

Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration profile





Immigration Sector

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA MIGRATION PROFILE

Area: **51,129 km²**

Total borders: **1,665 km**

Total border crossings: **89**



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Summary

Bosnia and Herzegovina's Migration Profile was created in response to the need to establish: (1) a mechanism for collecting statistical data about migration and international protection; (2) a system for processing statistical data on migration; and (3) a system of timely, complete and accurate reporting on migration flows in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The purpose of this document is to provide the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina with insight into migration trends. The Migration Profile is also intended to assist the Ministry of Security in developing high quality migration policies and relevant regulations. This document also enables international organizations active in the field of migration to gain a deeper understanding of migration trends in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile fulfills one of the “migration management” obligations from the **Roadmap for Visa Liberalization**, which was presented by the European Commission to the Bosnian-Herzegovinian government in June 2008. The Roadmap states that Bosnia and Herzegovina should “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 the collection and analysis of data on migration stocks and flows.”

While collecting data for the Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile, temporary instruments for analysis of migration flows in Bosnia and Herzegovina were also established. The Ministry of Security's Immigration Sector developed a variety of tables for the various institutions and agencies charged with implementing the “Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina.” The tables include data on: countries of residence, birth and previous residence; sex and age; and other relevant information on procedures and decisions related to movement and stay of aliens and asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2007 and 2008.

The final Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile includes data on emigration, diaspora remittances, foreigners who were granted Bosnian-Herzegovinian citizenship, working permits granted to foreigners, data relating to the voluntary return of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Bosnia and Herzegovina and, conversely, the voluntary return of

foreigners from Bosnia and Herzegovina. The tables were designed in accordance with European and international standards, including the Regulation (EC) No. 862/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection, which requests that member states provide harmonized reporting on migratory flows and international protection.

Once data and reports from relevant institutions and agencies were obtained, a qualitative and quantitative analysis was performed for the period 2001 to 2008. Comparative indicators were calculated for all migration flows in 2007 and 2008. After this data was processed and analyzed, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile was defined.

Migration Trends

1. Visas

1.1. Visas issued by diplomatic-consular representation offices

In 2008, the diplomatic-consular representation offices of Bosnia and Herzegovina issued a total of 10,139 visas. With the exception of 2007, when there was an insignificant increase in the number of visas issued in comparison with previous years, there has been a consistent downward trend in the number of visas issued.

1.2. Visas issued at border crossing points

In 2008, 684 visas were issued at the border crossing points of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Since 2002 there has been a constant downward trend in the number of visas issued at the border crossing points of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2. Denial of entry and illegal border crossings

2.1. Denial of entry into Bosnia and Herzegovina

In 2008, there were 3,102 denied entries into Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This number represents a reduction by more than half as compared with the previous year.

2.2. Illegal border crossings

In 2008, a total of 543 individuals were caught while trying to cross the border of Bosnia and Herzegovina illegally. This number represents a reduction of 36.19% when compared with 2007.

3. Temporary and permanent residence of aliens

3.1. Temporary residence

In 2008, temporary residence was granted to 5,971 individuals. There has been a consistent upward trend in the number of temporary residence permits issued since 2002.

3.2. Permanent residence

In 2008, permanent residence was granted to 215 individuals. In looking at data on residence permits issued since 2001, 2003 represents a peak year for the number of permanent residence permits issued.

4. Illegal migration and measures taken against aliens

4.1. Residence cancellation

In 2008, 516 residence permits were cancelled, representing an increase of 107% as compared to 2007.

4.2. Expulsions decisions

In 2008, 787 decisions on expulsion were issued, representing a reduction of 4% as compared to 2007.

4.3. Placing of aliens under supervision
 Since the establishment of the Immigration Centre in 2008, a total of 198 aliens have been placed under supervision.

4.4. Forced removal of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina

In 2008, 172 aliens were removed from Bosnia and Herzegovina, representing an increase of 129% as compared to 2007.

5. Irregular migrant return

5.1. Voluntary return of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the IOM's assistance

In 2008, 16 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina returned, with IOM assistance, to Bosnia and Herzegovina voluntarily. From 2001 to 2008 a total of 4,259 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina were returned with IOM assistance.

5.2. Voluntary return of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina to their countries of origin with IOM's assistance

In 2008, 28 aliens were voluntarily returned, with IOM assistance, from Bosnia and Herzegovina to their countries of origin. From 2001 to 2008 a total of 1,291 aliens were voluntarily returned to their countries of origin with IOM assistance.

5.3. Admission and return on the basis of readmission agreements

In 2008, pursuant to the readmission agreement with the Republic of Croatia, 248 third-country citizens were admitted to Bosnia and Herzegovina, representing a 3% increase as compared to 2007.

6. International protection/asylum

In 2008, international protection/asylum was requested by 95 individuals. From 2001 to 2008 a total of 3,238 individuals requested international protection/asylum from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

7. Work permits issued to aliens

In 2008, 2,993 work permits were issued to aliens, representing an increase of 11% as compared to 2007.

8. Obtaining the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina

In 2008, 1,159 individuals obtained the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The majority of granted citizenship requests were from citizens of Serbia and Croatia.

9. Emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina

In 2006 there were an estimated 1,350,000 emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is assumed that there were no significant changes in Bosnian-Herzegovinian emigration rates in 2007 and 2008.

With a view to setting up and applying mechanisms for the monitoring of migration flows and annual updating of Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile, the instruments for collection and exchange of statistical data should be formally defined through a Decision of the Council of Ministers, which will charge the competent institutions and agencies with forwarding data in line with the parameters needed for the completion of the migration profile and monitoring of migration flows of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I INTRODUCTION

The Road Map for Visa Liberalization, which was presented by the European Commission to the government of Bosnia and Herzegovina in June 2008, states that Bosnia and Herzegovina should:

“SET UP AND START TO APPLY A MECHANISM FOR MONITORING MIGRATION FLOWS, DEFINE A REGULARLY UPDATED MIGRATION PROFILE FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WITH DATA BOTH ON ILLEGAL AND LEGAL MIGRATION, AND ESTABLISH BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA ON MIGRATION STOCKS AND FLOWS.”

In January 2009, in order to meet the Road Map for Visa Liberalization, the Ministry of Security’s Immigration Sector, in cooperation with a project of technical support of the UK Government, conducted an analysis of the measures necessary to monitor migration flows and define a migration profile.¹

The January 2009 analysis included overviews of the legislative, institutional and organizational frameworks for the collection of statistical data on migration in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as an overview of European and international standards and practices in the field of migration statistics. Various recommendations were made on the basis of these comprehensive information and Action Plan Measures were proposed to implement these recommendations. Adopting of these Action Plan Measures will result in Bosnia and Herzegovina meeting the obligations of the Road Map for Visa Liberalization, which requires that mechanisms be established to monitor migration flows, and that a regularly updated migration profile for Bosnia and Herzegovina be defined, with data on both illegal and legal migration.

Included in the January 2009 analysis was the recommendation that the government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in order to meet the obligations of the Road Map for Visa

¹ Ministry of Security, “Analysis of measures necessary for setting up mechanisms for monitoring of the migration flows and defining of a Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile,” Sarajevo, January 2009.

Liberalization: “Establish a department within the Ministry of Security’s Immigration Sector for analysis and strategic planning in the field of migration, where migration statistics shall be compiled, statistical data processed, and reports created for various purposes.”² *This department was slated to be tasked with **defining a regularly updated migration profile for Bosnia and Herzegovina, which includes data on both illegal and legal migration.*** In order to define the Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile, the required statistical data was collected. However, the foundations for regular updating of the profile will be laid by establishing mechanisms for monitoring migration flows, as outlined in the Road Map for Visa Liberalization.

Definition of the Migration Profile will be the task of the proposed Department for Analysis and Strategic Planning in the Field of Migration within the Ministry of Security’s Immigration Sector. However, the proposed department was not operational during the creation of the Migration Profile. Despite this obstacle, the Ministry of Security’s Immigration Sector coordinated all relevant institutions, organizations and agencies necessary to collect data and prepare the Migration Profile as required by the Road Map for Visa Liberalization.

While collecting the data necessary to define the Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile, temporary instruments to analyze migration flows in Bosnia and Herzegovina were also established. The Ministry of Security’s Immigration Sector developed a variety of tables for various institutions and agencies charged with the implementation of the “Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina.” The tables include data on: countries of residence, birth, previous residence, sex and age, and other relevant information about procedures and decisions related to movement and stay of aliens and asylees in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2007 and 2008.

The final Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile includes data on emigration, diaspora remittances, foreigners who were granted Bosnian-Herzegovinian citizenship, working permits granted to foreigners, voluntary return of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Bosnia and Herzegovina and voluntary return of foreigners from Bosnia and Herzegovina. The tables were designed in accordance to European and international standards, including the Regulation (EC) No. 862/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection, which requests that member states provide harmonized reporting on migratory flows and international protection.

IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH AND APPLY MECHANISMS MONITORING MIGRATION AND TO ANNUALLY UPDATE THE BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA MIGRATION PROFILE, INSTRUMENTS FOR THE COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OF STATISTICAL DATA NEED TO BE FORMALLY DEFINED THROUGH A DECISION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS. SUCH A DECISION SHOULD CHARGE THE RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES WITH PROVIDING DATA ACCORDING TO THE PARAMETERS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE MIGRATION PROFILE AND MONITOR MIGRATION FLOWS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

² Ministry of Security, “Analysis of measures necessary for setting up mechanisms for monitoring of the migration flows and defining of a Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile,” Sarajevo, January 2009, p. 6.

1. Data sources and collection methodology, categorization and processing

The January 2009 migration analysis outlined data sources and collection methods necessary to establish mechanisms to monitor migration flows and define a Bosnia and Herzegovina migration profile. The following institutions, organizations and agencies were designated as sources of information by the January 2009 migration analysis:

- ◇ Ministry of Foreign Affairs: data on visas;
- ◇ Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police: data on denial of entry to foreigners and visas issued at border crossing points;
- ◇ Service for Foreigners' Affairs: data on stays of foreigners in Bosnia and Herzegovina and measures taken against foreigners in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- ◇ Ministry of Security – Asylum Sector: international protection;
- ◇ Ministry of Civil Affairs: Bosnian-Herzegovinian citizenship;
- ◇ Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees – Emigration Sector: emigration of Bosnian-Herzegovinian citizens;
- ◇ Work and Employment Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina: work permits for aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- ◇ International Organization for Migration (IOM): repatriation of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina and foreigners from Bosnia and Herzegovina through the assisted voluntary return program;
- ◇ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): asylum applications in Bosnia and Herzegovina until 30 June 2004, when the procedure was taken over by the relevant authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In order to collect data for the Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile, a variety of tables were developed for the institutions and agencies that are charged with implementing the “Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina.” The tables include: data on countries of residence, birth and previous residence; sex and age; and other relevant information about procedures and decisions related to movement and stay of aliens and asylees in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2007 and 2008. Tables were also used as a means of establishing a mechanism to monitor migration flows and define the Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile. The tables were designed to contain data on emigration, the voluntary return of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and about work permits granted to foreign nationals in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They were designed in accordance to European and international standards, including the Regulation (EC) No. 862/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection, which requests that member states provide harmonized reporting on migratory flows and international protection, pursuant to the models of UN and IOM migration profiles.

Pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 862/2007, the tables were delivered to relevant authorities responsible for migration and international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The tables contained the following data categories:

- ◇ citizenship
- ◇ country of birth
- ◇ country of previous residence
- ◇ sex

- ◊ age
- ◊ borders types for certain procedures
- ◊ visa types
- ◊ types of requests in procedures relating to foreigners in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- ◊ types of decisions in procedures relating to foreigners in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- ◊ reasons/grounds for certain decisions in procedures relating to foreigners in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- ◊ unaccompanied minors
- ◊ foreigners' employment qualifications
- ◊ country of destination (for emigrants and returnees)

After receiving the filled-in tables and annual reports from relevant institutions and agencies, a qualitative and quantitative analysis of their data was performed. Both the qualitative and quantitative analyses of the data were performed for the period covering 2001 to 2008. However, comparative indicators were calculated for all migration flows only during 2007 and 2008. After all the available data was processed and analyzed, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile was defined.

2. Data availability and quality

The data analysis led to several conclusions on data availability and quality. Most institutions, organizations and agencies managed to deliver the requested data before the given deadline.

The analysis showed that most authorities have detailed records on foreigners and procedures related to foreigners in Bosnia and Herzegovina. However, it was also clear that the records are not adjusted to as required by European standards. Hence, authorities were not able to obtain the requested data from their records in a timely and speedy manner to include them in the delivered tables. They most often had to calculate the data and fill in the tables manually. Most of the authorities were able to deliver the required data, arranged by the country of origin (birth), age and sex. Not a single institution was able to meet the requirement of delivering the data arranged by the countries of previous residence, which is a new requirement for institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina that stems from the *Regulation (EC) No. 862/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection*.

Data on work permits issued to foreigners is also incomplete, because although the Work and Employment Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina delivered the consolidated information from the relevant institutions of both entities and the District Brcko disaggregated by the workers' countries of origin and qualifications, there was no data delivered on the age and sex of workers or jobs they perform. Additionally, the Ministry of Civil Affairs does not have information about persons who obtained the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina through naturalization, treaties or some other way. Because of this gap in citizenship data, the data on citizenship delivered by entity ministries - the Ministry of Interior of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Ministry of Administration and Local Government of Republika Srpska - was consolidated.

Additional reasons for such data availability lie in the total lack of consolidation of data obtained from entity institutions and the District Brcko, by state-level institutions (e.g. Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina with regards to acquired citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Work and Employment Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina with regards to work permits issued to foreigners).

The data on Bosnian-Herzegovinian emigrants is not disaggregated by sex or age because no entity or state level institution is in the possession of such data. In addition, no entity or state level institution has mechanisms for collecting data on Bosnian-Herzegovinian emigrants. Data delivered on emigrant's sex and age is not official. According to the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees, this data is based on estimates made in the Diplomatic-Consular Representation offices of Bosnia and Herzegovina abroad. The lack of coordination was also evident in the relationship between the Emigration Sector of the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina (i.e. gaps in data collection by the consulates and embassies of Bosnia and Herzegovina on citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina living abroad exist).

Despite shortcomings in terms of the completeness of delivered data, the quality of the delivered data was satisfactory. The data that was delivered on the basis of the pre-designed tables, the annual activity reports of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs and the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police and the analysis performed by the Emigration Sector of the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina, provided a satisfactory basis for the analysis of migration flows and defining of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile.

3. Harmonization with the EU Regulation 862/2007

Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection provided the framework for establishing a European standard for collecting statistical data on migration and international protection. Pursuant to the Regulation, which states that the first reference year for collecting data shall be 2008, EU member countries must supply the relevant statistics to Eurostat. The Regulation provides basic definitions of terms and procedures related to migration and international protection. However, for the first reference year, the Regulation stipulates that the statistics supplied to Eurostat may be based on alternative (national) definitions. In such cases, Member States must to notify Eurostat of these alternative definitions.

Although a detailed survey was conducted, no forms were created for collecting relevant data, as required by Eurostat pursuant to Regulation 862/2007. Hence, the tables that were designed using Bosnia and Herzegovina's methodology for collecting migration statistic were compatible with the principles of the Regulation 862/2007. Tables were not designed according to technical details of the Regulation 862/2007 because, on the basis of available information, they have not yet been either defined or published by Eurostat.

Bearing in mind that the “*Analysis of Measures Necessary for Establishing Mechanisms to Monitor Migration Flows and Define a Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile*” already

contains a detailed analysis of Regulation 862/2007, some practical recommendations were given for the harmonization of Bosnian-Herzegovinian legal framework with the Regulation which have been used in the newly written Rulebook on the Centralized Database on Foreigners. Hence, the Bosnian-Herzegovinian legal framework for recording migration statistics can be viewed as harmonized with the principles of Regulation 862/2007.

4. Consultations completed

The draft of Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile was delivered to all institutions, organizations and agencies that participated in its definition by delivering relevant data. The goal of providing the draft Migration Profile was to receive opinions, remarks and suggestions. After all the opinions, remarks and suggestions were obtained, the proposal of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile was completed.

The proposed Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile was forwarded to the minister of the Ministry of Security for approval and then sent to the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina for adoption.

II BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA MIGRATION PROFILE

1. Visas

A visa is a permit that allows an alien to cross the state border and either enables him/her to enter and stay in the country for the period specified in the visa or transit through the country. An alien has the obligation to obtain visa before arriving at a border crossing point, unless he/she is a citizen of a country whose nationals do not need a visa for entering Bosnia and Herzegovina. Visas are issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through its Diplomatic-Consular Representation offices (hereinafter referred to as: DKP B&H). In exceptional cases that are regulated by the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum (hereinafter referred to as: the Law) a visa can be issued at the border crossing by the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police.

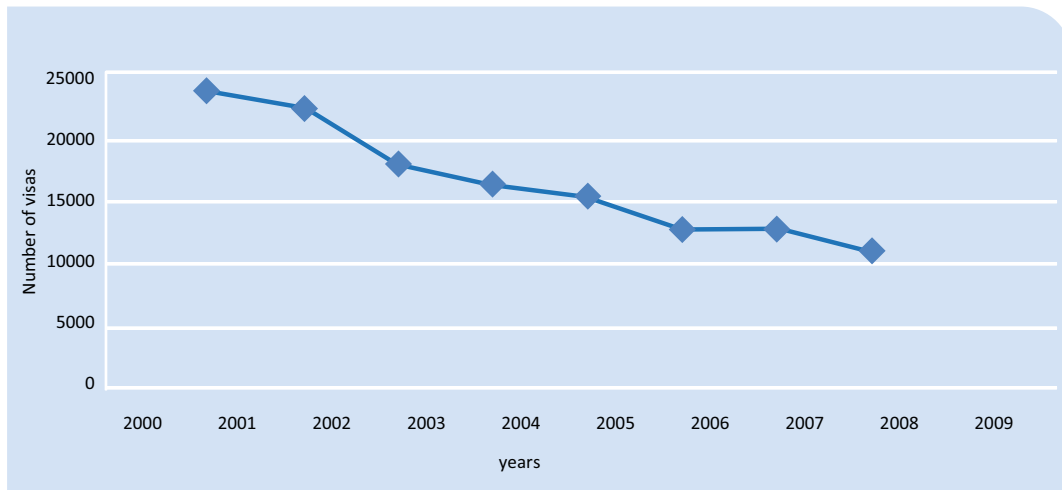
1.1. Visas issued by diplomatic-consular representation offices of Bosnia and Herzegovina

On the basis of the information obtained from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, we provide both tabulated and graphical overviews of the number of visas issued annually, along with a short analysis of the visa trends.

Table 1 - Visas issued from 2001 to 2008

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Visas	23,458	21,978	17,411	15,638	14,801	11,960	12,071	10,139

Graphic overview of visas issued from 2001 to 2008



An analysis of data on the number of visas issued for the reporting period by the DKP B&H shows a continued decrease in the number of visas issued, with a sharp decrease between 2002 and 2003, which was the result of the introduction of visa stickers in May 2002. There was also a significant decrease in visas issued between 2005 and 2006 as the result of accession to EU of the following countries: the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia (1 May 2004). The citizens of the newly admitted EU countries, with the exception of Slovenia³, were exempt from obtaining a visa for Bosnia and Herzegovina following the Decision of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina⁴, which came into force on 21 July 2005. A significant decrease in the number of visas issued in 2008 as compared to 2007 is the result of the accession to the EU of Romania and Bulgaria (1 January 2007), with the citizens of those countries being exempt from obtaining visas for Bosnia and Herzegovina following the Decision of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina⁵, which came into force on 28 June 2007.

In order to define current problems in visa issuance, we present comparative indicators on the number of visas issued during 2007 and 2008 for those countries whose citizens were granted the majority of the visas for Bosnia and Herzegovina, along with a short analysis of the relevant parameters.

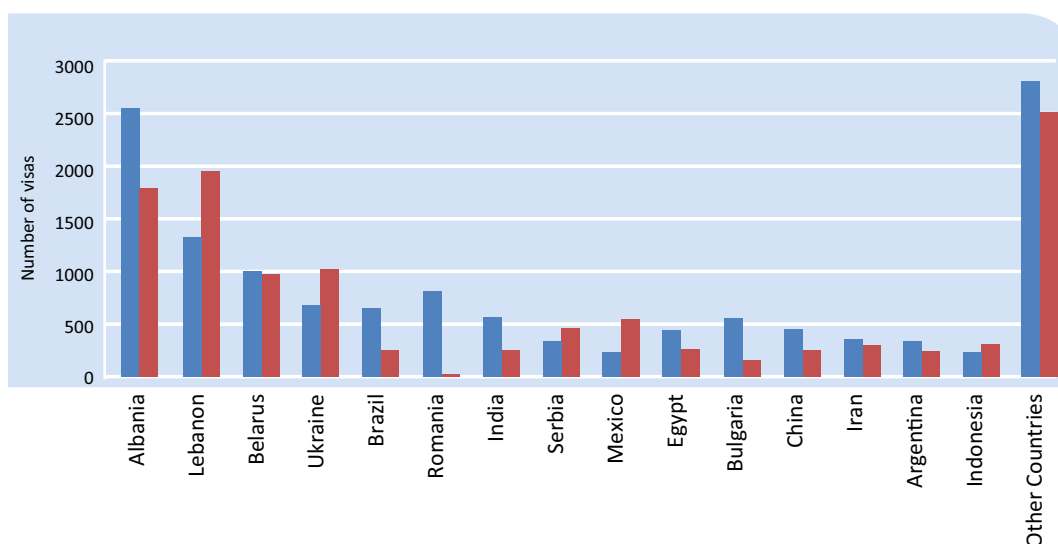
³ Citizens of Slovenia did not need a visa to enter Bosnia and Herzegovina.

⁴ Decision on amendments to the Decision on determining the countries whose citizens are exempt from the visa regime when entering, exiting, or transiting the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("B&H Official Gazette" no. 57/05)

⁵ Decision on amendments to the Decision on determining the countries whose citizens are exempt from the visa regime when entering, exiting, or transiting the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("B&H Official Gazette" No. 8/08)

Table 2 - Visas issued in 2007 and 2008 disaggregated by country

No	Country	2007	2008	%
1.	Albania	2,360	1,638	-30.59%
2.	Lebanon	1,205	1,786	48.22%
3.	Belarus	918	900	-1.96%
4.	Ukraine	615	921	49.76%
5.	Brazil	590	213	-63.90%
6.	Romania	720	6	-99.17%
7.	India	498	212	-57.43%
8.	Serbia	302	402	33.11%
9.	Mexico	205	488	138.05%
10.	Egypt	392	225	-42.60%
11.	Bulgaria	490	122	-75.10%
12.	China	393	211	-46.31%
13.	Iran	307	250	-18.57%
14.	Argentina	298	209	-29.87%
15.	Indonesia	203	264	30.05%
16.	Other Countries	2,575	2,292	-10.99%
Total		12,071	10,139	-16.01%

Visas issued in 2007 and 2008 disaggregated by country

An analysis of data on visas issued in the consulates and embassies of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2008, when compared to 2007 and disaggregated by countries whose citizens were granted greatest number of visas, shows that there is a decrease in the number of visas issued. This decrease is not only the case for Romania and Bulgaria, whose citizens are not required to obtain visas for Bosnia and Herzegovina, but is also the case for the majority of analyzed countries. This trend can be attributed to legislative changes in the visa issuance system because the Law, which came into force in May 2008, enables issuing of short-term visas (Visa-C) and long-term visas (Visa-D). Short-term visas allow aliens to have a single or multiple stays in the country, provided that they do not stay continuously. The total duration of several consecutive stays under short-term visas may last for no more than 90 days per six month period. In contrast, long-term visas enable an alien to enter and stay in Bosnia and Herzegovina for up to six months, commencing from the date of the aliens' first entry. Long-term visas are issued for a single or multiple entries into Bosnia and Herzegovina. A significant increase in the

number of visas issued in 2008, as compared to 2007, was recorded for citizens of Mexico and Lebanon, who come to Bosnia and Herzegovina for religious tours and vacations. Visas issues to citizens of Serbia relate to bearers of UNMIK passports. According to the data obtained from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, there is also a small percentage of denied requests for visas. Of 22,269 requests for visas submitted in 2007 and 2008, 59 requests were refused, the majority of which came from Cuba and China (25 each).

