



Immigration Sector

Migration Profile

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

for 2024

Area: 51,209 km²

Total length of the border: 1,605 km

Total number of border crossings: 83



Sarajevo, March 2025

Contents

Summary	4
I INTRODUCTION	7
1. Sources and methodology of data collection, classification and processing	8
2. Availability and quality of data	8
3. Conducted Consultations	9
II MIGRATION PROFILE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.....	10
1. Visas.....	10
1.1. Visas issued by the BiH Diplomatic and Consular Missions.....	10
1.2. Visas issued at the border	13
2. Refusal of entry and illegal border crossing.....	14
2.1. Refusal of entry into BiH.....	15
2.2. Illegal crossings of the state border were discovered.....	18
3. Temporary and permanent residence of aliens	20
3.1. Temporary residence.....	21
3.2. Permanent residence	26
4. Illegal Migration and Measures Imposed to Aliens.....	28
4.1. Revocation of Residence	29
4.2. Decisions on expulsion	30
4.3. Placing Aliens under Surveillance.....	31
4.4. Forced removal of foreigners from Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	32
5. Return of illegal migrants	32
5.1. Voluntary return of BiH citizens to BiH with the support and assistance of the International Organization for Migration (IOM)	33
5.2. Voluntary return of foreigners from BiH to their countries of origin with the assistance of IOM and the Service for Foreigners' Affairs (SFA).....	36
5.3. Return under readmission agreements.....	39
5.3.1. Admission and return under readmission agreements.....	39
5.3.2. Admission under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia.....	40
5.4. Independent voluntary return of aliens from BiH.....	42
6. International protection (asylum)	44
7. Work permits issued to aliens	50
8. Acquisition of BiH citizenship	53
9. Emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	55

9.1. Migration flows	56
9.2. Number of emigrants	58
9.3. Emigrant status.....	60
9.4. Remittances.....	63
10. Mixed migration flows across the territory of BiH in the period 2018-2024.....	66
10.1. Overview of statistical data in the field of migration and asylum in BiH	67
10.2. Accommodation of migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina	70
11. Immigration policy of BiH, legal and institutional framework	71
ANNEXES.....	80

Summary

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

The creation of the BiH Migration Profile, which is updated annually, fulfils the obligation from ***the Roadmap for visa liberalization***, presented by the European Commission to the BiH authorities in June 2008, relates to migration management - *Establishment and implementation of mechanisms for monitoring migration flows, definition of a regularly updated migration profile of BiH, which would include data on illegal and legal migration, as well as establishment of a body responsible for monitoring and analysing data on the migration situation and flows.*

Comprehensive fulfilment of the conditions from the Roadmap, including the development of the first Migration Profile in 2009, ultimately resulted in the acquisition of a visa-free regime **for citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina on December 15, 2010.**

In order to establish and implement mechanisms for monitoring migration flows and annually updating the BiH Migration Profile, instruments for the collection and exchange of statistical data were formalized by the Decision of the Council of Ministers of BiH on the obligation to submit statistical data on migration and international protection to the Ministry of Security ("Official Gazette of BiH" No. 83/09).

Following the submission of data by the institutions and agencies, their quantitative and qualitative analysis was initiated. The annual reports of each institution and agency constituted an additional source of qualitative information necessary for the interpretation of migration statistics and trends. Quantitative and qualitative data processing was carried out for the main migration flows of the last ten years, i.e., from 2015 to 2024, and comparative indicators were developed for all migration movements for the periods 2023 and 2024. After processing and analysing all available data, the migration profile of Bosnia and Herzegovina for 2024 was established.

The BiH Migration Profile for 2024 contains the following data: visas, refusal of entry and illegal border crossing, temporary and permanent residence of foreigners, illegal migration and measures taken against foreigners, return of illegal migrants, international protection (asylum), work permits issued to foreigners, acquisition of BiH citizenship, emigration from BiH, mixed migration through the territory of BiH in the period 2018-2024, and BiH immigration policy, legal and institutional framework.

Observed trends in migration flows:

1. Visas

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

BiH diplomatic and consular missions (DCMs) issued 12,955 visas in 2024, which represents a decrease of 39.07% compared to 2023, when 21,261 visas were issued.

1.2. Visas Issued at the Border

At the border of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 13 visas were issued in 2024, which is 27.78% less than in 2023, when 18 visas were issued at the border.

2. Refusal of Entry and Illegal Border Crossing

2.1. Refusal of Entry into Bosnia and Herzegovina

2,288 entries to BiH were refused by the BiH Border Police in 2024 and increased by 5.93% compared to 2023 when 2,160 entries were refused.

2.2. Detected Illegal Border Crossings

The number of detected illegal crossings of the state border of BiH in 2024 was 11,298 (4,399 illegal entries and 6,899 illegal exits from BiH) and decreased by 17.19% compared to 2023, when it amounted to 13,643 detected illegal border crossings.

3. Temporary and Permanent Residence of Aliens

3.1. Temporary Residence

Aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina were granted 14,909 temporary residence permits in 2024, which is 10.59% more than in 2023, when 13,481 temporary residence permits were granted.

3.2. Permanent Residence

Aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina were granted 430 permanent residence permits in 2024, which represents a decrease of 3.59% compared to 2023, when 446 permanent residence applications were approved and the permits granted.

4. Illegal migration and Measures Imposed on Aliens

4.1. Revocation of Residence

883 visa-free or temporary residence permits were revoked in 2024, which is a slight increase of 0.11% compared to 2023, when 882 visa-free or temporary residence permits were revoked. Regarding the revocation of permanent residences in 2024, an increase of 27.03% was recorded, when 35 permanent residences were revoked, in contrast to 2023, when that number was 37.

4.2. Expulsion Decisions

The number of expulsion decisions in 2024 is 3,177, which represents an increase of 23.04% compared to 2023, when a total of 2,582 expulsion decisions were issued. In 2024, the number of revoked visa-free or temporary residence permits with the measure of expulsion was 43, which also represents an increase of 53.57% compared to 2023, when that number was 28.

