Discovered Illegal State Border Crossings

The number of discovered illegal state border crossings in BiH in 2015 was 179 (133 illegal entries and 46 illegal exits from BiH) which is a decrease by 5.29% compared to 2014 when 189 illegal border crossings were discovered.

3. Temporary and Permanent Residence of Aliens

3.1. Temporary Residence

Aliens in BiH were granted 12,633 temporary residence permits in 2015, which is by 14.62% more than in 2014 when 11,022 temporary residence permits were granted. The annual overview since 2006 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

Aliens in BiH were granted 808 permanent residence permits in 2015, which is by 5.90% more than in 2014, when 763 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 Aliens

4.1. Revocation of Residence

The number of revoked non-visa or temporary residence permits in 2015 amounted to 670, which is a decrease of 18% compared to 2014, when 817 non-visa or temporary residence permits were revoked. As for the revocation of permanent residence permits in 2015, a decrease of 24.10% was noted, with 63 revocations of permanent residence permits while in 2014 there were 83 revocations of permanent residence permits.

4.2. Expulsion Orders

Number of expulsion orders in 2015 was 294, which represents an decrease of 22.63% in comparison to 2014 when a total number of expulsion orders was 380. Also, in 2015, 52 decisions to revoke non-visa or temporary residence permits were issued with additional measure of deportation.

4.3. Placing Aliens under Surveillance in the Immigration Centre

Total of 193 of aliens were placed under surveillance in the Immigration Centre in 2015, which represents a decrease of 11.47% compared to 2014, when the number of aliens placed under surveillance amounted to 218.

4.4. Forcible Removal of Aliens from BiH

Five conclusions on the execution of expulsion decisions were adopted during 2015 which is the equal number as compared to 2014.

5. Return of Irregular Migrants

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

With the assistance of IOM, 197 nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina voluntarily returned to BiH in 2015, and in total 927 of BiH nationals voluntarily returned to BiH in this manner in the period of time between 2006 and 2015.

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

Due to lack of funds, in the past four years IOM has not organized a single voluntary return of aliens from BiH to the country of origin through the AVR program, and a total of 899 aliens had been returned in this manner from BiH to the country of origin from 2006 to 2015.

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

In 2015, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs realized voluntary returns from BiH for a total of 179 aliens, while in 2014 that number was 169.

5.4. Admission under Readmission Agreements

In 2015, a total of 974 BiH nationals were admitted under Readmission Agreements, 860 of which were admitted based on a Readmission Application, where an identity and BiH citizenship verification procedure 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, 42 third country nationals were admitted to BiH in 2015, which is 13 persons less than in 2014.

6. International Protection (Asylum)

In 2015, 46 persons sought international protection (asylum) in BiH, while in 2014, that number was 45. In the period from 2006 to 2015, a total of 1,170 persons applied for the international protection (asylum) in BiH.

7. Work Permits Issued to Aliens

In 2015, 2,465 work permits were issued to aliens, which represents a decrease of 5.18% compared to 2014, when the number of such permits amounted to 2,197.

8. Acquiring BiH Citizenship

In 2015, 641 persons were granted BiH citizenship, which represents an increase of 5.18% compared to 2014, with nationals of Serbia and Croatia being the most numerous among those to be granted BiH citizenship (98.13%).

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 at least 2 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 aliens, illegal border crossings and visas issued at the border; Service for Foreigners' Affairs - data on residence of aliens in BiH, measures undertaken against aliens in BiH and readmission of aliens 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 aliens 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 2015. 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 aliens 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 aforementioned 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 2006 to 2015, and comparative indicators were defined for all migration flows for the period of 2014 and 2015. The BiH Migration Profile for the year 2015 has been 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 for the period 2015-2018. 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 aliens and procedures related to aliens 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 2015. **This Migration Profile represents the eight 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 Aliens. 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 had been 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 2015 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 52nd session held on 13 April 2016, adopted the BiH Migration Profile for the year 2015.

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 alien 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.

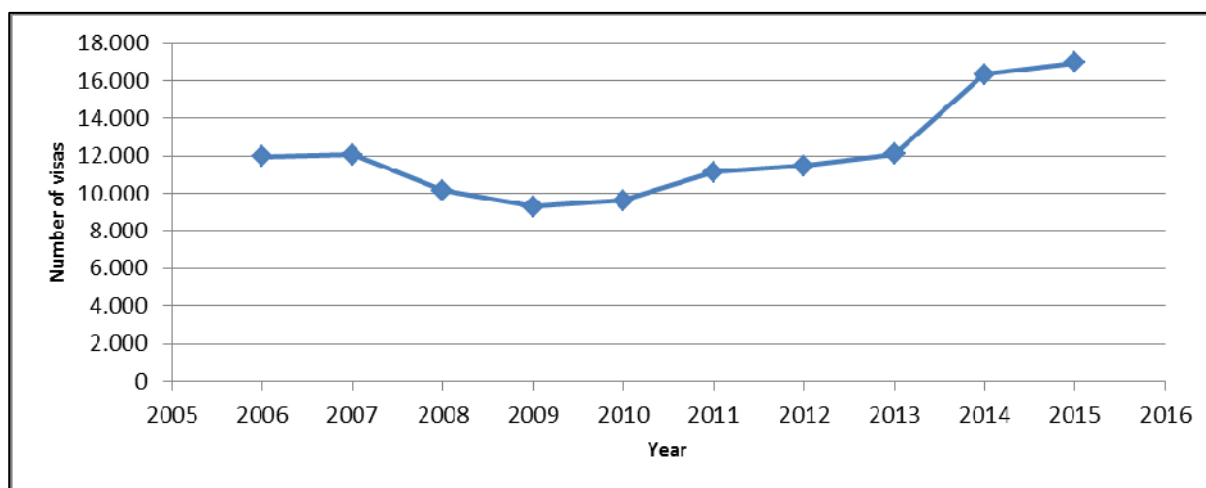
1.1. Visas Issued by BiH DCMs

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 2006 to 2015

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Visas	11,960	12,071	10,139	9,284	9,623	11,126	11,482	12,107	16,351	16,970

Graphic overview of visas issued from 2006 to 2015



Analysing the data on the number of visas issued by BiH DCMs in the presented period, there is an evident steady decreasing trend from 2006 to 2009, due to introduction of the visa stickers. A significant drop is also evident in the year 2008 as compared to 2007, which is a direct consequence of Romania and Bulgaria becoming the EU member states (as of January 1, 2007), resulting in that the nationals are no longer being required to obtain a visa for entry into BiH as per the Decision of the BiH Council of Ministers¹, which entered into force on 28 June 2007. A considerable drop in the number of visas issued in DCMs continued in

¹ 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).

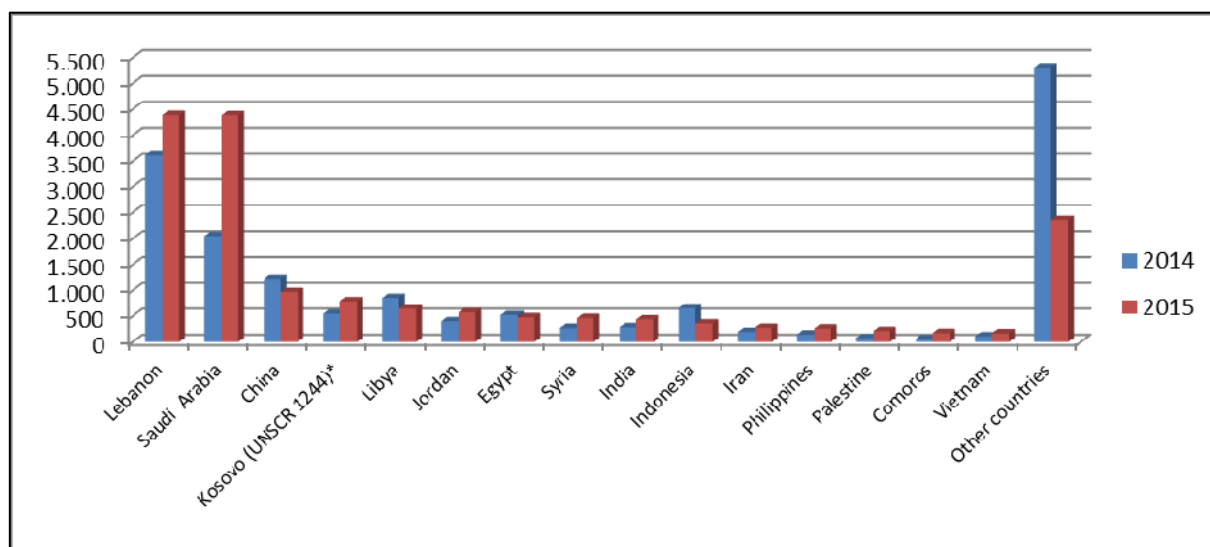
2009, which is a result of adopted Decision of the BiH Council of Ministers on Visas² which entered into force on 24 December 2008. After 2009, a continuous increase in the number of issued visas has been recorded. For the year 2015, an increase in the number of issued visas (3.79%) was observed compared to 2014.

In order to define current state of affairs related to visas, we hereby present the comparative indicators on the number of visas issued during 2014 and 2015 for the countries whose nationals had been 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 2014 and 2015 disaggregated by country

No.	Country	2014	2015	%
1	Lebanon	3,617	4,390	21.37%
2	Saudi Arabia	2,052	4,386	113.74%
3	China	1,212	971	-19.88%
4	Kosovo (UNSCR 1244) ³	548	793	44.71%
5	Libya	857	647	-24.50%
6	Jordan	405	577	42.47%
7	Egypt	524	478	-8.78%
8	Syria	274	465	69.71%
9	India	290	438	51.03%
10	Indonesia	657	359	-45.36%
11	Iran	199	276	38.69%
12	Philippines	149	264	77.18%
13	Palestine	78	216	176.92%
14	Comoros	64	178	178.13%
15	Vietnam	113	172	52.21%
16	Other countries	5,312	2,360	-55.57%
Total		16,351	16,970	3.79%

Graphic overview of visas issued in 2014 and 2015 disaggregated by country



² Decision on Visas ("BiH Official Gazette", No. 100/08).

³ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Analysing the data on the number of visas issued by BiH DCMs in 2015 when compared to 2014 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 Indonesia, Libya, China and Egypt. Furthermore, due to abolition of visa regime by the end of 2014, there had been observed a significant decrease of issued visas for the nationals of Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Oman and United Arab Emirates. Significant increase of the number of issued visas in 2015 as compared to 2014 had been observed for the nationals of Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Kosovo (UNSCR 1244), Jordan, Palestine, Comoros, Philippines, Vietnam and India. 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 increase in the number of visas issued to the nationals of Saudi Arabia is a result of intensified activities on organizing business conferences. A significant number of visas issued to nationals of China is based on their work in BiH. There is also a significant increase in the number of issued visas for nationals of Libya, Jordan, Egypt, Syria, India, Indonesia, Iran, Philippines and Palestine 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 2015 was 17,552. In the past year 16,970 or 96.68% of applications were positively resolved i.e. approved.

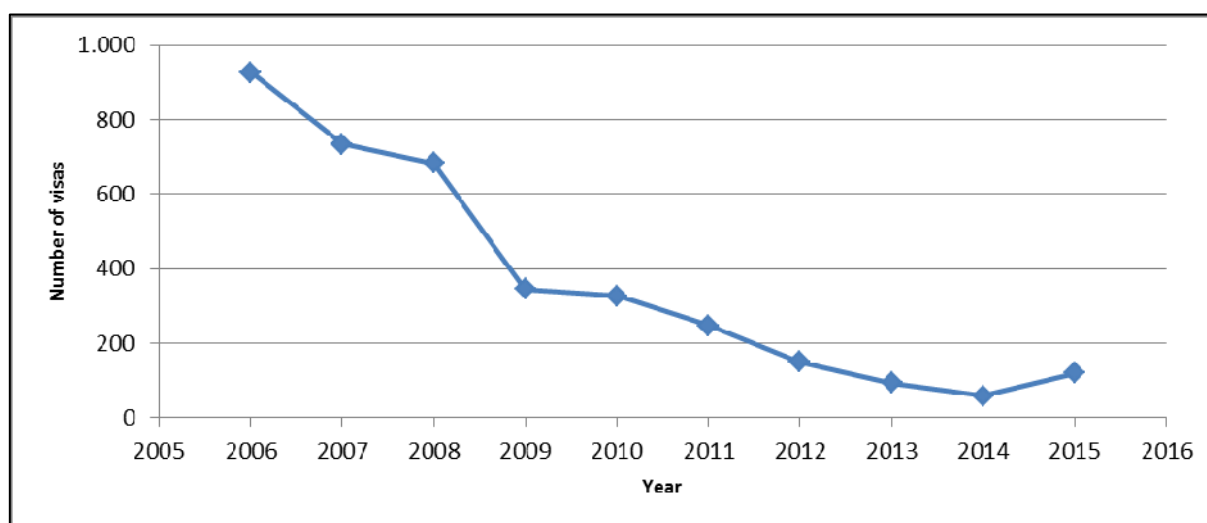
1.2. Visas Issued at the Border

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 2006 to 2015

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Visas	927	735	684	345	327	248	150	93	58	120

Graphic overview of visas issued at the BiH border from 2006 to 2015



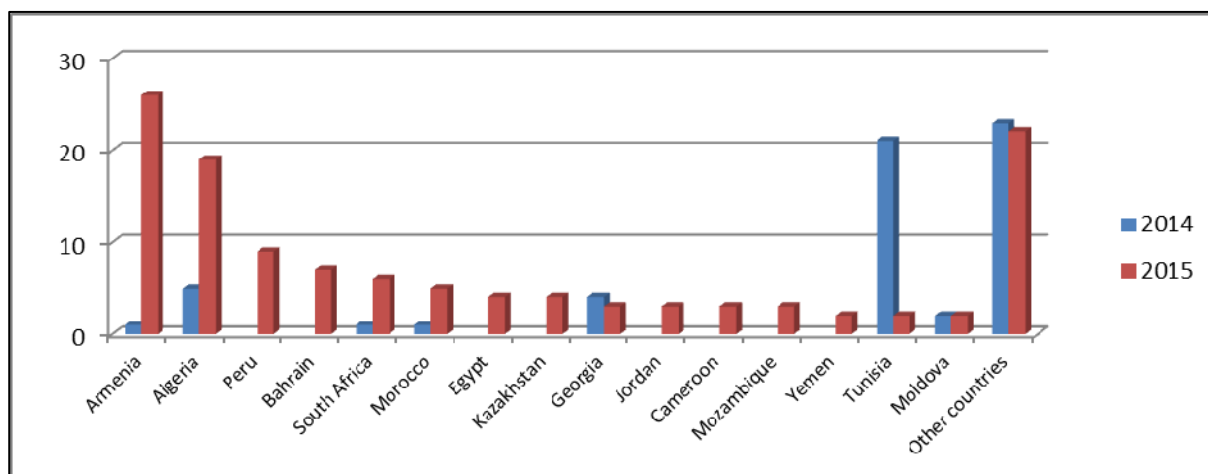
Analysing the data on the number of visas issued at the border in the presented period, since 2006 there has been a pronounced decreasing trend and it can be concluded that the set objective of reducing the number of visas issued at the border has been met, which is one of the EU requirements. The achieved 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 2014 and 2015 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 2014 and 2015 disaggregated by country

No.	Country	2014	2015	%
1	Armenia	1	26	2500.00%
2	Algeria	5	19	280.00%
3	Peru	-	9	-
4	Bahrain	-	7	-
5	South Africa	1	6	500.00%
6	Morocco	1	5	400.00%
7	Egypt	-	4	-
8	Kazakhstan	-	4	-
9	Georgia	4	3	-25.00%
10	Jordan	-	3	-
11	Cameroon	-	3	-
12	Mozambique	-	3	-
13	Yemen	-	2	-
14	Tunisia	21	2	-90.48%
15	Moldova	2	2	0.00%
16	Other countries	23	22	-4,35%
Total		58	120	106.90%

Graphic overview of visas issued in 2014 and 2015 disaggregated by country



In 2015, there was a significant increase in the number of visas issued at the border (106.98%) and it amounted to 120 visas, all of which were C visas issued by the Border Police Unit at the Airport Sarajevo. In the past 10 years, there has been recorded a continuous decreasing trend until 2014, whereas in 2015 the situation changed compared to 2014 as previously described. Keeping in mind 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 2006 to 2014. According to the Annual Report on

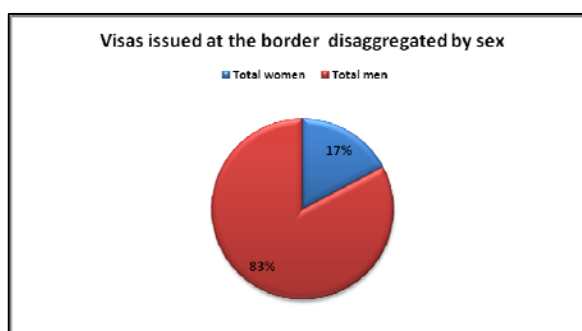
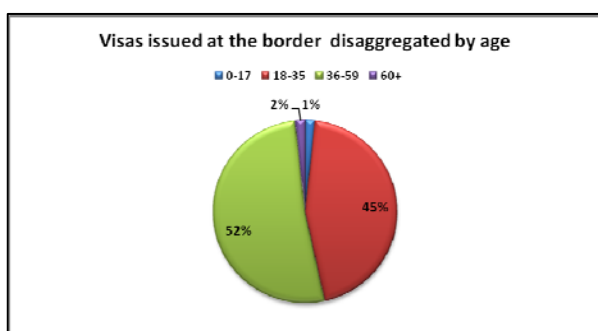
Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2015⁴ all visas issued at the border were issued at the international border crossing point of the Sarajevo Airport. In 2015, there were 7 cases of visa annulment, i.e. for 4 nationals of the Dominican Republic, 1 national of India and 2 nationals of Jordan.

In terms of the most frequent countries of origin of aliens who had been issued visas at the BiH border, data for 2015 show that the greatest number of visas was issued to aliens from Armenia and Algeria, and a significant decrease of visas issued at the border for nationals of Tunisia was recorded (90%). As for the gender structure, statistical data for 2015 illustrate that more visas were issued to men (81%) than to women (19%), 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 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

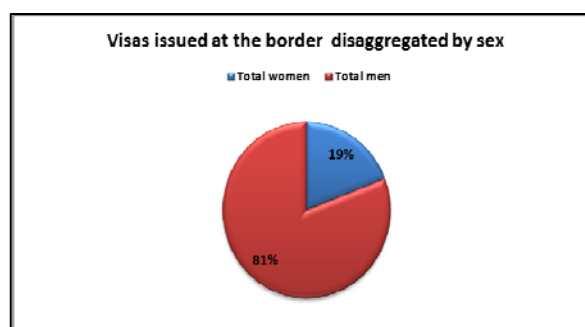
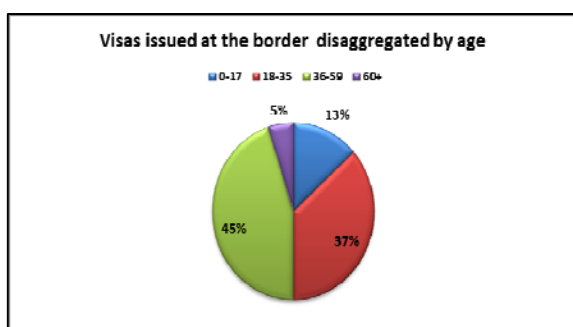


⁴ BiH Border Police "Report on Activities of BiH Border Police for 2015" Sarajevo, January 2016, p.18.

Table 6. Structure of visas issued at the border by age and sex disaggregated by nationality for 2015

	Armenia	Algeria	Peru	Bahrain	South Africa	Other countries (out of a total 34)	Total
0-17	0	4	0	1	0	2	7
18-35	0	1	1	4	0	4	10
36-59	1	2	0	1	0	2	6
60+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total women	1	7	1	6	0	8	23
0-17	0	5	0	1	0	3	9
18-35	16	1	4	0	2	11	34
36-59	9	5	4	0	4	26	48
60+	0	1	0	0	0	5	6
Total men	25	12	8	1	6	45	97
Total by nationality	26	19	9	7	6	53	120

Graphic overview of the total number of visas issued at the border for 2015 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 aliens 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 alien or stateless person may appeal this decision with the Ministry of Security, but filing an appeal does not enable entry into BiH.

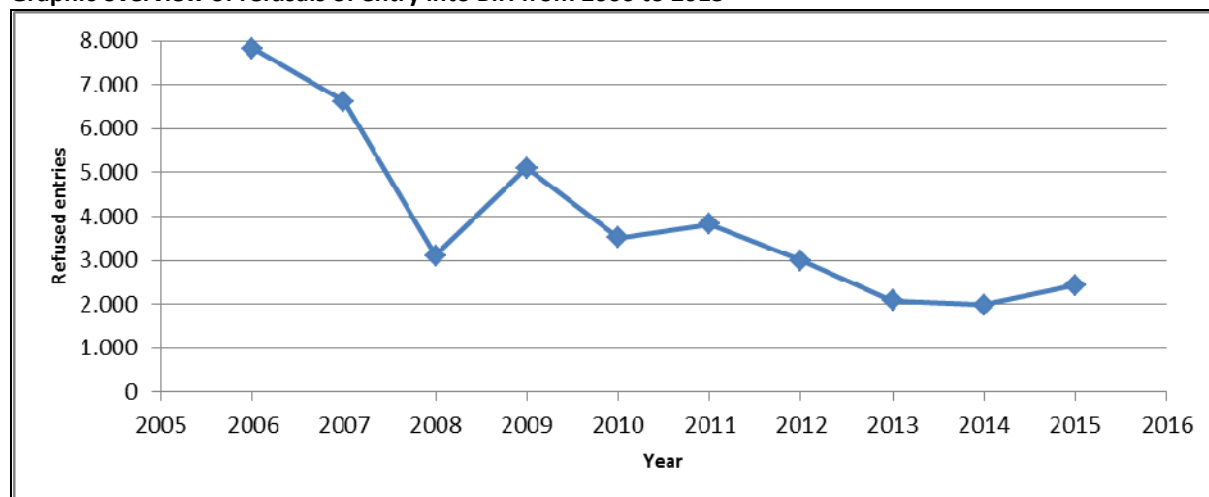
Illegal border crossing entails persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the BiH state border into or out of BiH. Such persons may be nationals of BiH, aliens or stateless persons.

2.1. Refusal of Entry into BiH

An alien 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 2006 to 2015

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Refusals of entry	7,829	6,618	3,102	5,103	3,514	3,830	2,998	2,079	1,987	2,432

Graphic overview of refusals of entry into BiH from 2006 to 2015

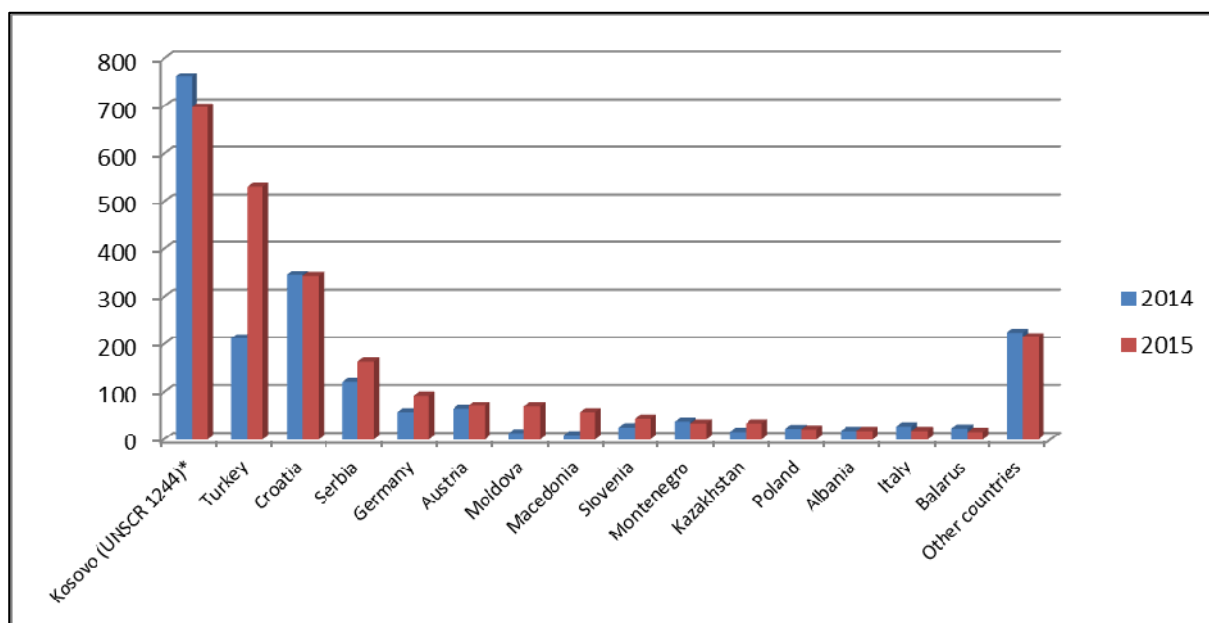
Analysing the data on the number of refusals of entry at the border in the presented period, it is evident that since 2006 there has been a constant decrease of these parameters. This trend, *inter alia*, has been a consequence of the European Union enlargement with 10 new countries on 1 May 2004 whose nationals no longer required visas for entry into BiH. During 2008 the number of refusals of entry into BiH was more than halved in comparison to 2007. In the period of time from 2011 to 2014 there has been noted a continuous decrease of the number of refused entries at the border, whereas this number increased in 2015 as compared to previous years for 22.40% which amounted to 2,432 of refused entries.