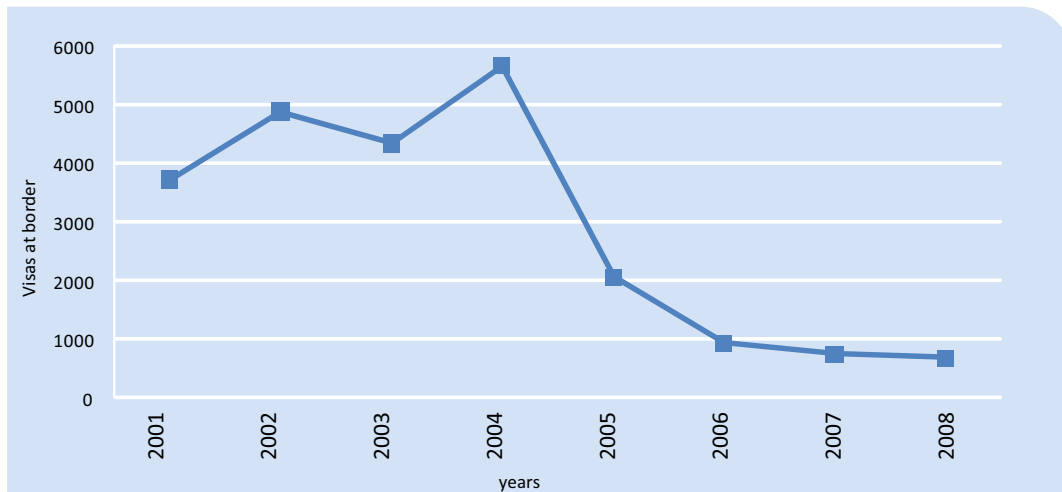
1.2. Visas issued at border crossings

The Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum, in exceptional cases, allows the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police to issue visas in certain cases (Article 36). Under the previous law a similar possibility existed in the use of the Visa-F category (i.e. visas issued at the border). The new Law, which was adopted in May 2008, does not contain a Visa-F category, and instead prescribes that the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police, when issuing visas at border crossings, must adhere to the new categorization of visas and issue only Visas A (i.e. airport transit visa), B (i.e. transit visa) or C (i.e. short-term stay visa for one entry of up to 15 days).

Table 3 - Visas issued from 2001 to 2008

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Visas	3,706	4,853	4,327	5,641	2,049	927	735	684

Graphic overview of visas issued from 2001 to 2008



An analysis of data on the number of visas issued at border crossing points shows a significant decrease in the number of visas issued from 2004 onwards. This decrease leads suggests that the goal of reducing the number of visas issued at border crossing points is being met. This achievement stems from the development of a network of consulates and embassies abroad and a legal framework that prescribes that visas can be issued at border crossing points only in exceptional situations stipulated by the Law and consistent with enforcement of the Law.

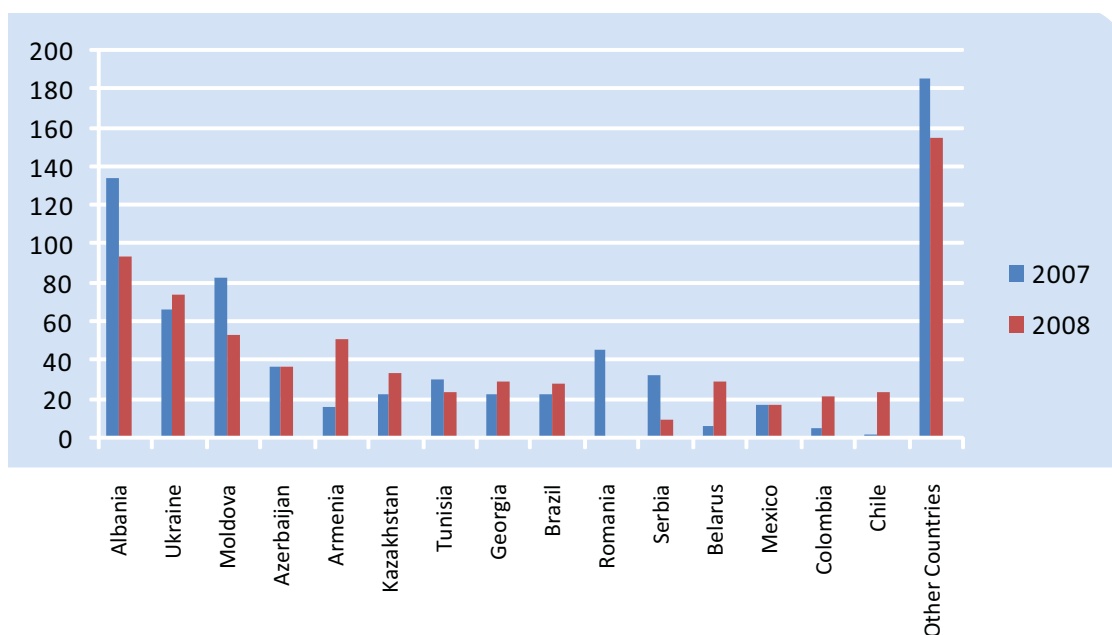
In order to present a comparative overview of visa issuance in Bosnia and Herzegovina, data on the number of visas issued to those countries whose citizens received the most

visas is presented for 2007 and 2008. This data is followed by a short analysis of the relevant parameters that takes into account legislative changes that may have affected the data.

Table 4 - Visas issued at border crossings in 2007 and 2008 disaggregated by country

No	Country	2007	2008	%
1.	Albania	134	94	-29.85%
2.	Ukraine	67	74	10.45%
3.	Moldova	83	54	-34.94%
4.	Azerbaijan	37	37	0.00%
5.	Armenia	16	51	218.75%
6.	Kazakhstan	23	34	47.83%
7.	Tunisia	31	24	-22.58%
8.	Georgia	23	30	30.43%
9.	Brazil	23	28	21.74%
10.	Romania	46	0	/
11.	Serbia	33	10	-69.70%
12.	Belarus	7	29	314.29%
13.	Mexico	18	18	0.00%
14.	Colombia	6	22	266.67%
15.	Chile	2	24	1,100.00%
16.	Other Countries	186	155	-16.67%
Total		735	684	-6.94%

Graphic overview visas issued in 2007 and 2008 disaggregated by country



During 2007, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police issued a total of 735 visas at border crossing points. All visas issued at border crossing points in 2007 were type F visas. During 2008, when changes were introduced to visa legislation, 408 Visa-Fs 276 Visa-Cs were issued at border crossing points, for a total of 684 visas issued at border crossing points. Bearing mind the principle that visas issued at border crossing points should be reduced, Bosnia and Herzegovina can report that there was a definitive decrease (6.94%) in the number of visas issued in 2008, when compared with 2007.

The previous two years showed that the majority of visas issued at border crossing points were issued to foreign nationals coming from Albania, Moldova, Ukraine, Armenia and Azerbaijan. The data shows that more visas were issued to men than women and that, for

both sexes, the majority of visas were issued to individuals between 18 and 59 years old, with a similar distribution for 18 to 35 year olds and 36 to 59 year olds.

Table 5 - Visas issued in 2007 at border crossing points disaggregated by age, sex and nationality

	Albania	Moldova	Ukraine	Romania	Azerbaijan	Other Countries (out of 66)	Total
0-17	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
18-35	28	19	7	9	5	50	118
36-59	12	15	11	5	3	53	99
60+	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Total Females	40	34	18	14	8	116	230
0-17	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
18-35	61	27	6	21	22	99	236
36-59	33	22	42	11	7	139	254
60+	0	0	1	0	0	10	11
Total Males	94	49	49	32	29	252	505
Total by Nationality	134	83	67	46	37	368	735

Graphic overviews of visas issued at border crossing points in 2007 disaggregated by age and sex

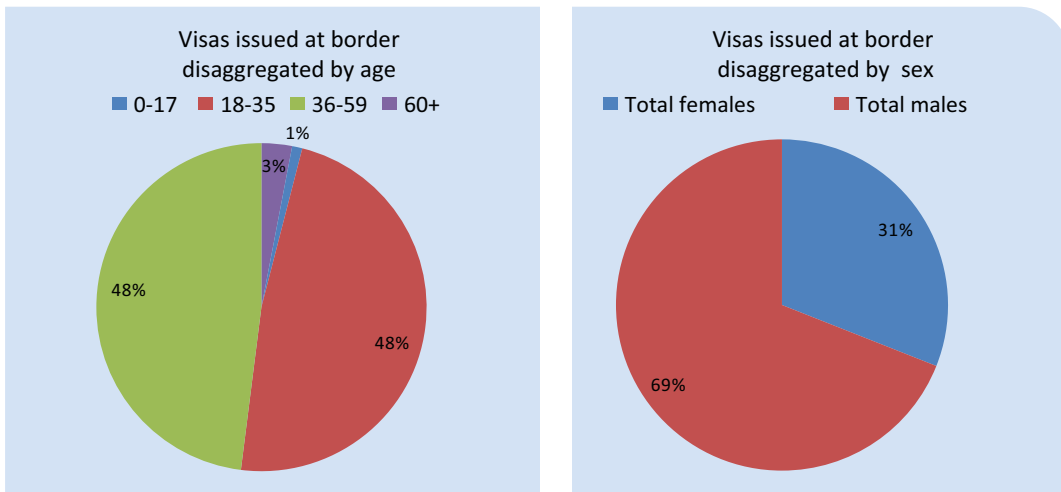
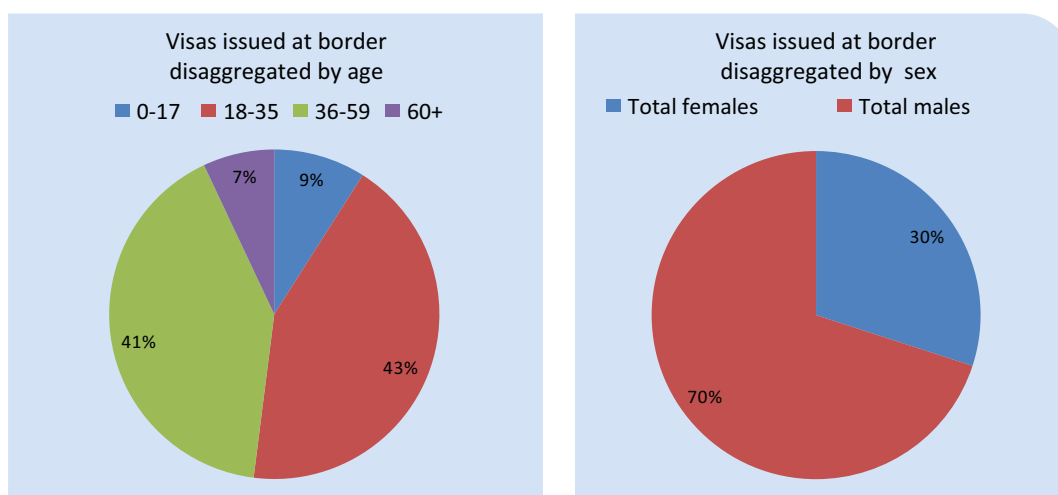


Table 6 - Visas issued in 2008 at border crossing points disaggregated by age, sex and nationality

	Albania	Tunisia	Mexico	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Other Countries (out of 58)	Total
0-17	0	0	1	2	0	15	18
18-35	20	0	2	6	10	56	94
36-59	20	1	3	3	2	54	83
60+	0	0	0	0	2	9	11
Total Females	40	1	6	11	14	134	206
0-17	0	0	0	0	12	29	41
18-35	23	17	6	26	9	119	200
36-59	31	6	6	14	2	142	201
60+	0	0	0	0	0	36	36
Total Males	54	23	12	40	23	326	478
Total by Nationality	94	24	18	51	37	460	684

Graphic overviews of visas issued at border crossing points in 2008 disaggregated by age and sex



2. Denial of entry and illegal border crossings

Aliens are denied entry by the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police, pursuant to the Law when they attempt to illegally cross the Bosnian-Herzegovinian border and enter the country without meeting the entry requirements prescribed by the Law. After the denial of entry, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police issue a decision on the refusal of entry pursuant to the regulations of the Law. A foreign national or a person with no citizenship can file a complaint against this decision with the Ministry of Security, but the lodging of the complaint itself does not give that person the right to enter Bosnia and Herzegovina.

An illegal border crossing occurs when a person is caught trying to cross the border of Bosnia and Herzegovina illegally, either entering or leaving the country, regardless of whether that person is a citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a foreign national or a person with no citizenship.

2.1. Denial of entry into Bosnia and Herzegovina

A foreign national who does not meet the requirements for entering Bosnia and Herzegovina, nor international treaty or decision on entry in special circumstances apply to him/her, can be denied entry into Bosnia and Herzegovina on the strength of Article 19 of the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum.

Table 7 - Denied entries at the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2001 to 2008

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Denied Entries	9,955	10,522	9,450	10,469	7,758	7,829	6,618	3,102

Graphic overview of denied entries to Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2001 to 2008

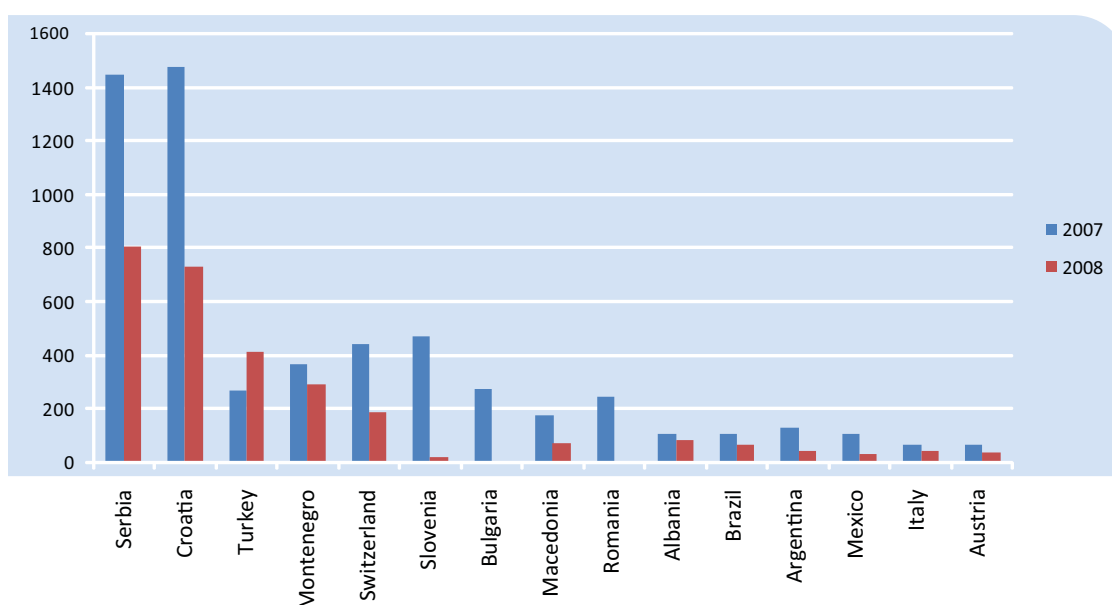


An analysis of data on denied entries from 2001 to 2008 shows that after 2004, when there was a significant increase in the number of denied entries, there was a continuous decrease in the number of denied entries. The significant increase in 2004 followed by a sharp decrease in 2005, was mostly the result of the accession of ten (10) new member countries to the EU on 1 May 2004. Visas for the citizens of nine (9) of the ten (10) countries who previously needed visas for entry into Bosnia and Herzegovina were no longer required in 2005 (21 July 2005).

In order to give a comparative analysis of denied entries, data from 2007 and 2008 is presented for the 15 countries whose citizens received greatest number of denied entries into Bosnia and Herzegovina. This data is followed by a short analysis of the relevant parameters.

Table 8 - Denied entries at border crossing points in 2007 and 2008 disaggregated by country

No	Country	2007	2008	%
1.	Serbia	1,452	807	-44.42%
2.	Croatia	1,479	732	-50.51%
3.	Turkey	267	411	53.93%
4.	Montenegro	365	291	-20.27%
5.	Switzerland	440	186	-57.73%
6.	Slovenia	467	22	-95.29%
7.	Bulgaria	275	3	-98.91%
8.	Macedonia	176	73	-58.52%
9.	Romania	241	5	-97.93%
10.	Albania	102	83	-18.63%
11.	Brazil	107	64	-40.19%
12.	Argentina	125	41	-67.20%
13.	Mexico	105	34	-67.62%
14.	Italy	64	44	-31.25%
15.	Austria	61	40	-34.43%
16.	OTHERS	892	266	-70.18%
Total:		6,618	3,102	-53.13%

Graphic overview of denied entries at border crossing points in 2007 and 2008 disaggregated by country


There is a significant difference in the number of denied entries in 2008 as compared to 2007. This difference is a consequence of the abolition of visas for new EU members, Romania and Bulgaria. Citizens from these countries were previously denied entry to Bosnia and Herzegovina in large numbers. An additional reason for the significant reduction in the number of denied entries lays in the consistent application of the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police.⁶

The majority of denied entries into Bosnia and Herzegovina come from neighboring countries and account for 55.96% of all denied entries. However, an analysis of comparative indicators for 2008 and 2007 shows a significant reduction in the in the mentioned parameters. Of the number of denied entry to Bosnia and Herzegovina for citizens of Serbia, 102 such cases in 2007 and 94 in 2008 were holders of UNMIK passports

6 Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police, "2008 Activity Report of the B&H Border Police", Sarajevo, January 2009, p. 8.

in. From a security standpoint it is important to note that the number of denied entries for Turkish citizens increased by 53.93% in 2008 as compared to 2007.⁷ During 2007, 6,618 foreign nationals were denied entry to Bosnia and Herzegovina; of that number, 6,262 persons were denied entry at land border crossings (3,995 persons were denied entry at the border with Croatia, 826 persons were denied entry at the border with Montenegro, and 1,441 persons were denied entry at the border with Serbia). An additional 356 persons were denied entry at airport border crossings. The reasons for denying entry to foreign nationals were: a.) failures to meet the general criteria for entry as prescribed by law (82%); b.) failure to present documents requested for entry, failure to explain circumstances for meeting the criteria for entry, or intentionally giving misleading information in order to fulfill the criteria for entry (8%); the existence of reasonable doubt that the stay would not be used for the said purpose (8%); or, reasonable doubt that a person would perform activities that require a work permit (2%). “Citizens of the Republic of Croatia, Republic of Slovenia and Switzerland are denied entries largely because they have no travel documents with them. Citizens of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro are denied entries on several grounds: a.) lack of possession of a valid travel document; b.) presentation of false data; and, c.) lack of possession of means of subsistence and work permit. Citizens of Romania and Bulgaria were largely denied entry because they lacked a visa (in the period before the abolition of visas came into force as a result of the Decision of the Council of Ministers on 28 June 2007). Citizens of the Republic of Turkey were largely denied entry because of they presented false data about their right of entry”⁸.

However, the number of denials of entries to Bosnia and Herzegovina was more than halved during 2008. A total of 3,102 persons were denied entry in 2008. Of that number, 2,844 persons were denied entry at the land border of Bosnia and Herzegovina (1,337 persons were denied entry at the border with Croatia, 1,101 persons were denied entry at the border with Montenegro, and 497 persons were denied entry at the border with Serbia). A further 258 persons were denied entry at airport border crossings. However, the countries of origin of the foreign nationals who were denied entry to Bosnia and Herzegovina remained largely the same, with the exception of new EU members. The reasons for denying entry to foreign nationals in 2008 were: a.) failure to meet the general criteria for entry as prescribed by law (70%); failure to present requested documents for entry, failure to explain circumstances for meeting the criteria for entry, or intentionally giving misleading information in order to fulfill the criteria for entry (21%); the existence of reasonable doubt that the stay would not be used for the said purpose (7%); and, the existence of reasonable doubt that a person would perform activities that require a work permit (2%) . In 2009, like in previous years, most denials of entry by the Border Police occurred at the land border (2,844 persons), while 258 persons were denied entry at the international airports. According to information from the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police “most denials of entry at international airports stem from the fact that individuals intentionally provided misleading data about their right to enter Bosnia and Herzegovina, while in all other Field Offices entry was most often denied because individuals did not possess a valid travel document.”⁹

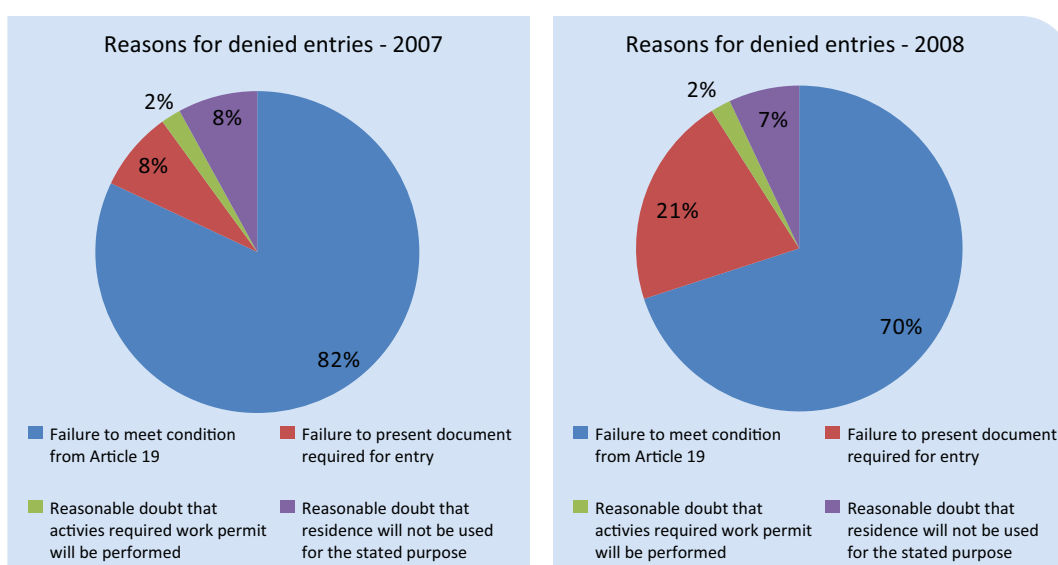
7 “2008 Activity Report of the B&H Border Police”.

8 BH Border Police, “2007 Activity Report of the B&H Border Police”, Sarajevo, January 2008, p. 6.

9 Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police, “The Analysis of Work of the Border Police in the first nine months of 2008,” Sarajevo, October 2008, p. 6.