4.3. Aliens under Surveillance at the Immigration Centre

A total of 449 aliens were placed under surveillance at the Immigration Centre in 2024, which is a decrease of 34.26% compared to 2023, when that number was 683, and 1,263 aliens were placed under a less strict form of surveillance in a specific area or place.

4.4. Forcible Removal of Aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina

During the year 2024, 15 final decisions were made on the enforcement of the expulsion decision, while in 2023, 79 final decisions were made on the enforcement of the expulsion decision.

5. Return of Illegal Migrants

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

With IOM assistance, in 2024, 33 BiH nationals returned voluntarily to Bosnia and Herzegovina and a total of 1,663 BiH nationals returned voluntarily between 2015 and 2024.

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

In 2024, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, assisted in voluntary return of a total of 257 aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina, while in 2023 that number was 391, which is a decrease of 32.54%.

5.3. Admission under the Readmission Agreements

In 2024, 470 nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina were readmitted on the grounds of readmission agreements under which the BiH Ministry of Security's Immigration Sector conducted identity checks and verification of the BiH nationality pursuant to the terms of Article 6 of the Agreement between the European Community and Bosnia and Herzegovina on the readmission of persons residing without authorisation.

According to the data delivered by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, according to the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia, in the procedure carried out by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, 3,049 nationals of third countries were readmitted in 2024, which is a decrease of 28% compared to the previous year, when that number was 4264 aliens.

6. International Protection (Asylum)

In 2024, 234 persons applied for asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina, while in 2023, that number was 147 persons, which represents an increase of 59.18%.

7. Work Permits Issued to Aliens

5,798 work permits for aliens were issued in 2024, which represents an increase of 26.43% compared to 2023, when that number was 4,586 work permits.

8. Acquisition of BiH Citizenship

In 2024, 521 persons obtained BiH citizenship, which represents a decrease of 3.16% compared to 2023. The majority of BiH citizenships in the last two years were acquired by nationals of Serbia (80%).

9. Emigration from BiH

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

10. Mixed migration flows across the territory of BiH in the period 2018-2024

In 2024, a total of 25,284 illegal migrants were reported to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, which represents a decrease of 26.52% compared to 2023. Out of a total of 25,284 reported illegal migrants, 21,489 persons expressed their intention to apply for asylum in BiH in 2024. Applications for asylum were submitted by 234 persons or 1.09% of the total number of persons who initially expressed their intention to submit application for asylum in 2024.

I INTRODUCTION

The main objective of developing a migration profile is to collect statistical data and relevant information necessary for a given country to develop and implement its migration policy.

Creating a migration profile is a task The Department for Analytics, Strategic Planning, Monitoring and Training at the Immigration Sector of the Ministry of Security, which compiles migration statistics, processes data and creates reports for various purposes.

Expressions that are given in one grammatical gender for the sake of clarity refer to both men and women without discrimination.

1. Sources and methodology of data collection, classification and processing

The sources and methodology of data collection stem from the Decision on the obligation to submit statistical data on migration and international protection to the Ministry of Security ("Official Gazette of BiH" No. 83/09).

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

As a methodology for data collection, the aforementioned decision defines a total of 34 tables intended for the aforementioned institutions and organizations responsible for acting under the Law on Foreigners and the Law on Asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The tables include data on countries of citizenship, birth, gender and age structure, and other relevant parameters on procedures and decisions related to the movement and stay of aliens and asylum in BiH for the year 2024.

Following the submission of the completed tables by the institutions, organizations, and agencies, a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the data was conducted. The annual reports of individual institutions and organizations provided an additional source of qualitative information necessary for interpreting migration statistics and trends.

Data on the land area of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the total length of the national border, and the number of border crossings were taken from the Strategy for Integrated Border Management in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2019–2023.

2. Availability and quality of data

Analysis of the submitted data allowed several conclusions to be drawn regarding their availability and quality. Most institutions, organizations, and agencies submitted their basic data within the required timeframe.

The data available to the BiH Border Police, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, the Asylum Sector and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of BiH, and which have been submitted to the Immigration Sector, are in line with the Decision on the Obligation to Submit Statistical Data

on Migration and International Protection to the Ministry of Security (" *Official Gazette of BiH*" No. 83/09).

The Ministry of Civil Affairs shared the data on acquisition of citizenship, which were earlier submitted by the competent entity-level institutions, the Federation Interior Ministry and the Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Governance of the Republika Srpska in accordance with the aforementioned Decision.

The data submitted according to the provided tables and data from the annual report on the work of the BiH Border Police enabled a satisfactory analysis of migration flows and the preparation of the BiH Migration Profile for 2024, which is **the seventeenth** annual **Migration Profile of BiH**.

3. Conducted Consultations

The draft Migration Profile of BiH was submitted for data verification to all institutions, organizations and agencies that submitted data for its preparation. After incorporating objections and comments, the Proposal of the BiH Migration Profile for 2024 was sent to the Council of Ministers of BiH for the adoption procedure.

The BiH Council of Ministers adopted the BiH Migration Profile for 2024 at its 81. session, held on May 12, 2025.

II MIGRATION PROFILE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

1. Visas

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

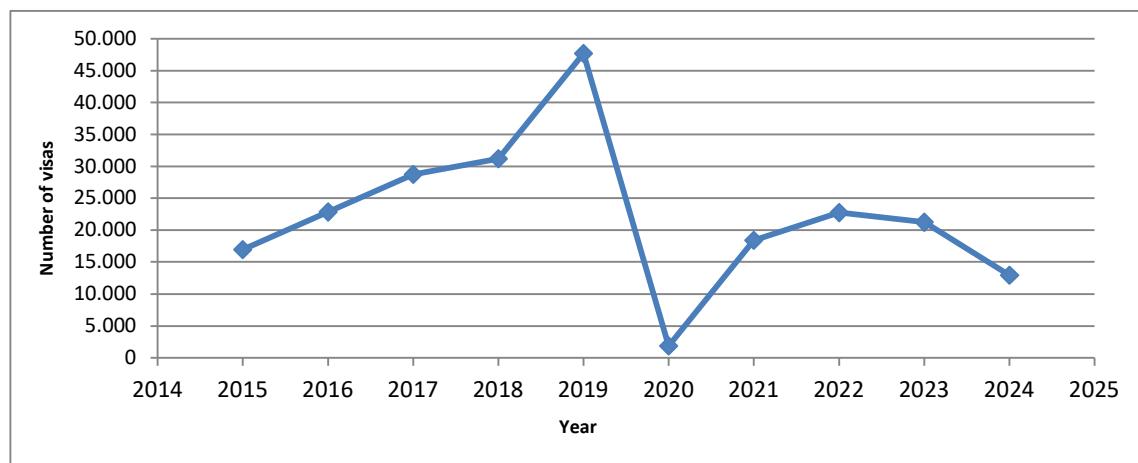
1.1. Visas issued by the BiH Diplomatic and Consular Missions