In order to define the current situation in this area, we hereby present comparative indicators on the number of refusals of entry in 2014 and 2015 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 2014 and 2015 disaggregated by country

No.	Country	2014	2015	%
1	KOSOVO (UNSCR 1244)*	762	698	-8.40%
2	Turkey	213	531	149.30%
3	Croatia	346	343	-0.87%
4	Serbia	121	165	36.36%
5	Germany	57	93	63.16%
6	Austria	64	71	10.94%
7	Moldova	14	69	392.86%
8	Macedonia	10	57	470.00%
9	Slovenia	26	44	69.23%
10	Montenegro	38	34	-10.53%
11	Kazakhstan	17	34	100.00%
12	Poland	23	22	-4.35%
13	Albania	19	19	0.00%
14	Italy	28	19	-32.14%
15	Belarus	24	17	-29.17%
16	Other countries	225	216	-4.00%
	Total	1,987	2,432	22.40%

Graphic overview of refusals of entry at the BiH border in 2014 and 2015 disaggregated by country

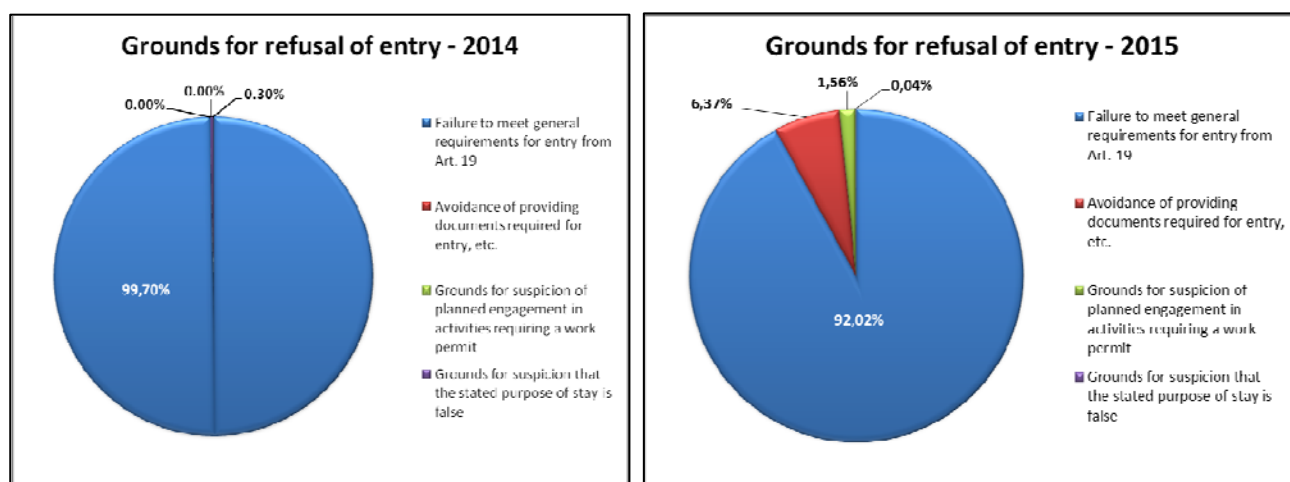


In 2015, the greatest number of refusals of entry into BiH pertains to Kosovo - UNSCR 1244 (698), Turkey (531), Croatia (343) and Serbia (165) which amounts to 71.42% of the total number of refusals of entry into BiH. This trend was also recorded in 2013 and 2014. It should be noted that in 2015, there was significant decrease in the number of refusal of entry for nationals of Italy (32%), Belarus (29%), Montenegro (10%) and Kosovo - UNSCR 1244 (8%). In the same period of time, there was a significant increase in the number of refusals of entry for the nationals of Turkey (149%), Moldavia (393%) and Macedonia (470%). During 2015, 2,432 aliens were refused entry into BiH, 1,799 at the BiH land border, 633 at international airports. The reasons for refusal of entry into BiH to aliens were: lack of valid travel document (57%); inability to prove or provide information on the purpose of intended stay (21%); lack of visa for entry, stay, transit through the territory of BiH or approval of stay as per the Law (13.5%); lack of sufficient means of subsistence, including health insurance (5%); existing measure of deportation, cancellation of stay or prohibition of entry into the BiH territory (1%) and other reasons (2.5%).⁵

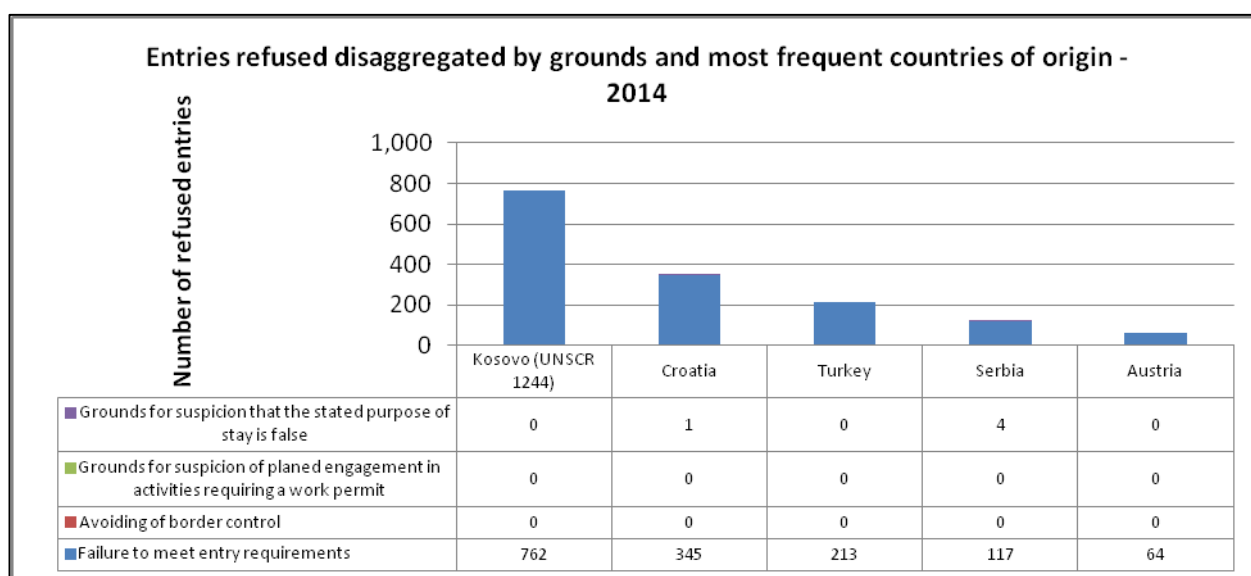
The majority of refusals of entry at the state border are due to the lack of valid travel document and the lack of visa.

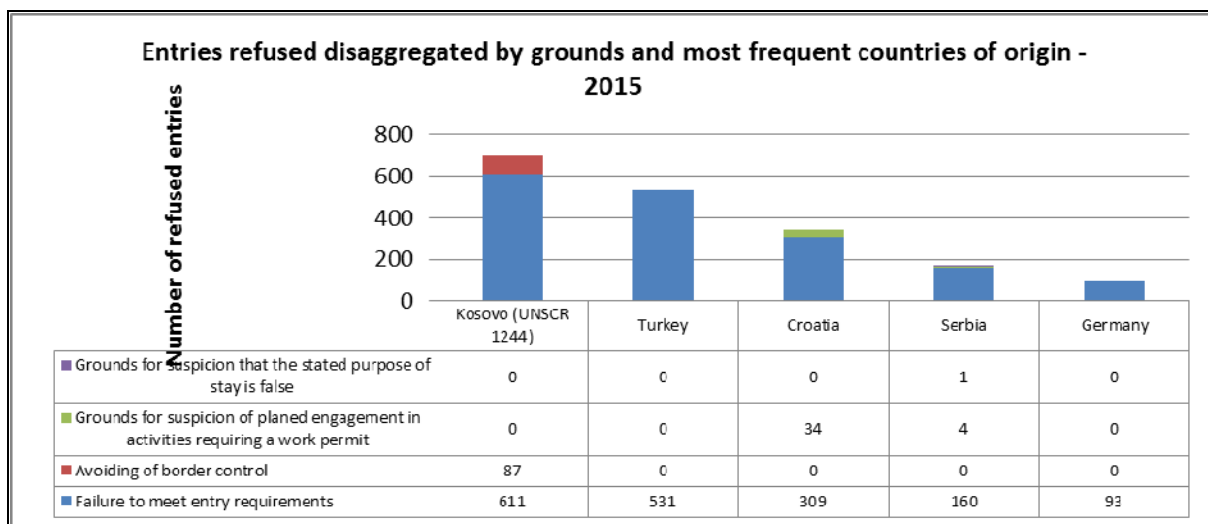
⁵ BiH Border Police "Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2015" Sarajevo, January 2016, p.10

Graphic overview of refusals of entry by reason for refusal of entry for 2014 and 2015



Graphic overview of the number of refusals of entry by reason and most frequent nationalities for 2014 and 2015





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, aliens or stateless persons.

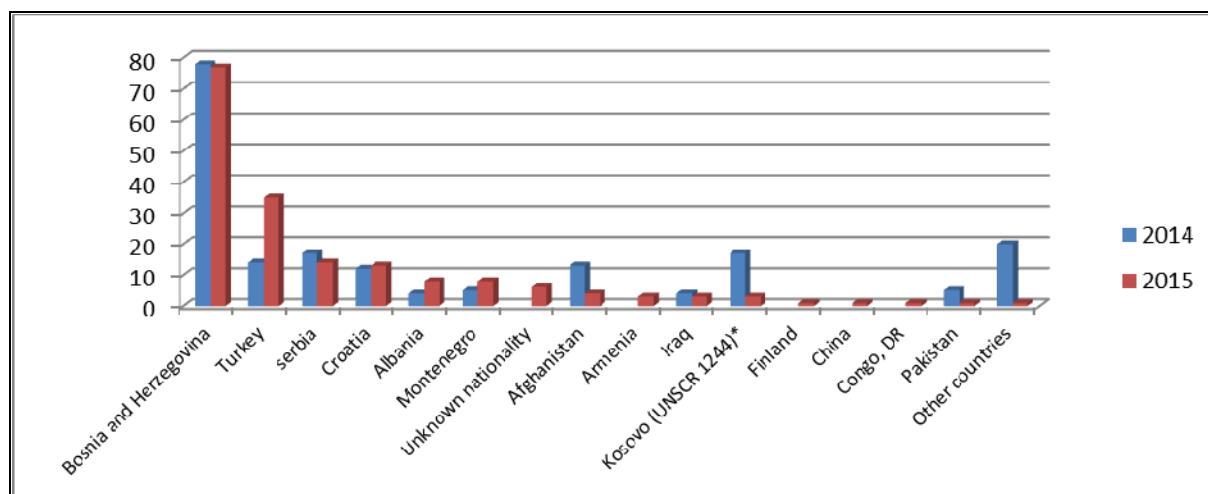
During 2014, a total of 189 persons were discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the BiH border. During 2015, a decrease of 5.29% was recorded and it amounted to 179 persons.

Table 9. Discovered illegal border crossings in 2014 and 2015 disaggregated by nationality

No.	Country	2014	2015	%
1	BiH	78	77	-1.28%
2	Turkey	14	35	150.00%
3	Serbia	17	14	-17.65%
4	Croatia	12	13	8.33%
5	Albania	4	8	100.00%
6	Montenegro	5	8	60,00%
7	Unknown nationality	-	6	-
8	Afghanistan	13	4	-69.23%

No.	Country	2014	2015	%
9	Armenia		3	-
10	Iraq	4	3	-25.00%
11	Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)*	17	3	-82.35%
12	Finland	-	1	-
13	China	-	1	-
14	Congo, DR	-	1	-
15	Pakistan	5	1	-80.00%
16	Other countries	20	1	-95.00%
	Total	189	179	-5.29%

Graphic overview of discovered illegal border crossings in 2014 and 2015 disaggregated by country

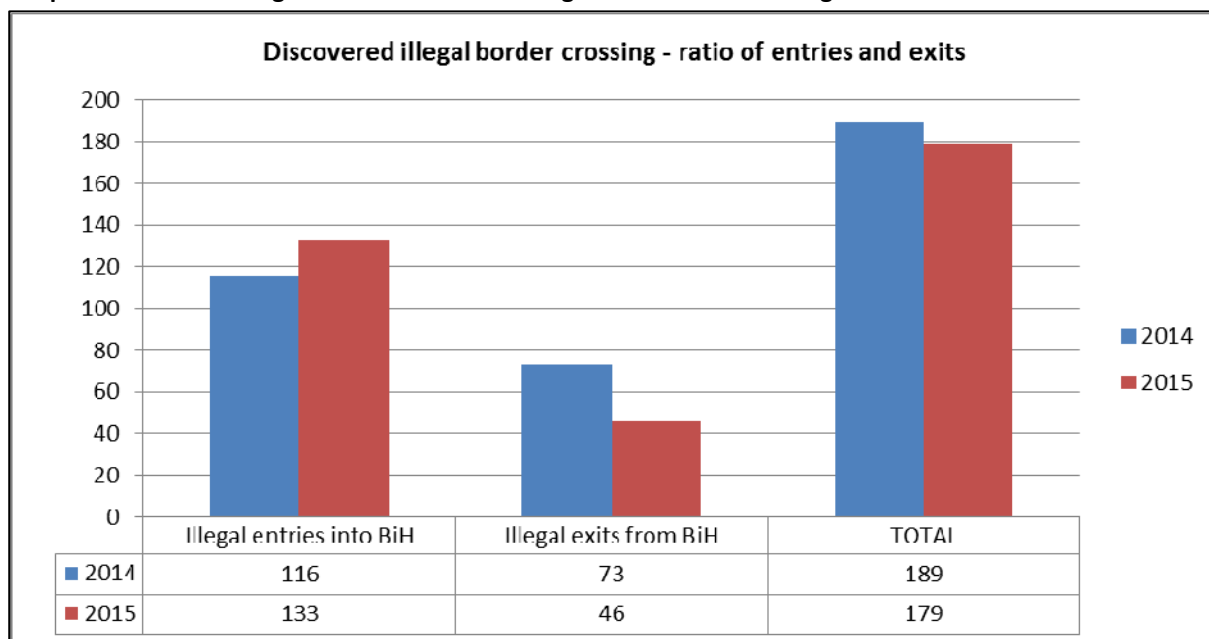


According to available data, most discovered illegal border crossings pertain to nationals of BiH. Regarding aliens, the greatest number of them are nationals of Turkey, Serbia and Croatia. Analysing the available data, it has been noted that 43% of the total discovered illegal crossings in 2015 pertains to nationals of BiH, a percentage slightly higher compared to 2014, when it was 41%. Also, a significant drop in the number of discovered illegal crossings of the state border by nationals of Kosovo- UNSCR 1244 was observed. According to the data from the Report on the Activities of the BiH Border Police “in 2015 (total number of entries and exits) at border crossing points, 43 persons (36 entering + 7 exiting) were registered as attempting an illegal crossing of the state border, and 136 persons (97 entering + 39 exiting) were registered away from a border crossing point (border area)”,⁶ while during 2014 “(total incoming and exiting), at border crossing points, 47 persons (20 entering + 27 outgoing) were registered as attempting an illegal crossing of the state border, and 142 persons (96 entering + 46 exiting) were registered away from a border crossing point (border area)”.⁷ The above data indicate a tendency of an increase in the number of illegal crossings of the state border away from border crossing points.

⁶ BiH Border Police “Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2015” Sarajevo, January 2016, p. 13

⁷ BiH Border Police “Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2014” Sarajevo, January 2015, p. 13

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

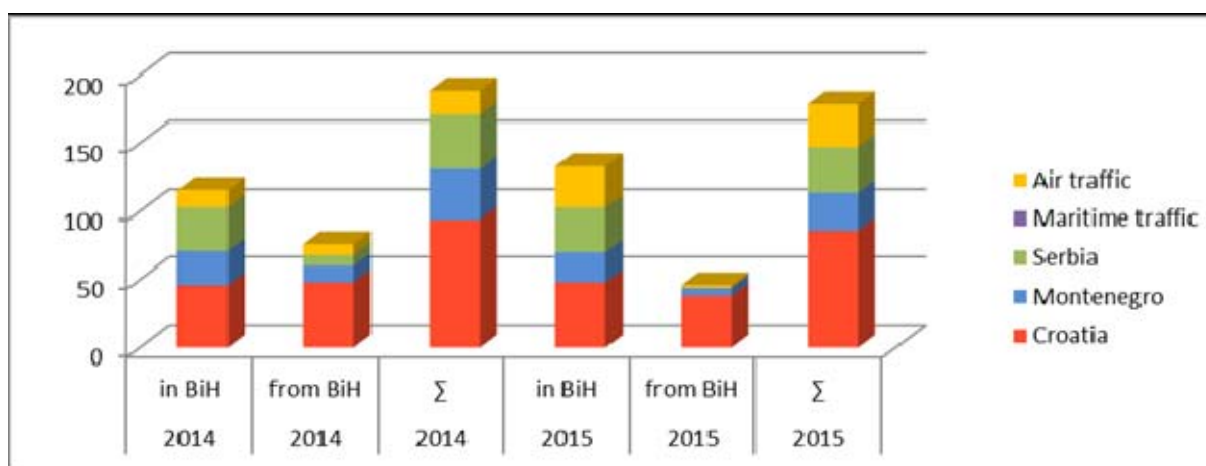


In 2014, illegal exits accounted for 38.62% of the total number of persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the state border (189), while in 2015 this percentage was 25.70% of the total number of persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the state border (179). As for the land border, 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 2014 and 2015 disaggregated by type of border

Country	2014 into BiH	2014 out of BiH	2014 Σ	2015 into BiH	2015 out of BiH	2015 Σ	% into BiH	% out of BiH	%
Croatia	46	48	94	48	38	86	4.35	-20.83	-8.51
Montenegro	25	12	37	22	6	28	-12.00	-50.00	-24.32
Serbia	32	8	40	33	0	33	3.12	-100.00	-17.50
Maritime traffic	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Air traffic	13	8	18	30	2	32	130.77	-75.00	77.78
Total	116	73	189	133	46	179	14.65	-36.99	-5.29

Graphic overview of discovered illegal border crossings in 2014 and 2015 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 2015, 147 persons were discovered in attempting to illegally cross the land border, which is a decrease of 14% in comparison to 2014 when 171 illegal crossings were discovered along the same border. Also, it was noted that the number of illegal border crossings at international airports was increasing (77.78%), so in 2015, 32 persons were discovered during an illegal crossing attempt, while the number in 2014 amounted to 18 persons.

During the analysis, there was observed significant decrease in attempts to illegally cross the state border with Montenegro (24.32%), Serbia (17.50%) and Croatia (8.51%). Out of 28 persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the state border with Montenegro, 79% accounts for illegal entries into BiH and 21% accounts for illegal exits out of BiH. Out of 33 persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the state border with Serbia, 100% accounts for illegal entries into BiH. Out of 86 persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the state border with Croatia, 56% accounts for illegal entries into BiH and 44% 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 83% 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 Aliens

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 aliens. Residence is

granted by affixing a residence permit sticker into the alien'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

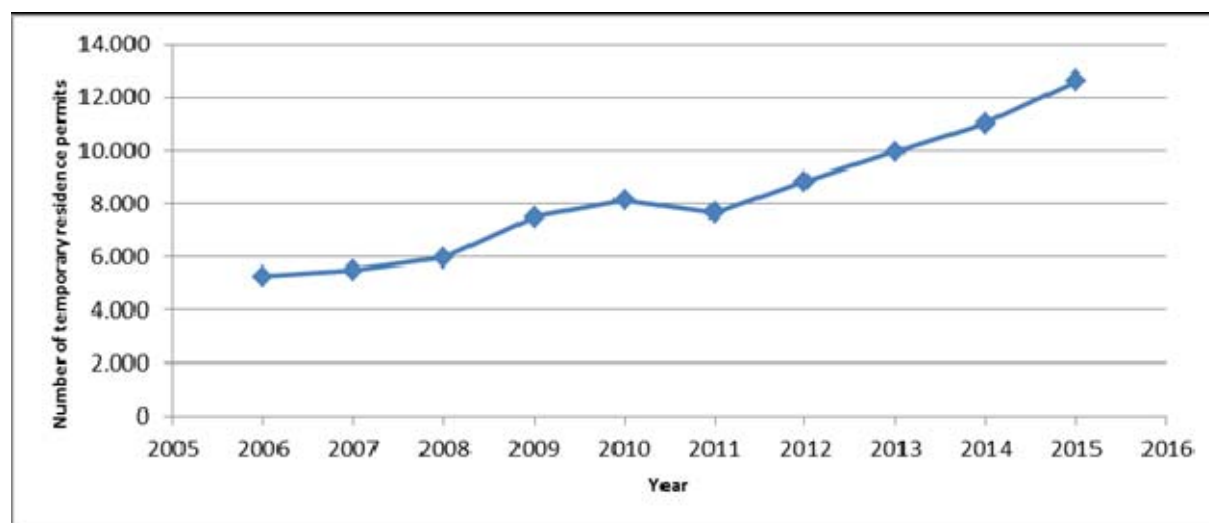
Temporary residence is granted for a period of up to one year, provided that the validity of the alien's passports extends for at least three months past the granted term of temporary residence.

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 2006 to 2015

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Temporary residence	5,274	5,513	5,971	7,512	8,131	7,661	8,838	9,953	11,022	12,633

Graphic overview of issued temporary residence permits by year from 2006 to 2015



Good quality legal regulations and the already established centralised institutional framework introduced order into the area of movement and stay of aliens in BiH. From 2006 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 aliens 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 14.62% in 2015 as compared to the previous year.

Up until 1 October 2006, matters pertaining to the status of aliens were within the competence of Departments for Aliens within cantonal ministries of internal affairs, the

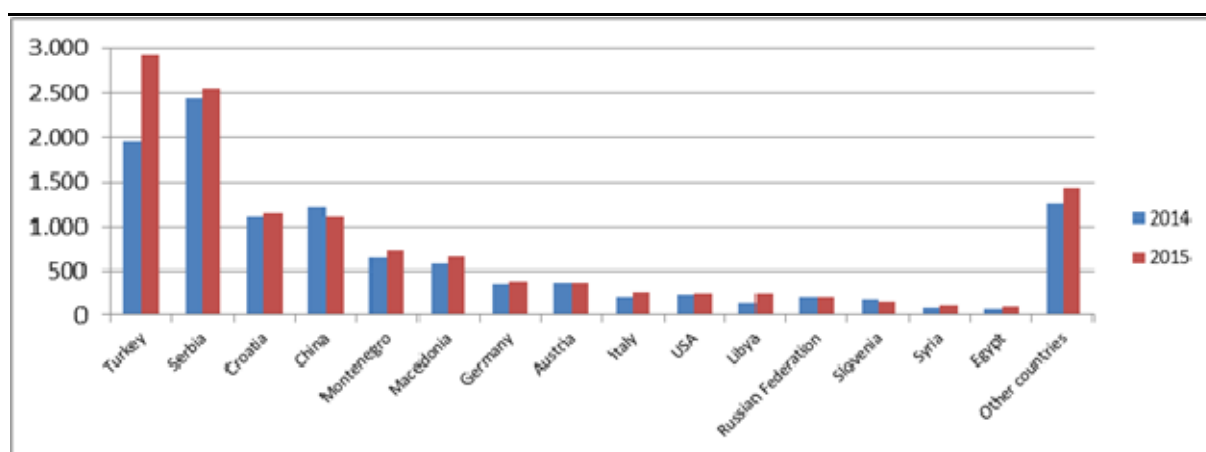
Republika Srpska Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Brcko District Police, respectively, and these authorities applied different approaches to resolving issues within this field. With the establishment of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs as an administrative organisation with operative independence 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 2014 and 2015.

Table 12. Number of issued temporary residence permits in 2014 and 2015 disaggregated by country

No.	Country	2014	2015	%
1	Turkey	1,959	2,919	49.00%
2	Serbia	2,431	2,544	4.65%
3	Croatia	1,104	1,142	3.44%
4	China	1,213	1,097	-9.56%
5	Montenegro	646	736	13.93%
6	Macedonia	580	658	13.45%
7	Germany	361	391	8.31%
8	Austria	368	376	2.17%
9	Italy	210	263	25.24%
10	USA	233	252	8.15%
11	Libya	138	248	79.71%
12	Russian Federation	202	212	4.95%
13	Slovenia	173	153	-11.56%
14	Syria	80	116	45.00%
15	Egypt	71	96	35.21%
16	Other countries	1,253	1,430	14.13%
Total		11,022	12,633	14.62%

Graphic overview of issued temporary residence permits in 2014 and 2015 disaggregated by country



An analysis of aggregated parameters shows that in 2015, there was an increase in the number of temporary residence permits by 14.62% when compared to 2014.

Of the total number of issued temporary residence permits in 2015, the greatest number was issued to nationals of Turkey (2,919), Serbia (2,544), Croatia (1,142), China (1,097), and Montenegro (736).

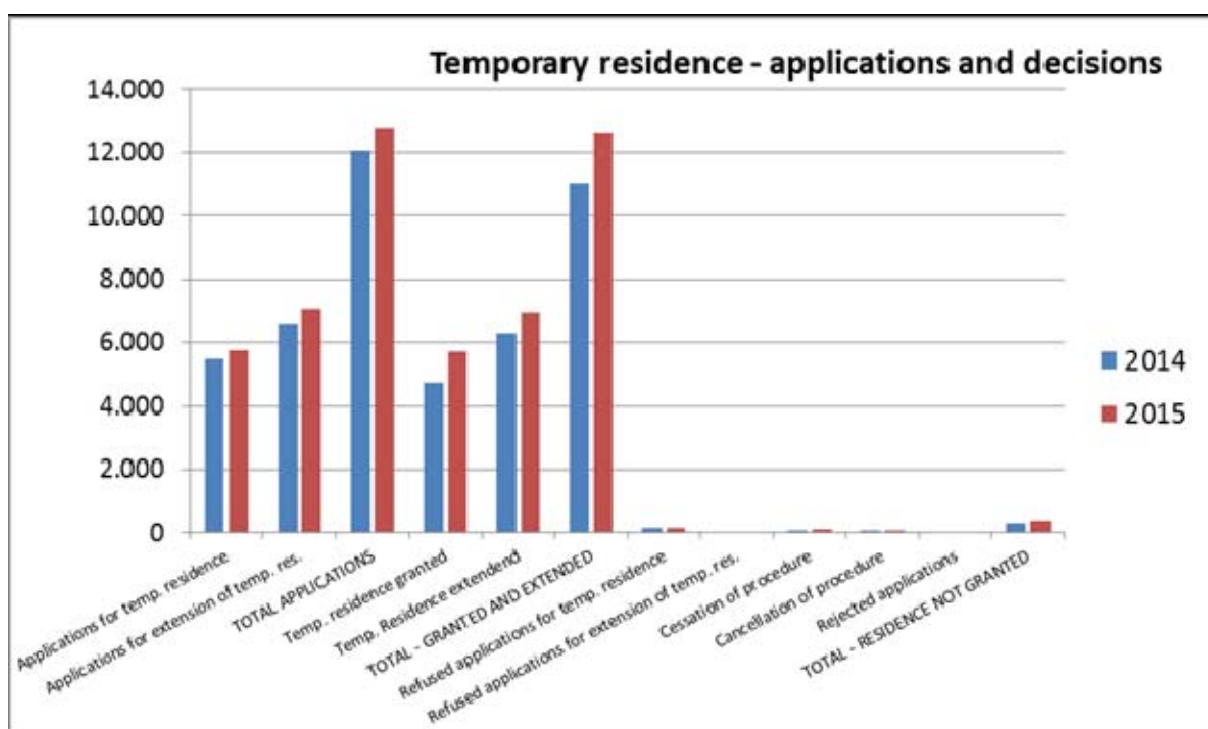
A comparative analysis of the presented data shows that in 2015, out of the total number of issued temporary residence permits, the majority were temporary residence permits for

nationals of Turkey, Serbia, Croatia and China (which makes up almost 61% of the total number as it was the case in the year 2014), 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 China, and a significant increase in the number of temporary residence permits issued to the nationals of Turkey and Libya.

There is observed continuity in terms of the six 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% of all persons issued temporary residence permits in BiH during 2014 and 2015.

In 2015, a total of 5,755 initial application for temporary residence and 7,035 applications to renew temporary residence permits were submitted, which makes up a total of 12,790 applications and marks an increase of 6.08% compared to 2014, when a total of 12,057 applications were submitted, out of which there were 5,467 initial applications for temporary residence and 6,590 applications to renew temporary residence permits.