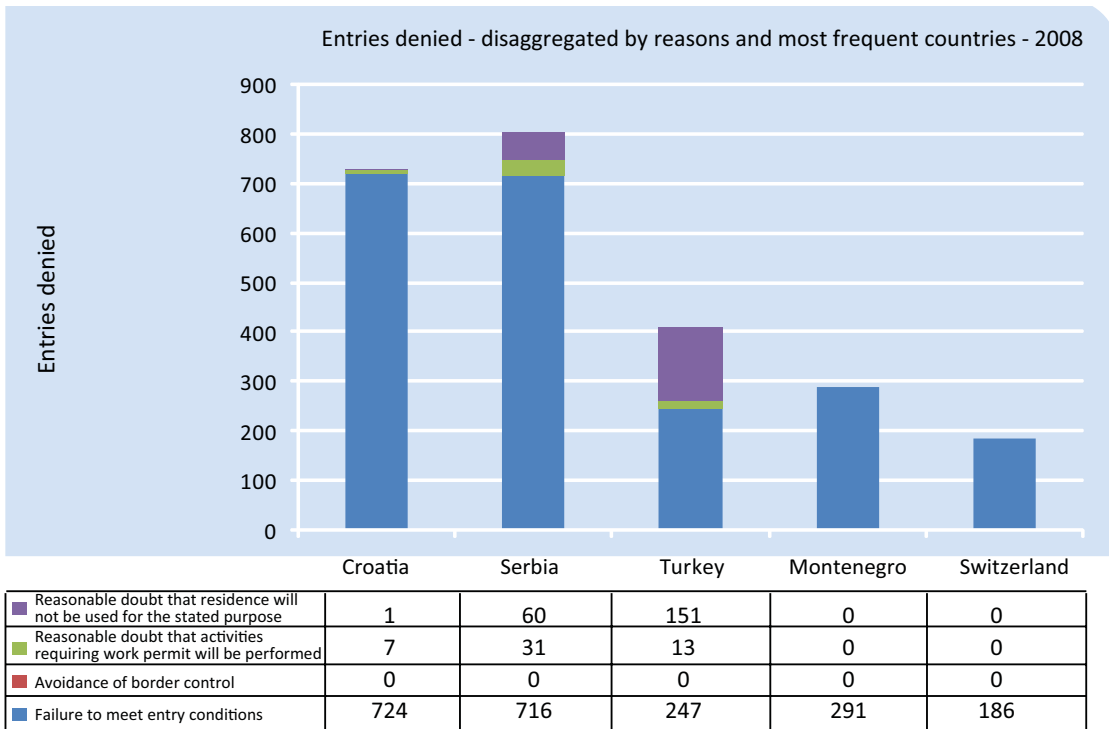
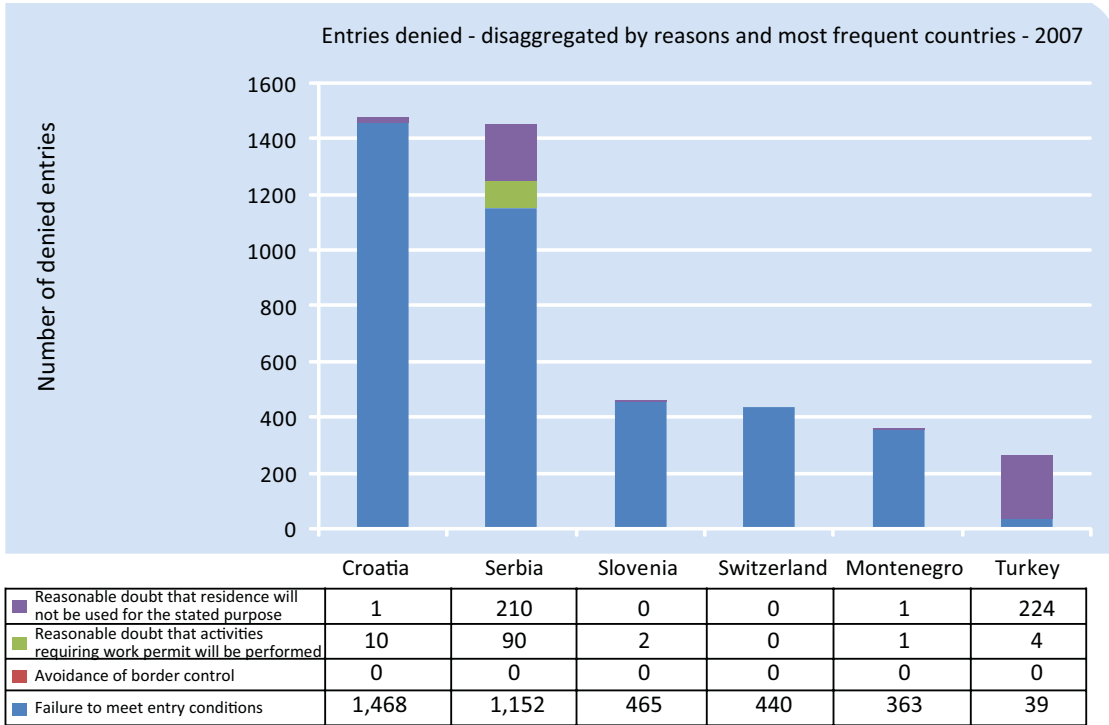
“Citizens of the Republic of Croatia and of Montenegro are largely denied entry because they lack a valid travel document. Citizens of Serbia and Macedonia are most often denied entry on several grounds: a.) lack of a valid travel document; intentionally presenting false data; and, lack of sufficient means of subsistence. Citizens of Turkey were largely denied entry because they presented false data related to their right to enter Bosnia and Herzegovina and they lack sufficient means of subsistence. A large number of citizens of Switzerland were denied entry because they attempted to cross the border of Bosnia and Herzegovina without passports, falsely thinking that a personal ID card would suffice like in EU member countries and the Republic of Croatia. Even though citizens of Mexico, Argentina and Brazil were not as frequently denied entry as citizens from other countries, many were denied entry because they lacked visas. These denials of entry were mostly cases of religious tourism, with citizens of the aforementioned countries arriving most often from Croatia and believing that they did not need a visa to enter Bosnia and Herzegovina”.¹⁰

Graphic overviews of denied entries in 2007 and 2008 disaggregated by reasons for denied entry



¹⁰ BH Border Police, “2008 Activity Report of the B&H Border Police”, Sarajevo, January 2008, p. 8.

Graphic overviews of denied entries in 2007 and 2008 disaggregated by reasons for denials entry and citizenship



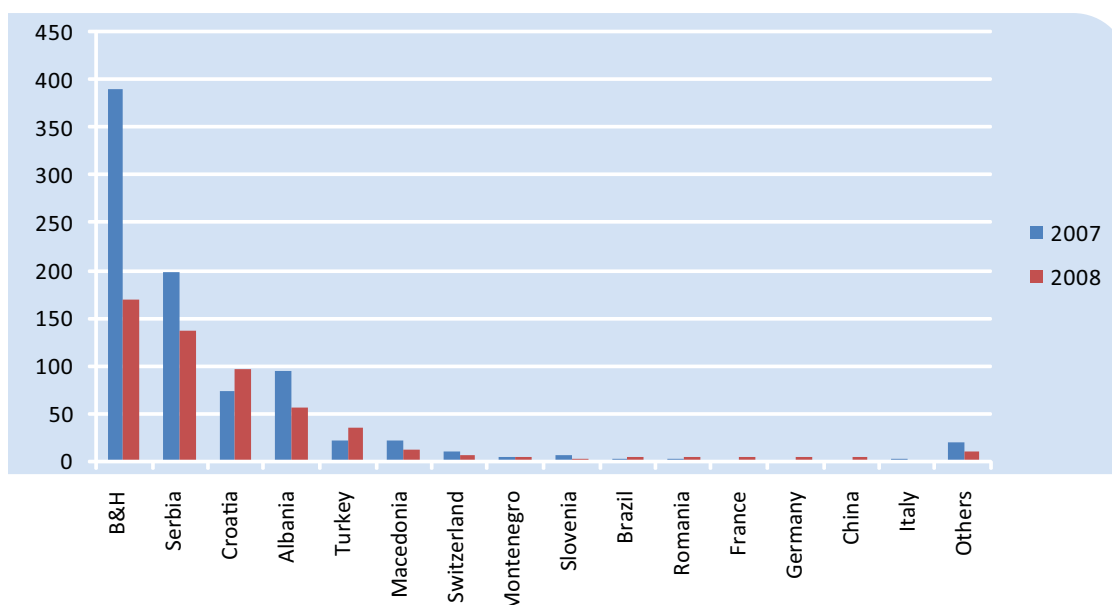
2.2. Illegal border crossings

An illegal border crossing occurs when a person is caught trying to cross the state border of Bosnia and Herzegovina illegally, regardless of whether the person is entering or leaving the country, or whether the person is a citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a foreign national or a person with no citizenship. In 2007, a total of 851 persons were caught trying to cross the border of Bosnia and Herzegovina illegally. By the end of 2008, 543 persons were caught attempting illegal border crossings. This data shows a reduction of 36.19% in the number of persons caught trying to cross the border illegally.

Table 9 - Illegal border crossing attempts in 2007 and 2008 disaggregated by citizenship

No	Country	2007	2008	%
1.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	390	170	-56.41%
2.	Serbia	199	136	-31.66%
3.	Croatia	73	96	31.51%
4.	Albania	95	55	-42.11%
5.	Turkey	22	35	59.09%
6.	Macedonia	22	12	-45.45%
7.	Switzerland	10	5	-50.00%
8.	Montenegro	5	4	-20.00%
9.	Slovenia	6	2	-66.67%
10.	Brazil	3	4	33.33%
11.	Romania	2	3	50.00%
12.	France	1	4	300.00%
13.	Germany	0	4	/
14.	China	0	4	/
15.	Italy	3	0	/
16.	Others	20	9	/
Total		851	543	-36.19%

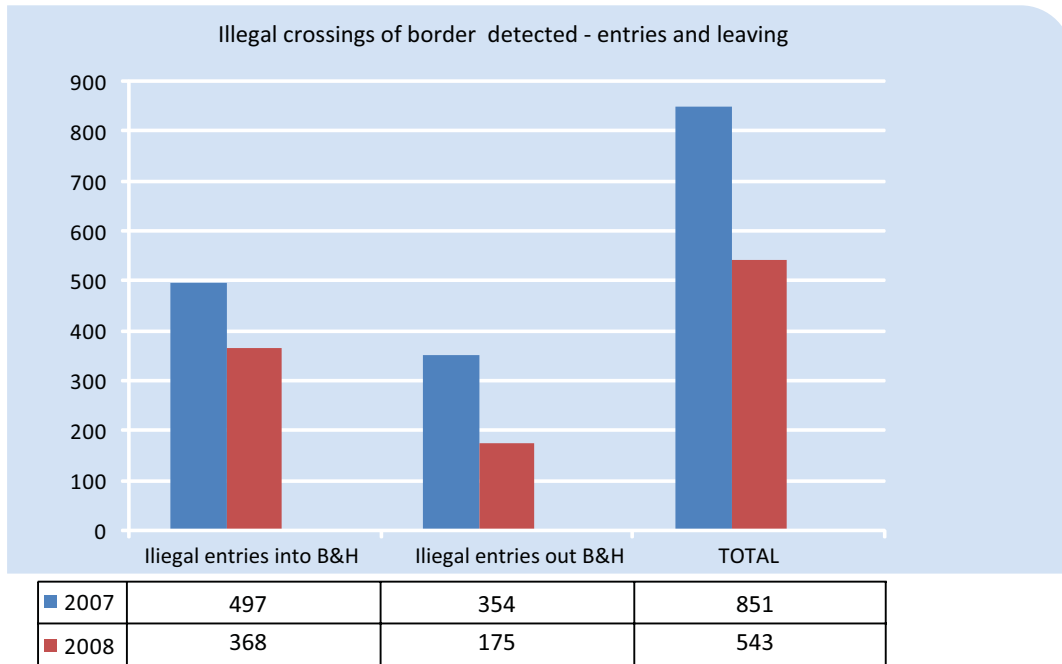
Graphic overview of discovered illegal border crossings in 2007 and 2008 disaggregated by country



According to available data, most illegal border crossings are attempted by citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In terms of foreign nationals, most illegal immigrants are citizens of the neighboring countries and countries in the region. An analysis of the data shows that 31.31% of all illegal crossings that were discovered in 2008 were attempted by citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. However, this percentage is lower than in 2007, when 45.83% of discovered attempts to illegally cross the border were made by citizens

of Bosnia and Herzegovina. There was also a significant increase in 2008 in the number of illegal border crossings by citizens of the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Turkey. According to data from the activity report of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police “at border crossing points in 2007 (both entrance and exit) 371 persons (176 + 195) tried to cross the state border illegally and 480 persons (321 + 159) tried to cross the border outside the border crossing area.”¹¹ In 2008, “185 persons (126 + 59) tried to cross the state border illegally at border crossing points and 358 persons (242 + 116) tried to cross the border outside the border crossing area.”¹²

Graphic overview of attempted illegal border crossings



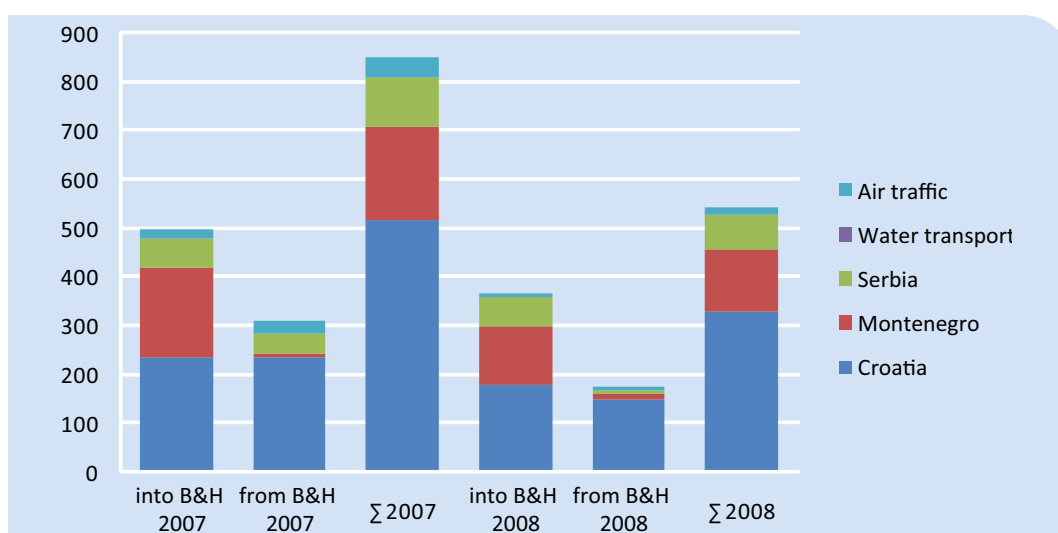
In 2007, illegal crossings exiting the country accounted for 41.60% of the total number of persons caught while trying to cross the state border illegally (851). In 2008, that percentage decreased to 32.23% (543). With regards to the land border, the data obtained from the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police indicates that the majority of illegal border crossings (both into and out of the country) were registered outside official border crossing areas. However, there were a small number of attempted illegal crossings at international airports.

11 Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police, “2007 Activity Report of the B&H Border Police”, Sarajevo, January 2008, p. 11.

12 Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police, “2008 Activity Report of the B&H Border Police”, Sarajevo, January 2009, p. 13.

Table 10 - Illegal border crossing attempts in 2007 and 2008 disaggregated by type of border crossing

Country	2007 to B&H	2007 from B&H	2007 Σ	2008 to B&H	2008 from B&H	2008 Σ	% to B&H	% from B&H	%
Croatia	238	280	518	180	151	331	-24.37	-46.07	-36.10
Montenegro	182	7	189	119	9	128	-34.62	28.57	-32.28
Serbia	61	41	102	61	8	69	0.00	-80.49	-32.35
Sea traffic	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/	/
Air traffic	16	26	42	8	7	15	-50.00	-73.08	-64.29
Total	497	354	851	368	175	543	-25.96	-50.56	-36.19

Graphic overview of attempted illegal border crossings in 2007 and 2008 disaggregated by type of border crossing


An analysis of data on attempted illegal border crossings into Bosnia and Herzegovina disaggregated by type of the border crossing and neighboring country, clearly shows that there were 528 attempted illegal land border crossings in 2008. This percentage decreased to 34.73% as compared to 2007, when there were 809 attempted illegal land border crossings. There was also a decrease in attempted illegal border crossings at international airports in 2008. In 2008, there were 15 attempted illegal crossings at international airports, which represent a decrease of 64.29% when compared to 2007, when there were 42 attempted illegal crossings at international airports.

The border Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia is an interesting case for analysis because 86.29% of all attempted illegal crossings out of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2008 were registered along this border. According to the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police, “46.41% of all attempted illegal crossings were registered in the western-northeastern part of the border with the Republic of Croatia, indicating a preference by illegal migrants to use this part of the border to try and leave Bosnia and Herzegovina.”¹³

13 Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police, “2008 Activity Report of the B&H Border Police”, Sarajevo, January 2009, p. 14.

There was an apparent decrease in all the parameters in 2008, as compared to 2007. However, it is quite characteristic that in 2008 along the border with Republic of Croatia more attempted illegal border crossings into BiH were seen in comparison to attempted crossings out of BiH. The data and analysis show that good results were achieved in this field in 2008. An activity report of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police states that “the progress that was made by the Border Police in this field in 2008 was the result of breaking up the networks for transferring illegal migrants across the border.”¹⁴

3. Temporary and permanent residence of aliens

An application for residence is filed with the DKP B&H or the competent organizational unit of the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs, either personally or through a legal proxy in cases where an alien is incapable of conducting business. Applications must be submitted no later than 15 days prior to the expiration of his/her long-term residence visa (Visa D), or for granting of non-visa residence or approved residence in case of a renewal of temporary residence on the same basis or permanent residence. The Service for Foreigners’ Affairs issues decisions granting and extending residence. Residence is granted by affixing a residence permit sticker into the valid passport of the alien. The residence permit sticker allows an alien to cross the border of Bosnia and Herzegovina during the period of the approved stay.

3.1. Temporary residence

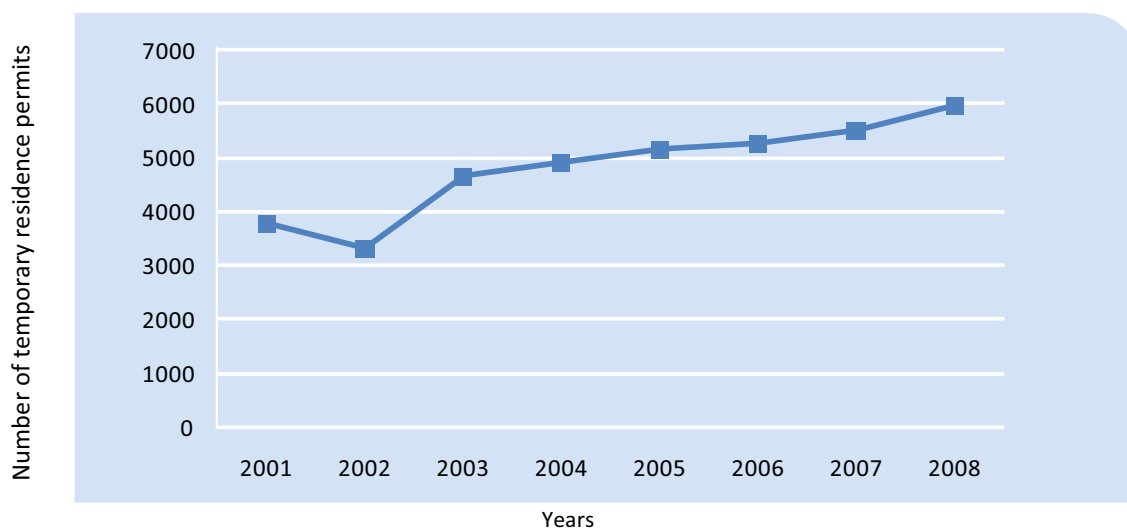
Approval of temporary residence is granted for the period of up to one year, under the condition that the period of validity of the alien’s passport extends at least three months longer than the period for which the temporary residence is granted. Pursuant to the Law, which came into force in May 2008, temporary residence can be granted on the following grounds: marriage or common law marriage with a B&H citizen, family reunification, education, scientific-research work, artistic work, sport work, or consultant work; labor of key staff in legal person or labor upon issued work permit; private entrepreneurship or volunteer work or realization of a project significant for B&H; engagement in religious organizations or congregations, medical treatment, humanitarian grounds; or other justified reasons or reasons based on an International treaty of which B&H is a party. Temporary residence can, in exceptional cases, be granted on the basis of ownership of a real estate, provided there is an effective connection between the alien and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Table 11 - Total temporary residence permits issued from 2001 to 2008

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Temporary Residence	3,756	3,305	4,646	4,897	5,143	5,274	5,513	5,971

14 Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police, “2008 Activity Report of the B&H Border Police”, Sarajevo, January 2009, p. 14.

Graphic overview of temporary residence permits issued from 2001 to 2008

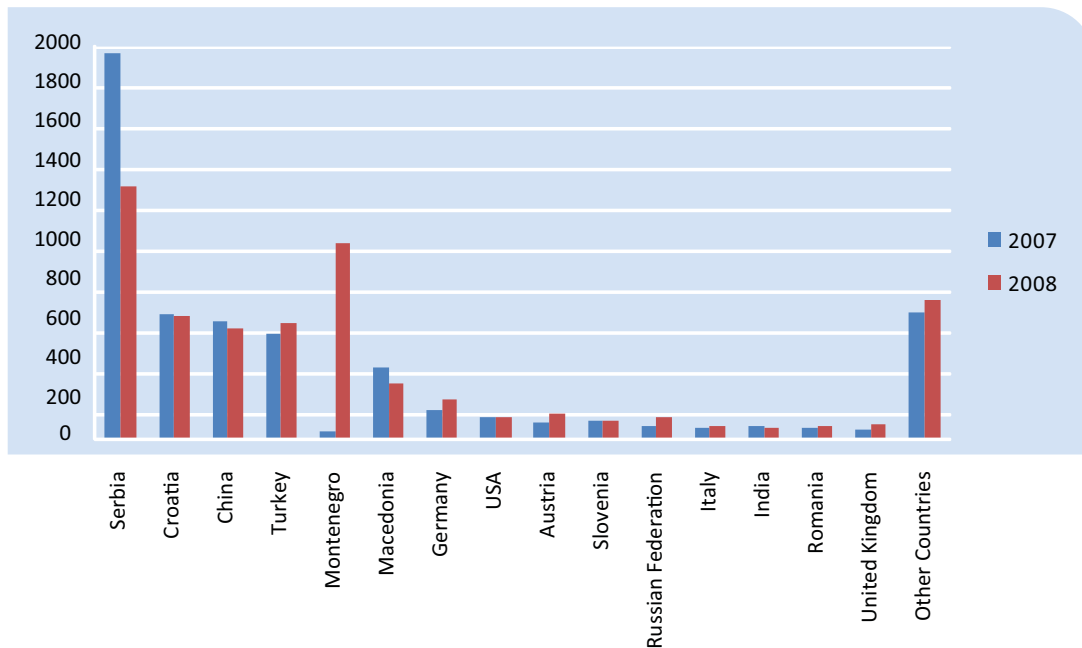


An analysis of data on temporary residence permits (permit stickers) shows that there was a decline in residence permits issued from 2001 to 2002. This reduction was the result of introducing stickers in May 2002 that were printed, at the time, by the Immigration and Asylum Sector of the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina that had supervisory power in the period of 30 days after the date of delivery of the decision and dossier about the granted temporary residence by the Cantonal Ministries of the Interior of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Public Security Centers of the Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska, and the Brcko District Police. In addition, the previous Law on Immigration and Asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina did not stipulate any sanctions for aliens who did not adhere to the Law, creating the possibility for abuse of the legal framework. The sharp increase in temporary residence permits seen from 2002 to 2003 was a consequence of the adoption of the new Law, which regulates the immigration and asylum in a much more concrete manner than was the case under the previous law. Enhanced legal regulations, along with the existing centralized institutional framework, helped to bring order to the fields of aliens' movement and residence in Bosnia and Herzegovina. From 2003 to 2008 there was a continued steady increase which leads to the conclusion that alien movement and residence was placed under the control of authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In order to describe the current temporary residence situation, data on the number of residence permits granted (i.e. resident permits approved for the first time or extended for a certain period) for temporary stay in 2007 and 2008 is presented.

Table 12 - Temporary residence permits granted in 2007 and 2008 disaggregated by country

No	Country	2007	2008	%
1.	Serbia	1,977	1,298	-34.34%
2.	Croatia	642	631	-1.71%
3.	China	601	569	-5.32%
4.	Turkey	534	595	11.42%
5.	Montenegro	35	1,002	2,762.86%
6.	Macedonia	362	280	-22.65%
7.	Germany	148	201	35.81%
8.	USA	114	105	-7.89%
9.	Austria	84	125	48.81%
10.	Slovenia	94	94	0.00%
11.	Russian Federation	60	108	80.00%
12.	Italy	56	64	14.29%
13.	India	64	53	-17.19%
14.	Romania	55	60	9.09%
15.	United Kingdom	43	72	67.44%
16.	Other Countries	644	714	10.87%
Total		5,513	5,971	8.31%

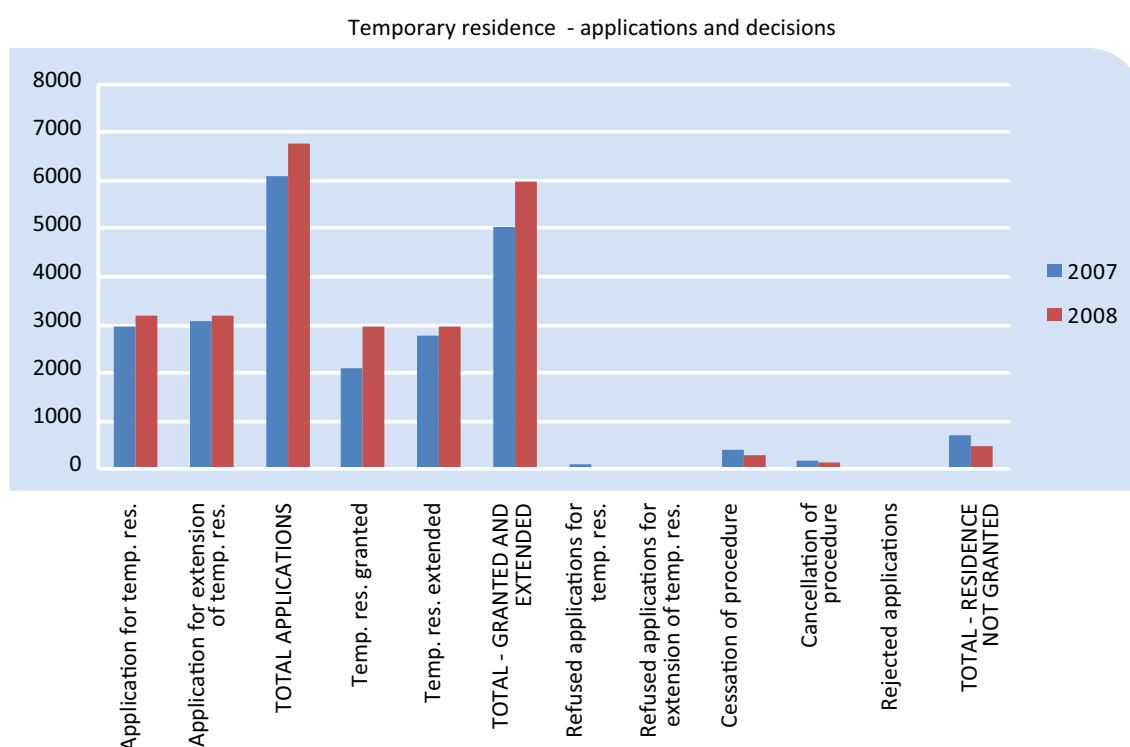
Graph overview of temporary residence permits granted in 2007 and 2008 disaggregated by country

An analysis of the data presented shows a sharp decrease in the number of temporary residence permits issued to Serbian citizens in 2008 together with a significant increase of the number of citizens of Montenegro applying for a residence permit. However, this data should be viewed in a consolidated manner, as most citizens of Montenegro submitted their applications for temporary residence with Serbian passports. When the consolidated data on temporary residence permits issued to citizens of Serbia and Montenegro is analyzed, an increase of 14.31% in 2008 of residence temporary residence permits for temporary stay in the amount of 14.31%, as compared to 2007. The six countries of origin for aliens who were granted either approval or extension of their temporary stay in Bosnia and Herzegovina that are mentioned on a regular basis are: Serbia, including Kosovo/UNSCR 1244, Montenegro, Croatia, Turkey, China, and the Republic of Macedonia (these are not necessarily listed in that ranking order). These six countries of

origin account for 75.29% of all persons who were granted temporary residence permits in Bosnia and Herzegovina during 2007. In 2008, the number of such persons amounted to 73.27%.