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

Table 1. Total number of visas issued from 2015 to 2024

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Visas	16,970	22,862	28,751	31,171	47,694	1,857	18,427	22,765	21,261	12,955

Graphical representation of visas issued from 2015 to 2024



Analysis of data on the number of visas issued in the presented period at the BiH diplomatic missions indicates a continuous growing trend from 2015 until 2019, when a significant increase in the number of visas issued (53%) was observed compared to 2018. In 2020, there was a drastic decrease in the number of visas issued, caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the fact that during 2020, due to the newly emerging situation caused by the pandemic, the

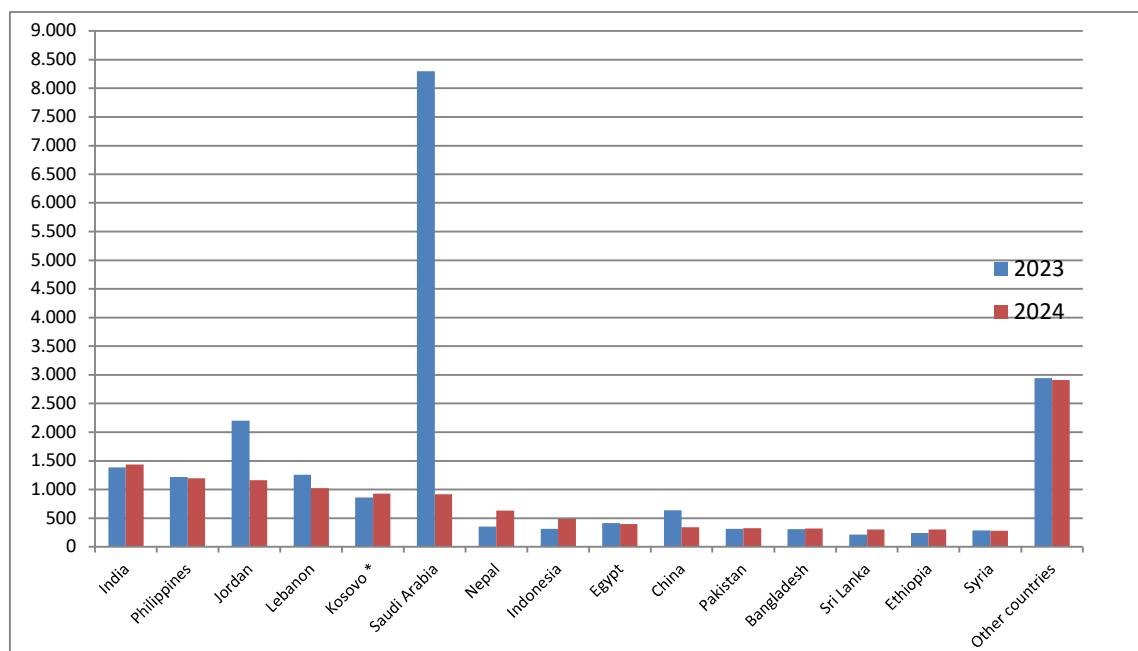
legal basis for fulfilling the conditions for entering Bosnia and Herzegovina was changed on several occasions by decisions of the competent authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this regard, in the period March-September 2020, the Decision of the Council of Ministers of BiH on the temporary suspension of visa issuance at the BiH diplomatic missions was in force. In 2021, there was a renewed increase in the number of visas issued compared to the previous year, which is the result of the relaxation of measures caused by the pandemic. The upward trend in the number of visas issued continues in 2022, with a 23.54% increase in visas issued compared to the previous year. In 2023, there was a 6.61% decrease in visas issued compared to the previous year. The downward trend in visas issued continues in 2024, with a 39.07% decrease compared to the previous year. The main reason for the decreased number can be attributed to the Decision on Amendments to the Decision on Visas by the Council of Ministers of BiH, which temporarily lifted the visa regime for citizens of Saudi Arabia, in the period from June 1, to September 30, 2024.

In order to define the current challenges in the visa field, we present comparative indicators on the number of visas issued in 2023 and 2024 for the countries whose citizens were granted the most visas to enter BiH, with a brief analysis of the observed parameters.

Table 2. Total number of visas issued in 2023 and 2024, disaggregated data by country