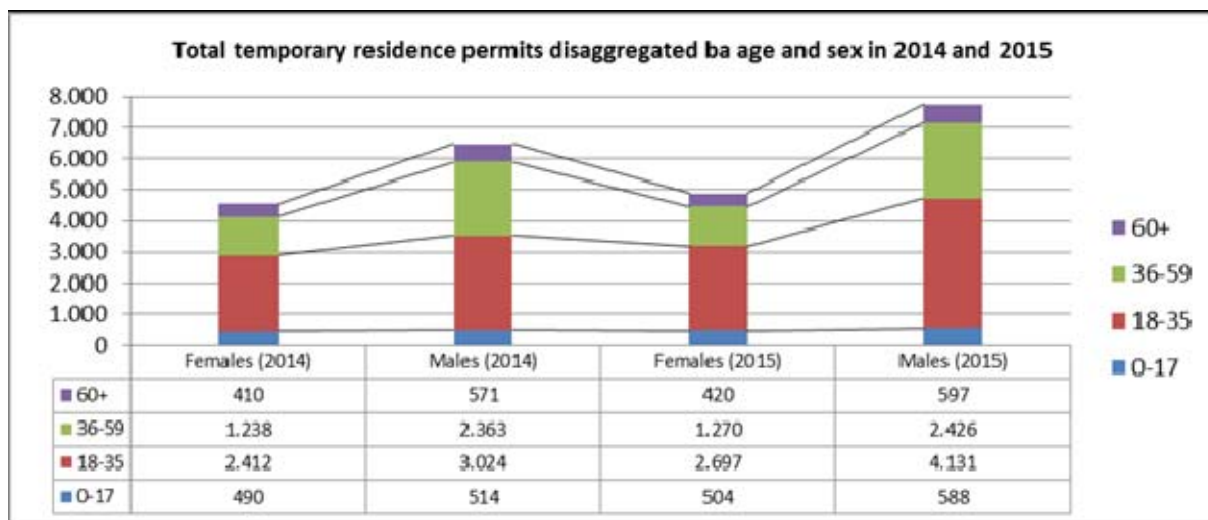
Graphic overview of applications for and decisions on temporary residence permits in 2014 and 2015 (initial issue and renewal)



Deciding on applications for granting - renewing temporary residence in 2015, a total of 12,633 temporary residence permits were granted - renewed, of which 5,721 were initial permits and 6,912 were renewed temporary residence permits. This is an increase of 14.62% in comparison to 2014 when 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.

According to these indicators, the rate of granting - renewing temporary residence permits compared to the number of submitted applications was 98.77% in 2015.

In order to define the profile of aliens that submitted applications and were granted temporary residence permits in BiH in 2015, 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 (588 men and 504 women), in the 18 to 35 age group (4,131 men and 2,697 women), then in the 36 to 59 age group (2,426 men and 1,270 women), and in the above 60 age group (597 men and 420 women). In terms of the total number of issued temporary residence permits, 7,742 or 61.28% were issued to men and 4,891 or 38.72% were issued to women.



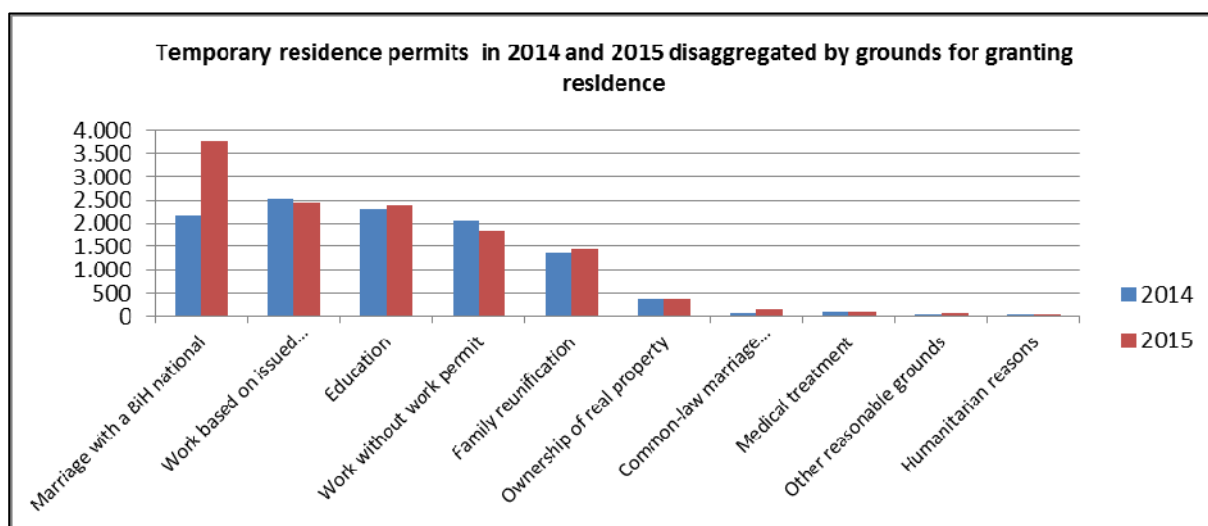
According to the data of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, in 2015, the majority of temporary residence permits were granted to aliens in BiH on the grounds of: education (3,782), marriage with a BiH national (2,450), issued work permit (2,405), work without work permit (1,831) and family reunification (1,456), accounting for 94.39% of all temporary residence permits. In order to define the current legal migration flows based on temporary residence permits issued to aliens in BiH, we present an overview of temporary residence permits issued in BiH in 2014 and 2015 with a special emphasis on 2015, 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 2014 and 2015 disaggregated by grounds for granting residence

Grounds for residence	2014	% u Σ 2014	2015	% u Σ 2015	% 2015/2014
Education	2,174	19.72%	3,782	29.94%	73.97%
Marriage with BiH national	2,521	22.87%	2,450	19.39%	-2.82%
Work based on issued work permit	2,301	20.88%	2,405	19.04%	4.52%
Work without work permit	2,066	18.74%	1,831	14.49%	-11.37%
Family reunification	1,351	12.26%	1,456	11.52%	7.77%
Ownership of real property	369	3.35%	395	3.13%	7.05%
Medical treatment	74	0.67%	131	1.04%	77.03%
Common-law marriage with BiH national	92	0.84%	88	0.70%	-4.35%
Other reasonable grounds	41	0.37%	57	0.45%	39.02%
Humanitarian reasons	33	0.30%	38	0.30%	15.15%
Total	11,022	100.00%	12,633	100.00%	14.62%

In 2015, temporary residence to aliens in BiH was also granted on the other grounds, such is: ownership of real property (395), medical treatment (131), common-law marriage to a BiH national (88), as well as the other reasonable grounds (57) and humanitarian reasons (38).

Graphic overview of temporary residences granted in 2014 and 2015 disaggregated by grounds for residence



One can note a constant increase in the number of issued temporary residence permits ever since 2006 (except in 2011, which had a mild decrease), so it can be concluded that BiH increasingly becomes a destination country for aliens. The change in this trend was marked in 2011 by a mild decrease of 5.78%, which resulted from the fewer number of issued temporary residence permits on the grounds of education, family reunification, marriage with a BiH national, and private entrepreneurship. It is also important to note that the year of 2015 was marked with an increase in the number of temporary residence permits issued on almost all grounds except for work without a work permit, marriage with a BiH national and common-law marriage. Temporary residence permits granted in 2015 on ownership of real property, despite accounting for only 3.13% of all issued temporary residence permits, constitute an important indicator, especially if we take into account the legal provisions stipulating that these grounds for temporary residence are applicable only when an alien, in addition to general requirements for residence, 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 the data on temporary residence permits issued on the grounds of marriage with a BiH national that account for 19.39% of all temporary residence permits issued in 2015, as well as those issued on the grounds of family reunification accounting for 11.52% of the total number of temporary residence permits issued in 2015.

Statistical data from 2015 show that nationals of neighbouring countries are granted temporary residence in BiH mostly on the grounds of: marriage with a BiH national; issued work permit; education; and family reunification.

Table 14. Grounds for temporary residence in 2015 disaggregated by countries

GROUND FOR RESIDENCE	Turkey	Serbia	Croatia	China	Montenegro	Other countries	TOTAL
Education	2,170	616	267	4	232	493	3,782
Marriage with a BiH national	71	602	457	5	291	1.024	2,450
Work based on issued work permit	340	708	218	251	64	824	2,405
Work without work permit	87	216	59	736	4	729	1,831
Family reunification	239	281	75	99	115	647	1,456
Ownership of real property	1	65	44	-	20	265	395
Medical treatment	1	5	2	-	1	122	131
Common-law marriage with BiH national	1	31	15	-	8	33	88
Other reasonable grounds	6	8	4	-	-	39	57
Humanitarian reasons	3	7	-	-	1	27	38
TOTAL	2,919	2,539	1,141	1,095	736	4,203	12,633

Education is particularly frequent ground for residence in case of nationals of Turkey and Serbia. For Turkish nationals, education in BiH is the most frequent ground for residence, though a large number of residence permits is also given upon the work with issued work permit and family reunification. The most frequent ground for temporary residence for nationals of Serbia, Croatia and Montenegro concern the marriage with a BiH national. The most frequent grounds for temporary residence for nationals of China concern: the work without a work permit; issued work permit; and family reunification.

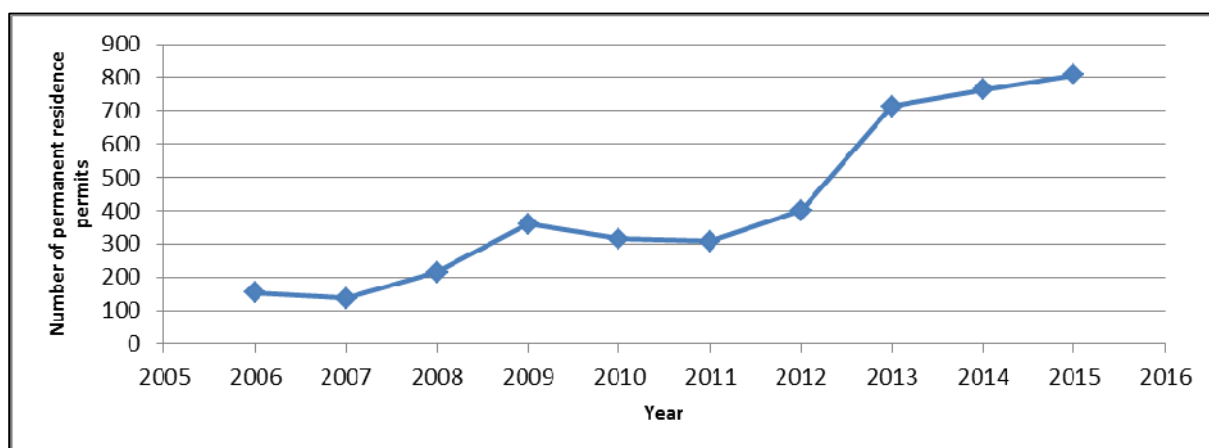
3.2. Permanent Residence

Permanent residence may be granted to an alien 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; sufficient and regular means of subsistence; and, secured adequate accommodation and health insurance.

Table 15. Number of issued permanent residence permits from 2006 to 2015

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Permanent residence	153	136	215	359	315	308	401	713	763	808

Annual graphic overview of issued permanent residence permits from 2006 to 2015



From 2007 to 2010, there was an evident and continuous growth with uniform intensity in the number of issued permanent residence permits. The number of issued permanent residence permits had a slight decreasing trend in 2009, to be repeated in 2011. From 2011 to 2015, however, there was a significant increase in the number of permanent residence permits. In 2015, for example, this increase amounts to 5.90% in comparison to the previous year.

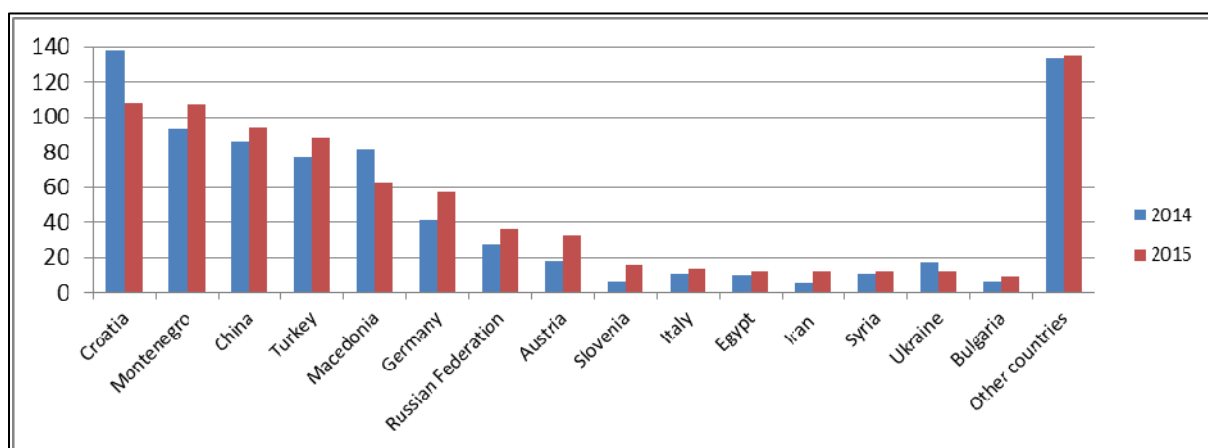
In order to define the current situation in terms of permanent residence permits, we present the indicators of the number of permanent residence permits issued during 2014 and 2015. In 2015, there were 855 applications submitted for the purpose of settling the permanent residence, out of which 808 persons were granted such status.

Table 16. Number of permanent residence permits issued in 2014 and 2015 disaggregated by countries

No.	Country	2014	2015	%
1	Croatia	138	108	-21.74%
2	Montenegro	93	107	15.05%
3	China	86	94	9.30%
4	Turkey	77	88	14.29%
5	Macedonia	82	63	-23.17%
6	Germany	41	57	39.02%
7	Russian Fed.	28	36	28.57%
8	Austria	18	33	83.33%

No.	Country	2014	2015	%
9	Slovenia	6	16	166.67%
10	Italy	11	14	27.27%
11	Egypt	10	12	20.00%
12	Iran	5	12	140.00%
13	Syria	11	12	9.09%
14	Ukraine	17	12	-29.41%
15	Bulgaria	6	9	50.00%
16	Other countries	134	135	0.75%
	Total	763	808	5.90%

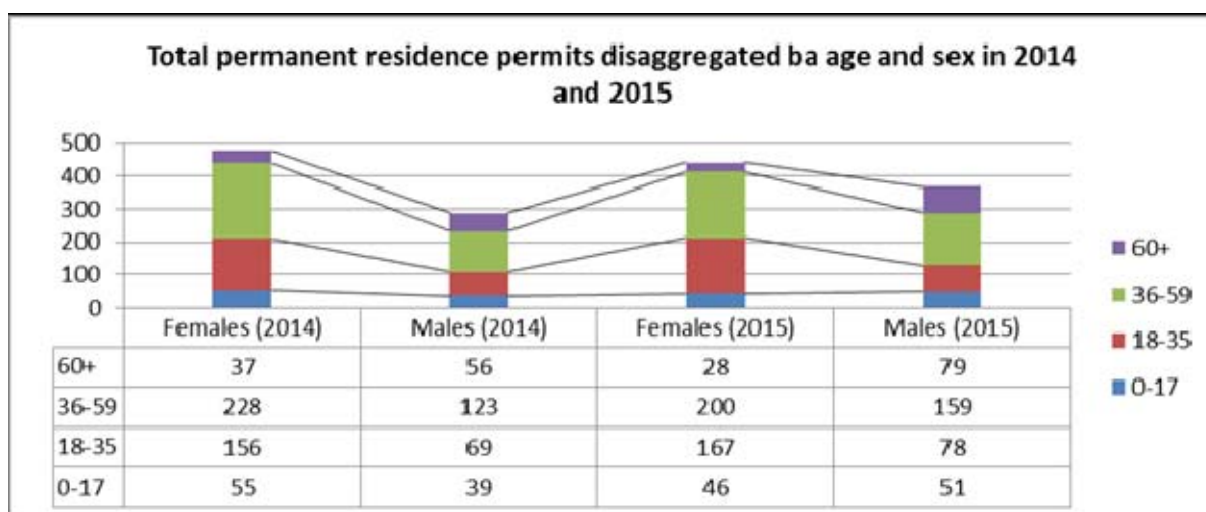
Graphic overview of issued permanent residence permits in 2014 and 2015 disaggregated by countries



In 2014 and 2015, the majority of permanent residence permits in BiH were issued to nationals of Croatia, Montenegro, China, Turkey and Macedonia.

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, it is the Agreement on Dual Citizenship between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Serbia which makes it easier for the citizens of the Republic of Serbia to fulfil the requirements for BiH citizenship rather than requirements for permanent residence. The stated results with exceptionally small percentage of permanent residence permits issued to citizens of the Republic of Serbia.

Aiming to further define the profile of aliens that applied and were granted permanent residence permits in BiH in 2015, a graph to follow depicts the gender and age structure showing the lesser number of women than men in the group from 0 to 17 years of age (28 women and 79 men) as well as in the group above 60 years (46 women and 51 men), while there were less men than women in the group aged from 18 to 35 (167 women and 78 men) and from 36 to 59 years of age (200 women and 159 men). Within the total number of permanent residence permits issued in 2015, 441 or 54.58% were issued to women, and 367 or 45.42% were issued to men.



4. Illegal Migration and Measures Undertaken against Aliens

The 2015 Report of the Service for Foreigner's Affairs states that the Service has recognised the need for operational checks to be conducted in the field and introduced it as an important segment of establishing if there are grounds for submitting applications for approval/renewal of temporary residence. This turned to be highly important segment of countering irregular migration, especially concerning attempted abuses of entering into a marriage or common-law marriage with a BiH citizen out of convenience with an aim to acquire the right to stay and subsequently acquire the BiH citizenship or unveiling the 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 10,876 operational checks, where in 391 cases they established specific facts of attempted irregular migrations which resulted in the rejection of the application for approval/renewal of temporary residence. In 2014, there has been 12,029 such checks, out of which 100 cases concerned detected illegal migrations ⁸.

Measures undertaken against aliens 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, issuance of a decision on deportation, placement of the alien under surveillance, and forcible removal of the alien from BiH by issuance of a conclusion on approved execution of the decision on deportation.

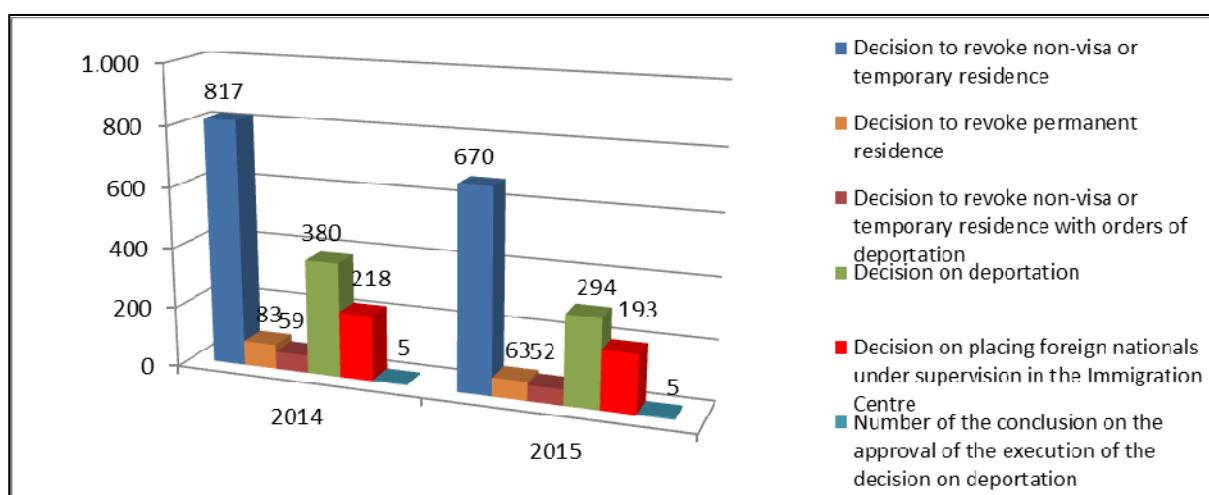
We present the comparative data on measures undertaken against aliens in 2014 and 2015 disaggregated by type of measure undertaken against aliens in BiH.

Table 17. Number of measures undertaken in 2014 and 2015 disaggregated by type of measure

No.	Type of Measure	2014	2015	% (2015/2014)
1	Decision to revoke non-visa or temporary residence	817	670	-17.99%
2	Decision to revoke permanent residence	83	63	-24.10%
3	Decision to revoke non-visa or temporary residence with orders of deportation	59	52	-11.86%
4	Decision on deportation	380	294	-22.63%
5	Decision on placing aliens under surveillance in the Immigration Centre	218	193	-11.47%
6	Number of Conclusions on approved execution of the Decision on deportation	5	5	0.00%
	Total:	1,562	1,277	-18.25%

⁸ The BiH Service for Foreigners' Affairs. "Report on Activities of the Service for the Foreigner's Affairs in 2015". Sarajevo, January 2016, p. 13

Graphic overview of measures undertaken in 2014 and 2015 disaggregated by type of measure



The presented data show that the number of measures undertaken against aliens in 2015 is lesser than in 2014 by 18.25%. The number of measures undertaken against aliens in the past two years is the result of continued operative activities conducted by inspectors for aliens in gathering the intelligence and information on the organisers of illegal transfers and smuggling of persons, the routes used by illegal migrants, as well as the timely sharing of such information with other law enforcement agencies. It resulted in criminal prosecution of persons involved in illegal transfer and smuggling of aliens with reduced number of illegal entries into BiH. Also, increased activities of law enforcement agencies on preventing and combating irregular migration, as well as prosecuting persons involved in such activities has made the flow and routes of irregular migrations circumnavigate the area of BiH opting to go through Serbia towards Hungary and further on to the countries of Western Europe.

Also, the 2015 Report on Activities of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs states that "it is important to note that the Service's daily inspection and checks in the field to collect operational information resulted with a number of coordinated activities such is the case with the control of legality of stay of aliens attending educational institutions in BiH and control of legality of stay of aliens employed in Bosnia and Herzegovina."⁹

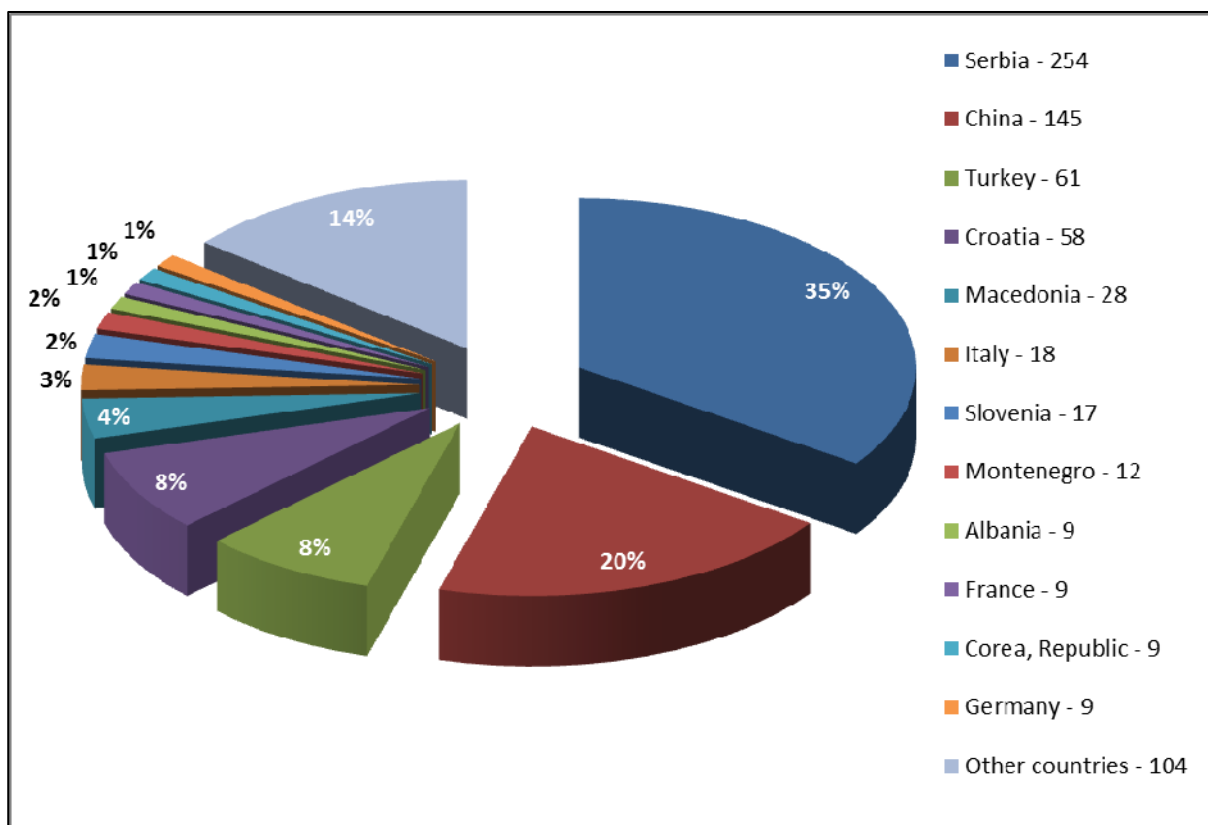
4.1. Revocation of Residence

During 2014, there was a total of 900 revoked residence permits (817 non-visa or temporary residence permits and 83 permanent residence permits).

During 2015, there was a total of 733 revoked residence permits (670 non-visa or temporary residence permits and 63 permanent residence permits), which is a significant decrease by 18.55% in comparison with the previous year.

Below is a graphic overview of decisions to revoke non-visa, temporary and permanent residence permits in 2015 disaggregated by nationality of aliens against whom measures were undertaken.

⁹ The BiH Service for Foreigners' Affairs. "Report on Activities for 2015" Sarajevo, January 2016, p. 13



The greatest number of decisions for revocation of residence pertains to nationals of Serbia, China, Turkey and Croatia representing 70.67% of a total number of revoked residences. Generally speaking, the most frequent grounds for revocation of a non-visa residence concerned either violated public order of BiH or undertaken activities requiring a work permit without having one. Temporary residences were most frequently cancelled due to the changes in circumstances that constituted the grounds for granting residence, while the permanent residences were majorly cancelled due to an alien's residence out of BiH exceeding one year¹⁰.

4.2. Orders of Deportation

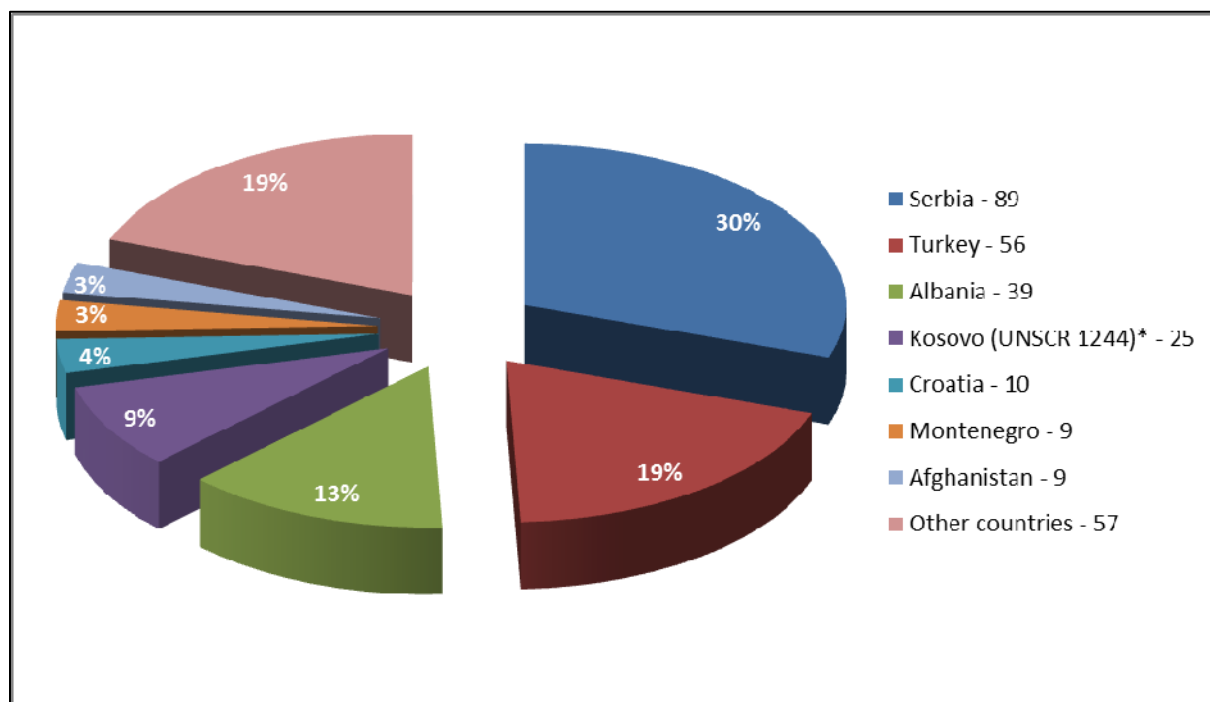
During 2014, a total of 380 orders of deportation were issued, thus showing a decrease by 22.63% in comparison with 294 orders in the year of 2015.