In 2008, 3,420 applications were submitted requesting a new temporary stay visa and 3,435 applications were submitted requesting an extension of a current temporary stay visa. In total, 6,855 applications were submitted in 2008, representing an increase of 2.84%, when compared with 2007 when 6,666 applications were submitted (3,302 applications for new temporary stay visas and 3,364 applications for the extension of a current temporary stay visa).

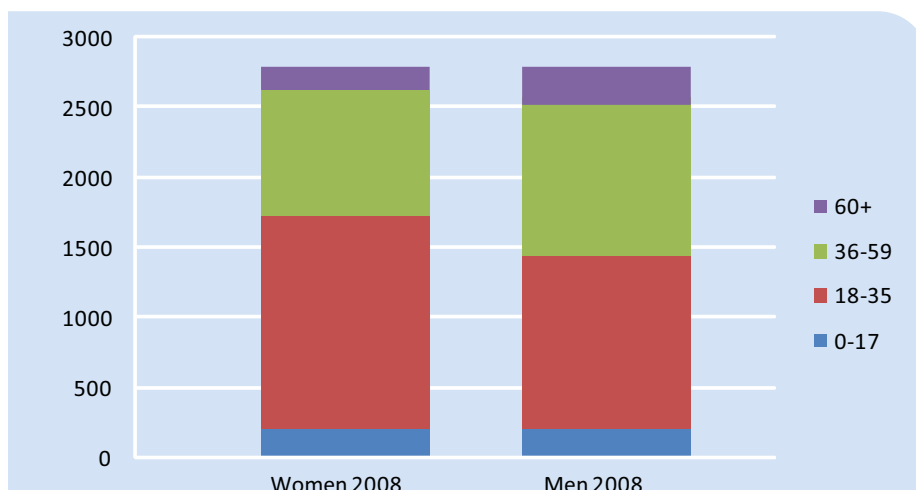
Graphic overview of temporary residence applications and decisions in 2007 and 2008



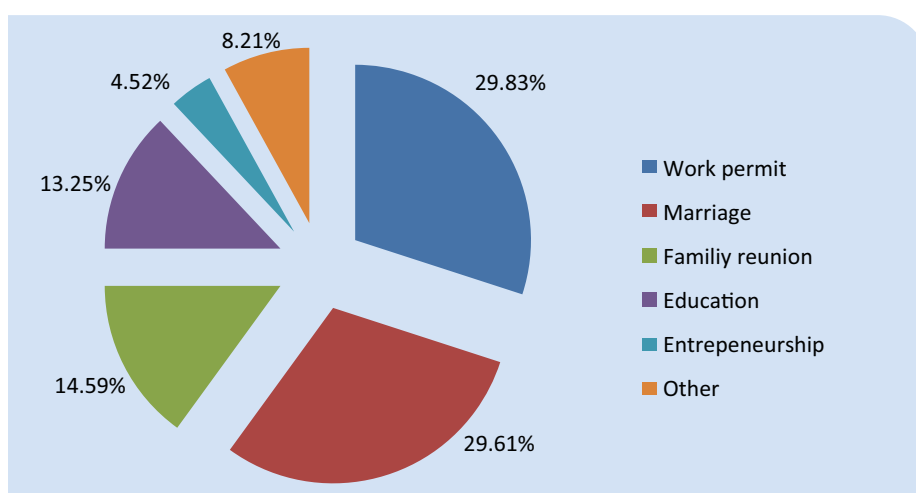
Of the 6,855 temporary residence applications submitted in 2008, approval/extension was granted in 5,971 cases. New temporary residence was granted in 2,975 cases and 2,996 temporary residence visas were extended. The number of approved/extended temporary residence applications increased by 8.31% in 2008 as compared to 2007, when 5,513 temporary residence permits were granted/extended (new temporary residence permits were granted in 2,560 cases and temporary residence was extended in 2,953 cases). According to this data, 82.70% of temporary residence applications were approved/extended in 2007 and 87.10% were approved/extended in 2008.

In order to construct a profile of foreign nationals who submitted applications and received temporary residence permits in 2008, data on approved/extended temporary residence permits is shown disaggregated by sex and age. This data shows that more men than women whose applications were submitted and approved/extended in a number of age brackets: aged 60+ (282 men and 209 women), 36 to 59 (1,054 men and 831 women), and 0 to 17 (93 men and 71 women). On the other hand, there were more women among persons aged 18 to 35 (1,676 women and 1,366 men).

Total temp. residences disaggregated by sex and age - 2008



According to information obtained from the Service for Foreigners' Affairs "most foreign nationals were granted temporary residence in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2008 on the basis of: a work permit; marriage with a citizen of B&H; family reunification; education; private entrepreneurship etc.)."¹⁵



Statistical data from 2008 shows that citizens of neighboring countries obtain temporary residence in Bosnia and Herzegovina largely on the basis of their marriage with a citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina, family reunifications, work permit, or attendance of education programs. Education frequently provides grounds for residence for citizens of Serbia, Montenegro and Turkey. For citizens of Turkey, education in Bosnia and Herzegovina is the most frequent basis for temporary residence, even though there is also an increase in the number of Turkish citizens who obtain residence on the basis of work permits. Citizens of China frequently obtain temporary residence on the basis of work permits, family reunification and private entrepreneurship.

15 The B&H Service for Foreigners' Affairs, "Activity Report for the period from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008," Sarajevo, January 2009, p. 6.

Basis for Residence	Serbia and Montenegro	Turkey	Croatia	China	Macedonia	Other countries	TOTAL
Marriage with a Citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina	674	39	359	2	154	500	1,728
Family Reunification	226	97	22	161	46	319	871
Common Law Marriage with a citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina	8		7		3	22	40
Education	345	239	16	2	14	175	791
Scientific & Research Activities	1		1		1	6	9
Consultant Activities						10	10
Labor of key staff in a natural or legal person						4	4
Labor upon issued work permit	655	232	155	191	44	504	1,781
Private Entrepreneurship	35	12	10	118	3	91	269
Volunteer Work	3	3	5			94	105
Realization of Projects Important to B&H	1					3	4
Religious Activities	1	2	14			36	53
Medical Treatment	38		3			5	46
Humanitarian Issues	3		1		1	11	16
Other Reasons	52		18		2	172	244
TOTAL	2,042	624	611	474	268	1,952	5,971

Temporary residence on the basis of private entrepreneurship is mostly used by citizens of China.

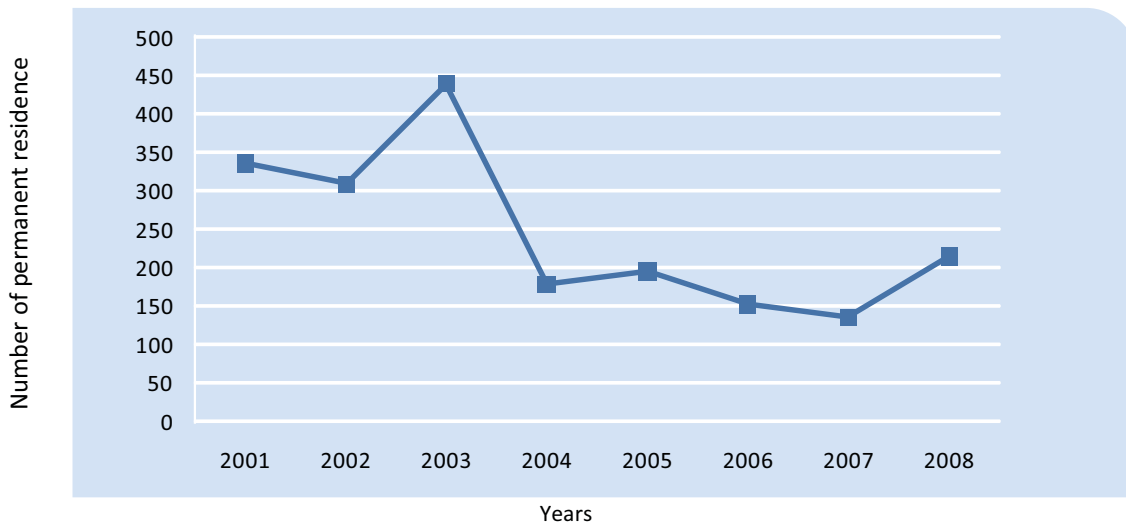
3.2. Permanent residence

A permanent residence permit can be issued to an alien provided that he/she: a.) resided in the territory of B&H under a temporary residence permit for at least five years uninterruptedly prior to submitting the application for issuance of permanent residence permit; b.) has sufficient and regular funds to support himself/herself; and, c.) has confirmed adequate accommodation and health insurance.

Table 13 - Permanent residence permits issued from 2001 to 2008

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Permanent Residence	336	309	439	178	196	153	136	215

Graphic Overview of permanent residence permits issued from 2001 to 2008



The analysis of the trend of permanent residence permits (permit stickers) shows that there was a decline in their number from 2001 to 2002, which was the consequence of introducing stickers in May 2002 that were printed, at the time, by the Immigration and Asylum Sector of the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina that had supervisory power in the period of 30 days after the date of delivery of the decision and dossier about the granted temporary residence by the Cantonal Ministries of the Interior of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Public Security Centers of the Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska, and the Brcko District Police. Also, the then Law on Immigration and Asylum of Bosnia and Herzegovina did not stipulate any sanctions for aliens who did not adhere to the Law, so there were possibilities for abuse of the valid legal framework. The sharp increase in the number of permanent residence permits was seen from 2002 to 2003, which we see as a consequence of the adoption of the new Law, which regulates the fields of immigrations and asylum in a much more concrete and quality manner than was the case before. Quality legal regulations, along with the existing centralized institutional framework, helped to bring order into the fields of aliens' movement and residence in Bosnia and Herzegovina. However, while there was a continued steady growth of the number of temporary residence permits issued from 2003 to 2008, the number of permanent residence permits sharply decreased in the period from 2003 to 2004. The analysis shows that the decrease in the number of permanent residence permits resulted from the changes introduced to legal regulations. The Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum adopted in 2003 stipulates that a permanent residence permit can be issued to an alien provided that she/she has resided on the B&H territory on the basis of a temporary residence permit for at least five years uninterruptedly before submitting the application for issuance of a permanent residence permit. The previous Law on Immigration and Asylum of Bosnia and Herzegovina stipulated that a permanent residence permit can be issued to an alien before the five year period, when the permit is applied for by a family member with the condition that the issue of the permanent residence permit to an alien who is the spouse of a citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina is subjected to a waiting period of one year following the date of marriage. The previous Law also prescribed that family members of an alien who holds

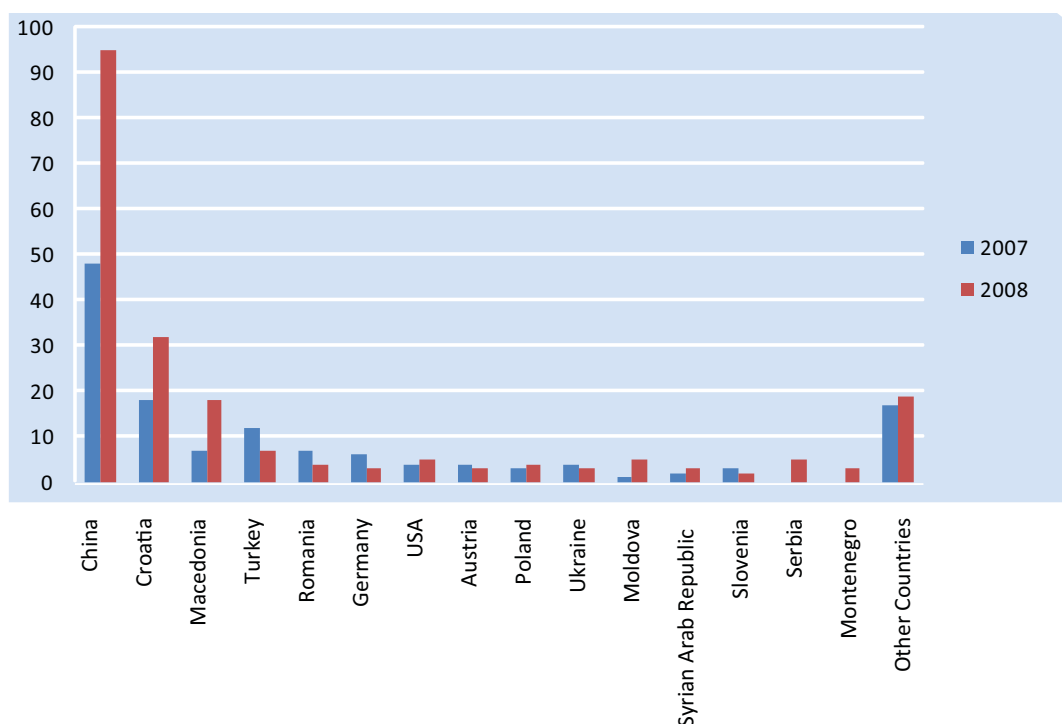
a permanent or temporary residence permit should be granted residence for the same period as the alien.

In order to describe the current state of permanent residence permits, data on the number of permanent residence permits granted in 2007 and 2008 is presented.

Table 14 - Number of permanent residence permits granted in 2007 and 2008, disaggregated by countries

No	Country	2007	2008	% Change	No	Country	2007	2008	% Change
1.	China	48	99	106.25%	9.	Poland	3	4	33.33%
2.	Croatia	18	32	77.78%	10.	Ukraine	4	3	-25.00%
3.	Macedonia	7	18	157.14%	11.	Moldova	1	5	400.00%
4.	Turkey	12	7	-41.67%	12.	Syrian Arab Republic	2	3	50.00%
5.	Romania	7	4	-42.86%	13.	Slovenia	3	2	-33.33%
6.	Germany	6	3	-50.00%	14.	Serbia	0	5	/
7.	USA	4	5	25.00%	15.	Montenegro	0	3	/
8.	Austria	4	3	-25.00%	16.	Other Countries	17	19	11.76%
					TOTAL	136	215	58.09%	

Graph overview of the number of permanent residence permits granted in 2007 and 2008, disaggregated by countries



The number of permanent residence permits granted to aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2008 increased by 58.09% as compared with 2007. The countries of origin whose nationals were granted permanent residence in Bosnia and Herzegovina most often in 2007 and 2008 were: China, Croatia, Macedonia and Turkey. According to a 2008 report of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, the increase in the number of permanent residence

permits stems from the fact that “a greater number of foreign nationals met conditions for granting permanent residency on the basis a temporary residence permits for at least five years uninterruptedly, which led to the increase of the number of applications for permanent residence”.¹⁶ However, the Report stresses that only a small percentage of citizens of the Republic of Serbia were granted permanent residence (5 cases in 2008 and none in 2007) because the “Dual Citizenship Agreement enables citizens of the Republic of Serbia to meet conditions for obtaining the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina before obtaining those that are necessary for permanent residence permit”.¹⁷



4. Illegal migrations and measures taken against aliens

According to the 2007 and 2008 reports from the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, the Service performed regular and required operative measures and control of movement and stay of aliens (hotels and restaurants, companies, educational institutions, night clubs, visits to the place of living).¹⁸ Control actions such as these are some of the basic ways of finding illegal immigrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and result in measures being taken against foreign nationals who have no legal grounds for staying in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The measures taken against such foreign nationals include: cancellation of non-visa and temporary or permanent residence; decisions on expulsions; placing of foreign nationals under surveillance; and forceful removal of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

¹⁶ Bosnia and Herzegovina Service for Foreigners' Affairs, "Activity Report for the period from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008," Sarajevo, January 2009, p. 8.

¹⁷ The B&H Service for Foreigners' Affairs, "Activity Report for the period from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008," Sarajevo, January 2009, p. 8. (See above.)

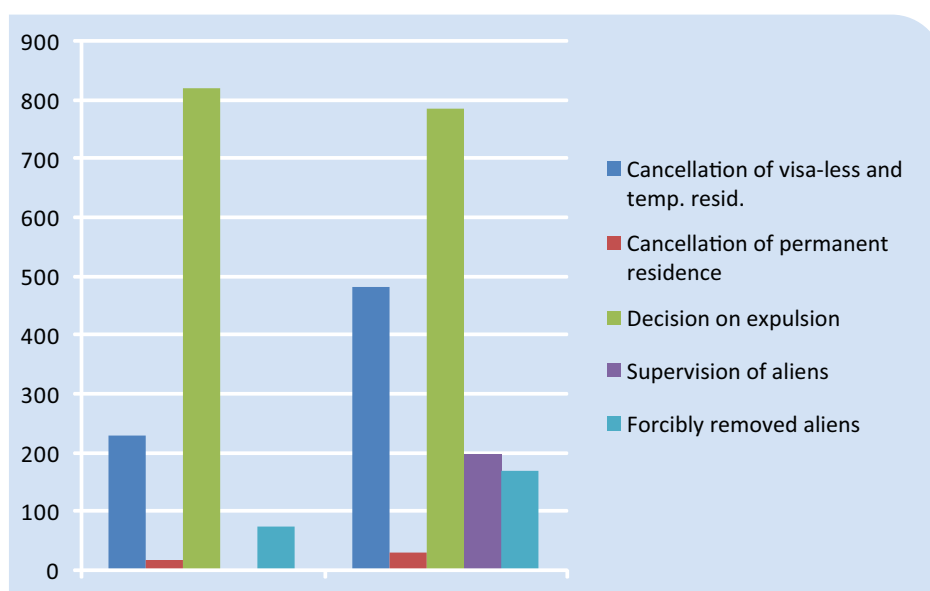
¹⁸ The B&H Service for Foreigners' Affairs, "Activity Report for the period from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008," Sarajevo, January 2008, pp. 8-10 and The B&H Service for Foreigners' Affairs, "Activity Report for the period from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008," Sarajevo, January 2009, pp. 11-12.

A comparison of data on the measures taken against foreign nationals in 2007 and 2008 follows, as well as the data on the measures taken in 2008 disaggregated by the citizenship of aliens against whom measures were taken.

Table 15 - The number of measures taken in 2007 and 2008, disaggregated by the types of measures

No.	Type of Measure	2007	2008	%
1.	Decisions on the cancellation of non-visa or temporary residence	229	484	111.35
2.	Decisions on the cancellation of permanent residence	20	32	60.00
3.	Decisions on expulsion	822	787	-4.26
4.	Decisions on placing aliens under supervision	0	198	/
5.	Forced removal of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina	75	172	129.33

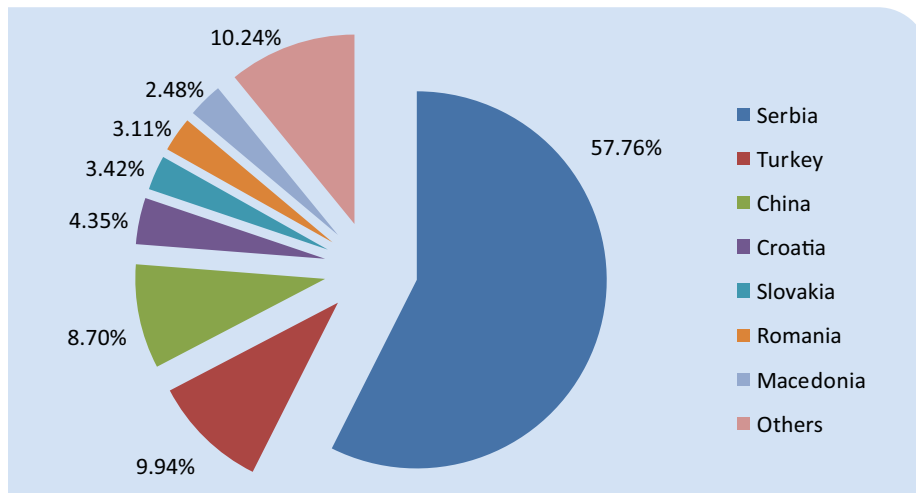
Graphic overview of the measures taken in 2007 and 2008, disaggregated by the type of the measure



4.1. Residence cancellation

During 2007, a total of 249 residence permits were cancelled – 229 non-visa residence permits and 20 permanent residence permits. During 2008, the number cancelled residence permits increased to 516 – 484 non-visa and temporary residence permits and 32 permanent residence permits.¹⁹ A graphic overview of decisions related to the cancellation of non-visa, temporary and permanent residence permits in 2008, disaggregated by the citizenships of aliens against whom the measure was taken, follows.

¹⁹ The B&H Service for Foreigners' Affairs, "Activity Report for the period from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008," Sarajevo, January 2009, p. 11. (See previous citation)



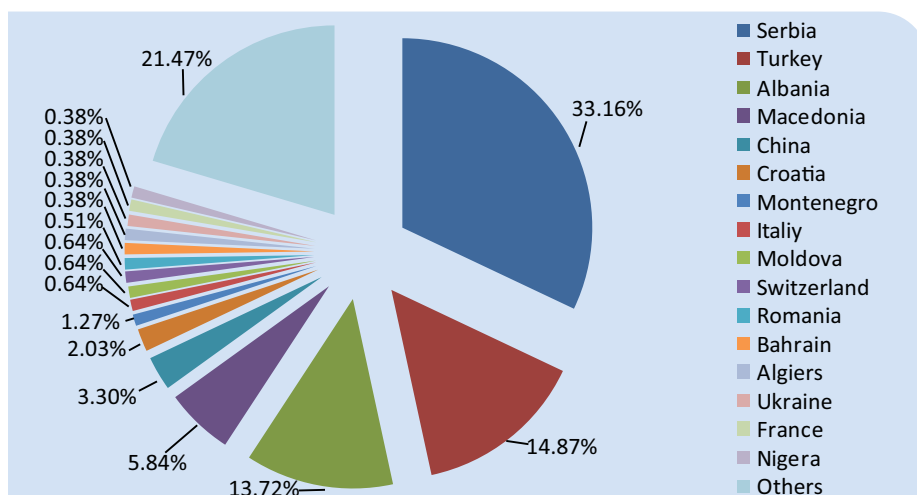
Most decisions to cancel residence permits of Serbian citizens (including Kosovo/ UNSCR 1244) were reached on the basis of “work without a work permit” or “changes in circumstances of granting residence.” Residence of Turkish citizens was also cancelled largely on the basis of “work without a work permit” and “changes in circumstances of granting residence.” Decisions to cancel residence permits of Chinese citizens were largely the result of “changes in circumstances of granting residence,” while residence permits for citizens of Croatia were cancelled largely due to “lack of possession of work permits.” Generally speaking, the most frequent reasons for the cancellation of residence are: work without possession of a work permit, and changes in circumstances related to granting of residence permits.

4.2. Decisions on expulsion

During 2008, a total of 787 decisions on expulsion were reached. In contrast, there were 822 expulsion decisions in 2007. According to a 2008 report from the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs, most expulsion measures were taken because: “foreign nationals breached the regulations on crossing the state border; foreign nationals who were accepted on the basis of readmission agreement with the Republic of Croatia without having the permit to stay in Bosnia and Herzegovina remained in the country after the expiration of their visas or non-visa stay or temporary residence permit; [or,] foreign nationals tried to hide the true intentions of their stay in Bosnia and Herzegovina”.²⁰

A graphic overview of decisions related to expulsion in 2008, disaggregated by the citizenship of the alien against whom the measure was taken, follows.