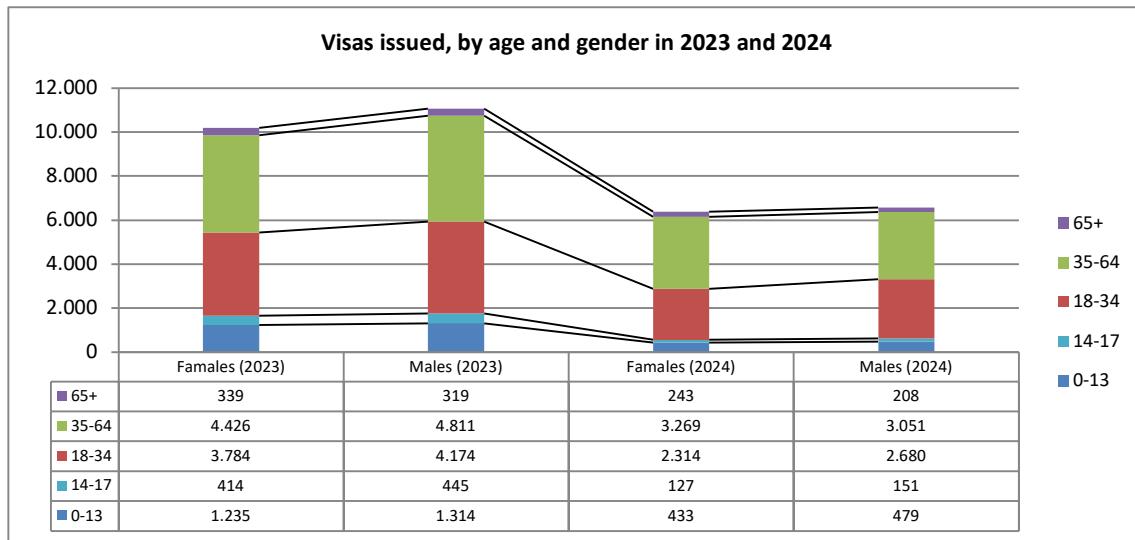
No.	Country	2023	2024	%
1.	India	1,389	1,433	3.17%
2.	Philippines	1,221	1,198	-1.88%
3.	Jordan	2,203	1,163	-47.21%
4.	Lebanon	1,256	1,023	-18.55%
5.	Kosovo *	865	926	7.05%
6.	Saudi Arabia	8,300	913	-89.00%
7.	Nepal	353	633	79.32%
8.	Indonesia	319	491	53.92%
9.	Egypt	416	393	-5.53%
10.	China	639	344	-46.17%
11.	Pakistan	313	325	3.83%
12.	Bangladesh	304	321	5.59%
13.	Sri Lanka	210	301	43.33%
14.	Ethiopia	245	299	22.04%
15.	Syria	283	281	-0.71%
16.	Other country	2,945	2,911	-1.15%
Total		21,261	12,955	-39.07%

Graphical representation of visas issued in 2023 and 2024, disaggregated data by country



Analysing data on the number of visas issued at the BiH Consulate General in 2024 compared to 2023, classified by countries whose citizens were issued the most visas to enter BiH, we note a significant increase in the number of visas issued to citizens of Nepal, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Ethiopia. The largest number of visas in 2024 were issued to citizens of India, the Philippines, Jordan, Lebanon, Kosovo* and Saudi Arabia, which represents 51% of the total number of visas issued.

In order to define the profile of foreign citizens who were issued visas at the BiH Consulate General during 2024, we present the gender and age structure, from which it can be seen that in all categories except for the age group of 35 to 64 and over 65, there were more men than women. Looking at the total number of visas issued at the BiH Consulate General, 6,569 or 51% were issued to men, and 6,386 or 49% were issued to women.



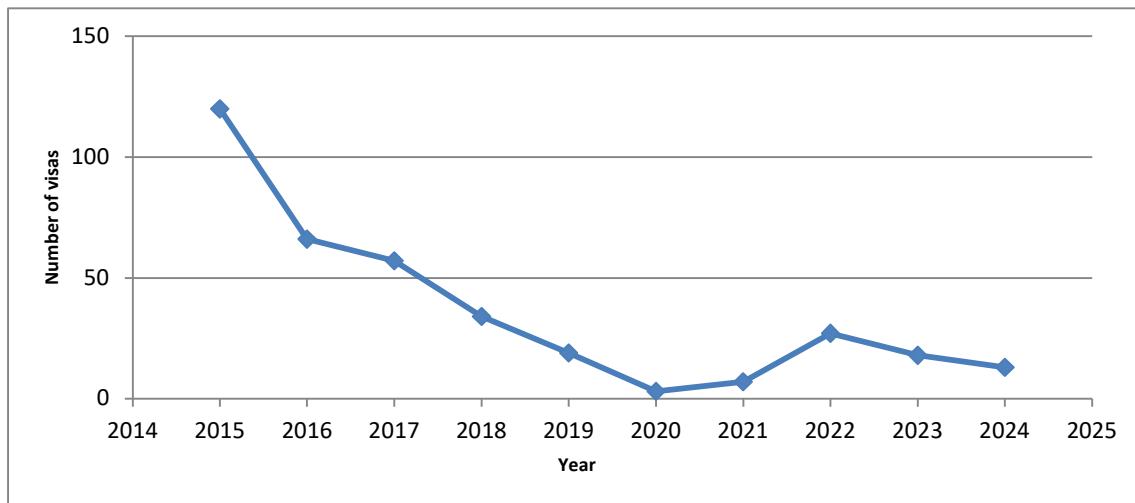
1.2. Visas issued at the border

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

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

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Visas	120	66	57	34	19	3	7	27	18	13

Graphical overview of visas issued at the BiH border from 2015 to 2024



Analysis of data on the number of visas issued at the border during the period under review since 2015 shows a clear downward trend. It can be concluded that the objective of reducing the number of visas issued at the border is being achieved, which is also one of the EU's requirements. The indicators achieved are the result of the development of the DCM network, the development of the legal framework stipulating that visas are issued at the border only in exceptional cases, as defined by the Law on Foreigners, and its consistent implementation by the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

To provide an overview of visa issuance at the border, we present comparative indicators of the number of visas issued in 2023 and 2024 for the countries whose citizens obtained the most visas to enter Bosnia and Herzegovina. We briefly analyse the observed parameters and take into account legislative developments for a more comprehensive interpretation of the data.

Table 4. Total number of visas issued at the border in 2023 and 2024, disaggregated data by country

No.	Country	2023	2024
1.	Kyrgyzstan	-	3
2.	Uzbekistan	-	3
3.	Tajikistan	-	3
4.	Armenia	-	2
5.	Kazakhstan	-	2
6.	Bahrain	11	-
7.	Bangladesh	5	-
8.	Morocco	2	-
	Total	18	13

In 2024, there was a decrease of 27.78% compared to the previous year, and a total of 13 visas were issued at the border. Looking at the citizenships, 3 visas were issued each to citizens of Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, and 2 visas each to citizens of Armenia and Kazakhstan. Regarding gender structure, statistical data for 2024 show that more visas were issued to men (69.2%) than to women (30.8%), and that in the case of both sexes, the majority of visas were issued to persons aged 36 to 59 (76.9%).