Also, in 2015, there were 52 issued decisions to revoke non-visa and temporary residence permits with measure of deportation, while the number of such measures in 2014 was 59, thus showing a decrease by 11.86%.

Issued deportation orders mostly concerned the aliens who violated regulations on crossing the state border, stayed in BiH after expiration of the visa or granted residence, persons admitted under 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. A measure of deportation also includes prohibited entry of the alien into Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period varying from 1 to 5 years.

¹⁰ The BiH Service for Foreigners' Affairs. "Report on Activities for 2015" Sarajevo, January 2016, p. 15

Below is a graphic overview of deportation orders issued in 2015 disaggregated by nationality of aliens against whom such measures were undertaken.



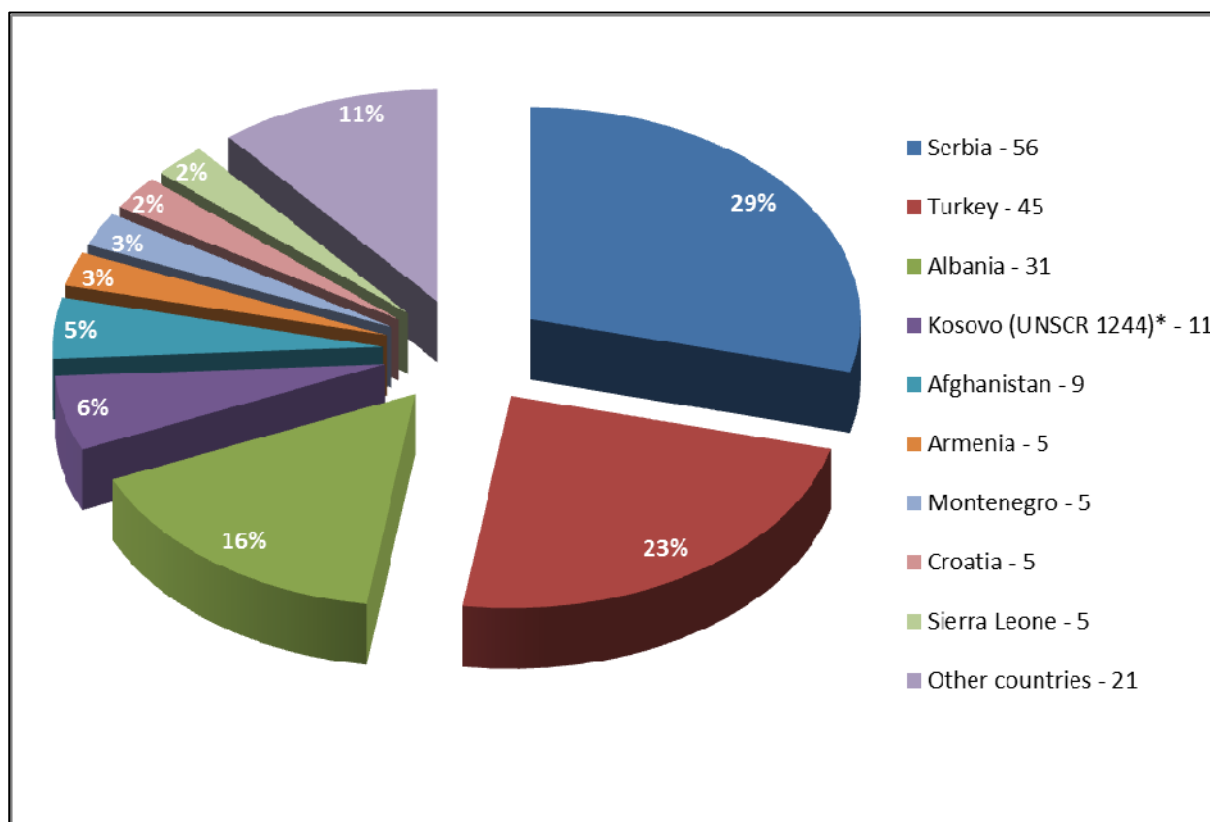
4.3. Placing Aliens under Surveillance

Placing an alien under surveillance is a measure provided by the Law on the Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum through an issued decision to place an alien under surveillance in the Immigration Centre. The Immigration Centre under the Service for Foreigners' Affairs became operational on 30 June 2008 with initial capacity of 40 beds to enable the implementation of the surveillance measure. Newly built facility of the Immigration Centre was opened on 23 November 2009 having capacity of 80 beds. Following the opening of an additional solid 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 aliens from the country by providing the Service for Foreigners' Affairs with the possibility to place aliens with illegal residence in BiH under surveillance until their removal from the country in cases when it is apparent that they would not voluntarily leave the country or were admitted on the basis of a readmission agreement, or pose a threat to the public order or national security in BiH.

During 2014, a total of 218 aliens were placed under surveillance at the Immigration Centre. The majority of irregular migrants were nationals of: Afghanistan, Serbia, Turkey, and Kosovo (UNSCR 1244), to be followed by Albania, Syria, Nigeria, Iran and Sudan. Also, during 2014, 33 persons were placed under surveillance in their place of residence.

During 2015, a total of 193 aliens were placed under surveillance at the Immigration Centre, which represents a decrease by 11.47%. The majority of illegal migrants were nationals of: Serbia, Turkey, Albania, Kosovo (UNSCR 1244) and Afghanistan. In the same year, 17 persons were placed under surveillance in their place of residence.

Below is a graphic overview of decisions issued in 2015 to place aliens under surveillance in the Immigration Centre disaggregated by respective nationality of the aliens.



4.4. Forcible Removal of Aliens from BiH

Removal of aliens from BiH is a measure undertaken by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in cases when an alien 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 alien from BiH.

According to the data from the Service for Foreigners' Affairs Report for 2014 and 2015, there were 5 issued conclusions on the approval of execution of decisions on deportation. Such a low number of forcible removals results from aliens' decisions to voluntarily leave BiH by 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 in comparison with forcible removal. Readmission agreements prove to be easier, quicker and cost effective means of removal of aliens, and are used in cases when Bosnia and Herzegovina had signed a readmission agreement with the country to which the alien is sent, provided that the agreement came into force.

5. Return of Irregular Migrants

Return of irregular migrants can be supported by the information and analysis of basic parameters concerning:

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

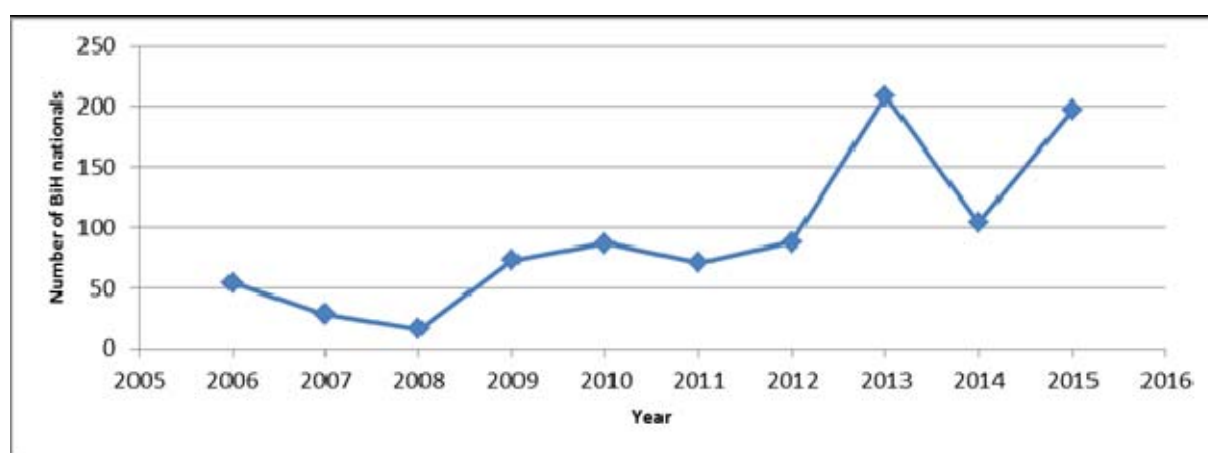
5.1. Voluntary Return of BiH Nationals to BiH with IOM Assistance

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

Table 18. Total number of BiH nationals returned to BiH with IOM assistance from 2006 to 2015

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL
Persons	54	28	16	73	87	71	88	209	104	197	927

Graphic overview of the number of returned BiH nationals with IOM assistance from 2006 to 2015



There were 927 BiH national who voluntarily returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina with the assistance of IOM programs from 2006 to 2015. Presented data for the period from 2006 to 2008 show a steady decline in the number of BiH nationals returning to Bosnia and Herzegovina in such manner. This trend has been increasing since 2008 to reach its peak in 2013 with a significant increase of returned BiH nationals but was halved in 2014. Also, a significant increase of returned BiH nationals was registered in 2015 when it increased by 89.42% in comparison with preceding year.

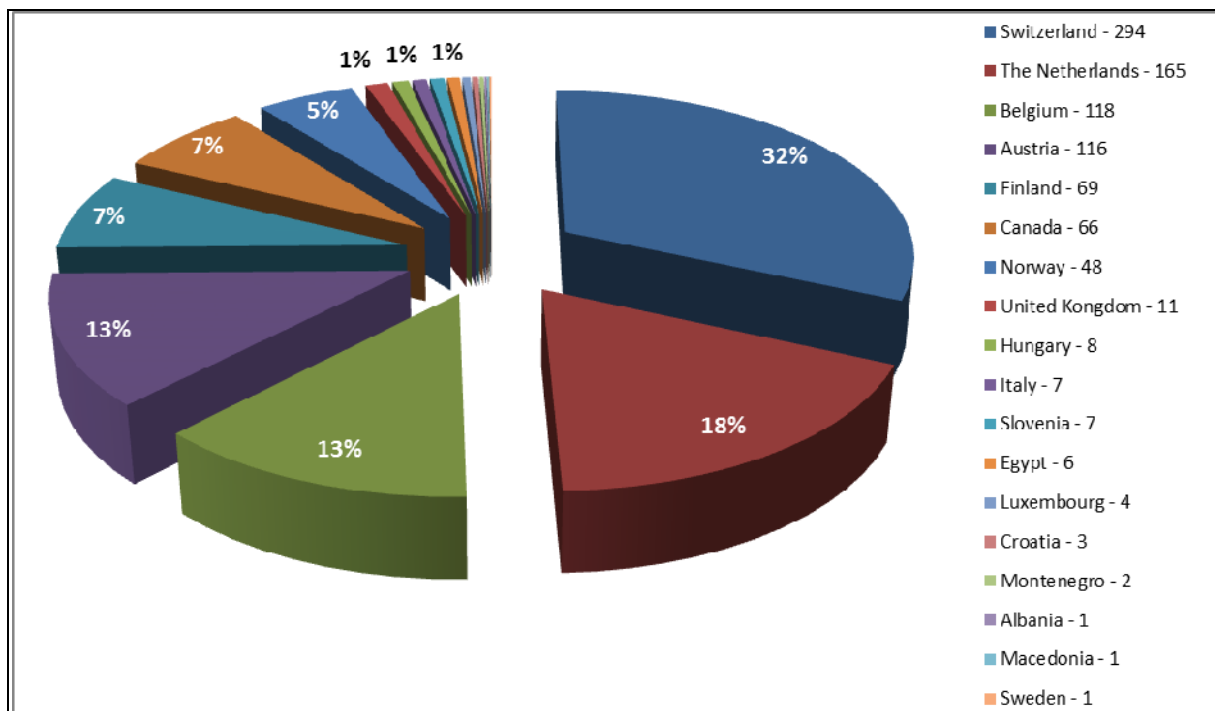
Table 19. Number of BiH nationals who voluntarily returned with assistance of IOM

No.	COUNTRY	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
1	Switzerland	27	15	7	56	76	33	28	34	7	11	294
2	The Netherlands	4	-	-	-	-	-	16	61	25	59	165
3	Belgium	2	1	-	5	2	20	5	41	29	13	118

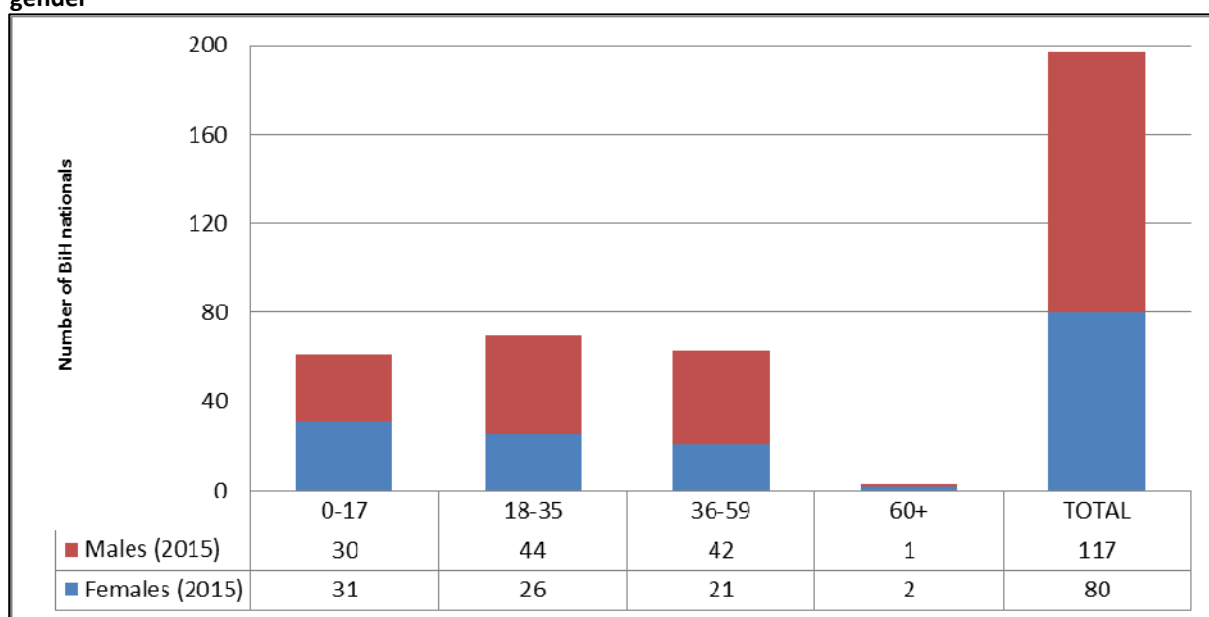
4	Austria	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	101	116
5	Finland	3	-	-	8	4	4	19	25	5	1	69
6	Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	24	24		66
7	Norway	1	12	4	1	1	7	-	7	5	10	48
8	UK	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1		11
9	Hungary	2	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	1		8
10	Italy	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1		7
11	Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	7
12	Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-		6
13	Luxembourg	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
14	Croatia	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
15	Montenegro	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
16	Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
17	Macedonia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
18	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total		54	28	16	73	87	71	88	209	104	197	927

An analysis of the above data on countries from which BiH nationals have voluntarily returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina with the assistance of IOM from 2006 to 2015 shows that the majority of returns took place from Switzerland (32%), the Netherlands (18%), Belgium and Austria (13% each), to be followed by Finland and Canada (7% each), and Norway (5%), while such returns from all other countries accounted for 5%. Most returns of BiH nationals in 2015 were registered from Austria (51%).

Graphic overview of BiH nationals who voluntarily returned in the period from 2006 to 2015 disaggregated by country of return



Graphic overview of BiH nationals returning to BiH with IOM assistance in 2015 disaggregated by age and gender



In 2015, 197 BiH nationals voluntarily returned to BiH, out of which 117 were men and 80 women. The majority of persons under this program were under 35 years of age (66%).

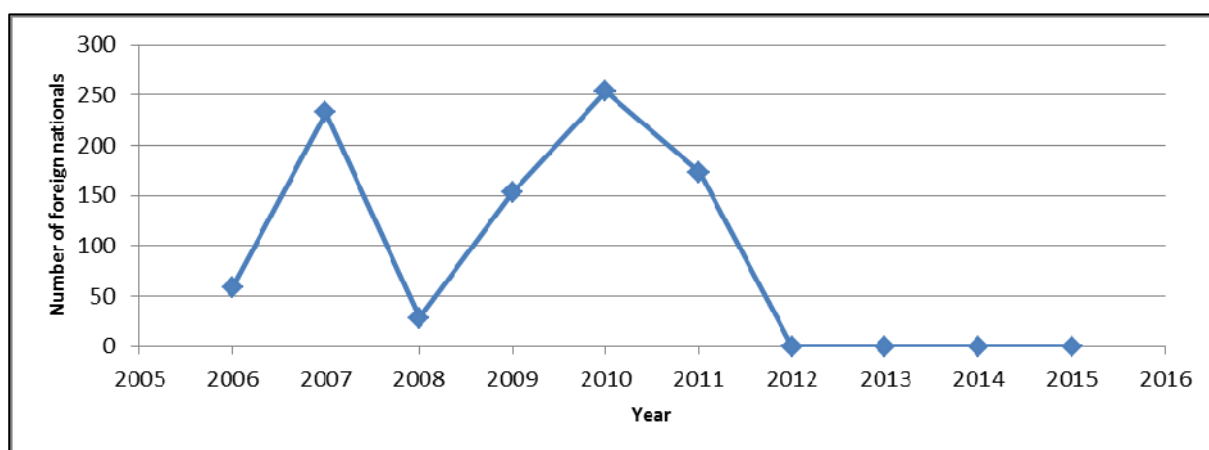
5.2. Voluntary Return of Aliens from BiH to Countries of Origin with Assistance of IOM

In cases when an alien needs to leave BiH, our legislation on immigration and asylum provides a deadline for the alien's voluntary implementation of such a decision in all the administrative procedures dealing with alien status. In cases where an alien wishes to leave BiH voluntarily, but lacks the means to do so, he/she can use IOM assistance and carry out the return under the "Assisted Voluntary Return" Programme (hereinafter: AVR) that is implemented by IOM.

Table 20. Total number of aliens returned from BiH with IOM assistance from 2006 to 2015

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL
Persons	58	233	28	153	254	173	0	0	0	0	899

Graphic overview of aliens returned from BiH with IOM assistance from 2006 to 2015



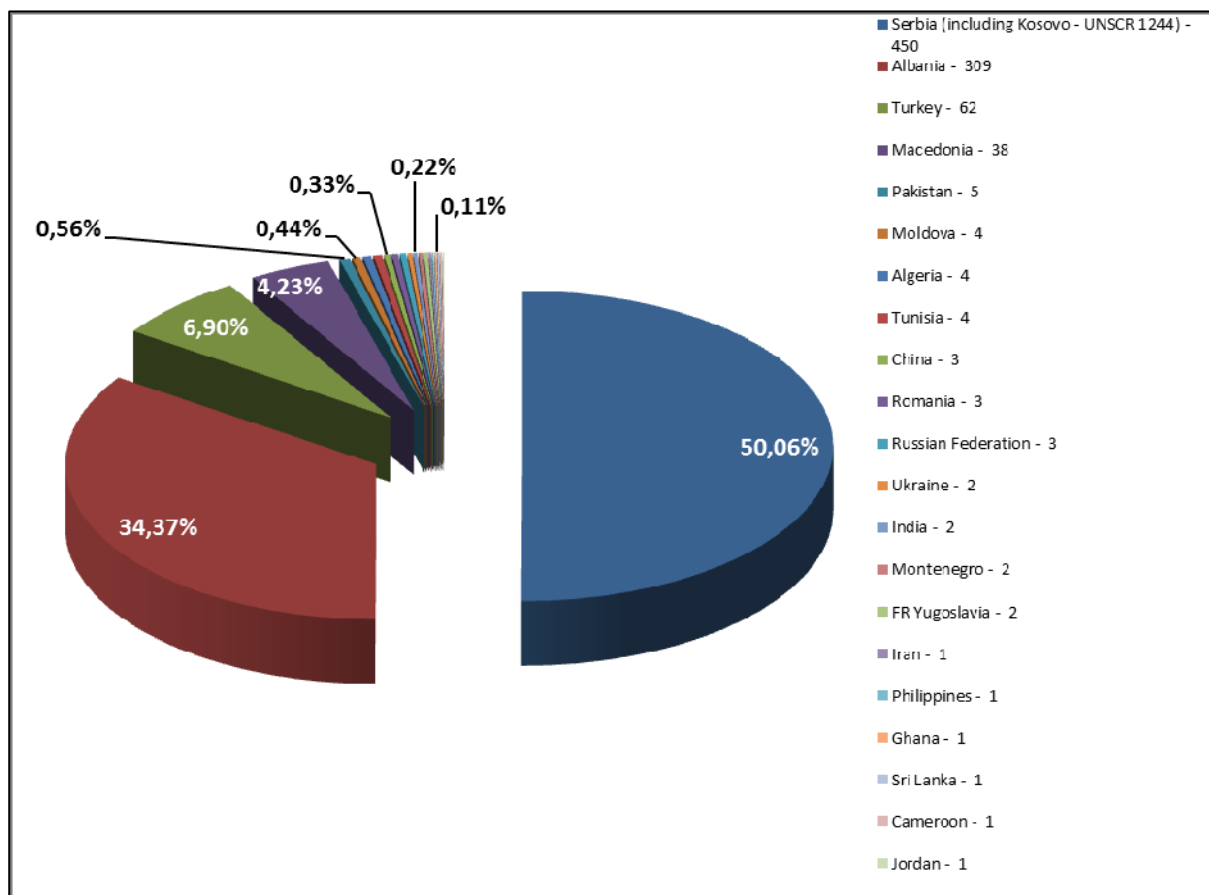
In the period from 2006 to 2015, 899 aliens were returned from BiH to their countries of origin through IOM programs. The presented data show that this form of return reached its peak in 2010 when 254 aliens were returned from BiH. During the reported period, a significant decline in the number of returns could be noted in years of 2006 and 2008. The decline in the number of returns in 2006 was a consequence of both the lack of funds for the AVR programme and its implementation procedures requiring that an alien could only be returned through AVR programme if clearly evidenced that the alien was attempting to migrate towards Western European countries. The decline in returns registered in 2008 was another consequence of lacking funds for the AVR programme. The number of beneficiaries of the AVR programme increased again in years of 2009 and 2010 to decline by approximately 32% in 2011. In the past three years, IOM did not organize a single voluntary return from BiH through the AVR programme due to a lack of funds.

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 aliens from BiH through the AVR programme disaggregated by year and country of return

No.	COUNTRY	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
1	Serbia (including Kosovo UNSCR 1244)	36	70	9	68	132	135	-	-	-	-	450
2	Albania	15	136	18	52	84	4	-	-	-	-	309
3	Turkey	2	13	-	10	14	23	-	-	-	-	62
4	Macedonia	3	11	1	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	38
5	Pakistan	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
6	Moldova	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	4
7	Algeria	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
8	Tunisia	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
9	China	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
10	Romania	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
11	Russian Federation	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
12	Ukraine	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
13	India	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
14	Montenegro	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
15	FR Yugoslavia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
16	Iran	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
17	Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
18	Ghana	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
19	Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
20	Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
21	Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Total	58	233	28	153	254	173	0	0	0	0	899

Graphic overview of aliens returned from BiH in the period from 2006 to 2015 disaggregated by country of return



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

Due to the fact that there was no AVR program for the return of aliens from BiH conducted by IOM in the past four years, it is important to emphasize that it was the Service for Foreigners' Affairs to organise such voluntary returns. In 2015, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs organised and conducted voluntary return of 179 persons through 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 reasons for return from Bosnia and Herzegovina concerned the issuance of decision on expulsion (97%), cancellation of visa-free regime (2.5%) and refused asylum claims (0.5%).

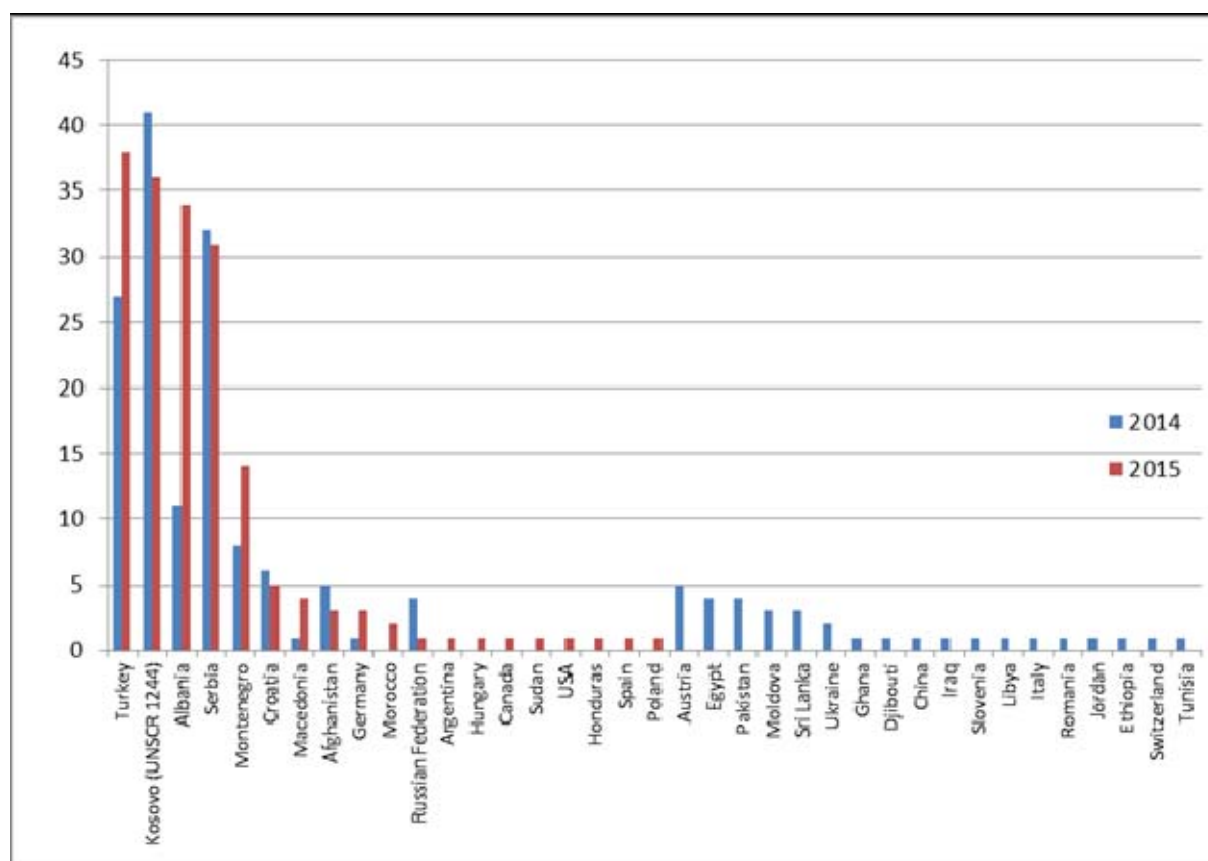
In 2014, the Service for Foreigner's Affairs organised and conducted independent voluntary return of 169 persons.