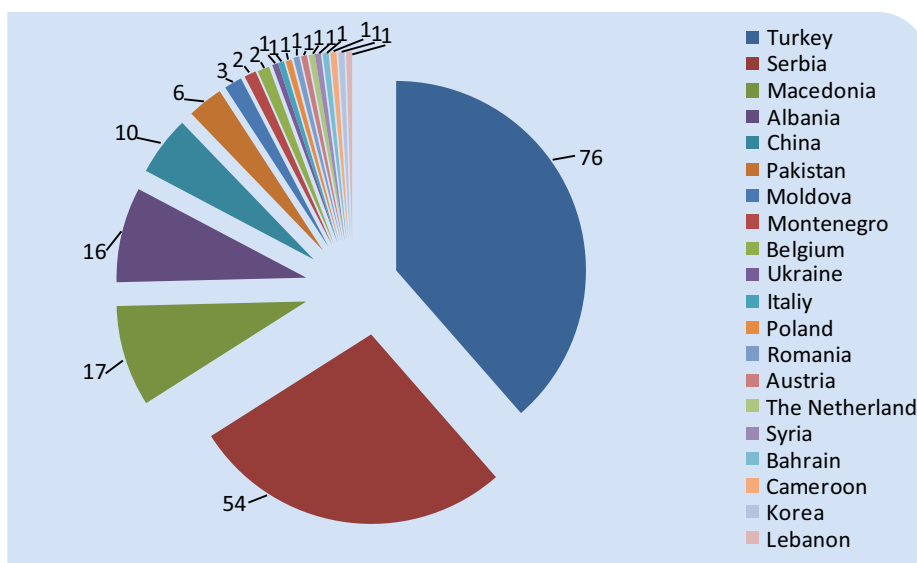
20 The B&H Service for Foreigners’ Affairs, “Activity Report for the period from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008,” Sarajevo, January 2009, p. 12. (Ditto)



4.3. Placing of aliens under supervision

Under the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum, aliens may be placed under supervision. When an alien is placed under supervision, he/she is placed in an immigration center, which is located on the premises of the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs. This immigration center began operations on 30 June 2008, when the law of placing aliens under supervision went into effect. In 2008, a total of 198 foreign nationals were placed under supervision. Illegal migrants largely came from Turkey, Serbia, Macedonia, Albania, China and Pakistan.

A graphic overview of decisions related to placing of aliens under supervision in the Immigration center in 2008, disaggregated by the citizenships of aliens against whom the measure was taken, follows.



According to a report from the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs: “of the total number of persons placed in the Immigration Center, 67 persons were placed under supervision in

the Center on the basis of the readmission agreement with Croatia – 58 citizens of Turkey and 9 citizens of Albania”.²¹

4.4. Forced removal of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina

Removal of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina is a measure that is undertaken by the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs when an alien who has received a valid decision that orders him/her to leave Bosnia and Herzegovina has no intention of leaving the country within the deadline for voluntary return as defined in the decision. According to the report of the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs “172 aliens were forcefully removed from the country in 2008, while in 2007 there were 75 cases of the forced removal of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina.”²² The number of forced removals significantly increased in 2008 (by 129.33%) as compared to the situation in 2007 especially when taking into account the fact that the Immigration Center was set up on 30 June 2008. The Center is one of the essential preconditions for efficient forced removal of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina. Forced removal of aliens is also easier, quicker, and more efficient when readmission agreements can be used. Use of readmission agreements requires Bosnia and Herzegovina sign readmission agreements with countries into which aliens are removed and that those agreements subsequently enter into force.

5. Irregular migrant return

Data and analyses of trends in irregular migrant returns are presented on the following subjects:

- ◊ Voluntary return of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the assistance and support of the International Organization for Migration (IOM);
- ◊ Voluntary return of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina to their countries of origin with the support from IOM;
- ◊ Acceptance and return on the basis of the readmission agreement with the Republic of Croatia; and,
- ◊ Voluntary return of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

5.1. Voluntary return of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the assistance and support of the International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Bosnia and Herzegovina participates in programs which voluntarily return citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina from other countries. Programs that voluntarily return citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina are largely implemented with the mediation of IOM. IOM was the source of the data that follows.

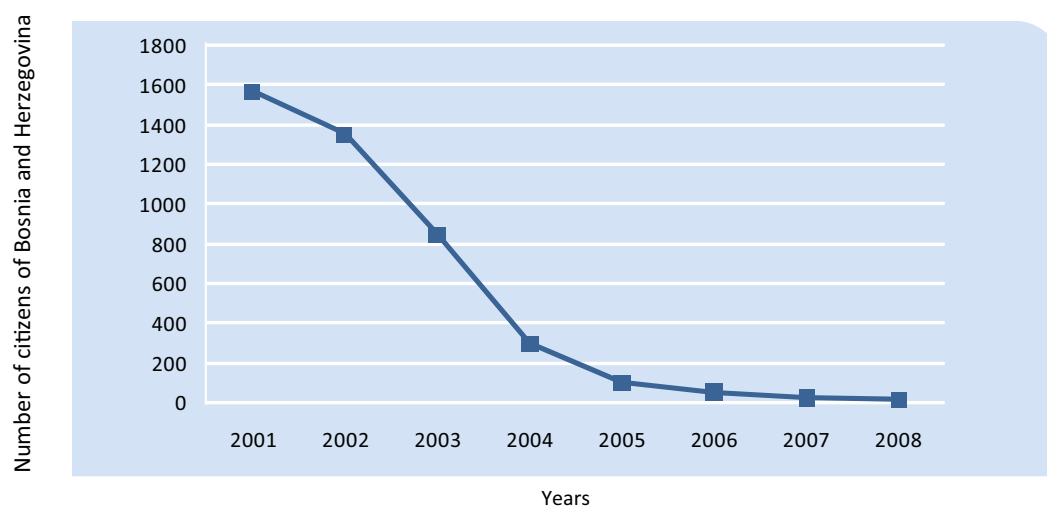
21 The B&H Service for Foreigners’ Affairs, “Activity Report for the period from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008,” Sarajevo, January 2009, p. 18. (Change according to previous citations)

22 The B&H Service for Foreigners’ Affairs, “Activity Report for the period from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008,” Sarajevo, January 2009, p. 11. (Ditto)

Table 16 - The total number of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina who returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina with the assistance from the IOM from 2001 to 2008

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Persons	1,566	1,355	844	295	101	54	28	16	4,259

Graphic overview of the number of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina who returned to the country from 2001 to 2008 with the IOM's assistance



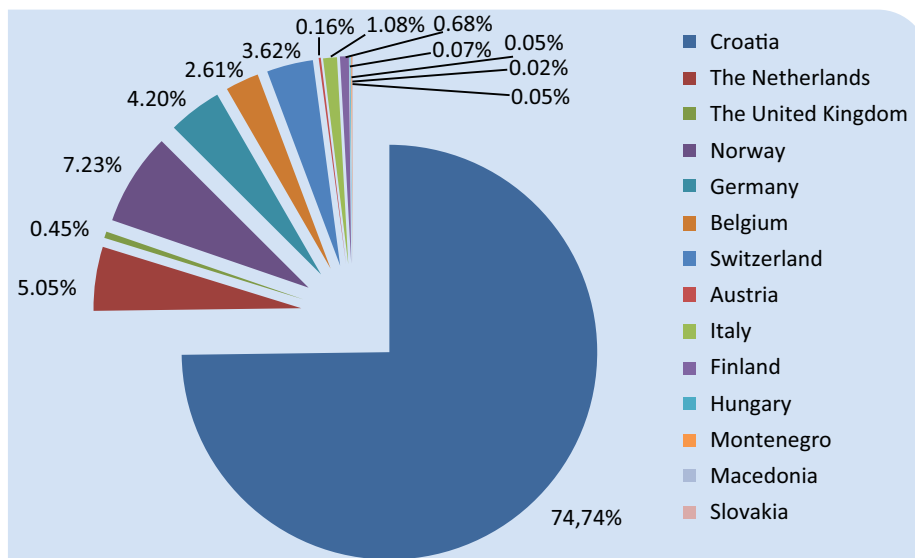
A total of 4,259 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina returned voluntarily to Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2001 to 2008 through IOM programs. According to the presented data there has been noted a continuous decreasing trend of BiH citizens who return to BiH in the above mentioned manner. In the last few years an extremely small number of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina have opted for voluntary return with IOM's assistance. This small number may result from a lack of funds for voluntary return programs, or may indicate that citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina have solved their status in their respective countries of destination.

Table 17 - The number of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina who returned voluntarily to the country with the support from IOM

No.	COUNTRY	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
1.	Croatia	1,160	1,244	591	185		1		2	3,183
2.	The Netherlands	87	12	79	25	8	4			215
3.	The United Kingdom				3	6	9		1	19
4.	Norway	43	50	139	41	18	1	12	4	308
5.	Germany	175	4							179
6.	Belgium	79	16	9	4		2	1		111
7.	Switzerland		1	12	35	57	27	15	7	154
8.	Austria	4	1			1	1			7
9.	Italy	9	24	3	1	6	2		1	46
10.	Finland	7	3	11	1	4	3			29
11.	Hungary					1	2			3
12.	Montenegro						2			2
13.	Macedonia								1	1
14.	Slovakia	2								2
	Total	1,566	1,355	844	295	101	54	28	16	4,259

Having analysed the data in accordance to the respective countries from which BiH citizens have voluntarily returned to BiH with the IOM's assistance it was observed that the largest number of returns took place from Croatia (74.74%), then follows Norway (7.23%), The Netherlands (5.05%), Germany (4.20%), Switzerland (3.62%), Belgium (2.61%), Austria (2.05%), while the total return from the remaining countries was 2.55%.

Graphic overview of the numbers of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina who returned voluntarily from 2001 to 2008, disaggregated by the countries from which they returned



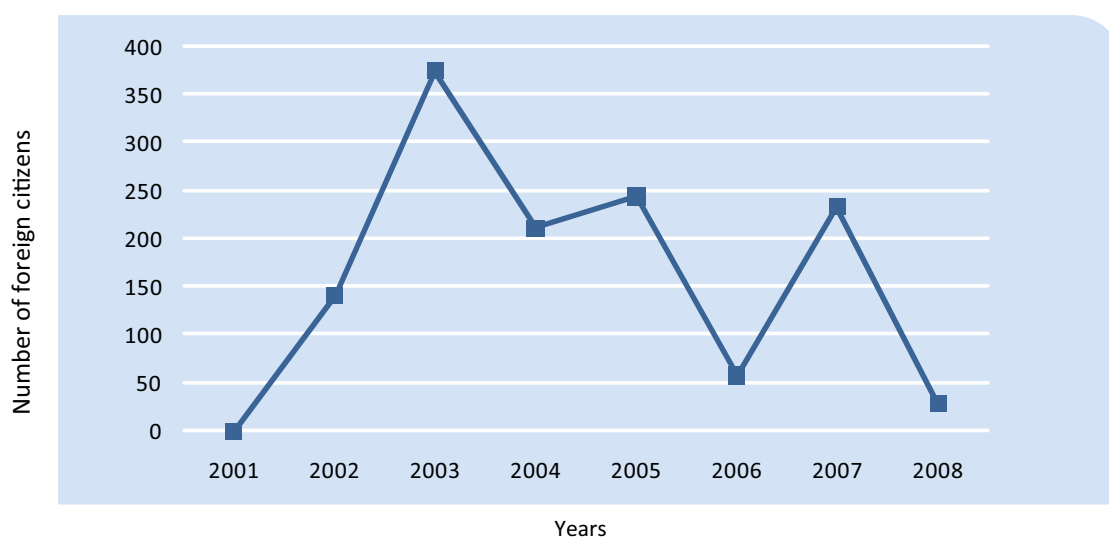
5.2. Voluntary return of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina to their countries of origin with the support from IOM

Legal provisions in the field of immigration and asylum in all legal proceedings aimed at deciding on the status of foreign nationals in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cases when an alien is forced to leave Bosnia and Herzegovina, a deadline for voluntary compliance with the decision is supplied. When an alien wants to leave Bosnia and Herzegovina voluntarily but has no funds for return, he/she can return through the “Assisted Voluntary Return” (hereinafter referred to as: “AVR”) Program, which is implemented by IOM.

Table 18 - The total number of aliens who returned from Bosnia and Herzegovina with the IOM’s assistance from 2001 to 2008

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Persons	78	141	374	211	244	58	233	28	1,291

Graphic overview of the number of aliens who returned from Bosnia and Herzegovina with the IOM’s assistance from 2001 to 2008



From 2001 to 2008, 1,291 aliens returned voluntarily from Bosnia and Herzegovina to their countries of origin through IOM’s programs. This process of return peaked in 2003, when 374 foreign nationals were returned from Bosnia and Herzegovina. There were significant decreases in the number of IOM assisted voluntary returns in 2006 and 2008. The decrease that occurred in 2006 resulted both from a lack of funds for the AVR program and the requirement that it be proved that an alien was attempting to migrate to Western Europe. The decrease in the number of returns in 2008 was also a result of the lack of funds for the AVR program, which resulted in the program only being implemented during the first two months of the year.

When analyzing the continuity of the return process, one can see that there has been a continued return of citizens of Serbia originating from Kosovo, Albania and Macedonia.

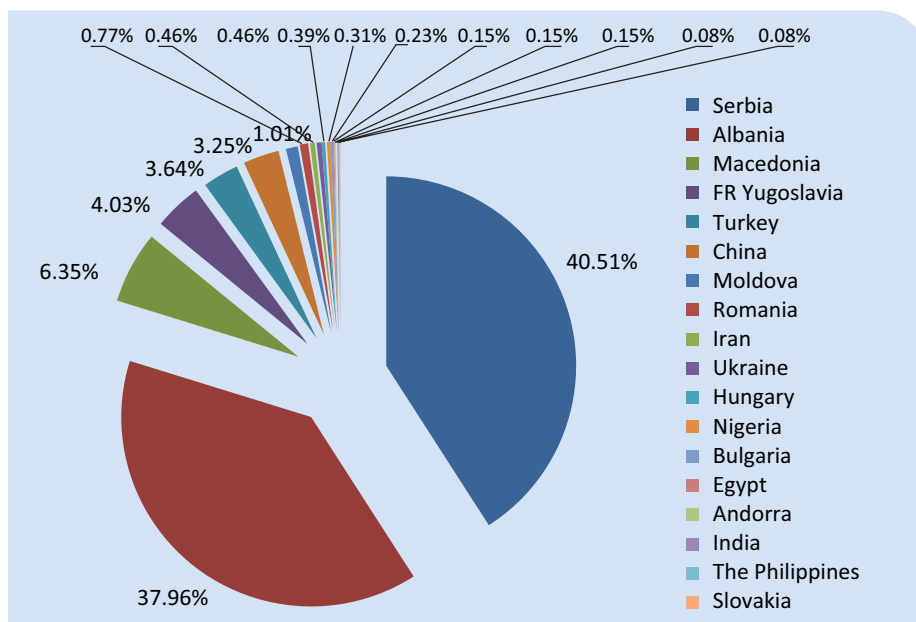
The second largest source of assisted voluntary returns is Turkish citizens, although there were no assisted voluntary returns in 2008.

When it comes to foreign nationals who return from Bosnia and Herzegovina voluntarily, the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina were included into the AVR program. During 2007, 233 aliens from Albania, Serbia (including those originating from Kosovo), Turkey, Macedonia, India and Iran were returned to their countries of origin. 99% of the individuals returned were males, with 74% of them being aged 18 to 35. The majority of individuals returned under the AVR program in 2007 were persons originating from Albania (including 42 minors) and Serbia (originating from Kosovo). In total, 28 individuals participated in the AVR Program in 2008, 27 of the individuals assisted were males.

Table 19 - The return of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina within the AVR program, disaggregated by years and countries of return

No.	COUNTRY	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
1.	Serbia (UNSCR 1,244)	19	52	204	62	91	36	70	9	523
2.	Albania	1		59	106	125	15	136	18	490
3.	Macedonia	2	8	23	19	17	3	11	1	82
4.	FR Yugoslavia	1	5	31	9	4	2			52
5.	Turkey	28	14	8	5	5	2	13		47
6.	China	6		36	6					42
7.	Moldova	8	10	3						13
8.	Romania	11	6	1	3					10
9.	Iran		4	1				1		6
10.	Ukraine	2	3		1					6
11.	Hungary		5							5
12.	Nigeria			4						4
13.	Bulgaria		2	1						3
14.	Egypt			2						2
15.	Andorra					2				2
16.	India							2		2
17.	The Philippines			1						1
18.	Slovakia		1							1
	Total	78	141	374	211	244	58	233	28	1,291

Graphic overview of the number of aliens returned from Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2001 to 2008, disaggregated by the countries in which they were returned



5.3. Admission and return on the basis of the readmission agreements

Readmission agreements facilitate and expedite the return of citizens of signatory states who reside with no residence permit in another state that is party to the readmission agreement. Readmission agreements also facilitate and expedite the return of citizens of third countries or stateless persons who left illegally from the territory of one signatory to the territory of another signatory. Implementation of readmission agreements to admit citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, i.e. identity and check citizenship, is done through the Ministry of Security’s Sector for Immigration. In contrast, implementation of readmission agreements to admit citizens of third countries and stateless persons, as well as to return citizens of signatory states from Bosnia and Herzegovina, is done by the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs.

5.3.1. Admission and return on the basis of the readmission agreement with the Republic of Croatia

The readmission agreement through which Bosnia and Herzegovina admits the greatest number of persons is the agreement signed with the Republic of Croatia. These readmitted individuals are either citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina who reside in the Republic of Croatia without residence permits, individuals who were returned from other countries “on the same basis” to the Republic of Croatia, or citizens of third countries or stateless persons who illegally crossed from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina into the Republic of Croatia.

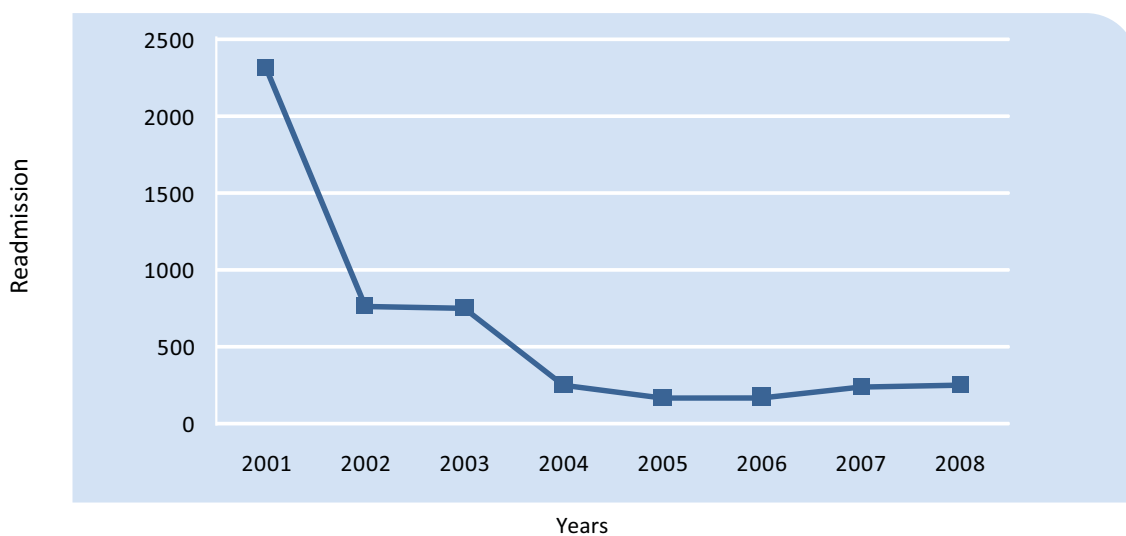
The Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia is one monitoring source for irregular migration. The Readmission Agreement is particularly useful for monitoring the admission of citizens of third countries who, after entering Bosnia and Herzegovina either legally or illegally, proceed to move illegally into the Republic of Croatia and countries

of Western Europe. In order to present the mentioned parameter and on the basis of data obtained from the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police, data on the admission of citizens of third countries in Bosnia and Herzegovina pursuant to the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia is provided.

Table 20 - Admission of citizens of third countries pursuant to the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Admission in B&H, persons	2,317	766	756	255	170	174	240	248

Graphic overview of the number of citizens of third countries admitted to Bosnia and Herzegovina pursuant to the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia



An analysis of the data on the admission of citizens of third countries pursuant to the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia shows a significant decline in admissions in 2002 as compared to 2001. This reduction is largely a consequence of the introduction of visas for Iranian citizens. There was also a significant decline in the number of admissions of citizens of third countries in 2004 as compared to 2003. This reduction was due to the introduction of stickers for visas and residence permits in 2002.

A comparison of data from 2002 to 2004 indicates that responsible authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina achieved a considerable degree of control over and progress in migration. From 2002 to 2003 there was a significant decrease in the number of visas issued at consulates, embassies and border crossings. However, during this same period there was also a significant increase in the number of temporary and permanent residence permits issued. From 2003 to 2004 the number of citizens of third countries admitted to Bosnia and Herzegovina pursuant to the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia significantly decreased.

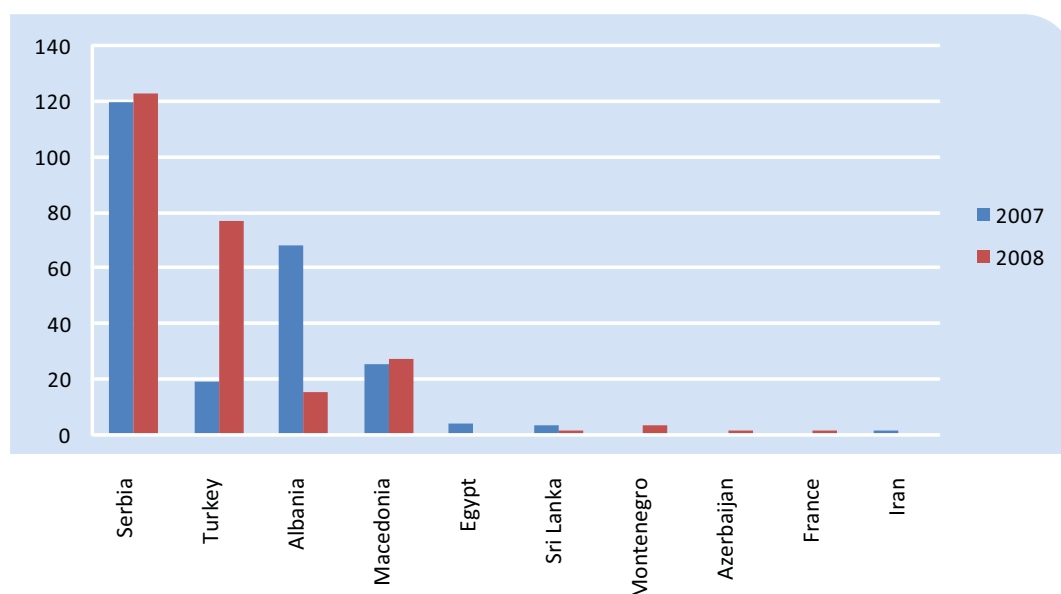
Reports from the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police were a key source of data for a consolidated overview of 2007 and 2008. Pursuant to the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police submit regular reports on the admission of persons, whose residence is illegal or who entered Croatia illegally via Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to data from 2007, 431 persons were admitted

to Bosnia and Herzegovina from Croatia (240 foreign nationals and 191 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina). In contrast, Bosnia and Herzegovina returned only 16 persons to Croatia in 2007.²³ In 2008, the number of individuals admitted to Bosnia and Herzegovina from Croatia increased by 6.49% to 459 persons, of whom 248 were foreign nationals and 211 were citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Four persons were returned to Croatia in 2008.²⁴

Table 21 - Admission of citizens of third countries pursuant to the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia for 2007 and 2008

No.	Country	2007	2008	%
1.	Serbia	120	123	1.67
2.	Turkey	19	77	305.26
3.	Albania	68	15	-77.94
4.	Macedonia	25	27	8.00
5.	Egypt	4		/
6.	Sri Lanka	3	1	-66.67
7.	Montenegro		3	/
8.	Azerbaijan		1	/
9.	France		1	/
10.	Iran	1		/
Total		240	248	3.33

Graphic overview of the admission of citizens of third countries to Bosnia and Herzegovina pursuant to the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia for 2007 and 2008



And analysis of data shows a significant increase in 2008 in the number of Turkish citizens admitted to Bosnia and Herzegovina pursuant to the Readmission Agreement with Croatia. However, there was also a large decrease in the number of Albanian citizens admitted under the Readmission Agreement.

²³ Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police, "2007 Activity Report of the B&H Border Police", Sarajevo, January 2008, p. 8.

²⁴ Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police, "2008 Activity Report of the B&H Border Police", Sarajevo, January 2009, p. 12.

5.3.2. Admission and return on the basis of other readmission agreements

Under Bosnia and Herzegovina's readmission agreements with countries other than the Republic of Croatia, a total of 20 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina were admitted in 2008 and five citizens in 2007 by the Ministry of Security's Sector for Immigration.