2. Refusal of entry and illegal border crossing

Refusal of entry is a measure implemented by the BiH Border Police in accordance with the Law on Foreigners only against foreign citizens and stateless persons who attempt to legally cross the state border and enter BiH, without fulfilling the entry requirements prescribed by the Law on Foreigners. In the above cases, the BiH Border Police refuses entry to these persons, and in accordance with the provisions prescribed by the Law on Foreigners, issues a decision on refusal of entry. A foreigner or stateless person may appeal the above decision to the Ministry of Security, but filing an appeal does not enable entry into BiH.

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

2.1. Refusal of entry into BiH

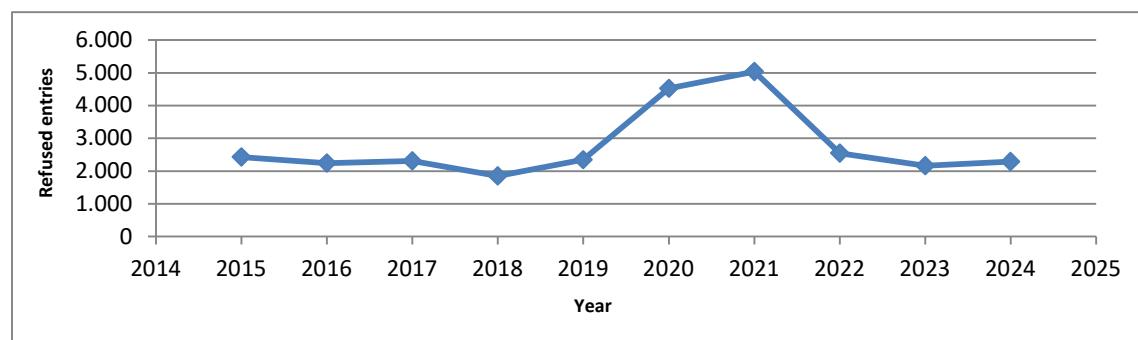
Entry into BiH may be denied to a foreigner who does not meet the general requirements for entry into Bosnia and Herzegovina pursuant to Article 24 of the Law on Foreigners.

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

Table 5. Total number of refused entries at the BiH border from 2015 to 2024

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Refusals of entry	2,432	2,243	2,313	1,853	2,342	4,525	5,038	2,549	2,160	2,288

Graphical representation of denied entries into BiH from 2015 to 2024



Analysing the data on the number of refused entries at the border in the presented period, we note that in the period from 2015 to 2019, the trend is uniform. In 2020 and 2021, the number of refused entries increases significantly compared to 2019. In 2022, there is a decrease in the trend of refused entries, and the trend continues in 2023, when 2,160 were registered foreigners who were not allowed to enter BiH. During 2024, 2,288 foreigners who are not allowed to enter BiH were registered, which represents an increase of 5.93% compared to the previous year. Analysing the last three years, we can say that we have a uniform trend of foreigners who are not allowed to enter BiH.

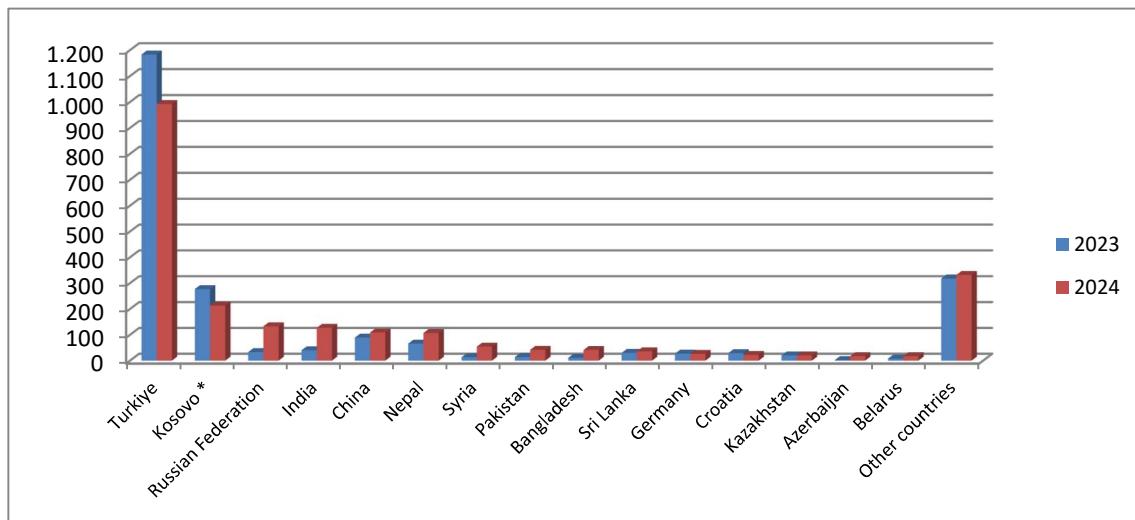
In order to define the current situation in this area, we present comparative indicators on the number of refused entries during 2023 and 2024 for the 15 countries whose citizens were issued the most decisions refusing entry to BiH, with a brief analysis of the observed parameters.

Table 6. Total number of refused entries at the border in 2023 and 2024, disaggregated data by country

No.	Country	2023	2024	%
1.	Turkey	1,183	992	-16.15%
2.	Kosovo *	277	213	-23.10%
3.	Russian Federation	33	133	303.03%
4.	India	40	127	217.50%
No.	Country	2023	2024	%
9.	Bangladesh	11	41	272.73%
10.	Sri Lanka	30	36	20.00%
11.	Germany	27	26	-3.70%
12.	Croatia	29	22	-24.14%

No.	Country	2023	2024	%
5.	China	89	109	22.47%
6.	Nepal	66	107	62.12%
7.	Syria	13	54	315.38%
8.	Pakistan	14	42	200.00%
	Total	2,160	2,288	5.93%

Graphical representation of refused entries at the BiH border in 2023 and 2024, disaggregated data by country