Table 22. Number of voluntary returns from BIH in 2014 and 2015 organised by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs disaggregated by countries of the aliens

No.	Country	2014	2015
1	Turkey	27	38
2	Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)	41	36
3	Albania	11	34
4	Serbia	32	31
5	Montenegro	8	14
6	Croatia	6	5
7	Macedonia	1	4
8	Afghanistan	5	3
9	Germany	1	3
10	Morocco	-	2
11	Russian Federation	4	1
12	Argentina	-	1
13	Hungary	-	1
14	Canada	-	1
15	Sudan	-	1
16	USA	-	1
17	Honduras	-	1
18	Spain	-	1
19	Poland	-	1

No.	Country	2014	2015
20	Austria	5	-
21	Egypt	4	-
22	Pakistan	4	-
23	Moldova	3	-
24	Sri Lanka	3	-
25	Ukraine	2	-
26	Ghana	1	-
27	Djibouti	1	-
28	China	1	-
29	Iraq	1	-
30	Slovenia	1	-
31	Libya	1	-
32	Italy	1	-
33	Romania	1	-
34	Jordan	1	-
35	Ethiopia	1	-
36	Switzerland	1	-
37	Tunisia	1	-
Total		169	179

Graphic overview of voluntary returns of aliens from BIH organised in 2014 and 2015 by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs



5.4. Admission and Return under Readmission Agreements

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

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

5.4.1. Admission and Return under the Readmission Agreements

In 2015, the Ministry of Security's Immigration Sector received 1,072 readmission requests as the authority tasked for implementation of the readmission agreements in the part relating to the BiH nationals. After conducted check-up of identity and nationality, the readmission was approved for 860 persons who were nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina, thus representing an increase of 50.09% in comparison with the year of 2014 when readmission was approved for 573 persons. Also, 212 readmission requests were declined for the fact that requested persons had not been nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The largest number of readmissions of BiH nationals was conducted in year of 2014, through the Readmission Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of Germany (72.79%).

Table 23 - Admission of BiH nationals in 2014 and 2015 under readmission requests

No	Country	2014	2015
1	Germany	394	626
2	Sweden	37	70
3	Switzerland	42	51
4	Austria	3	35
5	Belgium	26	15
6	Croatia	19	15
7	France	19	13
8	Montenegro	4	12
9	The Netherlands	7	10

No	Country	2014	2015
10	Serbia	1	6
11	Slovenia	12	5
12	Finland	-	1
13	Hungary	-	1
14	Spain	4	-
15	Italy	3	-
16	Macedonia	1	-
1.	Albania	1	-
Total		573	860

An analysis of presented data indicates that 860 nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina were admitted under readmission agreements after verification of their identity and BiH citizenship by the BiH Ministry of Security's Sector for Immigration. According to data from the 2015 Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police, there was a total of 1,212 BiH citizens returned to the country, out of which 974 persons were returned under Readmission Agreements¹¹. Comparative analysis of data from available sources shows that out of total number of returned BiH citizens under readmission agreements, 860 persons were returned under regular procedure for readmission, whereas 114 BiH citizens were admitted without submitted request for readmission.

Comparative analysis of data from the reports of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs and BiH Border Police shows that a total number of 44 aliens were admitted in the reporting period

¹¹ BiH Border Police. "The 2015 Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police" Sarajevo, January 2016, p. 16

under the readmission agreements: 42 aliens under the Readmission Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatian Government on the Return and Readmission of Persons with Illegal Entry or Stay, 2 aliens under the Agreement between the BiH Council of Ministers and the Government of Italy on the Return and Readmission of Persons with Illegal Entry or Stay.¹²

As for return of persons under the readmission agreements, out of 29 returned persons 26 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 Stay are Illegal, 2 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, and 1 person on the basis of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the BiH Council of Ministers on the Return and Readmission of Persons With Illegal Entry or Stay.¹³

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

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

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

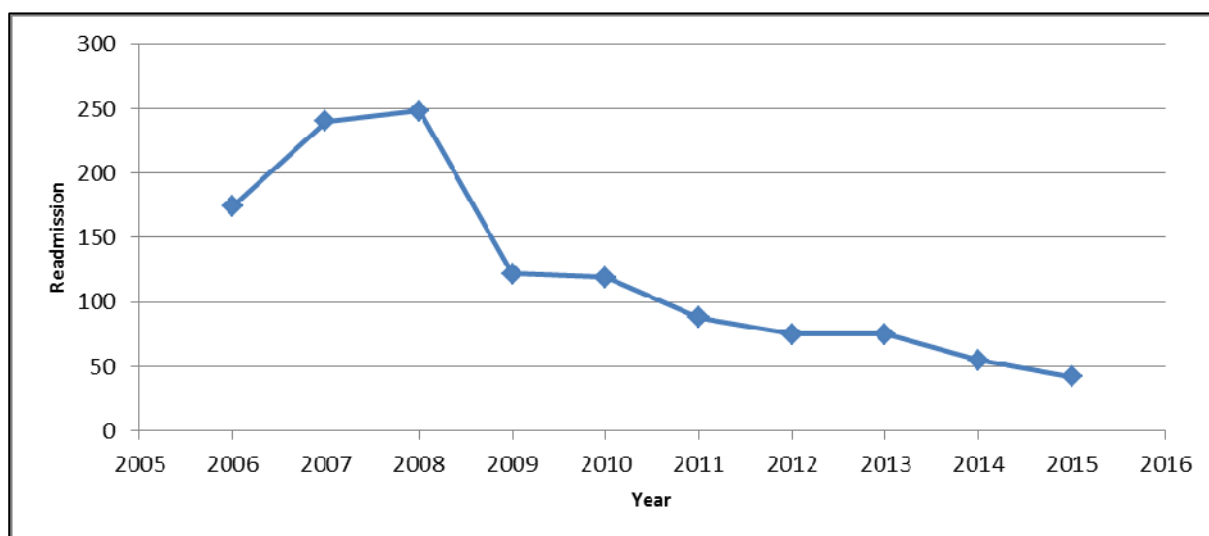
Table 24. Admission of third country nationals under the Readmission Agreement with Republic of Croatia

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Admission of persons in BiH	174	240	248	122	119	88	75	75	55	42

¹² The BiH Border Police. “The 2015 Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police”. Sarajevo, January 2016, p. 14

¹³ The BiH Service for Foreigner’s Affairs . “Report on Activities for 2015” Sarajevo, January 2016, p. 21

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



Analysis of trend in admitting the third countries nationals under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia shows a significant growth in the period from 2006 to 2008 to be followed by a constant descending trend until the year of 2015. Therefore, it can be concluded that the BiH competent authorities had 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 years of 2014 and 2015. The BiH Border Police regularly reports on conducted admissions under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia relating to persons who illegally stayed or entered Croatia over the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

According to data from 2014, there were 140 admitted persons, out of which 55 persons were aliens and remaining 85 persons were nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina.¹⁴

In 2015, 123 persons were admitted under the Agreement on Readmission with the Republic of Croatia (42 persons were aliens and 81 person was national of Bosnia and Herzegovina), thus showing a decrease by 26.67%.¹⁵

Table 25. Admission of third country nationals in 2014 and 2015 under the Readmission Agreement with Republic of Croatia

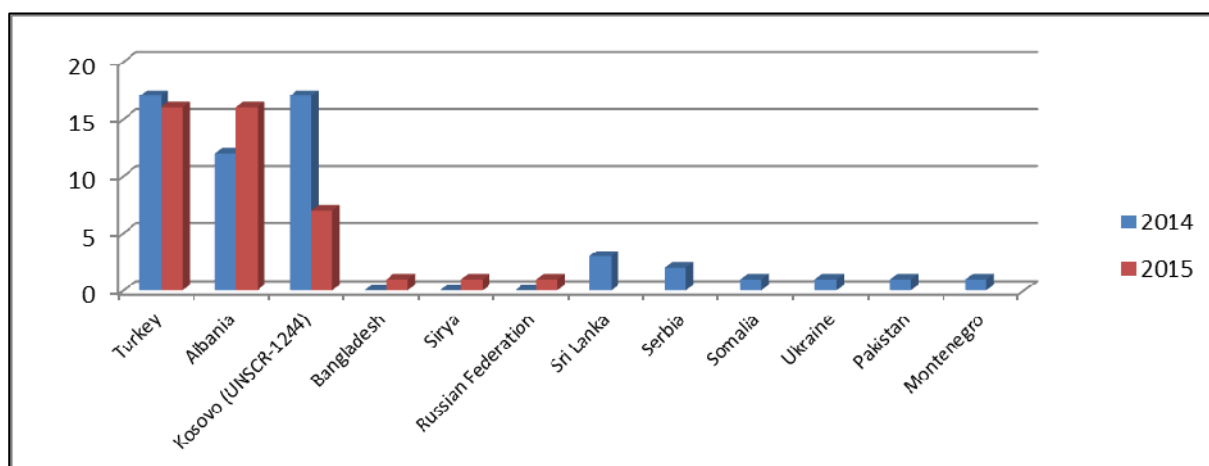
No.	Country	2014	2015	%
1	Turkey	17	16	-5.88%
2	Albania	12	16	33.33%
3	Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)	17	7	-58.82%
4	Bangladesh	-	1	-
5	Syria	-	1	-
6	Russian Federation	-	1	-

No.	Country	2014	2015	%
7	Sri Lanka	3	-	-100.00%
8	Serbia	2	-	-100.00%
9	Somalia	1	-	-100.00%
10	Ukraine	1	-	-100.00%
11	Pakistan	1	-	-100.00%
12	Montenegro	1	-	-100.00%
	Total	55	42	-26.67%

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

¹⁵ The BiH Border Police. "Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2015" Sarajevo, January 2016, p. 14

Graphic overview of admissions of third country nationals in BiH under the Agreement with Croatia in 2014 and 2015



An analysis of the presented data for 2015 shows a significant decrease in the admission of nationals of Kosovo (UNSCR 1244) under the Readmission Agreement with Croatia, as well as a slight increase in the admission of nationals of Albania. The presented statistical data on readmission and handover of aliens show that BiH is still a transit area for persons arriving from the territory of the Republic of Serbia towards the Republic of Croatia.

5.5. Independent Voluntary Return of Aliens from BiH

Independent voluntary returns of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina are presented in accordance with data kept by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs under category of "aliens who individually left Bosnia and Herzegovina within deadline for voluntary departure", which contain the data on all foreigners whom the Service for Foreigner's Affairs ordered to leave the BiH territory based on issued decision and/or granted a deadline for voluntary departure from the territory of BiH, as well as on those who returned to their countries of origin within the fixed deadline.

According to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs data, the number of aliens who individually left BiH within the deadline for departure in 2015 involved 828 persons.

Table 26. Number of aliens who individually left BiH within deadline for voluntary departure in 2014 and 2015

No.	Country	2014	2015
1	Serbia (incl. Kosovo - UNSCR 1244)	409	322
2	China	56	103
3	Turkey	311	82
4	Croatia	245	57
5	Albania	13	23
6	Italy	25	22
7	Montenegro	131	20
8	Libya	6	19
9	Macedonia	80	18

No.	Country	2014	2015
37	Dominican Republic	-	1
38	Israel	-	1
39	Yemen	-	1
40	Japan	2	1
41	South Africa	-	1
42	Cambodia	-	1
43	Lebanon	-	1
44	Hungary	6	1
45	Norway	-	1

10	Germany	39	16
11	USA	17	11
12	France	-	10
13	Austria	16	8
14	Slovenia	17	8
15	Eritrea	-	7
16	Kuwait	-	7
17	Russian Federat.	9	7
18	Saudi Arabia	1	7
19	Brazil	4	6
20	Philippines	2	6
21	Korea, Republic	2	6
22	Romania	8	5
23	Switzerland	1	5
24	Ukraine	4	5
25	Czech Republic	3	4
26	The Netherlands	5	4
27	Malawi	-	4
28	Poland	15	4
29	Afghanistan	3	3
30	India	6	3
31	Syria	5	3
32	Azerbaijan	1	2
33	Palestine	-	2
34	Portugal	-	2
35	Algeria	1	1
36	Chile	1	1

46	Ivory Coast	-	1
47	Sudan	-	1
48	Singapore	-	1
49	Thailand	-	1
50	Great Britain	3	1
51	Vietnam	5	1
52	Armenia	2	-
53	Belgium	2	-
54	Bulgaria	2	-
55	Burkina Faso	1	-
56	Egypt	3	-
57	Greece	1	-
58	Jordan	3	-
59	Canada	1	-
60	Columbia	1	-
61	Luxembourg	1	-
62	Malaysia	6	-
63	Mali	1	-
64	Morocco	1	-
65	Moldova	1	-
66	Oman	3	-
67	Senegal	2	-
68	Sweden	1	-
69	Tunisia	3	-
70.	UA Emirates	3	-
71	Venezuela	1	-
72	Zambia	1	-
Total		1,492	828

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

6. International Protection (Asylum)

Until 30 June 2004, it was UNHCR to receive and decide upon asylum claims filed in BiH pursuant to its mandate and procedures. BiH authorities took over this procedure on 1 July 2004 so the international protection (asylum) is now governed by BiH laws and procedures.

As provided by legislation in force, it is the Ministry of Security's Asylum Sector to act as the first instance authority, whereas the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina is the second instance handling the submitted appeals. The asylum procedure primarily concerns evaluation if there are grounded reasons for recognizing the international protection in BiH in the sense of fulfilment of criteria for provision of such status. Furthermore, in the asylum procedure a special attention is devoted to the principle of "*non-refoulement*".

Upon filed application for international protection (asylum), the first instance authority may reach one of the following decisions:

- a. The application for international protection (asylum) is approved, and the applicant is granted status of a recognised refugee in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- b. The application for international protection (asylum) is approved by deciding that instead of refugee status, the applicant would be granted status of subsidiary protection;
- c. The application for international protection (asylum) is rejected and the applicant is given a deadline for voluntary departure from Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- d. The procedure for international protection (asylum) is terminated and the applicant is given a deadline for voluntary departure from Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- e. The application for international protection (asylum) is terminated and the applicant is given a deadline for voluntary departure from Bosnia and Herzegovina; or
- f. The application for international protection is rejected, but the applicant would not be removed from BiH due to the “*non-refoulement*” principle.

An alien who has exhausted all available legal remedies upon his/her application for international protection that was rejected by a final and binding decision under Article 116 (*Decisions upon the application for international protection*) Indents c) and f), but for whom it was determined in the asylum procedure that he/she cannot be removed from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the reasons prescribed by the “*non-refoulement*” principle would be transferred under competence of the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs. In such a scenario, the alien remains at the BiH territory for as long as the reasons for such decision exist.

Aiming to identify the trends of asylum, we present the data on asylum applications submitted in the period from 2006 to 2015. Over that period of time, it was the Ministry of Security’s Asylum Sector to receive the asylum claims submitted in Bosnia and Herzegovina, while UNHCR decided upon all asylum claims received by 30 June 2004 and finalised them by year of 2006 in accordance with its procedures. From 2004 to 2006, UNHCR recognised refugee status to 211 persons (2004 - 41 persons, 2005 - 163 persons, 2006 - 7 persons)¹⁶.

From 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2015, the competent authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina received 543 applications for international protection (asylum). These 543 applications involved 1,170 persons who 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 granted subsidiary protection to 71 person.

In 2015, UNHCR has implemented its projects of resettlement to third countries resulting in 11 refugees being resettled to Canada (10 persons holding subsidiary protection in possession of subsidiary protection cards issued by Ministry of Security and 1 mandate refugees).¹⁷

Table 27. Number of persons who applied for international protection (asylum) in BiH from 2006 to 2015

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Persons	69	581	95	71	64	46	53	100	45	46

¹⁶ A total of 390 persons were recognised as having refugee status by UNHCR in the period from 1999 to 30 June 2006.

¹⁷ UNHCR Annual Report - 2015

Table 27a. Number of persons with recognized refugee status from 2006 to 2015

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Persons	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	5	-	15

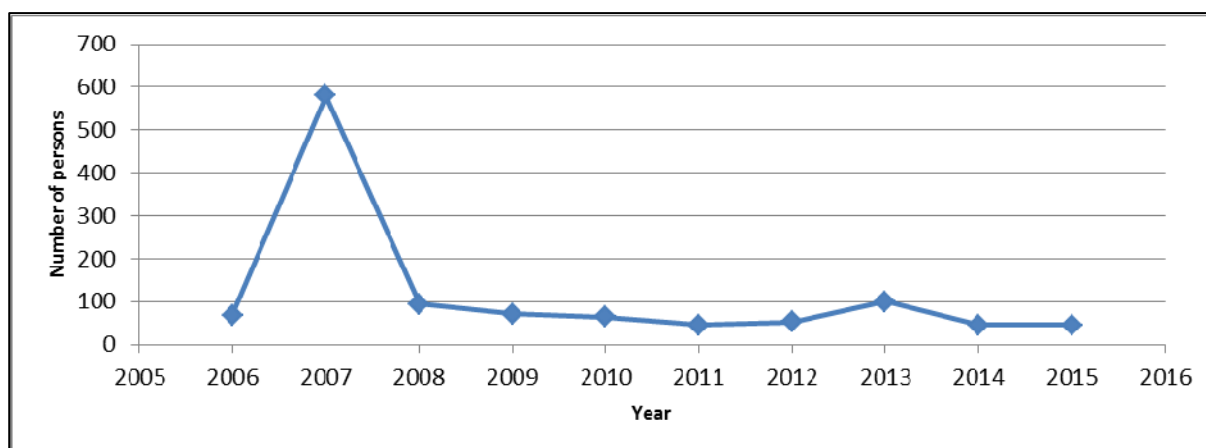
Out of the total number of recognized refugees, 5 persons came from Palestine, 4 from the Syrian Arab Republic, and one person each from Serbia, Montenegro, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Cameroon and Myanmar.

Table 27b. Number of persons with recognized subsidiary protection in BiH from 2006 to 2015

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Persons	-	-	-	1	4	-	25	28	8	5	71

Out of the total number of persons with recognized subsidiary protection, 57 persons were from Syrian Arab Republic, 5 from Serbia, 3 from Eritrea, 4 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 2006 to 2015



Analysis of graphs show considerable differences in number of persons applying for international protection (asylum) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially when compared to year of 2007, which was the consequence of changes to legislation defining the status of temporary admission during a mass influx of persons.

The trend of decreased number of asylum claims registered in 2006 was followed by a significant increase in 2007 resulting from the cessation of the temporary admission status of Serbian nationals originating from Kosovo. In these cases, the individuals who lost their status of temporary protection had the opportunity to apply for asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which they used in most of the cases.

Furthermore, an increase in the number of applications for international protection (asylum) in BiH was registered year of 2013 in comparison to 2012 (amounting from 40 to 73 applications) followed by an increase in number of persons who applied for international protection (asylum) by 88.68% (100 persons in 2013 compared to 53 persons in 2012). This

increase stems from a greater influx of nationals from the Syrian Arab Republic caused by the war in that area.

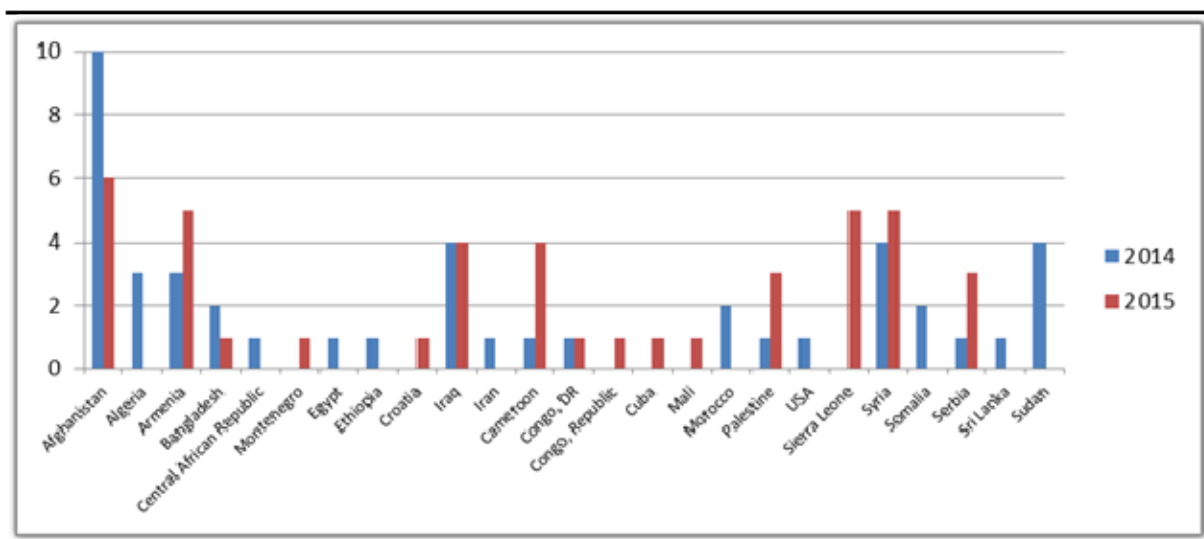
In 2014, the number of persons seeking international protection (asylum) decreased again by 55.00% to be practically maintained at the same level in 2015.

For the purpose of analysing the current situation in the field of international protection, we present the data concerning submitted applications for international protection along with the number of persons included in these applications during 2014 and 2015.

Table 28. Number of applications (persons) for asylum in BiH in 2014 and 2015

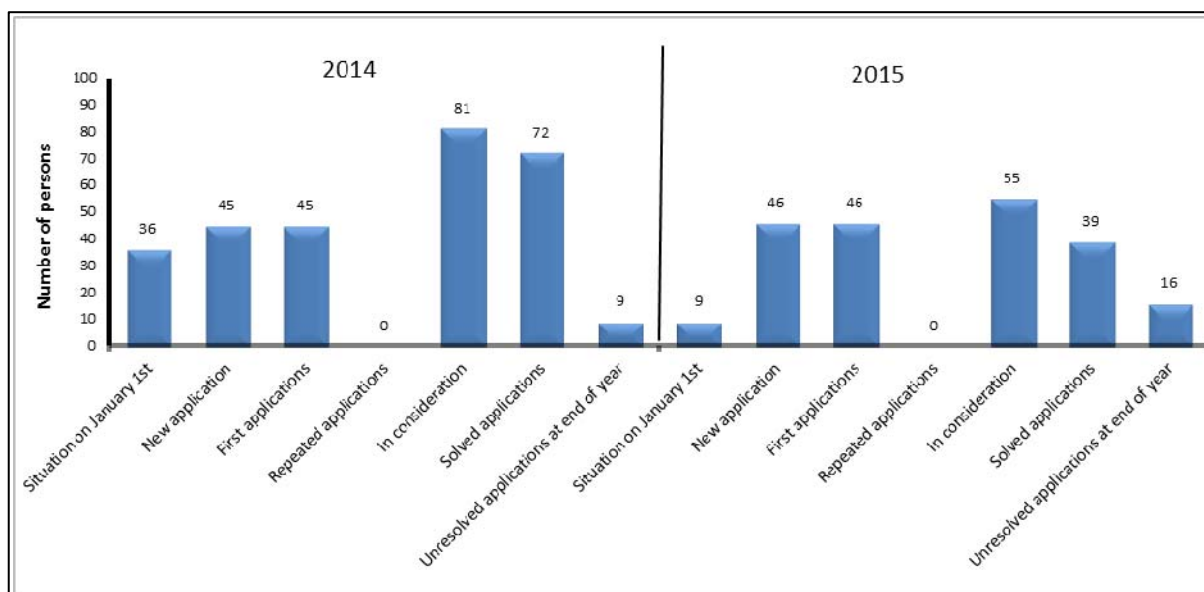
ASYLUM		2014		2015		%	
No.	Country	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons
1	Afghanistan	10	10	6	6	40.00%	40.00%
2	Algeria	3	3	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
3	Armenia	3	3	2	5	-33.33%	66.67%
4	Bangladesh	2	2	1	1	-50.00%	-50.00%
5	Central African Republic	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
6	Montenegro	-	-	1	1	-	-
7	Egypt	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
8	Ethiopia	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
9	Croatia	-	-	1	1	-	-
10	Iraq	4	4	4	4	0.00%	0.00%
11	Iran	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
12	Cameroon	1	1	4	4	300.00%	300.00%
13	Congo, DR	1	1	1	1	0.00%	0.00%
14	Congo, Republic	-	-	1	1	-	-
15	Cuba	-	-	1	1	-	-
16	Mali	-	-	1	1	-	-
17	Morocco	2	2	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
18	Palestine	1	1	3	3	200.00%	200.00%
19	USA	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
20	Sierra Leone	-	-	5	5	-	-
21	Syria	4	4	5	5	25.00%	25.00%
22	Somalia	2	2	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
23	Serbia	1	1	3	3	200.00%	200.00%
24	Sri Lanka	1	1	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
25	Sudan	4	4	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
26	Turkey	-	-	2	3	-	-
27	Ukraine	1	1	1	1	0.00%	0.00%
	Total	45	45	42	46	-6.67%	2.22%

Graphic overview of the number of persons who applied for international protection (asylum) in BiH in 2014 and 2015



In 2015, most of the asylum seekers were nationals of Afghanistan (6 applications for 6 persons), nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic and Sierra Leone (each having 5 applications for 5 persons), Armenia (2 applications for 5 persons), to be followed by Iraq and Cameroon.

In 2015, there was no asylum claims submitted by unaccompanied minors, whereas in 2014 there was one such application submitted by an unaccompanied minor from Afghanistan.



In year of 2014, out of 64 reached decisions – 8 asylum applications (covering 13 persons) were withdrawn. In 2015, however, out of 38 decisions – 2 applications (covering 3 persons) were withdrawn.

To precisely illustrate current state of play in the asylum field, we hereby present a brief analysis and comparative data on submitted applications and decisions reached in years of 2014 and 2015 disaggregated by number of persons covered within the applications.

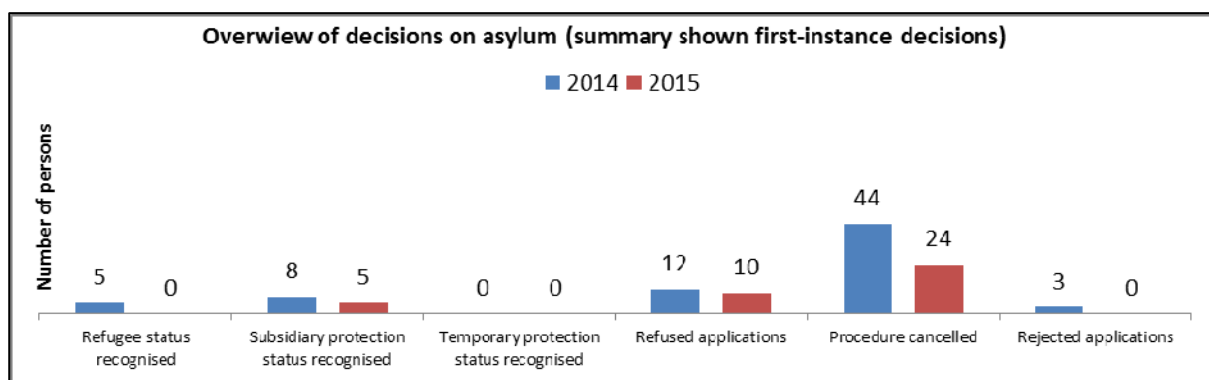
According to the Ministry of Security's Asylum Sector data for 2014, there was a total of 45 applications for international protection covering 45 persons submitted in BiH. Additional number of 73 applications for 81 person were also considered in the same year as a result of a caseload from previous years (28 applications for 36 persons). During 2014, refugee status was recognised to 5 persons (2 applications), subsidiary protection to 8 persons (8 applications), 12 applications for 12 persons were refused, 39 applications for 44 persons were terminated, while 3 applications for 3 persons were dismissed. At the end of 2014, 9 applications covering 9 persons remained unresolved.