Table 22 - Admission of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2007 and 2008 pursuant to other readmission agreements

No.	Country	2007	2008
1.	Austria	1	16
2.	Denmark	3	3
3.	Romania	1	
4.	Sweden		1
	Total	5	20

Outside of the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia, there were no approved admissions of citizens of third countries and stateless persons by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in 2007 and 2008.

5.4. Voluntary return of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Voluntary return of foreign nationals from Bosnia and Herzegovina was not monitored separately in the past period. Because of this gap in data, numbers for voluntary returns were calculated based on data recorded by Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police for "deportations." This data contains information on all aliens who were ordered by the Service for Foreigner's Affairs to leave Bosnia and Herzegovina and subsequently returned to their countries of origin. This data includes individuals who participated in assisted forced and voluntary returns. According to the data obtained from the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police, the number of individuals deported from Bosnia and Herzegovina was reduced by 3.34% in 2008 as compared to 2007.²⁵

Table 23 - The number of deported foreign nationals in 2007 and 2008

No.	Country	2007	2008
1.	Albania	158	86
2.	Serbia	139	178
3.	Croatia	11	7
4.	Turkey	10	11
5.	Macedonia	9	15
6.	Romania	0	12
7.	Montenegro	0	4
8.	China	0	2
9.	France	0	1
10.	Belgium	0	1
11.	Ukraine	0	1
12.	Bulgaria	1	0
13.	Iran	1	0
	Total	329	318

According to data obtained from Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police, there were 318 "deportations" in 2008. Taking into account that in that same year the Service for

²⁵ Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police, "2007 Activity Report of the B&H Border Police", Sarajevo, January 2008, p. 7; Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police, "2008 Activity Report of the B&H Border Police", Sarajevo, January 2009, p. 10.

Foreigners' Affairs forcefully removed 172 persons from the country and that the AVR program voluntarily returned 28 aliens, a total of 118 persons voluntarily left Bosnia and Herzegovina without assistance.

According to data obtained from Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police there were 329 “deportations” in 2007. Taking into account that in that same year the Service for Foreigners' Affairs forcefully removed 75 persons from the country and that the AVR program voluntarily returned 233, a total of 21 persons voluntarily left Bosnia and Herzegovina without assistance.

This data indicates that the number of independent voluntary returns to countries of origin by foreign nationals who were ordered by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs to leave Bosnia and Herzegovina increased in 2008 by 461.90% as compared to 2007.

It is reasonable to assume that the number of independent voluntary returns is even greater than presented in this report, as foreign nationals who can cross the border of Bosnia and Herzegovina by showing their personal ID card only may do so without showing a written decision ordering them to leave the country to Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police when actually leaving the country.

6. International protection/asylum

Up to 30 June 2004 applications for asylum were received and decided upon by the UNHCR, following UNHCR procedures.

Bosnian-Herzegovinian authorities took control of the asylum and international protection application process on July 1st, 2004. The asylum and international protection process is now governed by Bosnian-Herzegovinian laws. The institution of first instance is the Ministry of Security - Sector for Asylum, whereas the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina represents the institution of second instance, which deliberates complaints and appeals. While deciding whether an applicant will be approved for international protection, the principle of “non-refoulement” is also deliberated upon. One of four Ministry decisions may result:

- ◊ the application for international protection is approved and applicant's refugee status in B&H is recognized;
- ◊ the application for international protection is approved, refugee status is not recognized, and the right to subsidiary protection is granted;
- ◊ the application for international protection is rejected, and the alien is given a deadline by which he/she must leave B&H;
- ◊ the international protection process is ceased and the alien is given a deadline by which he/she must leave B&H; or,
- ◊ the alien is denied the international protection process and the given a deadline by which he/she must leave B&H.

An alien who has exhausted all available legal remedies and whose request for international protection/asylum was rejected by a final and binding decision brought in accordance with Article 116 (Decisions upon the application for international protection)

subparagraph c) or by a final decision made pursuant to Article 116 subparagraphs d) or e), but who nevertheless cannot be removed from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the reasons prescribed in Article 91 of this Law, shall come under the authority of the Service. (2) The Service shall issue to the alien a temporary residence permit on humanitarian grounds pursuant to Article 54 (Temporary residence on humanitarian grounds) paragraph (1) subparagraph d) of this Law.

The Service shall place under supervision any alien who it is determined poses a threat to the public order, legal order, or peace and security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance with articles 98 through 104 of the Law.

The Service, in cooperation with the Ministry, other ministries and Council of Ministers, shall undertake all measures in necessary under the law and regulations of Bosnia and Herzegovina and international law in regard to resolution of the final status of the alien.

In order to identify trends in asylum, data asylum applications, i.e. international protection from 2001 to 2008, is provided. Applications for asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina were submitted to the UNHCR from 2001 to June 30th, 2004. During this period 2,249 individuals applied for asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina. All applications for asylum were received and decided upon by the UNHCR following UNHCR's procedures. From 2001 to 2006, when the procedure for deciding upon submitted applications was completed, the UNHCR recognized the refugee status for 355 persons (2001 – 36 persons, 2002 - 88 persons, 2003 - 20 persons, 2004 - 41 persons, 2005 - 163 persons, and 2006 - 7 persons).²⁶

From July 1st, 2004 to December 31st, 2008, authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina received 375 applications for asylum. These 375 applications resulted in asylum requests by 989 persons. During this period, Bosnia and Herzegovina recognized the refugee status of seven individuals. In the past several years UNHCR implemented projects of moving to third countries. As a result of these UNHCR projects, at the end of 2008 187 persons were afforded refugee status.²⁷

In accordance to the transfer of jurisdiction, 301 persons applied for asylum in 2004. Of those 301 asylum seekers, UNHCR received applications from 203 persons and the remaining applications for 98 persons were submitted to authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

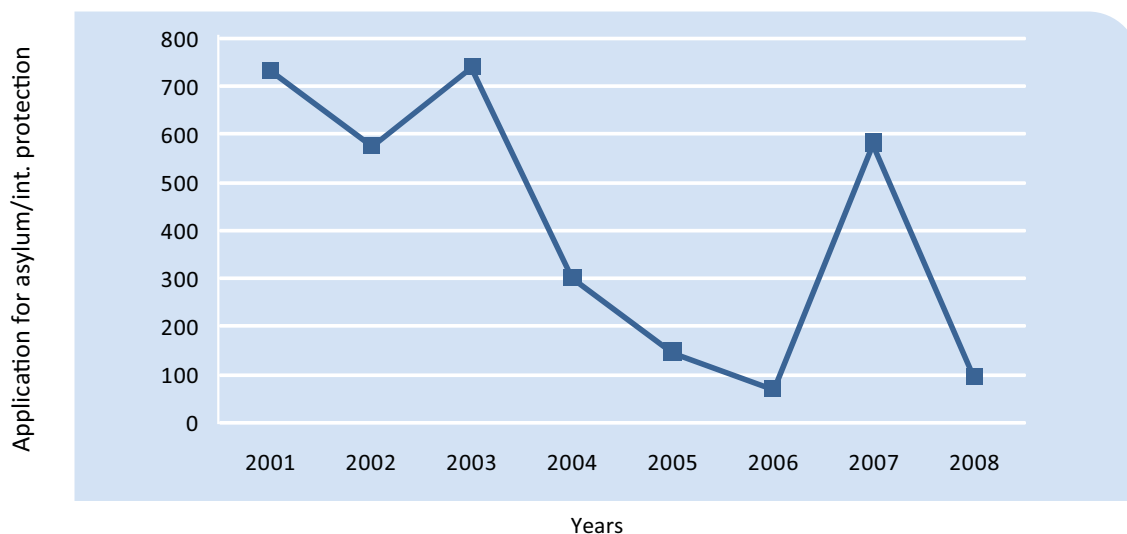
Table 24 - Number of persons who applied for asylum/international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2001 to 2008

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of persons	732	575	739	301	146	69	581	95

²⁶ A total of 390 persons were recognized as having refugee status by the UNHCR in the period from 1999 until 30 June 2006

²⁷ Of 187 persons with recognized refugee status and residence in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the UNHCR recognized the refugee status of only 180 individuals. The refugee status of the remaining seven individuals was recognized by authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Graphic overview of the number of persons who applied for asylum/international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2001 to 2008

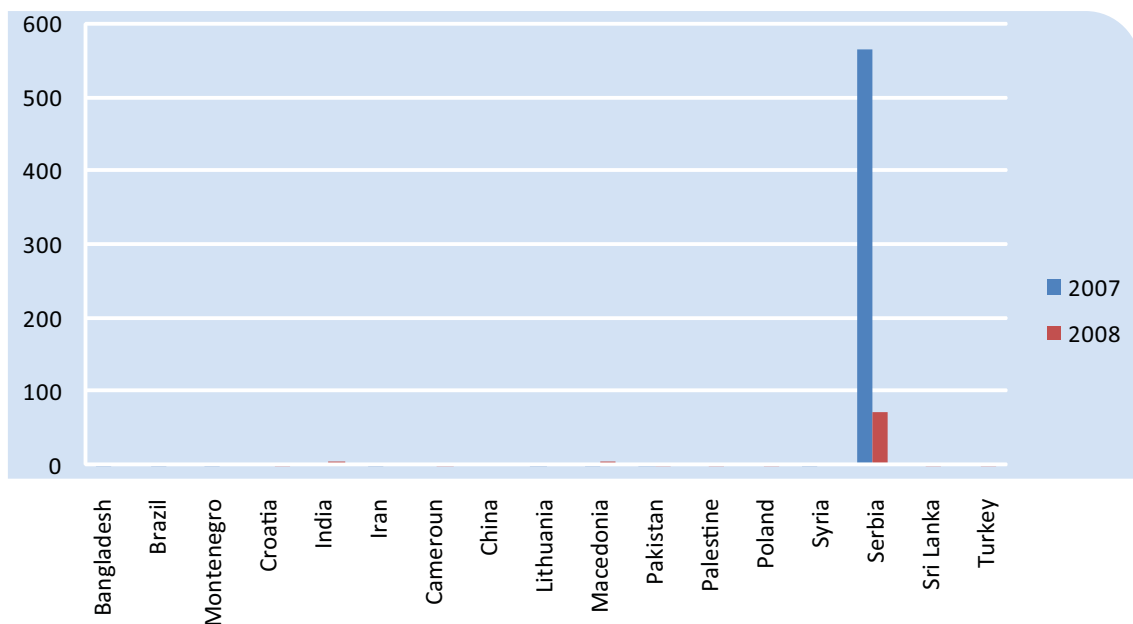


The high degree of variation between years in the number of persons who applied for asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina is the result of legal changes in the definition of temporary admission that occurred during a massive influx of citizens of Serbia. The trend in submitted applications shows a peak in asylum applications in 2003. This peak is the result of the November 2001 adoption of the Decision on Partial Cessation of Application of Instructions on Temporary Admission of Refugees from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Bosnia and Herzegovina (“B&H Official Gazette no. 28/01”), which stopped the use of the status of temporary protection for newly arrived persons. A second peak in asylum applications is evident in 2007. The 2007 peak is the result of the September 2007 cessation of temporary admission of citizens of Serbia originating from Kosovo. In both of these cases, the individuals who lost their status of temporary protection had the opportunity to submit applications for asylum/international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In order to analyze international protection situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, data on applications for international protection and numbers of persons who submitted them in 2007 and 2008 is presented.

Table 25 - Number of applications (persons) who submitted applications for asylum/international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2007 and 2008

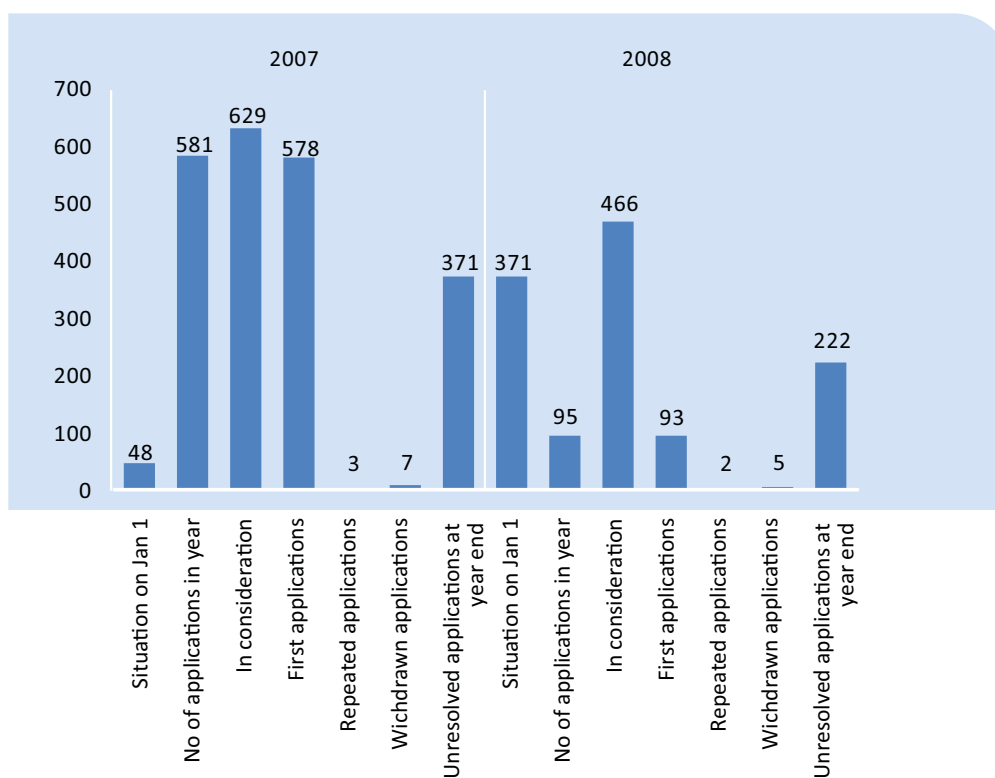
No.	ASYLUM Country	2007		2008		%	
		Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons
1.	Bangladesh	1	1	/	/	/	/
2.	Brazil	1	1	/	/	/	/
3.	Montenegro	2	2	/	/	/	/
4.	Croatia	/	/	2	2	/	/
5.	India	/	/	6	6	/	/
6.	Iran	2	2	/	/	/	/
7.	Cameroon	/	/	1	1	/	/
8.	China	3	3	/	/	/	/
9.	Lithuania	1	1	/	/	/	/
10.	Macedonia	1	1	4	7	300	600
11.	Pakistan	2	2	1	1	-50	-50
12.	Palestine	/	/	1	2	/	/
13.	Poland	/	/	1	1	/	/
14.	Syria	1	1	/	/	/	/
15.	Serbia	132	564	28	73	-79	-87
16.	Sri Lanka	3	3	1	1	-67	-67
17.	Turkey	/	/	1	1	/	/
	Total	149	581	46	95	-69	-84

Graphic overview of the number of persons who applied for asylum/international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2001 to 2008

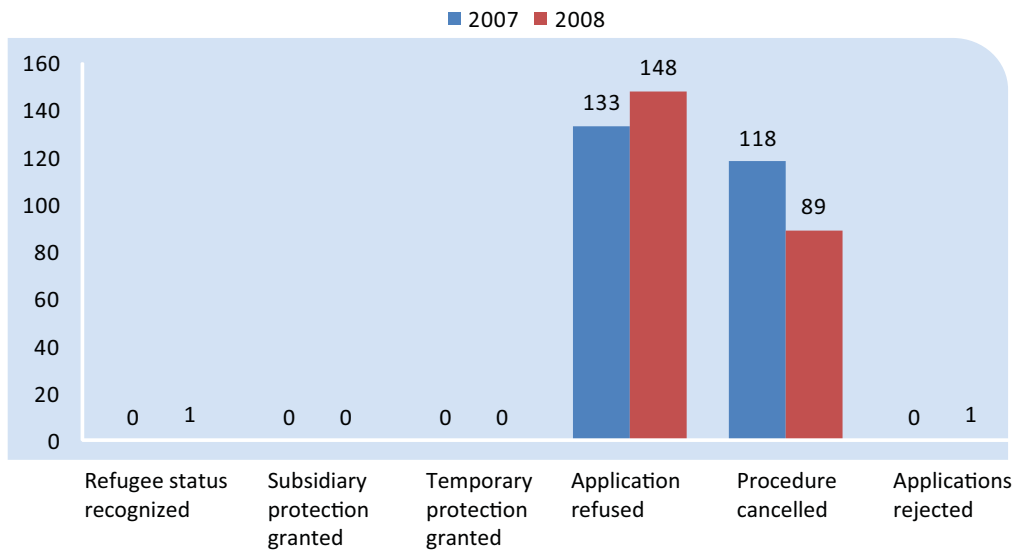
The data shows that 149 applications were submitted in 2007 for 581 persons. In contrast, in 2008 there were 46 applications for 95 persons. Most of the individuals seeking asylum or international protection were citizens of Serbia (predominately originating from Kosovo). In 2007 there were 132 applications for 564 Serbian citizens. In 2008 there were 28 applications for 73 Serbian citizens. These data shows that in 2007 asylum applications represented a greater number of individuals than in 2008 (on average, more than four individuals were represented per application in 2007), a fact that indicates a higher percentage of families applied for asylum in 2007. International protection applications representing individuals, i.e. not families, from other countries other than Macedonia and Palestine were submitted in 2008.

In 2007 and 2008 Bosnia and Herzegovina received no applications for international protection of unaccompanied minors.

In order to precisely analyze the current international protection situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, data on applications that were submitted and decisions that were reached in 2007 and 2008 by numbers of individuals represented is presented.



Overview of decisions on asylum (consolidated first-instance and final decisions)



According to the data obtained from the Ministry of Security - Sector for Asylum applications were submitted in 2007 for international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina for 581 persons. During that year, there were applications to be decided upon for 629 persons (taking into account the applications that were not decided upon during previous years - for 48 persons). Of all the applications submitted in 2007, 578 persons submitted their applications for international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the first time, while the applications were repeated for three persons. During the year, seven persons revoked on their applications. At the end of 2007, there were unresolved applications for 371 persons.

The majority of applications for international protection in 2007 were submitted by citizens of Serbia - for 564 persons, i.e. 608 persons when taking into account the unresolved applications from the previous years. Of all those applications submitted in 2007, applications for 561 persons were submitted for the first time, while applications were repeatedly submitted for three persons. During 2007, applications were revoked for six persons and at the end of the year the unresolved applications related to 361 persons, all citizens of Serbia.

Since applications submitted by citizens of Serbia account for 97.07% of all applications for international protections in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2007, we present the data disaggregated by the age group and sex of those persons. Among the applications that were to be deliberated in 2007 there were 288 men and 320 women. The age groups to which these persons belong are various. Still, minors are prevalent - 321 or 52.80% of all persons from Serbia that submitted applications for international protection. Then, there were 144 persons from the age group 18 to 35, and 124 persons aged 36 to 59 and 19 persons aged 60+.

The remaining applications for international protections in 2007 were submitted for persons from Bangladesh, Brazil, Montenegro, Iran, China, Lithuania, Macedonia, Pakistan, Syria and Sri Lanka and they all account for 2.93% persons who asked for international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2007.

However, there are some interesting data on persons who submitted applications for international protection or were included in such applications as family members pursuant to their country of birth. These data from the Ministry of Security - Sector for Asylum show that in 2007 the applications related, among others, to 163 minors who were born in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, German, Sweden and Switzerland. Most of those persons were born in Bosnia and Herzegovina - 155 persons. This number accounts for 26.68% of the total number of persons who applied for international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2007.

When talking about the decision on applications for international protections that were deliberated in 2007, Bosnia and Herzegovina did not recognize a single refugee status or subsidiary protection or temporary residence for humanitarian reasons following the principle of “non-refoulement”. All the applications that were decided on, i.e. 251 applications were rejected by either the first- or second-instance decision, or the procedures were stopped by either the first- or second-instance decision. Most rejected applications were those submitted by citizens of Serbia - 131 applications, which were the greatest in number. The reasons for such decisions lie mostly in the lack of basis for submitting applications for international protection.

The number of persons who submitted applications for international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2008 was significantly reduced when compared with the previous year. During 2008, there were applications for 95 persons, which is a reduction in number of 83.65%.

However, the Ministry of Security - Sector for Asylum in 2008 had to decide on applications for 466 persons, taking into account the applications transferred from previous years (371). Of all the applications submitted in 2008, 93 applications was for persons who applied for international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the first time, while two applications were repeated from 2004 and 2005. Applications for five persons were rejected. During 2008, applications were resolved for 239 persons, while applications for 222 persons were transferred to next year.

Even though some new countries of origin appeared among applications for international protection in comparison to 2007, e.g. Croatia, India, Cameroon, Palestine, Poland and Turkey, the structure of the countries of origin is such that most applications in 2008 again refer to citizens of Serbia - 73 persons in 2008, which accounts for 76.84% of persons who asked for international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2008.

Among the new applications for international protection minors from Serbia account for the most numerous age group - 35.61% of all applications from Serbia. The next age group is 18 to 35 years and it accounts for 32.88% applicants from Serbia, and then persons aged 36 to 59 (24.66%) and persons aged 60 and more (6.85%). Applications submitted for women account for 45.20% of all applications for international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina coming from citizens of Serbia.

Among all other applicants for international protection, 22 from various countries, there were eight women.

Even though the number is smaller in 2008, there are still some applications for international protection submitted by persons born in Bosnia and Herzegovina (15

applications, 13 of them for minors), which account for 13.68% of all applications for international protection submitted in 2008.

In 2008, of all the applications (for 239 persons), one persons was recognized refugee status in Bosnia and Herzegovina; 148 persons were refused international protection through either the first- or second-instance decision, while procedures for 89 persons were stopped by either the first- or second-instance decision, with one application being rejected through a first-instance decision. Five persons withdrew their applications. At the end of 2008, there were unresolved applications for 222 persons.

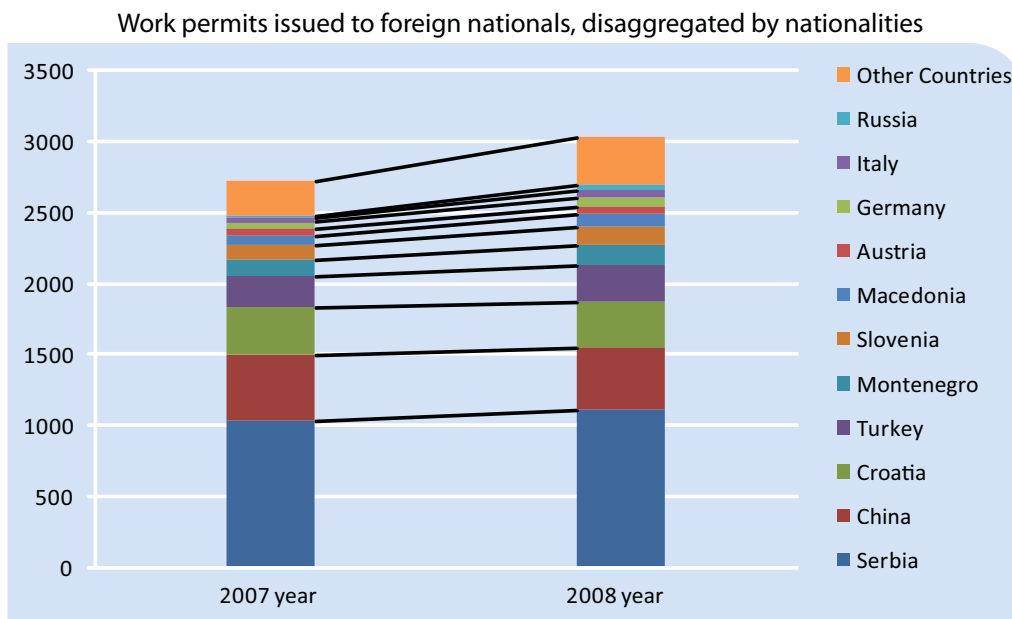
7. Work permits issued to aliens

According to the data obtained from the Work and Employment Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and on the basis of data received from the relevant entity services and the Brcko District, 2,696 work permits were issued to foreign nationals in 2007 and 2,993 work permits in 2008. Here follow the data on work permits issued to foreign national, disaggregated by nationalities and qualification structure of aliens.

Table 26 - Work permits issued to foreign nationals, disaggregated by nationalities for 2007 and 2008

No.	Country	2007	2008	%
1.	Serbia	1,031	1,108	7.57
2.	China	462	442	-4.33
3.	Croatia	333	317	-4.80
4.	Turkey	222	259	16.67
5.	Montenegro	108	133	23.15
6.	Slovenia	91	98	7.69
7.	Macedonia	61	89	45.90
8.	Austria	52	58	11.54
9.	Germany	48	62	29.17
10.	Italy	33	47	42.42
11.	Russia	14	44	214.29
12.	Other Countries	241	336	39.42
Total		2,696	2,993	11.02

The majority of foreign nationals with work permits in Bosnia and Herzegovina are citizens of Serbia. They are followed in number by citizens of China, Croatia, Turkey, Montenegro, Slovenia, Macedonia and some old EU member countries. The number of work permits issued to nationals of these countries grew in 2008 as compared to 2007, with the exception of Croatia and China where a decrease in the number of work permits issued is registered.