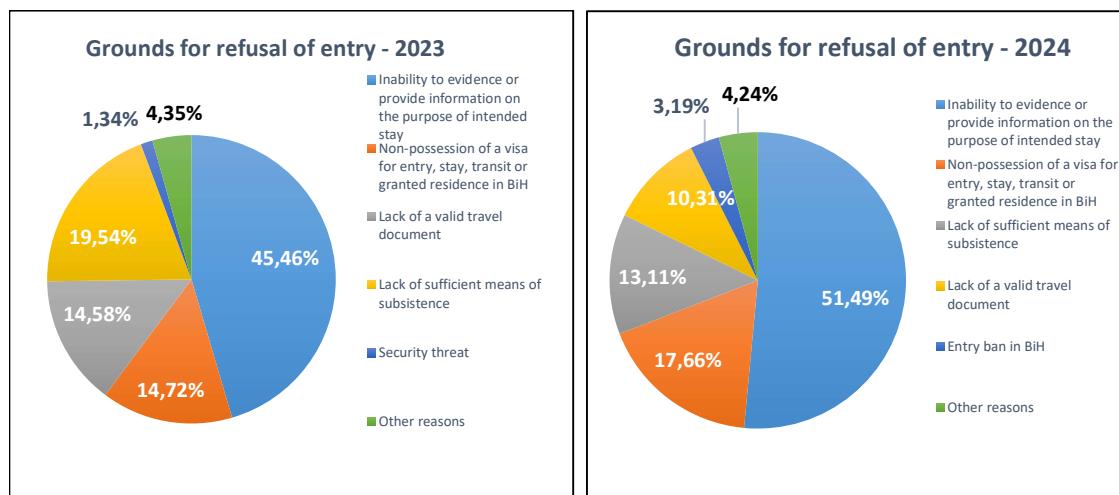


The largest number of denied entries to BiH in 2024 relates to Turkey (992), Kosovo* (213), the Russian Federation (133), India (127), China (109) and Nepal (107), which amounts to 73% of the total denied entries to BiH.

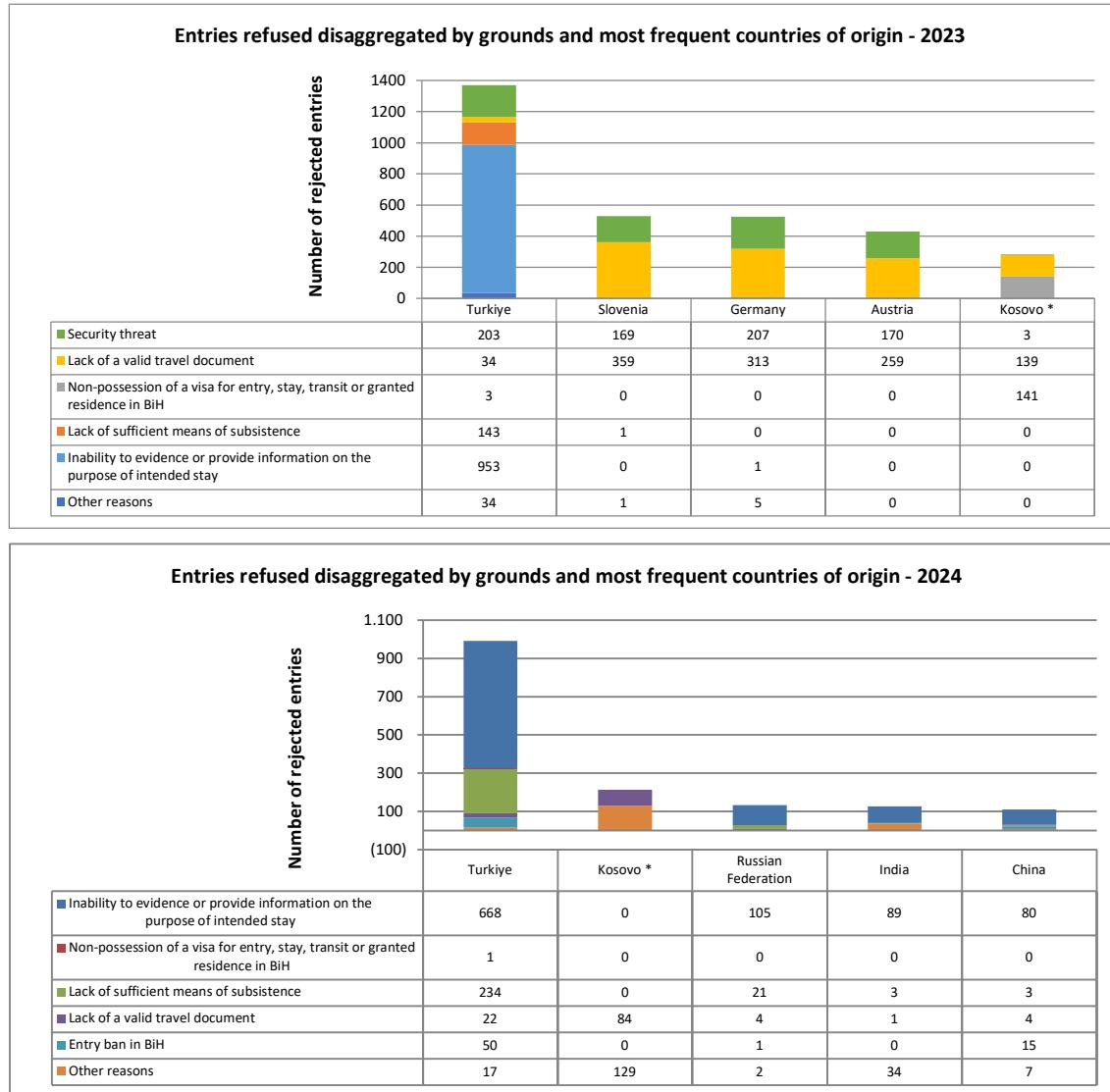
In 2024, the largest decline in refused entry concerns citizens of Croatia (24%), Kosovo* (23%) and Turkey (16%).