In 2014, the main reason for rejecting applications for international protection (12 applications for 12 persons) concerned 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. In 2014, there was a total of 11 such applications for 11 persons (91.97%). The next reason for rejecting asylum applications was "an obvious deception or abuse of process" by an asylum seeker – one application for 1 person (8.33%).

In 2014, 39 applications for 44 persons were terminated due to the following reasons: the applicants left or attempted to leave BiH (33 applications for 33 persons); due to the reasons prescribed by the Law on Administrative Procedure (5 applications for 10 persons), and; the applicant did not respond to the summoned interview (one application for one person).

The analysis of all the unresolved applications in 2014 shows that the majority of applications were submitted by nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic (27.16% of the total number of asylum seekers), as a consequence of unchanged war situation in that country, to be followed by nationals of Afghanistan (19.75% out of total number of asylum seekers). When considering gender and age structure of the persons seeking international protection (asylum) in 2014, out of 81 persons seeking international protection (asylum) in BiH, 17 were women (21%) and 64 were men (79%). Age structure shows that the majority of the persons fall under the 18 to 35 age group (51 persons or 63% of the total number of asylum seekers), to be followed by the 36 to 59 age group (14 persons or 17%), the 0 to 17 age group (13 persons or 16%), and over 60 age group (3 persons or 4%).

According to the data from the Ministry of Security's Asylum Sector kept for the year of 2015, BiH received 42 asylum applications covering 46 persons. However, if one takes into account the unresolved cases from the previous years (9 applications for 9 persons), the total number of considered asylum claims in 2015 amounts to 51 application for 55 persons. During the previous year, Asylum Sector recognised the status of subsidiary protection in 5 cases for 5 persons, refused 10 applications for 10 persons, while the proceedings were terminated for 23 applications covering 24 persons, and had no dismissed applications. Therefore, the year of 2015 was finalised with 13 unresolved applications for 16 persons.



The main reason for rejecting applications for international protection (10 applications for 10 persons) concerned the lack of grounds under Article 110 paragraph (1) of the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum – Section VII, which sets the grounds for recognising the status of international protection. Last year, there were 4 such applications for 4 persons. The other reasons for rejecting applications concerned: "an obvious deception or abuse of process" by asylum seekers (2 applications for 2 persons); contradictory, impossible and inconsistent applications (2 applications for 2 persons); and economic reasons and reasons for excluded application of international protection (each having one case for one person).

In 2015, 23 applications for 24 persons were terminated for the following reasons: applicant left or attempted to leave BiH (12 applications for 12 persons); reasons prescribed by the Law on Administrative Procedure (8 applications for 9 persons); and failure to respond to an interview summon (3 applications for 3 persons).

By taking into account pending cases from previous years, as well as the applications received in 2015, there was a total of 51 application for 55 persons. Most applications were filed by the citizens of Afghanistan (20% of the total number of asylum seekers) and Syrian Arab Republic (12.73% of the total number of asylum seekers), which is a consequence of the unchanged war circumstances in these countries. These are followed by citizens of Sierra Leone and Armenia (each having 9.09% of the total number of asylum seekers), Iraq and Cameroon (each having 7.27% of the total number of asylum seekers).

An overview of the gender and age structure of persons seeking asylum in BiH in 2015 reveals that out of 55 persons - 9 were women (16%) and 46 men (84%). The age structure of these individuals shows that they most commonly stem under the age group of those from 18 to 35 years (31 persons or 56%), followed by those being from 36 to 59 years of age (17 persons or 31%), the age group over 60 years (4 persons or 7%), and finally - the age group from 0 to 17 years (3 persons or 6%).

By taking into account only the asylum claims received in 2015 (42 applications for 46 persons), one can see that majority of applicants were the nationals of Afghanistan (6 persons), to be followed by Syrian Arab Republic, Sierra Leone and Armenia (each having 5 persons), as well as Iraq and Cameroon (with 4 persons each).

The gender and age structure of the applicants in the previous year shows that there was a total of 7 women (15%) and 39 men (85%). Most frequently, they are in the 18 to 35 age group (25 persons or 54%), followed by those in the 36 to 59 age group (16 persons or 35%),

those from 0 to 17 age group (3 persons or 7%), and finally over 60 years age group (2 persons or 4%).

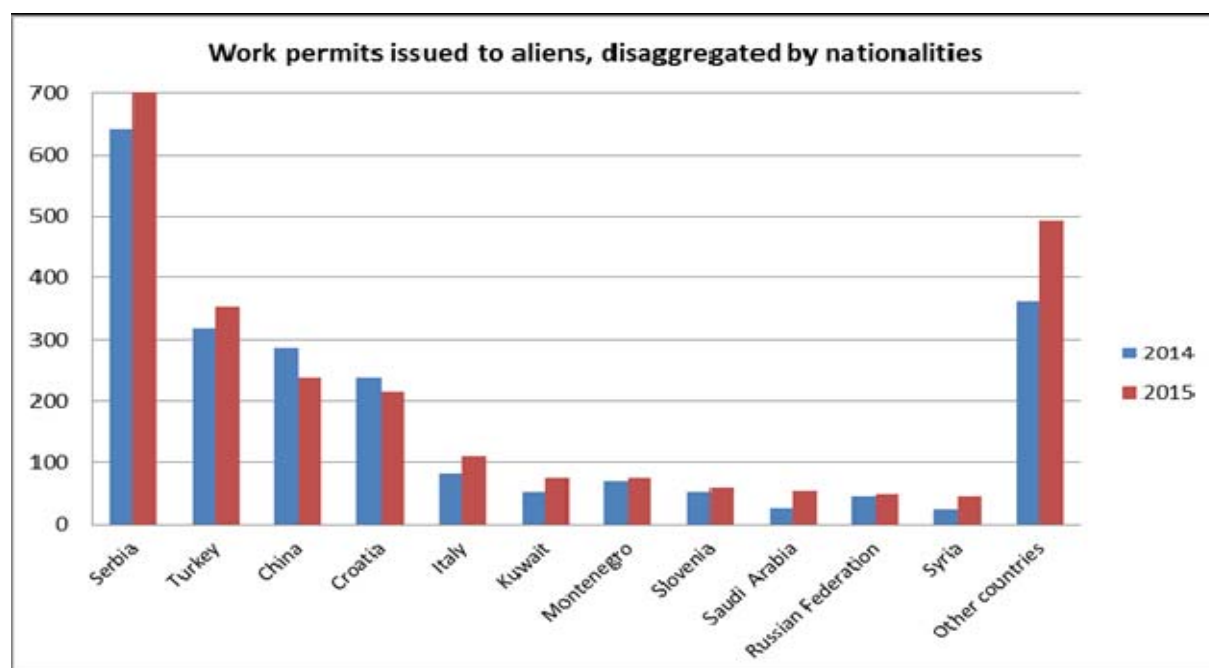
7. Work Permits Issued to Aliens

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, a total of 2,197 work permits were issued to aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2014 and 2,465 in 2015, representing an increase of 12.20%. The data on work permits issued to aliens, disaggregated by nationality and qualification structure of aliens is given below.

Table 29. Work permits issued to aliens in 2014 and 2015 disaggregated by nationality

No.	Nationality	2014	2015	%
1	Serbia	642	701	9.19%
2	Turkey	319	353	10.66%
3	China	288	238	-17.36%
4	Croatia	237	214	-9.70%
5	Italy	81	109	34.57%
6	Kuwait	52	75	44.23%
7	Montenegro	69	74	7.25%
8	Slovenia	52	59	13.46%
9	Saudi Arabia	26	54	107.69%
10	Russian Fed.	45	49	8.89%
11	Syria	24	46	91.67%
12	Other countries	362	493	36.19%
Total		2,197	2,465	12.20%

The majority of aliens with work permits in Bosnia and Herzegovina in last year are nationals of Serbia (28.44%). They are followed by the nationals of Turkey (14.32%), China (9.65%) and Croatia (8.68%). Increasing trend for most of the presented countries related to the issuance of work permits in BiH can be observed in 2015 as compared to 2014, except nationals of China and Croatia.



The data regarding the qualification structure of aliens who were issued work permits in 2015 show that the majority of them have a university degree (43.93%), followed by those with secondary education (27.67%), and qualified workers (8.56%), which is almost the same case as in previous years.

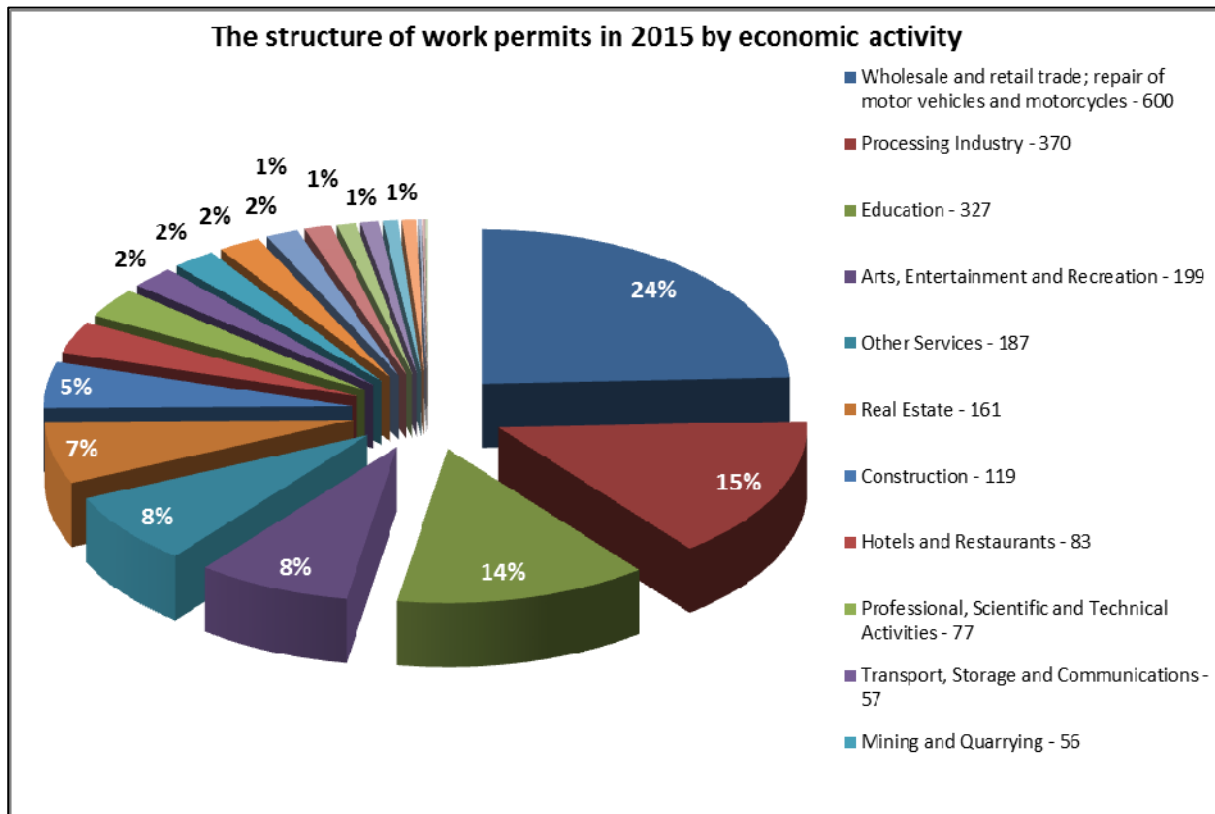


In 2015, most work permits were issued for the following fields of work : trade 600 (24%), processing industry 370 (15%) and education 327 (13%).

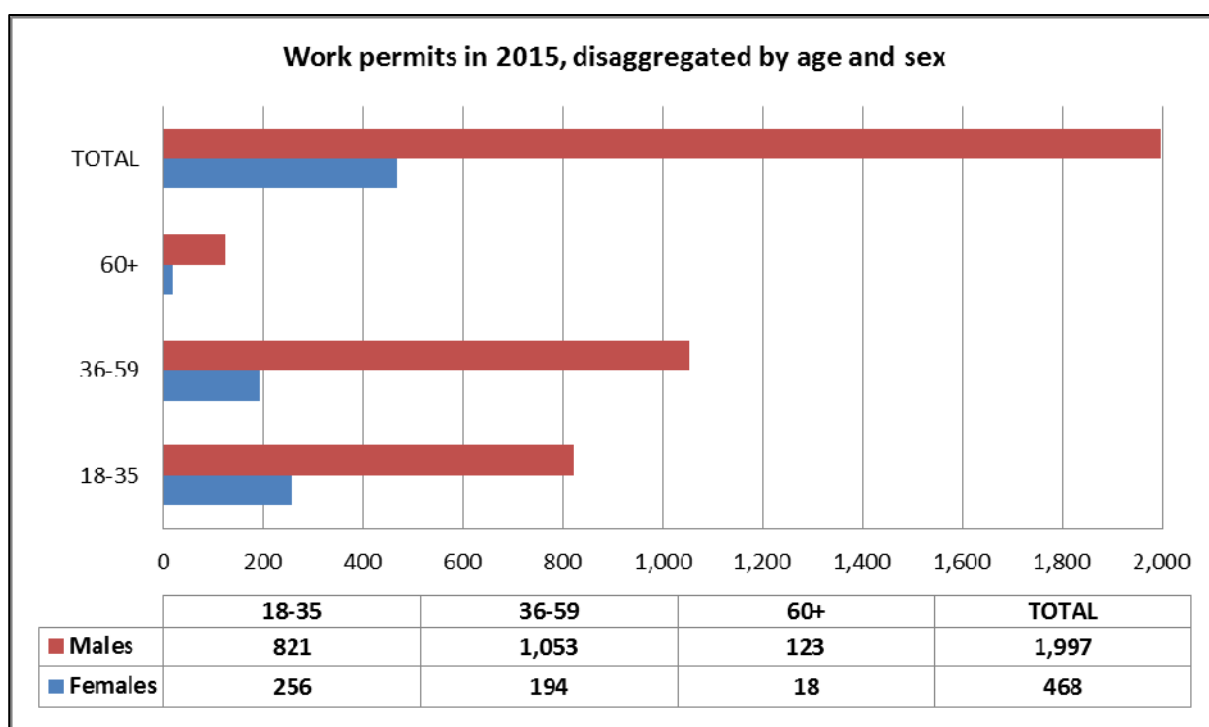
Table 30. Structure of work permits in 2015 disaggregated by economic activity

ACTIVITY	2015
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	600
Processing Industry	370
Education	327
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	199
Other Services	187
Real Estate	161
Construction	119
Hotels and Restaurants	83
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	77
Transport, Storage and Communications	57
Mining and Quarrying	56
Health and Social Protection Activities	55
Administrative and support service activities	42
Information and Communications	35
Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	25
Agriculture, Forestry and Hunting	23
Financial and Insurance Activities	20

Production and Supply of Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning	18
Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	5
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	3
Household Activities	3
TOTAL	2,465



Of all work permits issued in 2015, 468 (19%) were issued to women and 1,997 (81%) to men, which is a ratio approximate to the past two years. The most work permits issued in 2015, a total of 1,053 (43%), were issued to men from the 36 to 59 age group.



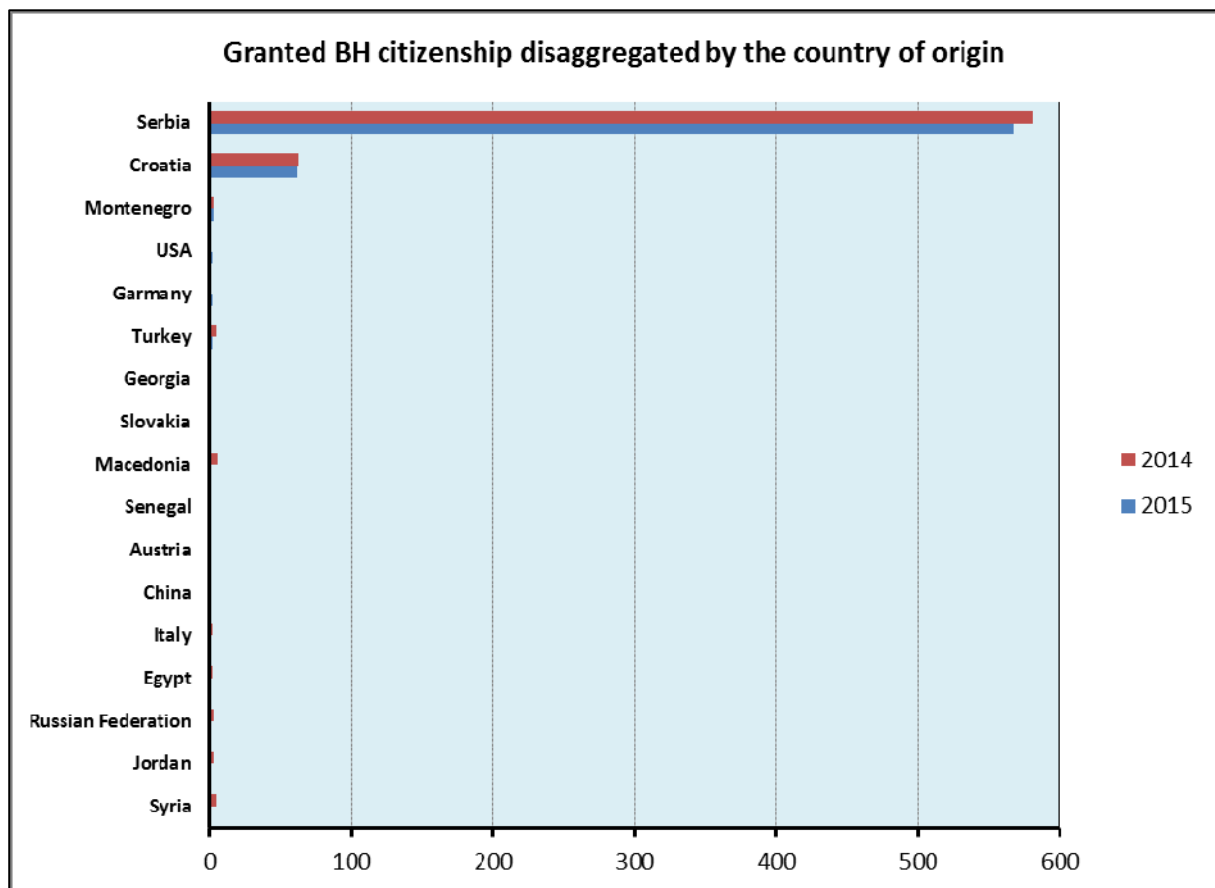
8. Acquiring BiH Citizenship

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 2014 and 2015. 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 2014 and 2015 disaggregated by country of origin

No.	Previous citizenship	2014	2015
1	Serbia	581	567
2	Croatia	63	62
3	Montenegro	3	3
4	Turkey	4	2
5	Germany	1	2
6	USA	1	2
7	Macedonia	5	1
8	Slovakia	1	1
9	Georgia	-	1

No.	Previous citizenship	2014	2015
10	Syria	4	-
11	Jordan	3	-
12	Russian Federation	3	-
13	Egypt	2	-
14	Italy	2	-
15	China	1	-
16	Austria	1	-
17	Senegal	1	-
Total		676	641



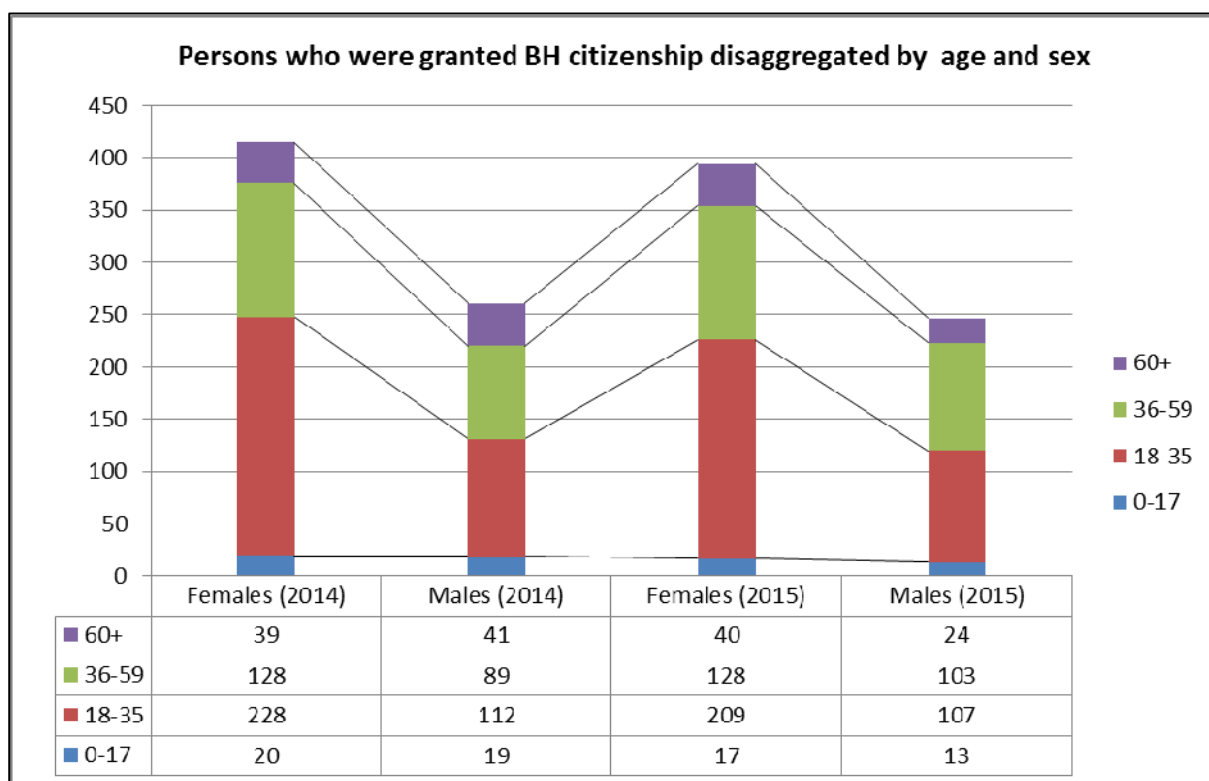
The majority of persons who were granted BiH citizenship in the past two years originate from Serbia and Croatia (97%).

A total of 676 aliens were granted BiH citizenship in 2014. Of that number, 563 persons were granted BiH citizenship 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. In 2014, 369 persons were granted BiH and RS 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 294 of them 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.

A total number of 641 aliens who were granted BiH citizenship in 2015 is decreased for 5.18% compared to 2014. 558 of them are based on the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. In 2015, 320 persons were granted BiH and FBiH citizenship, 12 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 308 of them based on the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and

Serbia, while 321 person acquired BiH and RS citizenship in 2015, 2 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, 250 persons based on the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and 8 persons based on the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, and 61 persons through naturalization.

As the analysis of the overall data on persons who were granted BiH citizenship in 2015 disaggregated by the age and sex shows that almost 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 is an institution at the state level under which Diaspora Sector is responsible, among other things, for collection of data and various information on BH emigration including number, structure, status, employment, involvement in the education system and integration in the host countries, remittances etc. Based on available data, an analysis of the state of play of emigration/emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina is made on an annual basis, which reflects the emigration trend from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

9.1. Overall assessment of migration flows

According to the available official data of the statistical agencies of the host countries and diplomatic and consular representations of Bosnia and Herzegovina, an estimate of the total number of persons originating from Bosnia and Herzegovina is at least 2 million which makes 53% compared to a total of 3,791,622 persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina.¹⁸

According to the World Bank estimates,¹⁹ this percentage is somewhat lower and amounts to 44.5% which place Bosnia and Herzegovina at the 16th place in the world by the rate of emigration in relation to the population in the country (out of a total of 214 countries and territories covered in the "Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016 "). It is important to note that the World Bank data refer only to the first generation of BH emigrants, which explains the difference in the total number and rate of emigration in relation to the total population in the country.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is faced with far greater emigration of the population in relation to the countries of the region. According to the latest data from the World Bank, the emigration rate of 44.5% place Bosnia and Herzegovina well ahead of Serbia (18%) and Croatia (20.9%), and even ahead of Albania (43.6%), which has been the leading country in Europe for years by the rate of emigration compared the total number of inhabitants living in the country to the total population in the country.

Emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina is a continuous process, and its main causes are economic. Youth unemployment in BiH (65.3%) is still a concern for 2014 . In Bosnia and Herzegovina, only one of eight young persons (aged 16-24 years) is employed compared to one of three in the European Union. Therefore, it is not surprising that Bosnia and Herzegovina is faced with the problem of brain drain. A large number of young and highly educated people leave BiH in search of better living conditions and employment, which significantly reduces the quality of human resources in BiH.²⁰

In the last few years, this process greatly contributed to the conclusion of employment agreements between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Slovenia and the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as changes in the migration policy of the European Union, which goes in the direction of facilitating and encouraging the permanent immigration to the EU countries for scarce jobs, such as computer scientists, doctors, mathematicians, researchers and other highly skilled workers, professionals and students (EU Directive Blue Card). Also, the aim of the adopted directive at EU level is to facilitate temporary and circular migration of workers from non-EU countries

In addition, facilitating the movement of the population due to introduction of visa-free regime and favourable conditions of entry to the EU for highly skilled workers, students and

¹⁸ Preliminary results of the census of population, households and apartments in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2013, AzSBiH, 2013

¹⁹ Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016

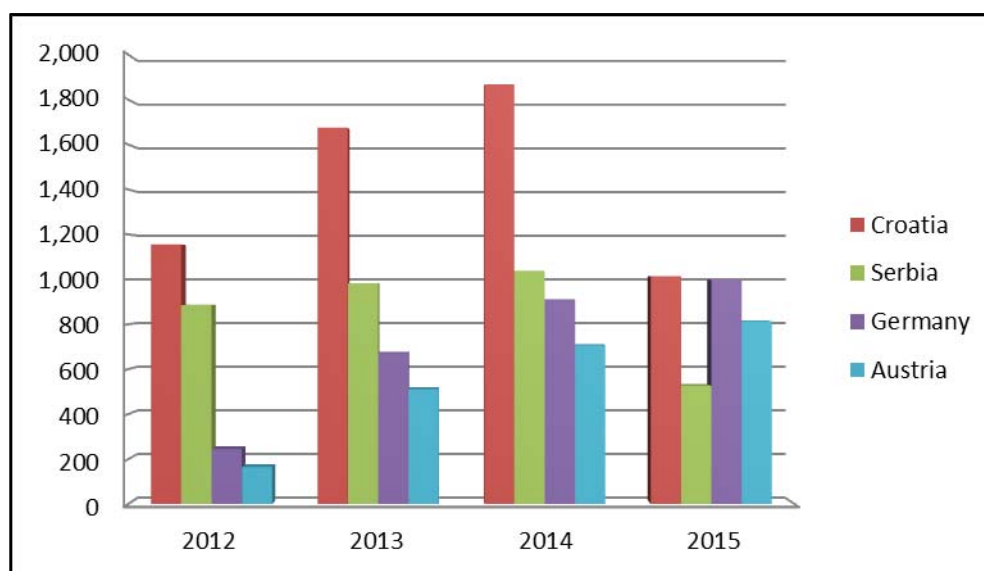
²⁰ Strategic Framework for Bosnia and Herzegovina, August 2015

researchers, certainly affect the continuing emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina and the permanent "brain drain".