An examination of the qualifications of foreign nationals who were issued work permits in 2007 and 2008 shows that the majority were university educated, followed by individuals who completed high school and other qualified workers.



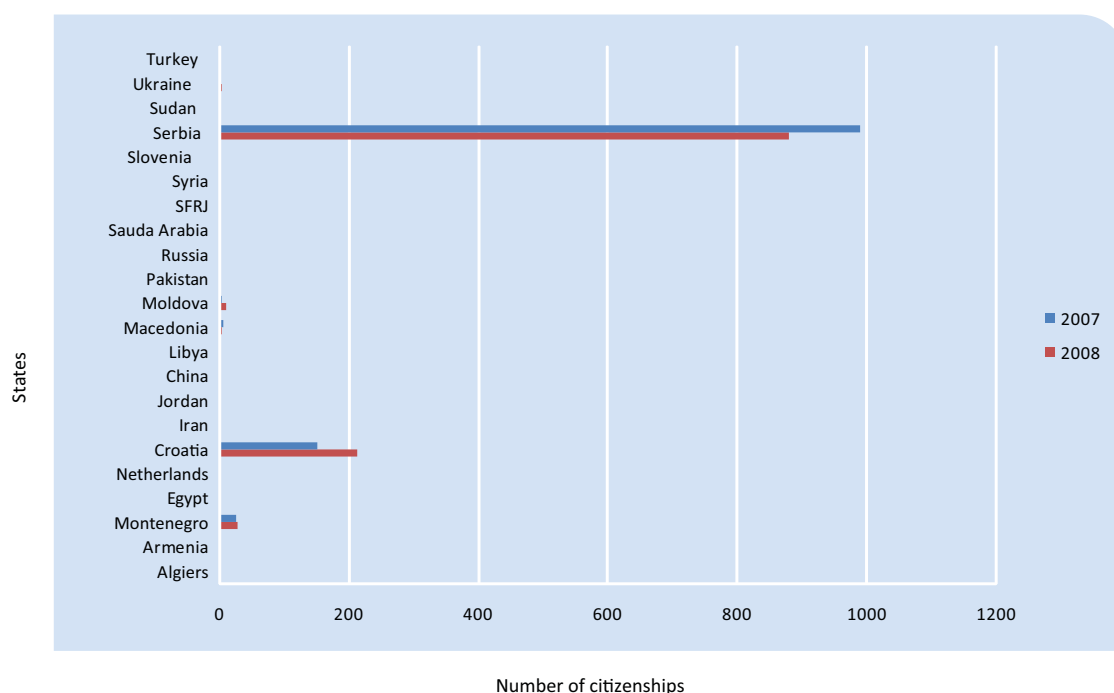
8. Obtaining citizenship in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Although its responsibilities include approving applications for Bosnian-Herzegovinian citizenship, the Ministry of Civil Affairs does not have information assembled on the routes by which individuals obtained Bosnian-Herzegovinian citizenship, i.e. through naturalization, on the basis of treaties between states, or through some other means. For this reason, competent entity level institutions (Ministry of Interior of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Ministry of Administration and Local Communities of Republika Srpska) provided the relevant data to the Ministry of Security's Sector for Immigration for the preparation of this section. The data that follows is consolidated and disaggregated by year.

Table 27 - The number of persons who were granted Bosnian-Herzegovinian citizenship, disaggregated by the countries of origin in 2007 and 2008

No.	Country of Origin	2007	2008
1.	Algiers	1	0
2.	Armenia	0	2
3.	Montenegro	26	29
4.	Egypt	0	1
5.	The Netherlands	0	1
6.	Croatia	151	213
7.	Iran	1	0
8.	Jordan	1	0
9.	China	0	3
10.	Libya	1	0
11.	Macedonia	7	4
12.	Moldova	5	11

No.	Country of Origin	2007	2008
13.	Pakistan	0	1
14.	Russia	3	2
15.	Saudi Arabia	0	2
16.	SFRJ	0	1
17.	Syria	1	3
18.	Slovenia	0	1
19.	Serbia	990	880
20.	Sudan	0	1
21.	Ukraine	2	4
22.	Turkey	1	0
	Total	1,190	1,159



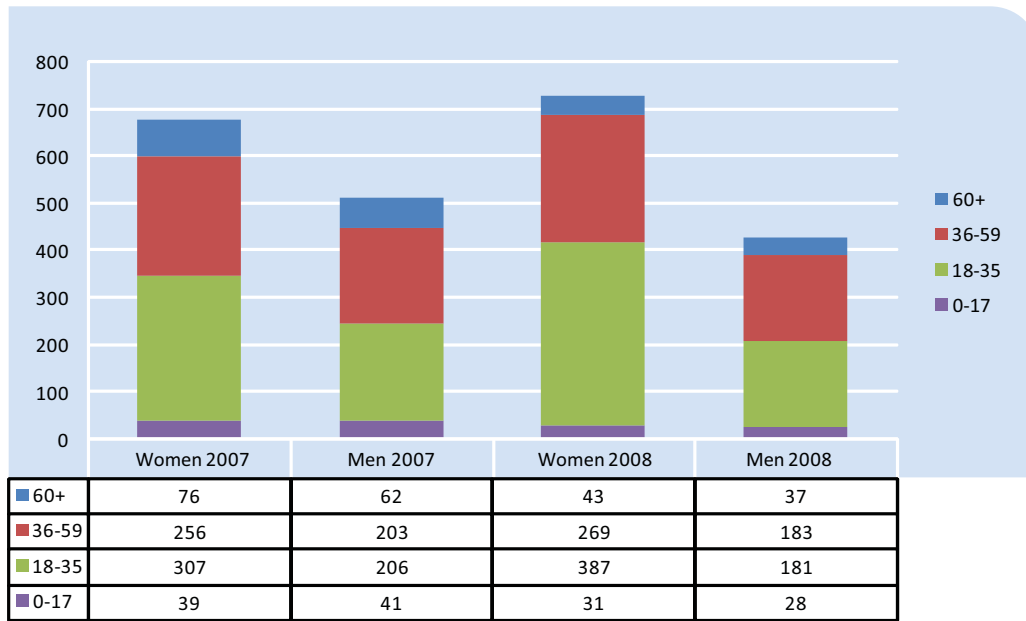
The majority of persons who were granted the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the past two years originate from Serbia and Croatia.

1,190 persons obtained the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2007. Of them, 979 persons obtained the citizenship on the basis of the Dual Citizenship Agreement with Serbia. 1,159 persons obtained the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with 866 persons obtaining the citizenship on the basis of the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia during 2008.

In 2007, 641 persons obtained the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Of them, 630 persons obtained the citizenship pursuant to the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. In 2008, 402 persons obtained the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina; with 388 of them obtaining the citizenship on the basis of the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. In 2007, 549 persons obtained the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska. Of them, 349 persons obtained the citizenship pursuant to the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. In 2008, 757 persons obtained the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina; with 478 of them obtaining the citizenship on the basis of the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

The analysis of the overall data about the persons who obtained the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina disaggregated by their age and sex, shows that most of the persons who obtained the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina are aged 18 to 59 and that there were more women than men obtaining the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Persons who obtained the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina disaggregated by their age and sex



9. Emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina

Data on emigration, as compared to the data on immigration, is indispensable to every country that defines migration profiles. These standards are defined by the UN, IOM,²⁸ and the EU. EU standards are particularly important for Bosnia and Herzegovina because they represent the requirements laid out in the Roadmap for Liberalization of the Visa Regime. The European standard, which can be found in Regulation (EC) No. 862/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection, requests that member countries provide harmonized reporting on migratory flows and international protection and imposes an obligation to monitor emigrants and their citizenship, age, sex, and countries of destination (Article 3, paragraph 1, subparagraph b.)

The Sector for Emigration of the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina has the data on the number of emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2006, and it is estimated that there were no significant changes in those numbers in 2007 and 2008. According to those estimates, there are about 1,350,000 emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina, which amounts to about 26% of the population in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The estimates of the Statistics Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina say that the total population in Bosnia and Herzegovina on 30 June 2006 was 3,842,942 persons. These data represent the current situation because statistical data are not updated on the annual basis.

According to the data that are available from the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which were mostly obtained on the basis of estimates by the diplomatic-consular representation offices in 2006, there are about 1,350,000 emigrants

²⁸ Sector for Immigration of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, "Analysis of measures necessary for setting up mechanisms for monitoring of the migration flows and defining of a Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile," Sarajevo, January 2009.

from Bosnia and Herzegovina living abroad. Of them, there are 850,000 persons living in Europe; 450,000 living in North America; and 50,000 living in Australia. In European countries, most emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina live in Germany (about 160,000); and then in Austria - 130,000; Serbia / Montenegro - 130,000; Slovenia - 100,000; Sweden 75,000; Croatia 60,000; Switzerland 50,000; and Italy 40,000.

The Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees' Section for Emigration reports that the "status of Bosnian-Herzegovinian emigrants in countries of destination is satisfactory and adds that more than 90% of emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina resolved their status by obtaining citizenship, working, legal arrangement, or some other legally founded basis".²⁹ Bosnian-Herzegovinian emigrants are considered among best integrated foreign nationals in their respective countries of destination. A small percentage of emigrants (around 5%) do not have permanent residence permits. Emigrants without permanent residence permits are largely individuals with refugee or similar status who are provided humanitarian protection but they have not made the decision to permanently stay in their country of destination.³⁰

When it comes to Bosnian-Herzegovinian authorities' attitudes and policies towards the emigrants, "there exists awareness of the large number of emigrants [from Bosnia and Herzegovina] and that emigration has continued in the post-war period."³¹ As a result of this awareness, "there is a commitment to strengthening ties with emigrants, utilizing [emigrant] resources and promoting return. However, in the past period, due to other priorities within the country like reconstruction and rebuilding of the country, refugees, displaced persons and other current issues, there were no major initiatives aimed at citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina living abroad."³²

However, the benefits of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian diaspora for the country are numerous. Diaspora remittances are a case in point. According to estimates from the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina, about 47% of all money transfers are done through informal channels or in person.³³

REMITTANCES FROM EMIGRANTS FROM ABROAD		
In million BAM	2007	2008
1. Remittances from emigrants	2,770.5	2,522.0
2. Nominal GDP, current prices	21,647	25,100
3. As a percentage of GDP	12.8	10.00

In million USD	2007	2008
1. Remittances from emigrants	1,938.1	1,886.9
2. Nominal GDP, current prices	15,138	18,779
3. As a percentage of GDP	12.8	10.00

29 Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina, "Report on the Situation of Emigration of Bosnia and Herzegovina," Sarajevo, July 2008, p. 4. (See edits in FN 30)

30 Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina, "Report on the Situation of Emigration of Bosnia and Herzegovina," Sarajevo, July 2008, p. 4. (Ditto)

31 Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees – Sector for Emigration in its overviews delivered for completion of this Overview.

32 Ibid.

33 Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina, "An Overview of remittances from Bosnian-Herzegovinian emigrants," Sarajevo, November 2008, p. 4.

10. Immigration policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina: legal and institutional framework

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

10.1. Immigration policy

Data from 2000 regarding the illegal migration of foreign nationals attempting to enter Western Europe via Bosnia and Herzegovina led to the conclusion that Bosnia and Herzegovina had become a transit center for well-organized international crime involving smuggling of human beings.

- ◇ An overview of the immigration and asylum situation, completed in the first quarter of 2001 identified the types of illegal migration, explained the causes that led to the illegal migration trend, and proposed measures to remedy the situation. The Council of Ministers adopted this overview during its May 10th, 2001 session. The adoption of this overview provided a solid foundation for further activities aimed at controlling illegal migration. This overview was also the first document to define the goals and bases 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 April 6th, 2004. This document identified issues of visas, borders, immigrations and asylum and elaborated on each of them with clearly established goals, tasks and responsible stakeholders.
- ◇ The current policy in the field of immigration and asylum was also 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 November 13th, 2008. This document outlined the development of immigration and asylum systems in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and defined 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 March 19th, 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.

10.2. Legal framework

From 2000 to 2008, three laws were adopted that regulating immigration and asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina

- ◇ 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 at the end of 1999 ("B&H Official Gazette" no 23/99).
- ◇ Significant progress on the legal framework that regulates the issues of movement and stay of aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina with the adoption of the Law on

Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum in late 2003 (“B&H Official Gazette” no. 29/03, 4/04, and 53/07).

- ◊ As a result of the development of the EU *acquis communautaire*, the need for changes or amendments to a significant number of provisions of the Law that was adopted in 2003 emerged. In order for Bosnian-Herzegovinian immigration and asylum legislation to be harmonized with the EU *acquis communautaire* and Schengen Agreement, and to remedy shortcomings that became evident with the application of the then current law, the new Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum was adopted. This law entered into force in May 2008 (“B&H Official Gazette” no. 36/08). Pursuant to the new Law, the following by-laws were adopted:
 - Rulebook on the Entry and Stay of Aliens (“B&H Official Gazette” no. 81/08),
 - Rulebook on the Supervision and Removal of Aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina (“B&H Official Gazette” no. 81/08),
 - Rulebook on the Protection of Alien Victims of Trafficking in Humans (“B&H Official Gazette” no. 90/08),
 - Rulebook on Standards of Functioning and Other Issues Important for the Work of the Immigration Center (“B&H Official Gazette” no. 105/08),
 - Rulebook on Covering Expenses Incurred by the Return of Aliens and Placement of Aliens Under Supervision (“B&H Official Gazette” no. 2/09),
 - Rulebook on the Obligations of Carriers, Organizers of Tours, and Similar Travel (“B&H Official Gazette” No. 17/09),
 - Decision on the Minimum Means of Subsistence During the Intended Stay in Bosnia and Herzegovina (“B&H Official Gazette” no. 17/09),
 - Rulebook on the Central Database on Aliens (“B&H Official Gazette” no. 25/09),
 - Rulebook on International Protection (Asylum) in Bosnia and Herzegovina (“B&H Official Gazette” no. 37/09),
 - Decision on Visas (“B&H Official Gazette” no. 100/08),
 - Rulebook on Issuance of Long-Term Stay Visas (Visa D) and on Procedures to be Followed When Issuing Such Visas (“B&H Official Gazette” no. 104/08),
 - Rulebook on Procedures to be Followed When Issuing Visas in Bosnian-Herzegovinian Consulates and Embassies and on Technical Conditions for Issuing Airport Transit Visas (Visa A) and Transit Visas (Visa B) (“B&H Official Gazette” no. 26/09).

10.3. Institutional framework

A. State-level bodies

A1. Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Comprised of a tripartite Presidency with a rotating chair, the Presidency has the responsibility for conducting the foreign policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the ratification or denouncement of treaties with the consent of the Parliamentary Assembly and in the pursuit of membership within international and European organizations.

A2. The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina is an executive body. It is comprised of representatives of nine national ministries and it operates at the state-level as the central government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Its duties include the adoption or amendment of decisions, resolutions, laws, strategies and other acts. Each Minister has a Deputy Minister from a different constituent ethnic group.

The following ministries', administrative organizations and other bodies' responsibilities directly related to migration management:

A2.1. Ministry of Security

The Ministry of Security was formed in 2003 and is responsible for: the protection of international borders; internal border crossings and regulation of traffic at border crossings of Bosnia and Herzegovina; prevention and tracking of perpetrators of terrorism, drug trade, counterfeiting of domestic and international currencies, and trafficking in humans, and other crimes of international or inter entity nature; international cooperation in all fields that fall within the responsibilities of the Ministry; collection and usage of data useful for the security of Bosnia and Herzegovina; organization and harmonization of the activities of entity ministries of interior and the Brcko District with the goal of performing security tasks in the interest of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Ministry of Security is also responsible for the creation, maintenance and implementation of immigration and asylum policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina; it also regulates procedures related to movement and stay of aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police**

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

The Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police enforces immigration laws by: controlling the movement of foreigners across the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina, pursuant to the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum; denying the entry of foreigners to Bosnia and Herzegovina when they do not meet the requirements for entry; and issues decisions, under certain circumstances, on denials of entry; issuing visas at border crossings in exceptional circumstances as defined by the Law; annulling visas or shortening their duration; keeping records and exchanging data in this field. A foreigner

can express his/her intention to the Border Police about submitting an application for asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- **The Service for Foreigners' Affairs**

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

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

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

A.2.2. Intelligence and Security Agency (OSA)

In terms of immigration, the Intelligence and Security Agency is responsible for security checks of foreigners. The purpose of these checks is to determine Bosnia and Herzegovina's security level.

A2.3. The Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees

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

A2.4. Ministry for Foreign Affairs

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs is responsible for the: implementation of Bosnia and Herzegovina's policy; development of international relations; representation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in diplomatic relations; cooperation with international organizations; proposals to the Presidency related to country's participation in the work of international organizations; preparation of bilateral and multilateral agreements; performance

of duties related to the residence and protection of rights of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina who have temporary or permanent residence abroad and of domestic legal persons abroad; and, for the cooperation with emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In the field of implementation of the immigration legislation, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs prepares for the Council of Ministers proposals of decisions about the states whose citizens do not need visas for entering Bosnia and Herzegovina; proposals of decisions on the 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 travels documents from visa requirements.

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

A2.5. Ministry of Justice

The Ministry of Justice is responsible for administrative functions related to state-level judicial bodies and international and inter-entity judicial cooperation. It ensures that Bosnian-Herzegovinian legislation and its implementation is in accord with Bosnia and Herzegovina's obligations 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 harmonizing legislation and standards of the judicial system between entities. extradition; jobs of administrative inspections over implementation of laws; and for issues relating to associations of citizens, and keeping records of association of citizens and NGOs that are active in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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

A2.6. Ministry for Civil Affairs

The Ministry for Civil Affairs is responsible for activities related to citizenship, protection of personal data, registration of domicile and residence, identification and travel documents, and other activities prescribed by the law. In terms of its migration duties, the Ministry for Civil Affairs is responsible for defining travel documents for foreigners.

A2.7. Directorate for European Integration

Formed in 2002, the Directorate of European Integration was created to direct the progress of Bosnia and Herzegovina towards EU integration. The Directorate assumed the responsibilities of the former Ministry for European Integrations of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Directorate for European Integration coordinates harmonization of Bosnia and Herzegovina's legal system with the EU *acquis communautaire*.

A2.8. Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The State Court has jurisdiction over crimes violating the state laws of Bosnia and Herzegovina and inter-Entity disputes over the legal meaning and implementation of

state laws. It may also preside over cases involving international treaties, and international or national criminal law.

Within its criminal responsibilities, 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 the jurisdiction over appeals of 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 on 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 appeals of international protection decisions by the Ministry of Security. This function stems from the fact that all immigration decisions adopted by the Ministry of Security are subject to judicial review.

A2.9. Constitutional Court

The Constitutional Court acts at the state level. It has exclusive jurisdiction to decide any dispute that arises under the Constitution between the Entities, Bosnia and Herzegovina and an Entity or Entities, or between the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Constitutional Court may decide whether a provision of an Entity's constitution or law is consistent with the Constitution.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Constitutional Court is established by the Constitutional provision, which states that the Court has appellate jurisdictions over issues under the Constitution arising out of a judgment of a lower court. The Constitutional Court has jurisdiction over whether a law is compatible with the Constitution, with the European Convention for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its Protocols, or with the laws of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It may also decide the existence or scope of a general rule of public international law as it pertains to the Court's decision.

B. Entity-level bodies

The increasing responsibility of state bodies over migration management directly impacts the role of entity level actors. Prior to the inception of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police (former State Border Service in 2000), entity level Ministries of Interior (MUPs) had wide authority in migration management. This authority included border control and the operation of a 'Department for Foreigners' within each MUP. Currently, the responsibility for enforcing in-country migration management has shifted from the cantonal/regional level of each MUP to the recently established Service for Foreigners' Affairs within the Ministry of Security. The Service was established to reform an underfunded and decentralized system under which Aliens Inspectors have operated and ineffective actions resulted. The Aliens Inspectors' authority could not be exercised beyond their respective cantonal/entity boundaries. In addition, the Aliens Inspectors' powers varied according to cantonal/entity legislation. Poor communication between Aliens Inspectors and entity and state bodies resulted in a lack of harmonized activities and decentralized data.

B1. Republika Srpska

B1.1. Republika Srpska Ministry of the Interior

The Republika Srpska Ministry of the Interior is responsible for civil and security related investigations. It also supports state migration management bodies, primarily the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, in registering the arrival or departure of foreign nationals and the forceful removal of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

B1.2. Ministry of Administration and Local Government

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

B2. Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

B2.1. Ministry of the Interior of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

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

In terms of its immigration activities, the Ministry provides support to the Service of Foreigners' Affairs in the forceful removal of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

B2.2. Cantonal Ministries of the Interior

The Cantonal Ministries of the Interior support the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in immigration matters by assisting in registering the arrival or departure of foreign nationals and, forcefully removing aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina upon request by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs.

B3. Brcko District

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

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

JOINT OVERVIEW OF MIGRATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 2007 AND 2008

INDICATORS/YEARS	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Visas issued by DKP	23,458	21,978	17,411	15,638	14,801	11,960	12,071	10,139
Visas issued at the border	3,706	4,853	4,327	5,641	2,049	927	735	684
Denied entries into B&H	9,955	10,527	9,450	10,469	7,758	7,829	6,618	3,102
Illegal crossings of the border							851	543
IN							497	368
OUT							354	175
Temporary residences	3,756	3,305	4,646	4,897	5,143	5,274	5,513	5,971
Permanent residences	336	309	439	178	196	153	136	215
Cancellations of visa-less and temporary residences							229	484
Cancellations of permanent residences							20	32
Decisions on expulsion							822	787
Aliens placed under supervision								198
Aliens removed forcibly							75	172
Voluntary returns of irregular migrants (with IOM's assistance)	1,644	1,496	1,218	506	345	112	261	44
B&H citizens	1,566	1,355	844	295	101	54	28	16
Foreign citizens	78	141	374	211	244	58	233	28
Admission of aliens pursuant to readmission agreement with Croatia	2317	766	756	255	170	174	240	248
Persons asking for international protection/asylum in B&H	732	575	739	301	146	69	581	95
Work permits issued to aliens during the year							2,696	2,993
Number of aliens who obtained B&H citizenship							1,190	1,159
Number of emigrants from B&H (2006 data - estimate)							1,350,000	
B&H Population (as estimated by the Statistics Agency; on 30 June 2007)							3,842,942	

ANNEX 2

VISAS ISSUED IN BOSNIAN-HERZEGOVINIAN DIPLOMATIC-CONSULAR REPRESENTATION OFFICES IN 2007 AND 2008

No.	COUNTRY	2007	2008	+/- (%) (2008/2007)
1.	Afghanistan	12	9	-25.00%
2.	Albania	2,360	1,638	-30.59%
3.	Algiers	0	3	/
4.	Angola	6	4	-33.33%
5.	Argentina	298	209	-29.87%
6.	Armenia	30	42	40.00%
7.	Azerbaijan	31	37	19.35%
8.	Bahrain	18	20	11.11%
9.	Bangladesh	19	11	-42.11%
10.	Barbados	0	2	/
11.	Belize	9	19	111.11%
12.	Benin	12	23	91.67%
13.	Belarus	918	900	-1.96%
14.	Botswana	4	0	/
15.	Bolivia	23	14	-39.13%
16.	Brazil	590	213	-63.90%
17.	British Territory of Indian C.	4	0	/
18.	Bulgaria	490	122	-75.10%
19.	Burkina Faso	16	9	-43.75%
20.	Burundi	0	5	/
21.	Central African Republic	2	0	/
22.	Chad	0	1	/
23.	The Czech Republic	1	0	/
24.	Chile	31	57	83.87%
25.	Denmark	25	0	/
26.	Dominican Republic	27	16	-40.74%
27.	DZA	1	1	0.00%
28.	Egypt	392	225	-42.60%
29.	Ecuador	22	27	22.73%
30.	Eritrea	5	2	-60.00%
31.	Ethiopia	4	7	75.00%
32.	Fiji	1	1	0.00%
33.	The Philippines	160	107	-33.13%
34.	France French Guiana	2	2	0.00%
35.	France	3	0	/
36.	Gabon	7	5	-28.57%
37.	Gambia	1	2	100.00%
38.	Ghana	17	14	-17.65%
39.	Georgia	13	20	53.85%
40.	Guatemala	9	7	-22.22%
41.	Guinea Bissau	4	3	-25.00%
42.	Guinea	0	3	/
43.	Honduras	17	21	23.53%