During 2024, 2,288 aliens were denied entry into BiH, of which 1,014 were denied entry at the land border of BiH, 1,273 were denied entry at international airports and 1 was denied entry at the river or maritime border. The reasons for refusing entry to foreign citizens in BiH were: inability to prove the purpose of the intended stay (51.49%); lack of a visa for entry, stay, transit through the territory of BiH or a residence permit prescribed by law (17.66%); lack of sufficient means of support (13.11%); not having a valid travel document (10.31%); and other reasons (7.43%).

Graphical representations of refused entries by reasons for refusal of entry in 2023 and 2024



Graphical representations of the refused entries by grounds and citizenships for 2023 and 2024



2.2. Illegal crossings of the state border were discovered

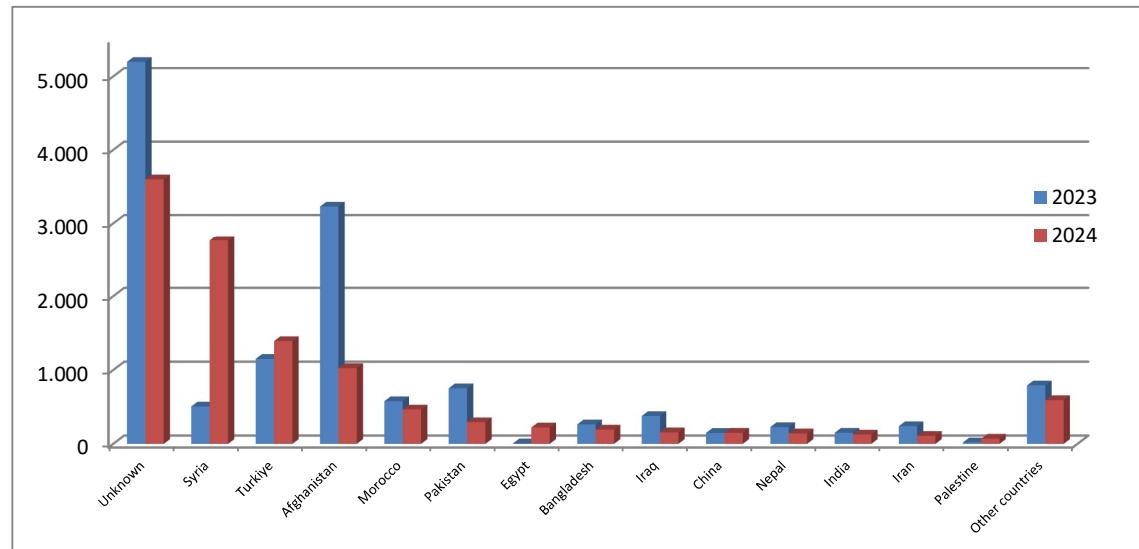
Illegal border crossing refers to persons detected attempting to illegally cross the border of Bosnia and Herzegovina, upon entering or leaving the territory, at a border crossing or outside a border crossing. These persons may be citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, foreigners, or stateless persons.

During 2024, 11,298 persons were detected illegally crossing the state border, which represents a decrease of 17.19% compared to 2023, when 13,643 persons were detected illegally attempting to cross the border.

Table 7. Detected illegal border crossings in 2023 and 2024, disaggregated data by citizenship

No.	Country	2023	2024	%
1.	Unknown	5,198	3,600	-30.74%
2.	Syria	507	2,758	443.98%
3.	Turkey	1,151	1,392	20.94%
4.	Afghanistan	3,229	1,026	-68.23%
5.	Morocco	578	466	-19.38%
6.	Pakistan	753	293	-61.09%
7.	Egypt	7	222	3,071.43%
8.	Bangladesh	265	194	-26.79%
9.	Iraq	377	157	-58.36%
10.	China	148	151	2.03%
11.	Nepal	228	142	-37.72%
12.	India	150	127	-15.33%
13.	Iran	240	108	-55.00%
14.	Palestine	20	70	250.00%
15.	Other country	792	592	-25.25%
Total		13,643	11,298	-17.19%

Graphical representation of detected illegal border crossings in 2023 and 2024, disaggregated data by country

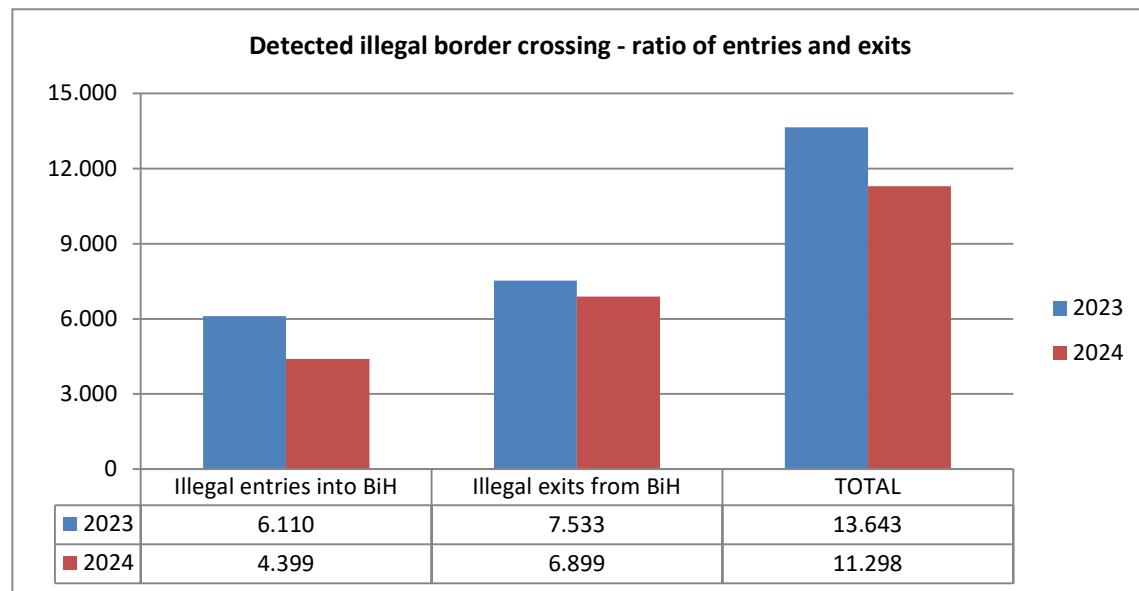


According to available data, in 2024, the largest number of persons with unknown citizenship (3,600) were detected attempting to illegally cross the state border. In the last two years, the largest number of detected illegal crossings concerned citizens of the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and Afghanistan, accounting for 40% of the total number of illegal crossings.