When we talk about the number of emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina on an annual basis, it is important to point out the lack of data kept in Bosnia and Herzegovina. 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 3,948 persons withdrew their stay in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2015.²¹

Table 32. Number of persons who cancelled their residence in BiH on an annual basis including four leading host countries

HOST COUNTRY	2012	2013	2014	2015
Croatia	1,155	1,675	1,868	1,014
Serbia	885	982	1,038	527
Germany	244	672	910	998
Austria	164	512	707	814
TOTAL :	2,448	3,841	4,523	3,353



These data on emigration from BiH are not real or comprehensive. However, that may be indicators of the emigration trend . In Bosnia and Herzegovina there is no legal obligation

²¹ Source: Letter of the Agency for Identification Documents, Registers and Data Exchange of Bosnia and Herzegovina no. UP1-15-03-07-10-13490- 3/2015 from 05.01.2016.

relating to residence deregistration. Therefore, a significant number of those who leave BiH for employment, study or for other reasons, do not de-register their residence.

The data that can also complete the picture of departures from Bosnia and Herzegovina on an annual basis, are data on BiH citizens employed abroad of the Agency for Labour and Employment on BiH citizens.²² Data from the Agency for Labour and Employment include only those citizens of BiH who are employed in the countries with which BiH has signed an agreement on employment. In 2015, a total of 3,301 citizens of BiH were employed abroad, out of which 2,431 in the Republic of Slovenia and 870 in the Federal Republic of Germany.

A real number of BiH citizens employed abroad is much higher having in mind that we do not have data for all other persons who had found an employment through direct contact with employers abroad or through the Agency for mediation in employment or in other ways. Also, in many cases family members leave together with BiH citizens who have obtained an employment abroad, of which there is no information available.

Due to the high unemployment rate in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the inability to find full-time employment, the labour migrations are often temporary. However, if in the near future there will be no positive changes in BiH society, there is a reasonable concern that the temporary nature of this migration could become permanent.

In addition to this type of migration, an increasing number of young BiH citizens who go abroad to study, has been observed lately. According to UNESCO data,²³ the total number of international students from Bosnia and Herzegovina in the world who enrolled in the studies abroad²⁴ in 2013 amounted to 10,864. Of which the majority of students from BiH is enrolled in the study in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe – 6,607 and the countries of North America and Western Europe – 3,945.

OECD²⁵ has more detailed information on certain host countries, according to which the greatest number of students²⁶ in the same year (2013) enrolled in Austria - 2,194, followed by Germany - 540, Italy - 458, Turkey - 405 and US - 348. However the OECD has no data for any country of the region, belonging to the group of the Central and Eastern Europe countries with the largest number of students.

These data show that in addition to young people already educated, the younger generations who decided to study abroad are also leaving Bosnia and Herzegovina. Such a trend would be positive in case they return to Bosnia and Herzegovina with new knowledge

²² Letter of the Agency for Labour and Employment of BiH no.: 03-14-1-5-1/16 from 12.01.2016

²³ UNESCO: Education: *Outbound internationally mobile students by host region*, <http://data.uis.unesco.org/#>, Data extracted on 04 Feb 2016 08:55 UTC (GMT) from UIS.Stat

²⁴ In the explanation of the data on the origin of the students it was stated that those data are related to persons from Bosnia-Herzegovina who crossed international border for the purpose of study and who enrolled in the studies in the mentioned host state

²⁵ www.oecd.stat, name of the table: Admission of international students by origin, Data extracted on 29 Jan 2016 09:54 UTC (GMT) from OECD.Stat

²⁶ In the explanation of the data on the origin of the students it was stated that those data are related to persons from Bosnia-Herzegovina who crossed international border for the purpose of study and who enrolled in the studies in the mentioned host state

and skills acquired. However, given the high unemployment in BiH, there is a possibility that a significant number of them remain in the countries where they studied, as a result of new EU migration policy facilitating them to obtain a residence , work permits and stay in respective country. Although recorded cases of leaving Bosnia and Herzegovina do not represent a real number of departures, these data are useful to perceive certain emigration trends.

Croatia, Austria, Germany, Slovenia and Serbia are the most common countries of destination for emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina, with Germany and Slovenia as the most common destinations to migrate for employment, and Austria for studies.

It is interesting to note that the number of deregistered females (55%) is higher compared to the number of deregistered males (45%). The largest number of persons who have cancelled their residency in BiH are women aged 16-30 years, representing 18% of the total number of citizens who have cancelled their residency in 2015.

A high percentage (87.5%) of persons aged 16-30 years emigrated to one of the three following countries: Germany, Austria or Croatia. It is interesting that the largest number of people aged over 65 years emigrated to Serbia and Croatia (86%). Out of 527 persons who left BiH and emigrated to Serbia, 59.5% of them are over the age of 65 (314 persons).

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: nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina , persons born in Bosnia and Herzegovina and persons originating from the BiH (including progeny, i.e. second generation).

Accurate statistics on the total number of migrants born in Bosnia and Herzegovina, regardless of their current citizenship in 50 countries around the world, is 1,679,177, of which 57% or 955,780 live in 28 EU countries .

Table 33. Number of emigrants born in BiH in 50 leading host countries

No	HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER	SOURCE OF DATA/REFERENCE YEAR	No	HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER	SOURCE OF DATA/REFERENCE YEAR
1	Croatia	409,357	Eurostat, 2015	26	New Zealand	626	UN, 2013
2	Serbia	335,992	UN, 2015	27	Finland	585	Eurostat, 2015
3	Germany	159,380	Eurostat, 2015	28	Russia	515	UN, 2015
4	Austria	149,755	Eurostat ²⁷ , 2015	29	Hungary	506	Eurostat, 2015

²⁷ Eurostat statistical books – People in the EU, 2015 edition; Eurostat Data on: country of birth, year 2011, accessed on 15.1.2016.

5	USA	132,255	UN, 2013
6	Slovenia	96,921	Eurostat, 2015
7	Switzerland	57,542	UN, 2015
8	Sweden	56,477	Eurostat, 2015
9	Australia	41,449	UN ²⁸ , 2015
10	Canada	39,583	UN, 2015
11	Montenegro	34,259	UN, 2015
12	Albania	29,077	UN ²⁹ , 2013
13	Italy	27,726	Eurostat, 2015
14	The Netherlands	25,440	Statistics Agency of the Netherlands 2013.
15	Denmark	17,858	Eurostat, 2015
16	France	13,958	Eurostat, 2015
17	Norway	13,453	Statistical Central Office of the Kingdom of Norway, 2015
18	Macedonia	8,713	UN, 2015
19	United Kingdom	7,880	Eurostat, 2015
20	Poland	3,741	Eurostat, 2015
21	Spain	3,510	Eurostat, 2015
22	Turkey	3,507	UN, 2015
23	Czech Republic	2,928	Eurostat, 2015
24	Luxemburg	2,232	Eurostat, 2015
25	Ireland	1,200	Eurostat, 2015

30	Greece	456	Eurostat, 2015
31	Belgium	450	Eurostat, 2015
32	Libya	329	UN, 2015
33	Slovakia	321	Eurostat, 2015
34	South Africa	184	UN, 2015
35	Malta	159	Eurostat, 2015
36	Island	153	UN, 2015
37	Portugal	111	Eurostat, 2015
38	Bulgaria	107	Eurostat, 2015
39	Cyprus	96	Eurostat, 2015
40	Brazil	82	UN, 2015
41	Egypt	70	UN, 2015
42	Jordan	64	UN, 2015
43	Romania	60	Eurostat, 2015
44	Israel	53	UN, 2013
45	Venezuela	24	UN, 2015
46	Chile	12	UN, 2015
47	Bolivia	10	UN, 2015
48	Dominican Republic	5	UN, 2015
49	Latvia	4	Eurostat, 2015
50	Estonia	2	Eurostat, 2015
TOTAL		1,679,177	

It is estimated that at least 2 million people originating from BiH live all over the world. This number includes persons born in BiH who have left their homeland and estimated number of their descendants born in the host countries, no matter what nationality they have. The Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees has only partial data on the number of descendants. Estimates of the number of persons originating from BiH that live all over the world are made on the basis of these data and the data and estimates from diplomatic and consular missions of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Some of the host countries keep quite detailed records on immigrants and their descendants, including the first and second generation. As a good example we can cite data for four European countries where, according to statistics of these countries, 97,614 persons are registered with migrant background. Consequently, it is about people who were born in that respective country, and whose one or both parents were born in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

²⁸ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015). Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin (United Nations database), accessed on 29.1.2016

²⁹ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin (United Nations database), accessed on 15.1.2016

Table 34. Data on descendants of BiH immigrants born in respective host countries

Host country	Total of people born in the host country with one or both parents born in BiH	Out of which	
		Citizenship of BiH	Citizenship of the host country
Denmark	5,468	1,716	3,752
Norway	3,708	No data	No data
Germany	81,000	25,604	55,396
Switzerland	7,438	7,438	No data

9.3. Status of emigrants

Status of BiH emigrants is largely resolved through the acquisition of the citizenship of the host country, permanent or temporary work permit.

Even though the war ended more than twenty years ago, and many refugees have returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina or resolved their status in the host countries, the BiH emigrants are still often called refugees. In most countries for many years there are no registered persons from Bosnia and Herzegovina with refugee status. According to the UNHCR³⁰ data from June 2015, a total of 19,628 persons from Bosnia and Herzegovina with recognized refugee status live all over the world of which more than 15,000 in Serbia.

Number of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a permanent or temporary residence, according to the data available for fourteen host countries, is 445,152 which is presented in Table 35. This number represents BiH citizens who have only the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina and who have not acquired citizenship of the host country or have dual citizenship.

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

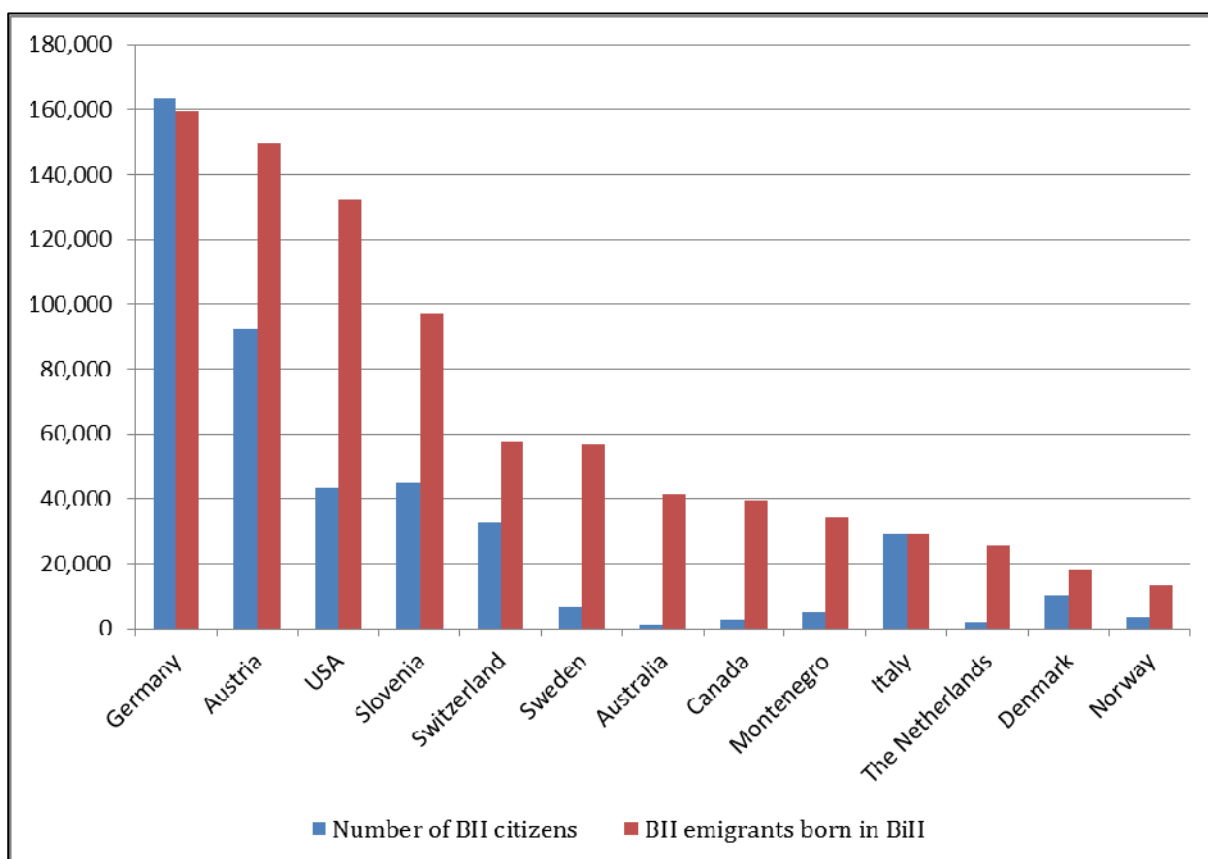
HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER OF BIH CITIZENS	REFERENCE YEAR
Germany	163,519	2015
Austria	92,528	2015
Slovenia	44,885	2015
USA	43,547	2013

³⁰ UNHCR Mid-year trends 2015, <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e48d766.html>

Switzerland	32,583	2014
Italy	29,442	2014
Denmark	10,374	2015
Croatia	6,733	2011
Sweden	6,541	2014
Montenegro	5,209	2011
Norway	3,531	2015
Canada	2,690	2011
The Netherlands	2,170	2015
Australia	1,400	2011
TOTAL:	445,152	

The data show that the majority of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina is located in Germany (163,519), followed by 92,528 in Austria. This confirms that BiH citizens harder renounce BiH citizenship in order to acquire the German or Austrian citizenship, although they are eligible for citizenship of Germany or Austria since long time ago. Another reason for an increase in the number of BiH citizens in these countries is reflected in the fact that emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina continued, mostly just in those host countries. This results in the fact that although the number of BiH immigrants who have acquired citizenship of the host country grows, the number of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to increase in these countries.

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



The percentage of naturalization of BiH immigrants in respective host country can be clearly seen in correlation between the number of persons who have the BiH citizenship and the number of persons who were born in BiH. In most countries the number of BiH citizens is much smaller than the number of those who were born outside the country. The biggest difference in correlation between these two numbers is in Australia, Canada and the Netherlands. In all of three of these countries, over 90% of BiH emigrants are naturalized, and resolved their status through the acquisition of the nationality of the host country.

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. According to the data of the Ministry of Civil Affairs,³¹ in the period from 01.01.199. to 29.12.2015, a total of 69,289 persons renounced the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina of which 3,372 in 2015. The largest number of BiH citizens renounced the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to acquire citizenship of Germany, Austria, Slovenia and Croatia.

Data on the number of naturalized BiH emigrants are extremely important when it comes to the degree of integration of BiH emigrants in the host countries, but at the same time indicate the character of migration, or the fact they are a long-term migrants.

9.4. Remittances

Data on remittances and transfers of migrants are kept by the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Estimates of remittances from abroad for all four quarters in 2015 amounted to 2,301.7 million BAM. However, the estimate of total transfers from abroad, which include foreign pensions, for 2015 amounts to 3,595.9 million BAM.

Table 36. Transfers from abroad for 2015³²

In million BAM	2015 1 st quarter	2015 2 nd quarter	2015 3 rd quarter	2015 ³³ 4 th quarter (estimate)	2015 Total (estimate)
Personnel transfers (Remittances from abroad)	502.8	602.2	628.2	568.5	2,301.7
Other current transfers (primarily pensions)	332.1	284.4	259.8	417.9	1,294.2
Total current transfers (Other sectors)	834.9	886.6	888.0	986.4	3,595.9

³¹ Letter of the Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH no. 06-1-30-2-6470/15 from 29.12.2015

³² Central Bank of BiH-Report on the balance of payments of Bosnia and Herzegovina up to Q3

³³ Estimate for Q4 2014 was made on the basis of remittances for the past three years.

According to the estimates of the World Bank , the remittances from abroad to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2015 amounted to 3,617 million BAM.³⁴

According to the World Bank data for 2014, the share of remittances in GDP of Bosnia and Herzegovina is 11.4% which put Bosnia and Herzegovina at the 22nd position in the world (among 214 countries and territories).³⁵

According to the Household Budget Survey in BiH in 2011³⁶ (results published in 2013), conducted by the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina every four years, every 20th household in Bosnia and Herzegovina receives money from abroad. The most frequent senders are children of the respondents, i.e. every second remittance come from them. The average annual amount of remittances received by a household is 2,600 BAM and for the most part is spent on the purchase of food items.

The inflow of remittances in Bosnia and Herzegovina by host country of emigrants shows that most remittances in 2014 (over 50%) come from Croatia, Serbia and Germany.³⁷

Table 37. Assessment of remittances by host countries of BiH Emigrants for the 2014

HOST COUNTRY	Amount of remittances sent in millions BAM	Amount of sent remittances %
Croatia	1,003	27.8%
Serbia	561	15.6%
Germany	380	10.5%
Austria	346	9.6%
USA	316	8.7%
Slovenia	260	7.2%
Switzerland	135	3.7%
Sweden	130	3.6%
Australia	90	2.5%
Other countries	374	10.8%
TOTAL:	3,595	100.0%

³⁴ Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016, December 2015, World Bank

³⁵ Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016, December 2015, World Bank

³⁶ Thematic Bulletin: Household Budget Survey in BiH, 2011, Sarajevo 2013, the Agency for Statistics of BiH

³⁷ Estimates of remittances by country for 2014, April 2015, World Bank

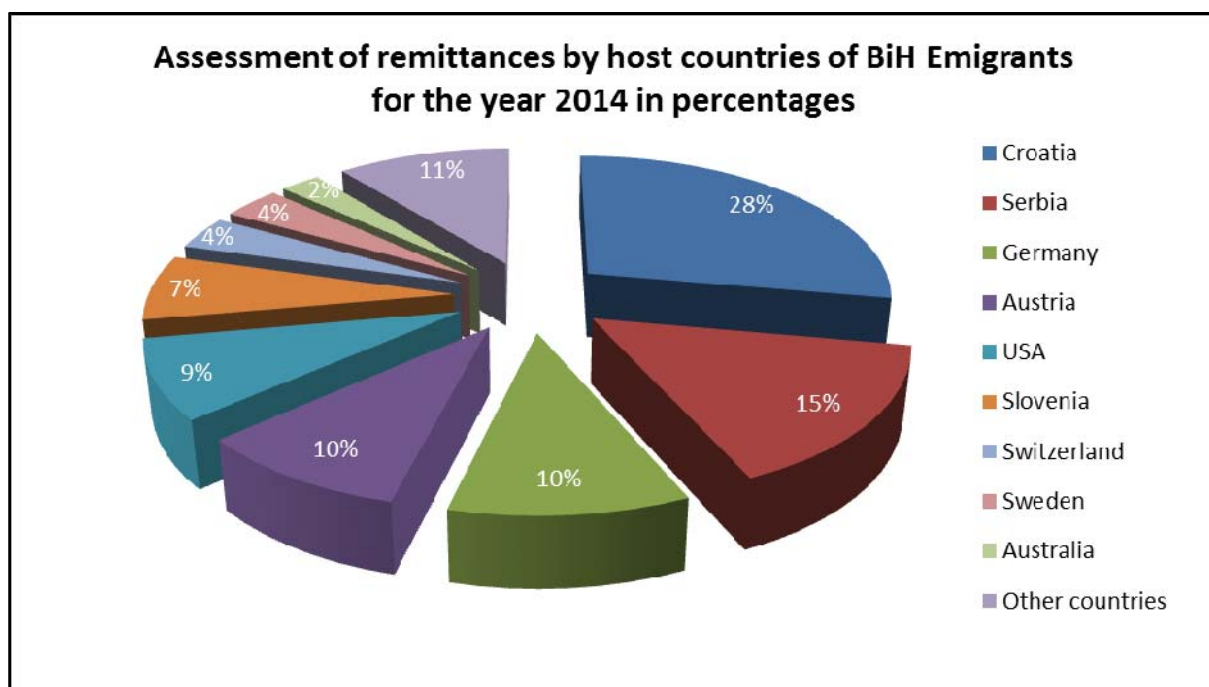
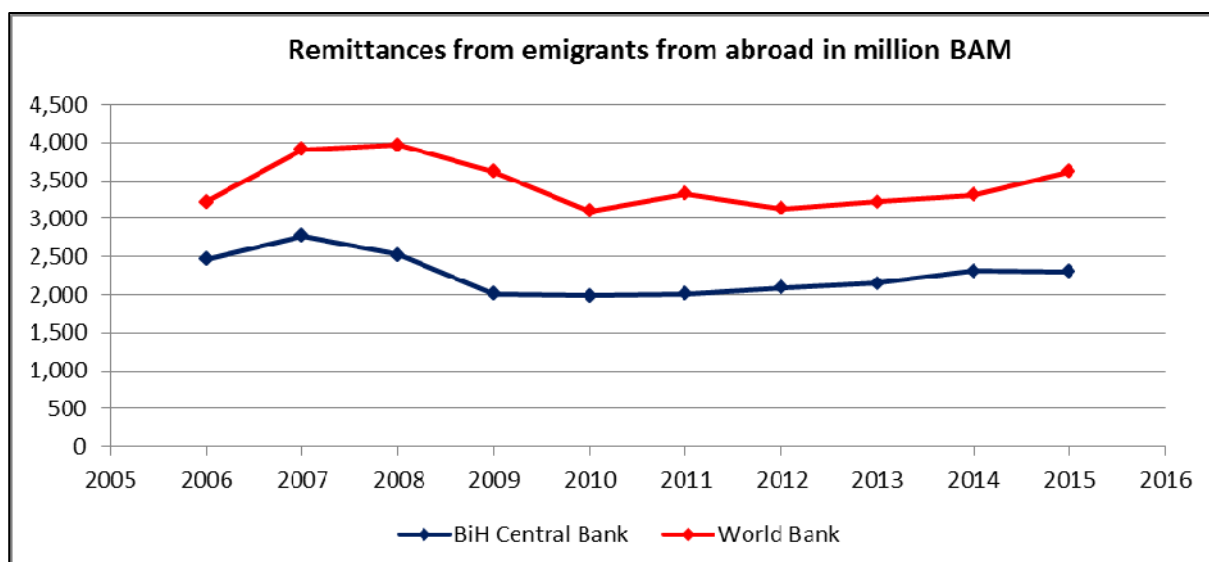


Table 38. Remittances from emigration from 2006 to 2015³⁸

Emigration remittances		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ³⁹ (estimate)
BiH Central Bank	BAM in mil.	2,469	2,771	2,522	2,010	1,984	2,008	2,093	2,145	2,311	2,302
	EURO in mil.	1,262	1,417	1,289	1,027	1,014	1,026	1,070	1,096	1,181	1,177
World Bank	BAM in mil.	3,217	3,914	3,966	3,615	3,097	3,328	3,134	3,218	3,313	3,617
	EURO in mil.	1,645	2,001	2,028	1,848	1,583	1,701	1,843	1,645	1,693	1,849

³⁸ Remittances for 2014 are updated in relation to the estimate in the Migration Profile for 2014, in accordance with the current data on remittances for that period of the Central Bank of BiH.

³⁹ The value of remittances for 2015 represent an estimate.



The presented data show that remittances represent a stable income to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Noticeable difference in the data of the Central Bank and the World Bank is due to the fact that Central Bank data include only "personal transfers", while according to the World Bank, remittances represent the sum of "personal transfers" and "compensation of employees".

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 aliens 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 types and causes of illegal migration and proposed measures to remedy the situation. The Council of Ministers adopted this overview on 10 May 2001. 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).
- Activities on drafting a new strategy in the area of migration and asylum policy and action plan for the period 2016 - 2020 started in 2015. Its adoption is expected early 2016.

10.2. Legal Framework

Five laws regulating the field of immigration and asylum were adopted in BiH from 2000 until 2015.

- 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 aliens 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 Aliens and Asylum Law. Law on Aliens was adopted on 10 November 2015 and entered into force on 25 November 2015. (“BiH Official Gazette” No.88/15), and Asylum Law was adopted on 9 February 2016 and entered into force on 27 February 2016. (“Official Gazette”, No. 11/16).

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),
-

- Decision on determining legitimate humanitarian reasons for extension of temporary stay of nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic ("BiH Official Gazette",
- 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)
- Regulations on Issuance of Short-Term Visas ("C" Visa) and airport transit visas (Visa "A" Visa) in the Diplomatic and Consular Missions of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette" No. 69/13)
- 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 2016 ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 100/15),

In accordance with the provisions of the new Law on Aliens was adopted the following by-law:

- Decision on minimum amount of resources necessary for the maintenance of aliens during the intended stay in BiH ("Official Gazette" No. 3/16).

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 aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Ministry of Security passes first instance decisions on applications for international protection filed by aliens 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 aliens across the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina, pursuant to the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum; denying the entry of aliens 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. An alien 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 aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina; issue decisions on administrative matters related to applications submitted by aliens; 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 aliens. 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 aliens to determine potential risks to the security of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A.2.3. Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees

The Ministry for 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.

A.2.4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Ministry of 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 of 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 of 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.

A.2.5. 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 operate 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.

A.2.6. 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 aliens.

A.2.7. 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*.

A.2.8. 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.