No.	COUNTRY	2007	2008	+/- (%) (2008/2007)
44.	Hong Kong	2	1	-50.00%
45.	India	498	212	-57.43%
46.	Indonesia	203	264	30.05%
47.	Iraq	141	90	-36.17%
48.	Iran	307	250	-18.57%
49.	Israel	0	2	/
50.	Jamaica	3	1	-66.67%
51.	Yemen	11	9	-18.18%
52.	Jordan	206	236	14.56%
53.	South Africa	79	34	-56.96%
54.	Cape Verde	1	0	/
55.	Cambodia	3	2	-33.33%
56.	Cameroon	13	10	-23.08%
57.	Kazakhstan	17	39	129.41%
58.	Kenya	13	12	-7.69%
59.	Kina	393	211	-46.31%
60.	Cyprus	1	0	/
61.	Kyrgyzstan	9	11	22.22%
62.	Congo Democratic Republic	21	16	-23.81%
63.	Congo Republic	20	5	-75.00%
64.	Korea, DPR	0	3	/
65.	Korea, South	1	2	100.00%
66.	Kosovo, UNSC Res.	83	69	-16.87%
67.	Costa Rica	31	43	38.71%
68.	KSA	159	165	3.77%
69.	Cuba	20	19	-5.00%
70.	Kuwait	3	6	100.00%
71.	Laos	1	1	0.00%
72.	Lebanon	1,205	1,786	48.22%
73.	Liberia	1	0	/
74.	Libya	7	10	42.86%
75.	Madagascar	4	1	-75.00%
76.	Mali	0	1	/
77.	Malta	1	0	/
78.	Morocco	12	30	150.00%
79.	Mauritius	23	25	8.70%
80.	Mauritania	3	0	/
81.	Mexico	205	488	138.05%
82.	Myanmar	1	0	/
83.	Moldova	84	93	10.71%
84.	Mongolia	6	8	33.33%
85.	Nepal	11	7	-36.36%
86.	Nigeria	51	22	-56.86%
87.	Nicaragua	3	2	-33.33%
88.	Ivory Coast	46	28	-39.13%
89.	Oman	5	2	-60.00%
90.	Pakistan	73	76	4.11%

No.	COUNTRY	2007	2008	+/- (%) (2008/2007)
91.	Palestine	42	20	-52.38%
92.	Panama	2	4	100.00%
93.	Paraguay	3	6	100.00%
94.	Peru	83	38	-54.22%
95.	PSE	3	0	/
96.	Rwanda	2	3	50.00%
97.	Romania	720	6	-99.17%
98.	Russia	23	20	-13.04%
99.	San Salvador	42	20	-52.38%
100.	Saudi Arabia	6	10	66.67%
101.	Senegal	7	10	42.86%
102.	Singapore	19	47	147.37%
103.	Syria	77	91	18.18%
104.	USA	4	6	50.00%
105.	Somalia	2	4	100.00%
106.	Serbia, including Kosovo	302	402	33.11%
107.	Sri Lanka	6	3	-50.00%
108.	Sudan	41	19	-53.66%
109.	Surinam	0	4	/
110.	Swaziland	2	2	0.00%
111.	Saint Lucia	14	25	78.57%
112.	Tajikistan	2	3	50.00%
113.	Taiwan	2	4	100.00%
114.	Tanzania	6	3	-50.00%
115.	Togo	14	7	-50.00%
116.	Trinidad	4	4	0.00%
117.	Tunis	190	73	-61.58%
118.	Uganda	7	10	42.86%
119.	United Arab Emirates	102	126	23.53%
120.	Ukraine	615	921	49.76%
121.	UN	41	49	19.51%
122.	Uruguay	7	13	85.71%
123.	Uzbekistan	9	11	22.22%
124.	Venezuela	25	40	60.00%
125.	Vietnam	78	40	-48.72%
126.	ZAF	2	0	/
127.	Zambia	1	2	100.00%
128.	Zimbabwe	2	0	/
	Total	12,071	10,139	-16.01%

ANNEX 3

VISAS ISSUED AT BOSNIAN-HERZEGOVINIAN BORDER CROSSINGS IN 2007 AND 2008

No.	COUNTRY	2007	2008	+/-(% (2008/2007))
1.	Albania	134	94	-29.85%
2.	Algiers	7	12	71.43%
3.	Argentina	10	13	30.00%
4.	Armenia	16	51	218.75%
5.	Azerbaijan	37	37	0.00%
6.	Bahrain	0	1	/
7.	Bangladesh	0	1	/
8.	Byelorussia	7	29	314.29%
9.	Brazil	23	28	21.74%
10.	Bulgaria	18	0	/
11.	Burkina Faso	1	1	0.00%
12.	Burundi	0	1	/
13.	Bhutan	3	0	/
14.	Cape Verde	0	9	/
15.	Chile	2	24	1,100.00%
16.	Djibouti	2	0	/
17.	Egypt	1	0	/
18.	Ecuador	0	2	/
19.	El Salvador	6	0	/
20.	Eritrea	0	1	/
21.	Ethiopia	3	0	/
22.	Philippines	1	2	100.00%
23.	Ghana	0	1	/
24.	Georgia	23	30	30.43%
25.	Guatemala	0	4	/
26.	Guinea	4	0	/
27.	India	2	2	0.00%
28.	Indonesia	3	3	0.00%
29.	Iraq	0	9	/
30.	Iran	7	0	/
31.	Jamaica	0	1	/
32.	Yemen	3	0	/
33.	Jordan	1	0	/
34.	South Africa	3	9	200.00%
35.	Cambodia	1	0	/
36.	Cameroon	0	1	/
37.	Kazakhstan	23	34	47.83%
38.	Kenya	5	4	-20.00%
39.	Kina	11	1	-90.91%
40.	Kyrgyzstan	5	1	-80.00%
41.	Colombia	6	22	266.67%
42.	Costa Rica	2	1	-50.00%
43.	Cuba	3	3	0.00%

No.	COUNTRY	2007	2008	+/-(% (2008/2007)
44.	Lebanon	6	7	16.67%
45.	Libya	4	0	/
46.	Mali	0	1	/
47.	Morocco	6	5	-16.67%
48.	Mauritius	0	2	/
49.	Mauritania	2	0	/
50.	Mexico	18	18	0.00%
51.	Moldavia	83	54	-34.94%
52.	Mongolia	1	0	/
53.	Nigeria	9	3	-66.67%
54.	Oman	1	1	0.00%
55.	Pakistan	1	1	0.00%
56.	Palestine territory	3	0	/
57.	Peru	0	2	/
58.	Rwanda	2	1	-50.00%
59.	Romania	46	0	/
60.	Saudi Arabia	4	4	0.00%
61.	Senegal	2	3	50.00%
62.	Sierra Leone	0	1	/
63.	Singapore	6	0	/
64.	Syria	2	6	200.00%
65.	Somalia	1	0	/
66.	Serbia	33	10	-69.70%
67.	Sudan	11	4	-63.64%
68.	Sri Lanka	0	1	/
69.	Tajikistan	4	1	-75.00%
70.	Thailand	1	6	500.00%
71.	Taiwan, Chinese province	1	0	/
72.	Tanzania	1	1	0.00%
73.	Tonga	1	0	/
74.	Tunis	31	24	-22.58%
75.	Uganda	2	2	0.00%
76.	United Arab Emirates	1	0	/
77.	Ukraine	67	74	10.45%
78.	Uruguay	2	15	650.00%
79.	Uzbekistan	4	3	-25.00%
80.	Venezuela	3	0	/
81.	Vietnam	3	2	-33.33%
	TOTAL:	735	684	-6.94%

ANNEX 4

DENIALS OF ENTRY AT BH BORDER CROSSINGS IN 2007 AND 2008

No.	COUNTRY	2007	2008	+/(%) (2008/2007)
1.	Albania	102	83	-18.63%
2.	Algers	1	1	0.00%
3.	Argentina	125	41	-67.20%
4.	Armenia	3	1	-66.67%
5.	Australia	4	1	-75.00%
6.	Austria	61	40	-34.43%
7.	Bahrain	1		/
8.	Belgium	18	9	-50.00%
9.	Belarus	17	12	-29.41%
10.	Bolivia	9	2	-77.78%
11.	Brazil	107	64	-40.19%
12.	Bulgaria	275	3	-98.91%
13.	Montenegro	365	291	-20.27%
14.	The Czech Republic	102	1	-99.02%
15.	Chile	40	24	-40.00%
16.	Denmark		1	/
17.	Egypt	3	1	-66.67%
18.	Ecuador	1	1	0.00%
19.	El Salvador	2		-100.00%
20.	Eritrea	1		/
21.	Estonia	12		/
22.	The Philippines	2	1	-50.00%
23.	Finland	1		/
24.	France	32	4	-87.50%
25.	Gambia	1		/
26.	Georgia	4	10	150.00%
27.	Guatemala	3	3	0.00%
28.	Guinea	3		/
29.	The Netherlands	8	1	-87.50%
30.	Honduras	13	2	-84.62%
31.	Croatia	1,479	732	-50.51%
32.	India		3	/
33.	Indonesia	4		/
34.	Iraq	3		/
35.	Iran	1	3	200.00%
36.	Ireland	1		/
37.	Italy	64	44	-31.25%
38.	Israel	1		/
39.	Jordan	1	3	200.00%
40.	South Africa	13	6	-53.85%
41.	Canada	4		/
42.	Kazakhstan	1	1	0.00%
43.	China	20	7	-65.00%
44.	Cyprus	2	1	-50.00%
45.	Kirguzstan	4		/
46.	Columbia	1	1	0.00%

No.	COUNTRY	2007	2008	+/(%) (2008/2007)
47.	Costa Rica	10	2	-80.00%
48.	Lebanon	1	4	300.00%
49.	Libya	1		/
50.	Lichtenstein		1	/
51.	Lituania	13		-100.00%
52.	Luxembourg	1		/
53.	Hungary	72	2	-97.22%
54.	Macedonia	176	73	-58.52%
55.	Malaysia		2	/
56.	Morocco	6		-100.00%
57.	Mexico	105	34	-67.62%
58.	Moldova	12	3	-75.00%
59.	Mongolia	1		/
60.	Nigeria	3		/
61.	Nicaragua	2		/
62.	Norway	2		/
63.	Germany	38	35	-7.89%
64.	Pakistan	1		/
65.	Panama	5	1	-80.00%
66.	Paraguay	1		/
67.	Poland	86	2	-97.67%
68.	Romania	241	5	-97.93%
69.	Russian Federation	4	15	275.00%
70.	San Marino	1		/
71.	Senegal		2	/
72.	Sierra Leone	1		/
73.	Singapore	25	13	-48.00%
74.	Sirya	4	4	0.00%
75.	United States of America	8	5	-37.50%
76.	Slovakia	152		/
77.	Slovenia	467	22	-95.29%
78.	Serbia	1,452	807	-44.42%
79.	Sudan	1		/
80.	Sweden	7		/
81.	Switzerland	440	186	-57.73%
82.	Thailand	4		/
83.	Tunisia	10	4	-60.00%
84.	Turkey	267	411	53.93%
85.	Ukraine	51	59	15.69%
86.	Uruguay	5	1	-80.00%
87.	Uzbekistan	2	1	-50.00%
88.	Great Britain	3		/
89.	Venezuela	17	8	-52.94%
90.	Vietnam		2	/
91.	Apatride (stateless persons)	4		/
92.	UN	1		/
	TOTAL:	6,618	3,102	-53.13%

NOTE: Of the total number of persons originating from Serbia, there were 102 persons coming from Kosovo in 2007; and 94 in 2008.

ANNEX 5

ATTEMPTED ILLEGAL CROSSING OF BH BORDER IN 2007 AND 2008

No.	COUNTRY	2007	2008	+/(%) (2008/2007)
1.	Albania	95	55	-42.11%
2.	Australia		1	/
3.	Belgium		1	/
4.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	390	170	-56.41%
5.	Brazil	3	4	33.33%
6.	Bulgaria	1		/
7.	Montenegro	5	4	-20.00%
8.	The Czech Republic	1		/
9.	Chile	1		/
10.	Egypt	1		/
11.	France	1	4	300.00%
12.	Guatemala		1	/
13.	The Netherlands	2	1	-50.00%
14.	Croatia	73	96	31.51%
15.	India	2		/
16.	Iraq	3		/
17.	Iran	1		/
18.	Italy	3		/
19.	Israel	1		/
20.	China		4	/
21.	Columbia	1	1	0.00%
22.	Hungary	2		/
23.	Macedonia	22	12	-45.45%
24.	Malaysia		2	/
25.	Morocco		1	/
26.	Mexico	1		/
27.	Moldova	1		/
28.	Norway	1		/
29.	Germany		4	/
30.	Romania	2	3	50.00%
31.	United States of America	1	1	0.00%
32.	Slovenia	6	2	-66.67%
33.	Serbia	199	136	-31.66%
34.	Switzerland	10	5	-50.00%
35.	Turkey	22	35	59.09%
	TOTAL:	851	543	-36.19%

NOTE: Of the total number of persons originating from Serbia, there were 36 persons coming from Kosovo in 2007; and 37 in 2008.

ANNEX 6

PERMITS ISSUED FOR TEMPORARY RESIDENCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IN 2007 AND 2008

No.	COUNTRY	2007	2008	+/(%) (2008/2007)
1.	Afghanistan	1	1	0.00%
2.	Albania	18	11	-38.89%
3.	Algiers	2	2	0.00%
4.	Armenia	1	0	/
5.	Australia	6	7	16.67%
6.	Austria	84	125	48.81%
7.	Belgium	5	3	-40.00%
8.	Byelorussia	12	11	-8.33%
9.	Brazil	15	10	-33.33%
10.	Bulgaria	14	13	-7.14%
11.	Monte	35	1,002	2,762.86%
12.	The Czech Republic	26	8	-69.23%
13.	Chile	1	0	/
14.	Denmark	1	5	400.00%
15.	Egypt	27	26	-3.70%
16.	Eritrea	1	0	/
17.	Estonia	2	1	-50.00%
18.	Ethiopia	2	3	50.00%
19.	Philippines	2	1	-50.00%
20.	Finland	14	14	0.00%
21.	France	18	36	100.00%
22.	Greece	8	11	37.50%
23.	Georgia	2	3	50.00%
24.	Croatia	642	631	-1.71%
25.	India	64	53	-17.19%
26.	Indonesia	9	7	-22.22%
27.	Iraq	9	11	22.22%
28.	Iran	26	28	7.69%
29.	Ireland	5	4	-20.00%
30.	Italy	56	64	14.29%
31.	Israel	1	0	/
32.	Japan	2	2	0.00%
33.	Jordan	20	24	20.00%
34.	South Africa	3	3	0.00%
35.	Canada	9	6	-33.33%
36.	Kenya	0	2	/
37.	Kina	601	569	-5.32%
38.	Kyrgyzstan	1	1	0.00%
39.	Columbia	0	1	/
40.	Congo	0	1	/
41.	Korea, Democratic People's Republic	1	0	/
42.	Korea, Republic	2	2	0.00%
43.	Cuba	1	1	0.00%
44.	Latvia	1	1	0.00%

No.	COUNTRY	2007	2008	+/(%) (2008/2007)
45.	Lebanon	8	7	-12.50%
46.	Libya	4	1	-75.00%
47.	Lithuania	12	15	25.00%
48.	Hungary	5	6	20.00%
49.	Macedonia	362	280	-22.65%
50.	Malawi	1	0	/
51.	Maldives	1	1	0.00%
52.	Malaysia	5	3	-40.00%
53.	Malta	1	0	/
54.	Morocco	4	2	-50.00%
55.	Mexico	1	6	500.00%
56.	Moldova, Republic	46	43	-6.52%
57.	Mongolia	1	1	0.00%
58.	Nepal	2	1	-50.00%
59.	Netherlands	25	44	76.00%
60.	Norway	5	4	-20.00%
61.	Germany	148	201	35.81%
62.	Pakistan	6	6	0.00%
63.	Palestine territory	28	38	35.71%
64.	Poland	22	51	131.82%
65.	Portugal	1	0	/
66.	Rwanda	0	2	/
67.	Romania	55	60	9.09%
68.	Russian Federation	60	108	80.00%
69.	Saudi Arabia	3	2	-33.33%
70.	Sierra Leone	1	0	/
71.	Syria	26	28	7.69%
72.	United States of America	114	105	-7.89%
73.	Slovakia, Republic	56	36	-35.71%
74.	Slovenia	94	94	0.00%
75.	Serbia and Montenegro, former	1,977	1,298	-34.34%
76.	Sudan	19	40	110.53%
77.	Swaziland	3	4	33.33%
78.	Panama	6	9	50.00%
79.	Sweden	8	30	275.00%
80.	Switzerland	17	21	23.53%
81.	Tajikistan	1	2	100.00%
82.	Thailand	4	4	0.00%
83.	Tunis	2	0	/
84.	Turkey	534	595	11.42%
85.	United Arab Emirates	1	1	0.00%
86.	United Kingdom	43	72	67.44%
87.	Ukraine	49	43	-12.24%
88.	Uzbekistan	2	3	50.00%
	TOTAL:	5,513	5,971	8.31%

NOTE: Of all persons originating from Serbia, 262 persons were from Kosovo in 2007, and 0 in 2008

ANNEX 7

PERMITS ISSUED FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IN 2007 AND 2008

No.	COUNTRY	2007	2008	+/-(% (2008/2007)
1.	Albania	0	1	/
2.	Armenia	1	0	/
3.	Austria	4	3	-25.00%
4.	Byelorussia	0	1	/
5.	Bulgaria	1	1	0.00%
6.	Montenegro	0	3	/
7.	The Czech Republic	3	0	/
8.	Egypt	1	1	0.00%
9.	Philippines	0	1	/
10.	Greece	1	0	/
11.	Croatia	18	32	77.78%
12.	Iraq	1	0	/
13.	Iran	1	1	0.00%
14.	Italy	1	2	100.00%
15.	Jordan	0	2	/
16.	Canada	0	1	/
17.	Chine	48	99	106.25%
18.	Korea	2	0	/
19.	Lebanon	0	1	/
20.	Macedonia	7	18	157.14%
21.	Malaysia	1	0	/
22.	Moldova	1	5	400.00%
23.	Germany	6	3	-50.00%
24.	Poland	3	4	33.33%
25.	Romania	7	4	-42.86%
26.	Russian Federation	1	2	100.00%
27.	Saudi Arabia	0	1	/
28.	Syria	2	3	50.00%
29.	USA	4	5	25.00%
30.	Slovak Republic	0	1	/
31.	Slovenia	3	2	-33.33%
32.	Serbia	0	5	/
33.	Sudan	2	0	/
34.	Sweden	0	1	/
35.	Switzerland	0	1	/
36.	Turkey	12	7	-41.67%
37.	United Kingdom	1	1	0.00%
38.	Ukraine	4	3	-25.00%
	TOTAL:	136	215	58.09%

ANNEX 8

NUMBER OF DECISIONS ON REMOVAL OF ALIENS FROM BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IN 2007 AND 2008

No.	COUNTRY	2007	2008	+/(%) (2008/2007)
1.	Albania	163	108	-33.74%
2.	Algiers	2	3	50.00%
3.	Bahrain		3	/
4.	Montenegro		10	/
5.	France	1	3	200.00%
6.	Croatia	17	16	-5.88%
7.	Italy	2	5	150.00%
8.	China	62	26	-58.06%
9.	Macedonia	28	46	64.29%
10.	Moldova	7	5	-28.57%
11.	Nigeria		3	/
12.	Romania	4	4	0.00%
13.	Serbia		261	/
14.	Serbia and Montenegro, former	427		/
15.	Switzerland	1	5	400.00%
16.	Turkey	32	117	265.63%
17.	Ukraine	2	3	50.00%
18.	Other	74	169	128.38%
	TOTAL:	822	787	-4.26%

ANNEX 9

APPLICATIONS FOR ASYLUM/INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION SUBMITTED TO COMPETENT STATE AUTHORITIES (FROM 1 JULY 2004 TO 31 DECEMBER 2008)

No.	ASYLUM COUNTRY	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
		Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons
1.	Albania	/	/	1	1	/	/	/	/	/	/
2.	Algiers	1	1	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
3.	Bangladesh	3	3	8	8	/	/	1	1	/	/
4.	Brazil	/	/	/	/	/	/	1	1	/	/
5.	Montenegro	/	/	/	/	/	/	2	2	/	/
6.	Ethiopia	/	/	2	2	/	/	/	/	/	/
7.	Croatia	/	/	2	3	3	3	/	/	2	2
8.	India	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	6	6
9.	Iraq	/	/	7	7	1	1	/	/	/	/
10.	Iran	/	/	/	/	/	/	2	2	/	/
11.	Jordan	/	/	/	/	1	1	/	/	/	/
12.	Cameroun	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	1	1
13.	China	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	/	/
14.	Lithuania	/	/	/	/	/	/	1	1	/	/
15.	Macedonia	4	13	17	20	1	1	1	1	4	7
16.	Morocco	/	/	1	1	/	/	/	/	/	/
17.	Moldova	3	3	3	3	2	2	/	/	/	/
18.	Germany	/	/	/	/	1	1	/	/	/	/
19.	Ivory Coast	1	1	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
20.	Pakistan	/	/	5	5	/	/	2	2	1	1
21.	Palestine	/	/	3	4	1	1	/	/	1	2
22.	Poland	/	/	/	/	1	2	/	/	1	1
23.	Romania	1	1	2	2	2	2	/	/	/	/
25.	Russia	/	/	1	3	/	/	/	/	/	/
26.	Saudi Arabia	/	/	1	1	/	/	/	/	/	/
27.	Sirya	/	/	/	/	/	/	1	1	/	/
28.	Slovenia	/	/	/	/	2	2	/	/	/	/
29.	Serbia and Montenegro	27	70*	36	78*	21	52*	/	/	/	/
30.	Serbia	/	/	/	/	/	/	132	564*	28	73
31.	Sri Lanka	/	/	/	/	/	/	3	3	1	1
32.	Tunisia	/	/	2	2	/	/	/	/	/	/
33.	Turkey	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	1	1
34.	Ukraine	3	3	3	3	/	/	/	/	/	/
TOTAL:		46	98	97	146	37	69	149	581	46	95

NOTE: In 2004, there were 70 persons from Serbia and Montenegro, one newborn child among them; in 2005, there were 78 persons from Serbia and Montenegro, one newborn child among them; in 2006, there were 52 persons from Serbia and Montenegro, one newborn child among them; in 2007, there were 564 persons from Serbia and Montenegro, nine newborn children among them.

ANNEX 10

WORK PERMITS ISSUED TO ALIENS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IN 2007 AND 2008

	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2007	2008	+/(%) (2008/2007)
1.	Albania	3	6	100%
2.	Argentina	0	2	/
3.	Australia	3	0	/
4.	Austria	52	58	12%
5.	Belgium	0	2	/
6.	Byelorussia	1	3	200%
7.	Brazil	2	4	100%
8.	Bulgaria	14	5	-64%
9.	Cape Verde	0	1	/
10.	Montenegro	108	133	23%
11.	Czech Republic	15	7	-53%
12.	Denmark	1	2	100%
13.	Egypt	9	6	-33%
14.	Estonia	1	0	/
15.	Finland	2	2	0%
16.	France	7	20	186%
17.	Greece	7	12	71%
18.	Georgia	1	1	0%
19.	Netherlands	9	11	22%
20.	Croatia	333	317	-5%
21.	India	21	36	71%
22.	Iraq	1	2	100%
23.	Iran	11	11	0%
24.	Ireland	4	8	100%
25.	Italy	33	47	42%
26.	Israel	1	1	0%
27.	Jordan	3	7	133%
28.	South African Republic	1	1	0%
29.	Canada	2	4	100%
30.	Kenya	2	2	0%
31.	China	462	442	-4%
32.	Cyprus	0	1	/
33.	Korea	1	0	/
34.	Kuwait	1	1	0%
35.	Lebanon	1	1	0%
36.	Lithuania	12	15	25%
37.	Hungary	1	5	400%
38.	Macedonia	61	89	46%
39.	Malaysia	2	2	0%
40.	Malta	1	0	/
41.	Mexico	1	1	0%
42.	Moldavia	6	7	17%
43.	Nepal	2	2	0%
44.	Norway	0	3	/

	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2007	2008	+/(%) (2008/2007)
45.	Germany	48	62	29%
46.	Pakistan	2	1	-50%
47.	Palestine	2	5	150%
48.	Poland	6	8	33%
49.	Romania	9	12	33%
50.	Russia	14	44	214%
51.	USA	16	21	31%
52.	Saudi Arabia	2	2	0%
53.	Sierra Leone	0	1	0%
54.	Syria	7	10	43%
55.	Slovakia	5	34	580%
56.	Slovenia	91	98	8%
57.	Serbia	1,031	1,108	7%
58.	Sudan	1	2	100%
59.	Spain	3	5	67%
60.	Switzerland	2	4	100%
61.	Sweden	6	2	-67%
62.	Tunis	1	0	/
63.	Turkey	222	259	17%
64.	Ukraine	12	7	-42%
65.	Great Britain	18	28	56%
	TOTAL:	2,696	2,993	11%



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