A.2.9. 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 aliens, and on request of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs supports the forcible removal of aliens 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, 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 immigration legislation, the Ministry provides support to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in the forcible removal of aliens 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 aliens and forcible removal of

aliens 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

In terms of immigration legislation, the Brcko District Police is responsible to provide support to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, when requested, to assist in the forcible removal of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina, and also to carry 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

INDICATOR / YEAR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Visas issued by DCMs	11,960	12,071	10,139	9,284	9,623	11,126	11,482	12,107	16,351	16,970
Visas issued at the border	927	735	684	345	327	248	150	93	58	120
Refusals of entry into BiH	7,829	6,618	3,102	5,103	3,514	3,830	2,998	2,079	1,987	2,432
Illegal crossing of the state border		851	543	381	322	324	389	228	189	179
Entries		497	368	188	180	203	283	164	116	133
Exits		354	175	193	142	121	106	64	73	46
Temporary residence permits	5,274	5,513	5,971	7,512	8,131	7,661	8,838	9,953	11,022	12,633
Permanent residence permits	153	136	215	359	315	308	401	713	763	808
Revoked non-visa or temporary residence		229	484	530	397	364	947	430	817	670
Revoked non-visa or temporary residence and deportation					73	104	182	123	59	52
Revoked permanent residence		20	32	36	106	191	54	57	83	63
Expulsion orders		822	787	474	410	309	562	279	380	294
Foreign nationals placed under supervision			198	191	354	266	520	274	251	210
Immigration Centre			198	191	312	218	453	236	218	193
Certain area or place					42	48	67	38	33	17
Number of the conclusion on the approval of the execution of the decision on deportation		75	172	22	19	8	14	1	5	5
Foreign nationals returned from BiH based on readmission agreements				87	101	81	292	117	57	29
Voluntary return with the Service for Foreigners' Affairs assistance							160	159	169	179
Voluntary returns of irregular migrants (with IOM assistance)	112	261	44	226	341	244	88	209	104	197
BiH nationals	54	28	16	73	87	71	88	209	104	197
Foreign nationals from BiH	58	233	28	153	254	173	0	0	0	0
Readmission of foreign nationals based on Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia	174	240	248	122	119	88	75	75	55	42
Persons seeking international protection (asylum) in BiH	69	581	95	71	64	46	53	100	45	46
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	2,465
Foreign nationals granted BiH citizenship		1,190	1,159	945	827	718	817	649	676	641
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)									2,000,000	
BiH Population (Agency for Statistics BiH – preliminary results of the Census in BiH, 2013)									3,791,622	

VISAS ISSUED BY BiH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS IN 2014 AND 2015 ANNEX 2

No.	COUNTRY	2014	2015	+/- (%) (2015/2014)
1	Afghanistan	9	41	355.56%
2	Algeria	26	33	26.92%
3	Angola	5		-100.00%
4	Armenia	38		-100.00%
5	Azerbaijan	178	9	-94.94%
6	Bahamas	1	2	100.00%
7	Bahrain	768	22	-97.14%
8	Bangladesh	21	31	47.62%
9	Barbados	3		-100.00%
10	Belarus	169	31	-81.66%
11	Belize	1		-100.00%
12	Benin	1	2	100.00%
13	Bhutan	1	1	0.00%
14	Bolivia	4		-100.00%
15	Botswana	4		-100.00%
16	Burkina Faso		1	-
17	Burundi		1	-
18	Cambodia	3		-100.00%
19	Cameroon	13	9	-30.77%
20	Cape Verde		1	-
21	Cape Verde	1		-100.00%
22	Central African Republic	2		-100.00%
23	Chad	1		-100.00%
24	China	1,212	971	-19.88%
25	Columbia	30	14	-53.33%
26	Comoros	64	178	178.13%
27	Congo Democratic Republic	26	3	-88.46%
28	Cuba	11	4	-63.64%
29	Djibuti	3	12	300.00%
30	Dominican Republic	8	11	37.50%
31	East Timor		1	-
32	Ecuador	9	4	-55.56%
33	Egypt	524	478	-8.78%
34	Eritrea	3	12	300.00%
35	Ethiopia	38	52	36.84%
36	Georgia	85	160	88.24%
37	Ghana	7	10	42.86%
38	Grenada		1	-
39	Guinea	3		-100.00%
40	Guinea Bissau	1		-100.00%
41	Haiti	1	1	0.00%
42	India	290	438	51.03%
43	Indonesia	657	359	-45.36%
44	Iran	199	276	38.69%
45	Iraq	104	141	35.58%
46	Israel		2	-
47	Ivory Coast	3	3	0.00%
48	Jamaica	4	2	-50.00%
49	Jordan	405	577	42.47%
50	Kazakhstan	42	163	288.10%
51	Kenya	12	28	133.33%
52	Korea, DPR		2	-
53	Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)*	548	793	44.71%

VISAS ISSUED BY BiH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS IN 2014 AND 2015 ANNEX 2

No.	COUNTRY	2014	2015	+/- (%) (2015/2014)
54	Kuwait	4		-100.00%
55	Kyrgyzstan	23	70	204.35%
56	Laos	3	4	33.33%
57	Latvia	1		-100.00%
58	Lebanon	3,617	4,390	21.37%
59	Lesotho	2	7	250.00%
60	Libya	857	647	-24.50%
61	Madagascar	7	4	-42.86%
62	Malawi	3	6	100.00%
63	Mali	2	1	-50.00%
64	Mauritania	1		-100.00%
65	Mauritius	49		-100.00%
66	Moldova	50	93	86.00%
67	Mongolia	4	29	625.00%
68	Morocco	38	39	2.63%
69	Myanmar	5	1	-80.00%
70	Namibia	1		-100.00%
71	Nepal	15	36	140.00%
72	Niger	1	2	100.00%
73	Nigeria	14	8	-42.86%
74	Oman	70		-100.00%
75	Pakistan	99	131	32.32%
76	Palestine	78	216	176.92%
77	Peru	10	5	-50.00%
78	Philippines	149	264	77.18%
79	Russian Federation	94	117	24.47%
80	Rwanda	2		-100.00%
81	Saint Lucia	1	2	100.00%
82	Samoa		1	-
83	Saudi Arabia	2,052	4,386	113.74%
84	Senegal	8	2	-75.00%
85	Seychelles	1		-100.00%
86	Sierra Leone	3	16	433.33%
87	Somalia	13	7	-46.15%
88	South Africa	88	126	43.18%
89	Sri Lanka	40	51	27.50%
90	Sudan	58	65	12.07%
91	Swaziland	2		-100.00%
92	Syrian Arab Republic	274	465	69.71%
93	Tajikistan	13	33	153.85%
94	Tanzania	5	4	-20.00%
95	Thailand	92	46	-50.00%
96	Togo		2	-
97	Tokelau		1	-
98	Trinidad and Tobago	2	9	350.00%
99	Tunisia	54	35	-35.19%
100	Turkmenistan	6	27	350.00%
101	Uganda	38	42	10.53%
102	Ukraine	62	41	-33.87%
103	United Arab Emirates	2,406	22	-99.09%
104	Unknown nationality	210	266	26.67%
105	Uzbekistan	6	54	800.00%
106	Vietnam	113	172	52.21%

VISAS ISSUED BY BiH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS IN 2014 AND 2015 ANNEX 2

No.	COUNTRY	2014	2015	+/- (%) (2015/2014)
107	Yemen	55	138	150.91%
108	Zambia	12	4	-66.67%
109	Zimbabwe		3	-
TOTAL:		16,351	16,970	3.79%

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

No.	COUNTRY	2014	2015	+/- (%) (2015/2014)
1	Algeria	5	19	280.00%
2	Armenia	1	26	2500.00%
3	Azerbaijan	8		-100.00%
4	Bahrain		7	-
5	Bangladesh	2		-100.00%
6	Burundi		1	-
7	Cameroon		3	-
8	Columbia	1		-100.00%
9	Egypt		4	-
10	Georgia	4	3	-25.00%
11	Haiti		1	-
12	India	1		-100.00%
13	Iraq	1	1	0.00%
14	Ivory Coast		2	-
15	Jordan		3	-
16	Kazakhstan		4	-
17	Kyrgyzstan	3	1	-66.67%
18	Liberia		1	-
19	Mauritania		1	-
20	Moldova	2	2	0.00%
21	Morocco	1	5	400.00%
22	Mozambique		3	-
23	Myanmar		2	-
24	Nepal		1	-
25	Nigeria		1	-
26	Palestine		1	-
27	Peru		9	-
28	Philippines		1	-
29	Sierra Leone		1	-
30	South Africa	1	6	500.00%
31	Sri Lanka		1	-
32	Sudan	7		-100.00%
33	Syrian Arab Republic		2	-
34	Tanzania		1	-
35	Thailand		1	-
36	Tunisia	21	2	-90.48%
37	Uganda		1	
38	Uzbekistan		1	-
39	Yemen		2	-
TOTAL:		58	120	106.90%

REFUSALS OF ENTRY AT THE BiH BORDER IN 2014 AND 2015

ANNEX 4

No.	COUNTRY	2014	2015	+/- (%) (2015/2014)
1	Afghanistan		1	-
2	Albania	19	19	0.00%
3	Algeria	2		-100.00%
4	Armenia	4	2	-50.00%
5	Australia	1		-100.00%
6	Austria	64	71	10.94%
7	Azerbaijan	6	1	-83.33%
8	Bahamas	1		-100.00%
9	Belarus	24	17	-29.17%
10	Belgium	1	1	0.00%
11	Benin		1	-
12	Bolivia	1		-100.00%
13	Brazil		1	-
14	Burkina Faso	1	1	0.00%
15	Cameroon	1		-100.00%
16	Canada		2	-
17	China	5	11	120.00%
18	Columbia		4	-
19	Comoros		1	-
20	Congo Democratic Republic	5	2	-60.00%
21	Croatia	346	343	-0.87%
22	Cuba		2	-
23	Czech Republic	6	1	-83.33%
24	Denmark	5	6	20.00%
25	Dominican Republic		6	-
26	Ecuador	1	1	0.00%
27	Egypt	11	2	-81.82%
28	Finland		2	-
29	France	13	9	-30.77%
30	Georgia	11	2	-81.82%
31	Germany	57	93	63.16%
32	Ghana	1		-100.00%
33	Hungary	4	16	300.00%
34	India	4	2	-50.00%
35	Indonesia		2	-
36	Iran	2		-100.00%
37	Iraq		2	-
38	Ireland	1	2	100.00%
39	Italy	28	19	-32.14%
40	Jordan	3	10	233.33%
41	Kazakhstan	17	34	100.00%
42	Kenya	1		-100.00%
43	Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)*	762	698	-8.40%
44	Kuwait	1		-100.00%
45	Kyrgyzstan	1		-100.00%
46	Latvia		1	-
47	Lebanon	3	4	33.33%
48	Libya	13	7	-46.15%
49	Lithuania	2	1	-50.00%
50	Macedonia	10	57	470.00%

REFUSALS OF ENTRY AT THE BiH BORDER IN 2014 AND 2015

ANNEX 4

No.	COUNTRY	2014	2015	+/- (%) (2015/2014)
51	Madagascar	1		-100.00%
52	Malaysia	2		-100.00%
53	Malta		1	-
54	Mauritius	7		-100.00%
55	Moldova	14	69	392.86%
56	Montenegro	38	34	-10.53%
57	Morocco	1	4	300.00%
58	Norway	4	4	0.00%
59	Oman	2		-100.00%
60	Pakistan	3	1	-66.67%
61	Palestine	3	6	100.00%
62	Peru	2	2	0.00%
63	Philippines	2	2	0.00%
64	Poland	23	22	-4.35%
65	Portugal	3	1	-66.67%
66	Romania	3	6	100.00%
67	Russian Federation	2	6	200.00%
68	Saudi Arabia	11	6	-45.45%
69	Senegal	1		-100.00%
70	Serbia	121	165	36.36%
71	Slovakia	4	3	-25.00%
72	Slovenia	26	44	69.23%
73	South Africa	5	2	-60.00%
74	Spain	4	5	25.00%
75	Sri Lanka	2		-100.00%
76	Sudan		1	-
77	Sweden	3	4	33.33%
78	Switzerland	10	15	50.00%
79	Syrian Arab Republic	1	2	100.00%
80	Thailand	3	1	-66.67%
81	The Netherlands	5	10	100.00%
82	Togo	1		-100.00%
83	Trinidad and Tobago		1	-
84	Tunisia	2	6	200.00%
85	Turkey	213	531	149.30%
86	Turkmenistan	1		-100.00%
87	Ukraine	1	1	0.00%
88	United Arab Emirates	10	5	-50.00%
89	United Kingdom	5	1	-80.00%
90	United States of America		2	-
91	Unknown nationality	4	9	125.00%
92	Uzbekistan	2		-100.00%
93	Without nationality	4	2	-50.00%
94	Yemen		1	-
TOTAL:		1,987	2,432	22.40%

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

No.	COUNTRY	2014	2015	+/- (%) (2015/2014)
1	Afghanistan	13	4	-69.23%
2	Albania	4	8	100.00%
3	Armenia		3	-
4	Bosnia and Herzegovina	78	77	-1.28%
5	Cameroon	1		-100.00%
6	China		1	-
7	Congo Democratic Republic		1	-
8	Croatia	12	13	8.33%
9	Egypt	1		-100.00%
10	Finland		1	-
11	Hungary		1	-
12	Iran	3		-100.00%
13	Iraq	4	3	-25.00%
14	Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)*	17	3	-82.35%
15	Macedonia	2		-100.00%
16	Montenegro	5	8	60.00%
17	Pakistan	5	1	-80.00%
18	Palestine	1		-100.00%
19	Serbia	17	14	-17.65%
20	Sri Lanka	3		-100.00%
21	Syrian Arab Republic	9		-100.00%
22	Turkey	14	35	150.00%
23	Unknown nationality		6	-
TOTAL:		189	179	-5.29%

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

No.	COUNTRY	2014	2015	+/- (%) (2015/2014)
1	Afghanistan	2	5	150.00%
2	Albania	39	34	-12.82%
3	Allgeria	7	6	-14.29%
4	Argentina	3	2	-33.33%
5	Armenia	3	3	0.00%
6	Australia	34	25	-26.47%
7	Austria	368	376	2.17%
8	Azerbaijan	9	13	44.44%
9	Bahrain	1	2	100.00%
10	Bangladesh	2	3	50.00%
11	Barbados	2		-100.00%
12	Belarus	11	9	-18.18%
13	Belgium	8	13	62.50%
14	Bolivja	1	1	0.00%
15	Brazil	19	17	-10.53%
16	Bulgaria	35	26	-25.71%
17	Burkina Faso		2	-
18	Cameroon	2	1	-50.00%
19	Canada	19	36	89.47%
20	Chad	1	3	200.00%
21	Chile		3	-
22	China	1,213	1,097	-9.56%
23	Columbia		4	
24	Congo, Democratic Republic	1	1	0.00%
25	Costa Rica	4	8	100.00%
26	Croatia	1,104	1,142	3.44%
27	Cyprus	1	1	0.00%
28	Czech Republic	44	31	-29.55%
29	Denmark	10	12	20.00%
30	Dominican Republic	2	1	-50.00%
31	Ecuador	1	1	0.00%
32	Egypt	71	96	35.21%
33	Eritrea	1		-100.00%
34	Estonia		1	-
35	Ethiopia	4	4	0.00%
36	Finland	7	6	-14.29%
37	France	60	66	10.00%
38	Georgia	2	2	0.00%
39	Germany	361	391	8.31%
40	Ghana	4	5	25.00%
41	Greece	17	20	17.65%
42	Guatemala	2	1	-50.00%
43	Guinea Bissau	2	1	-50.00%
44	Honduras		1	-50.00%
45	Hong Kong	1	2	100.00%
46	Hungary	28	27	-3.57%
47	India	36	30	-16.67%
48	Indonesia	6	9	50.00%
49	Iran	33	27	-18.18%
50	Iraq	4	11	175.00%
51	Ireland	5	5	0.00%
52	Island	2	3	50.00%
53	Israel	9	7	-22.22%
54	Italy	210	263	25.24%
55	Ivory Coast	1	1	0.00%
56	Jamaica		1	-

No.	COUNTRY	2014	2015	+/- (%) (2015/2014)
57	Japan	3	3	0.00%
58	Jordan	24	49	104.17%
59	Kazakhstan	1		-100.00%
60	Kenya	3	3	0.00%
61	Korea, Republic	21	13	-38.10%
62	Kuwait	41	72	75.61%
63	Kyrgyzstan	5	5	0.00%
64	Latvia	3	3	0.00%
65	Lebanon	9	16	77.78%
66	Libya	138	248	79.71%
67	Lithuania	8	6	-25.00%
68	Luxembourg	1	1	0.00%
69	Macedonia	580	658	13.45%
70	Madagascar		3	-
71	Malawi		1	-
72	Malaysia	11	16	45.45%
73	Malta		1	-
74	Mauritania		4	-
75	Mauritius	1		-100.00%
76	Mexico	5	6	20.00%
77	Micronesia	1		-100.00%
78	Moldova	30	29	-3.33%
79	Mongolia	3	2	-33.33%
80	Montenegro	646	736	13.93%
81	Morocco	8	11	37.50%
82	Myanmar		1	-
83	Nepal	4	2	-50.00%
84	New Zealand	2	2	0.00%
85	Nicaragua	1	1	0.00%
86	Niger		1	-
87	Nigeria	1	2	100.00%
88	Norway	8	11	37.50%
89	Pakistan	11	28	154.55%
90	Palestine	29	44	51.72%
91	Peru	2	2	0.00%
92	Philippines	5	9	80.00%
93	Poland	58	39	-32.76%
94	Portugal	3	5	66.67%
95	Qatar	2	10	400.00%
96	Romania	32	38	18.75%
97	Russian Federation	202	212	4.95%
98	Saudi Arabia	29	56	93.10%
99	Senegal	1		-100.00%
100	Serbia	2,431	2,544	4.65%
101	Singapore	2	2	0.00%
102	Slovakia	30	31	3.33%
103	Slovenia	173	153	-11.56%
104	Somalia	1	1	0.00%
105	South Africa	5	9	80.00%
106	Spain	30	30	0.00%
107	Sri Lanka	3	2	-33.33%
108	Sudan	15	21	40.00%
109	Swaziland	5	3	-40.00%
110	Sweden	20	16	-20.00%
111	Switzerland	42	55	30.95%
112	Syrian Arab Republic	80	116	45.00%

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2014 AND 2015

ANNEX 6

No.	COUNTRY	2014	2015	+/- (%) (2015/2014)
113	Tajikistan	4	5	25.00%
114	Tanzania	3	4	33.33%
115	Thailand	1	3	200.00%
116	The Netherlands	56	54	-3.57%
117	Tunisia	10	10	0.00%
118	Turkey	1,959	2,919	49.00%
119	Uganda	3	3	0.00%
120	Ukraine	74	80	8.11%
121	United Kingdom	80	83	3.75%
122	United States of America	233	252	8.15%
123	United Arab Emirates	1	11	1000.00%
124	Unknown nationality	1	2	100.00%
125	Uzbekistan	9	10	11.11%
126	Venezuela	1	1	0.00%
127	Yemen	5	4	-20.00%
128	Zambia	1	1	0.00%
129	Zimbabwe		1	-
TOTAL:		11,022	12,633	14.62%

No.	COUNTRY	2014	2015	+/- (%) (2015/2014)
1	Albania	4	2	-50.00%
2	Algeria	3	2	-33.33%
3	Armenia	1		-100.00%
4	Austria	18	33	83.33%
5	Azerbaijan	2		-100.00%
6	Belarus	1	3	200.00%
7	Brazil		1	-
8	Bulgaria	6	9	50.00%
9	Canada	1		-100.00%
10	China	86	94	9.30%
11	Croatia	138	108	-21.74%
12	Czech Republic	7	7	0.00%
13	Egypt	10	12	20.00%
14	Eritrea		1	-
15	Estonia	1	1	0.00%
16	Ethiopia	2		-100.00%
17	Finland	1	1	0.00%
18	France	5	3	-40.00%
19	Georgia	1	3	200.00%
20	Germany	41	57	39.02%
21	Greece	1		-100.00%
22	Hungary	2	3	50.00%
23	India	9	1	-88.89%
24	Indonesia		1	-
25	Iran	5	12	140.00%
26	Iraq	1	1	0.00%
27	Ireland	2		-100.00%
28	Italy	11	14	27.27%
29	Jordan	8	7	-12.50%
30	Kazakhstan		1	-
31	Korea, Republic		3	-
32	Kuwait	1		-100.00%
33	Kyrgyzstan		1	-
34	Lebanon	1	1	0.00%
35	Libya		1	-
36	Lithuania		2	-
37	Macedonia	82	63	-23.17%
38	Malaysia	1	1	0.00%
39	Mexico		1	-
40	Moldova	6	9	50.00%
41	Montenegro	93	107	15.05%
42	Morocc	2	2	0.00%
43	Pakistan		6	-
44	Palestine		2	-
45	Philippines	1		-100.00%
46	Poland	9	4	-55.56%
47	Romania	2	6	200.00%
48	Russian Federation	28	36	28.57%
49	Saudy Arabia	4	2	-50.00%
50	Senegal	1		-100.00%
51	Serbia	6	9	50.00%
52	Slovakia	3	7	133.33%
53	Slovenia	6	16	166.67%
54	South Africa		1	-
55	Sudan	6	9	50.00%
56	Swaziland	1		-100.00%
57	Sweden	1	2	100.00%

PERMANENT RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2014 AND 2015

ANNEX 7

No.	COUNTRY	2014	2015	+/- (%) (2015/2014)
58	Switzerland	13	7	-46.15%
59	Syrian Arab Republic	11	12	9.09%
60	Thailand	1		-100.00%
61	The Netherlands	9	5	-44.44%
62	Tunisia	1		-100.00%
63	Turkey	77	88	14.29%
64	Ukraine	17	12	-29.41%
65	United Arab Emirates	1		-100.00%
66	United Kingdom	3	7	133.33%
67	United States of America	9	8	-11.11%
68	Uzbekistan		1	-
TOTAL:		763	808	5.90%

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				9	9
2	Albania	9			39	31
3	Argentina			1	1	1
4	Armenia					5
5	Australia	1				
6	Austria	6				
7	Azerbaijan	6				
8	Bangladesh					1
9	Belarus		1			
10	Brazil	3	1		2	
11	Bulgaria	4				
12	Cameroon					1
13	Chile				1	
14	China	123	22		4	2
15	Congo Democratic Republic					1
16	Croatia	58		3	10	5
17	Czech Republic	4				
18	Denmark				1	
19	Dominican Republic	1				
20	Egypt	2			5	
21	France	9				
22	Germany	9		1	2	1
23	Ghana	1				
24	Hungary	2				
25	India	1	1			
26	Indonesia		1			
27	Iran		1		1	
28	Iraq				1	1
29	Ireland	1				
30	Italy	17	1			
31	Japan	1				
32	Kiribati			1	1	
33	Korea, Republic	9				
34	Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)*	5		1	25	11
35	Kuwait				4	
36	Latvia	1				
37	Lebanon		2			
38	Libya				4	
39	Macedonia	27	1	1	4	4
40	Malawi	1				
41	Malta		1			
42	Mexico		1			
43	Moldova		1			

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	Montenegro	12		2	9	5
45	Morocco			1	1	1
46	Norway	6	1			
47	Pakistan		1			
48	Palestine				1	
49	Philippines				2	
50	Poland	6	1			1
51	Portugal	1				
52	Romania	4	2	1	2	
53	Russian Federation	4	2			1
54	Saudi Arabia		1		4	
55	Serbia	251	3	36	89	56
56	Sierra Leone				5	5
57	Singapore	1				
58	Slovenia	14	3		2	
59	Slovakia	1	1			
60	South Africa	1			1	
61	Spain					1
62	Sudan	1	3		1	1
63	Switzerland	2				
64	Syrian Arab Republic	3			3	3
65	Thailand				1	
66	The Netherlands	4				
67	Turkey	54	7	3	56	45
68	Ukraine	3	1		1	
69	United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	1
70	United States of America		2			
71	Yemen				1	
TOTAL:		670	63	52	294	193

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

**APPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION (ASYLUM) SUBMITTED TO
RELEVANT STATE BODIES FROM 2006 TO 2015**

ANNEX 9

No.	COUNTRY	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		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	6	6	35	35
2	Algeria							1	1	1	1	10	10	2	2	8	8	3	3			25	25
3	Armenia															1	1	3	3	2	5	6	9
4	Bangladesh			1	1											6	6	2	2	1	1	10	10
5	Brazil			1	1																	1	1
6	Cameroon					1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2					1	1	4	4	9	11
7	Central African Republic																	1	1			1	1
8	China	1	1	3	3			1	1	1	1											6	6
9	Congo, DR																	1	1	1	1	2	2
10	Congo, Republic																			1	1	1	1
11	Croatia	3	3			2	2	1	1											1	1	7	7
12	Cuba																			1	1	1	1
13	Egypt											1	1					1	1			2	2
14	Eritreaa													3	3							3	3
15	Ethiopia									3	3	1	1					1	1			5	5
16	France							1	1													1	1
17	Georgia							1	1													1	1
18	Germany	1	1					1	1	1	1											3	3
19	Haiti									1	1											1	1
20	Hungary															1	1					1	1
21	India					6	6															6	6
22	Iran			2	2					1	3	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	1			9	12
23	Iraq	1	1					3	3	2	2					1	1	4	4	4	4	15	15
24	Jordan	1	1																			1	1
25	Kazakhstan									1	1											1	1
26	Libya													2	2							2	2
27	Lithuania			1	1																	1	1
28	Macedonia	1	1	1	1	4	7															6	9
29	Mali																			1	1	1	1
30	Moldova	2	2											1	1							3	3
31	Montenegro			2	2															1	1	3	3
32	Morocco											5	6	2	2			2	2			9	10
33	Myanmar													1	1							1	1
34	Nigeria							1	1			1	1			1	1					3	3
35	Pakistan			2	2	1	1			1	1	4	4			2	2					10	10
36	Palestine	1	1			1	2					4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	13	14
37	Poland	1	2			1	1															2	3
38	Romania	2	2							1	1											3	3
39	Russian Federation							1	1													1	1
40	Serbia			132	564	28	73	17	55	12	35	7	9	3	3	4	8	1	1	3	3	207	751
41	Serbia and Montenegro	21	52																			21	52
42	Sierra Leone																			5	5	5	5
43	Slovenia	2	2																			2	2
44	Somalia											1	1			1	1	2	2			4	4
45	Sri Lanka			3	3	1	1									1	1	1	1			6	6
46	Sudan																	4	4			4	4
47	Syrian Arab Republic			1	1			1	2	1	1			22	35	36	59	4	4	5	5	70	107
48	Tunisia							1	1			2	2	1	1							4	4
49	Turkey					1	1	1	1							1	1			2	3	5	6
50	Ukraine																	1	1	1	1	2	2
51	United States of America																	1	1			1	1
52	Without nationality															1	1					1	1
TOTAL:		37	69	149	581	46	95	32	71	38	64	41	46	40	53	73	100	45	45	42	46	543	1,170

**NUMBER OF ISSUED WORK PERMITS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS
IN BiH IN 2014 AND 2015**

ANNEX 10

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2014	2015	+/- (%) (2015/2014)
1	Albania	2	2	0.00%
2	Algeria		1	-
3	Argentina	1		-100.00%
4	Australia	1	1	0.00%
5	Austria	44	43	-2.27%
6	Azerbaijan	2	1	-50.00%
7	Bahrain	2	5	150.00%
8	Bangladesh	1	1	0.00%
9	Belarus	3	3	0.00%
10	Belgium	2	2	0.00%
11	Bermuda	1		-100.00%
12	Bolivia	1	1	0.00%
13	Brazil	5	9	80.00%
14	Bulgaria	5	6	20.00%
15	Cameroon	1	4	300.00%
16	Canada	5	9	80.00%
17	China	288	238	-17.36%
18	Croatia	237	214	-9.70%
19	Czech Republic	2	8	300.00%
20	Denmark		1	-
21	Dominican Republic	1		-100.00%
22	Egypt	18	37	105.56%
23	Ethiopia		1	-
24	France	10	9	-10.00%
25	Germany	53	45	-15.09%
26	Ghana		4	-
27	Greece	2	6	200.00%
28	Hungary	12	10	-16.67%
29	India	10	13	30.00%
30	Iran	10	6	-40.00%
31	Iraq	1	11	1000.00%
32	Ireland	2	3	50.00%
33	Israel		2	-
34	Italy	81	109	34.57%
35	Ivory Coast	1	1	0.00%
36	Japan	3	1	-66.67%
37	Jordan	5	9	80.00%
38	Korea, Democratic Republic	2	1	-50.00%
39	Korea, Republic	3	1	-66.67%
40	Kuwait	52	75	44.23%
41	Kyrgyzstan	1	1	0.00%
42	Lebanon	1	2	100.00%
43	Libya	16	25	56.25%
44	Lithuania	2	2	0.00%
45	Macedonia	36	43	19.44%
46	Malaysia	3	3	0.00%

**NUMBER OF ISSUED WORK PERMITS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS
IN BiH IN 2014 AND 2015**

ANNEX 10

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2014	2015	+/- (%) (2015/2014)
47	Mexico	1		-100.00%
48	Montenegro	69	74	7.25%
49	Nepal	1	1	0.00%
50	Netherland Antilles	1	1	0.00%
51	New Zeland		1	-
52	Nigeria		2	-
53	Norway	1	1	0.00%
54	Oman		2	-
55	Pakistan	2	3	50.00%
56	Palestine	1	2	100.00%
57	Poland	8	10	25.00%
58	Portugal	1	1	0.00%
59	Qatar	6	13	116.67%
60	Romania	5	8	60.00%
61	Russian Federation	45	49	8.89%
62	Saudy Arabia	26	54	107.69%
63	Senegal	1		-100.00%
64	Serbia	642	701	9.19%
65	Slovakia	9	9	0.00%
66	Slovenia	52	59	13.46%
67	South Africa	1	1	0.00%
68	Spain	6	11	83.33%
69	Swaziland	2	1	-50.00%
70	Sweden	3	3	0.00%
71	Switzerland	5	5	0.00%
72	Syrian Arab Republic	24	46	91.67%
73	The Netherlands	13	17	30.77%
74	Turska	319	353	10.66%
75	Ukraine	4	10	150.00%
76	United Arab Emirates		24	-
77	United Kingdom	8	9	12.50%
78	United States of America	12	23	91.67%
79	Uzbekistan	1		-100.00%
80	Vietnam		1	-
81	Yemen		1	-
TOTAL:		2,197	2,465	12.20%