Also, in addition to the aforementioned citizens, an increase in detected illegal crossings of the state border by citizens of Egypt and Palestine was also observed.

During 2024, of the number of persons detected illegally crossing the state border of Bosnia and Herzegovina (11,298), 10,325 or 91.4% of persons were detected outside the border crossing and 973 or 8.6% of persons were detected at the border crossing.¹

Graphic representation of illegal entries and exits at illegal state border crossings



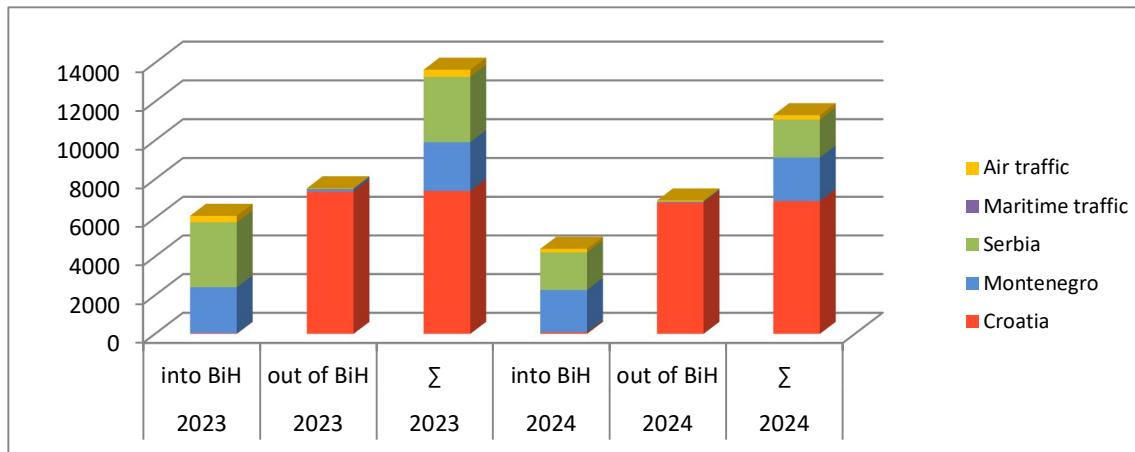
In 2023, illegal exits accounted for 55% of the total number of persons detected illegally crossing the state border (13,643), while in 2024 this percentage amounted to 61% of the total number of persons detected illegally crossing the state border (11,298). From the above indicators, it can be seen that in 2024 there was a higher number of illegal exits from BiH (61%) than entries (39%), while in 2023 there was a higher number of illegal exits from BiH (55%) than entries (45%).

Table 8. Detected illegal border crossings in 2023 and 2024, classified by type of border

Country	2023 into BiH	2023 from BiH	2023 Σ	2024 into BiH	2024 from BiH	2024 Σ	% into BiH	% from BiH	%
Croatia	31	7,361	7,392	82	6,793	6,875	164.52	-7.72	-6.99
Montenegro	2,378	143	2,521	2192	49	2,241	-7.82	-65.73	-11.11
Serbia	3,363	6	3,369	1940	17	1,957	-42.31	183.33	-41.91
Maritime traffic	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Air traffic	338	23	361	185	40	225	-45.27	73.91	-37.67
Total	6,110	7,533	13,643	4,399	6,899	11,298	-28.00	-8.42	-17.19

¹ Border Police of BiH, *Analysis of the Work of the Border Police of BiH for 2024*, Sarajevo, January 2025, p. 14.

Graphical representation of detected illegal border crossings in 2023 and 2024, classified by border type



An analysis of available data on the number of detected illegal border crossings of BiH by type of border and neighbouring countries shows that 11,073 people were detected at the land border in 2024, which is a decrease of 17% compared to 2023, when 13,282 illegal border crossings were detected at the same type of border. There is also a decrease of 38% in the number of illegal border crossings at international airports, so that in 2024, 225 people were detected illegally crossing the border, while in 2023 this number was 361 people.

It is characteristic of the analysis to state that in 2024, a decrease in illegal crossings of state borders with Croatia (7%), Serbia (42%), and Montenegro (11%) was recorded. Of the 1,957 persons detected when illegally crossing the state border with Serbia, 99.1% refer to illegal entries into BiH, and only 0.9% to illegal exits from BiH. Of the 2,241 persons detected when illegally crossing the state border with Montenegro, 97.8% related to illegal entry into BiH, and 2.2% to illegal exit from BiH. Of the 6,875 persons detected while illegally crossing the state border with Croatia, 98.8% refer to illegal exits from BiH and 1.2% to illegal entries into BiH. Most illegal exits were recorded at the border with the Republic of Croatia and amounted to about 98.4% of all persons detected during illegal exit across the state border, which indicates that illegal migrants mostly decide to exit BiH at this part of the border.

3. Temporary and permanent residence of aliens

A foreigner submits an application for a residence permit to the DCM of Bosnia and Herzegovina or the relevant organizational unit of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, in person or through a legal representative for a legally incapacitated foreigner, no later than 15 days before the expiration of the long-stay visa (D visa), i.e., visa-free stay, i.e., approved stay if it is an extension of temporary residence on the same grounds, or permanent residence. The foreigner is required to provide his or her biometric data with the application for approval and the application for extension of temporary residence. The competent organizational unit of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs decides on the application for approval and extension of

temporary residence, regardless of the reason, within 90 days from the date of submission of the proper application if it is submitted through the DCM of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and within 60 days if it is submitted directly to the competent organizational unit of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs. If the application is accepted, the foreigner receives a notification of acceptance and a temporary residence permit. When temporary residence is approved on the basis of work with a work permit or a blue card, the foreigner receives a decision on approved temporary stay and a temporary residence permit.

3.1. Temporary residence

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

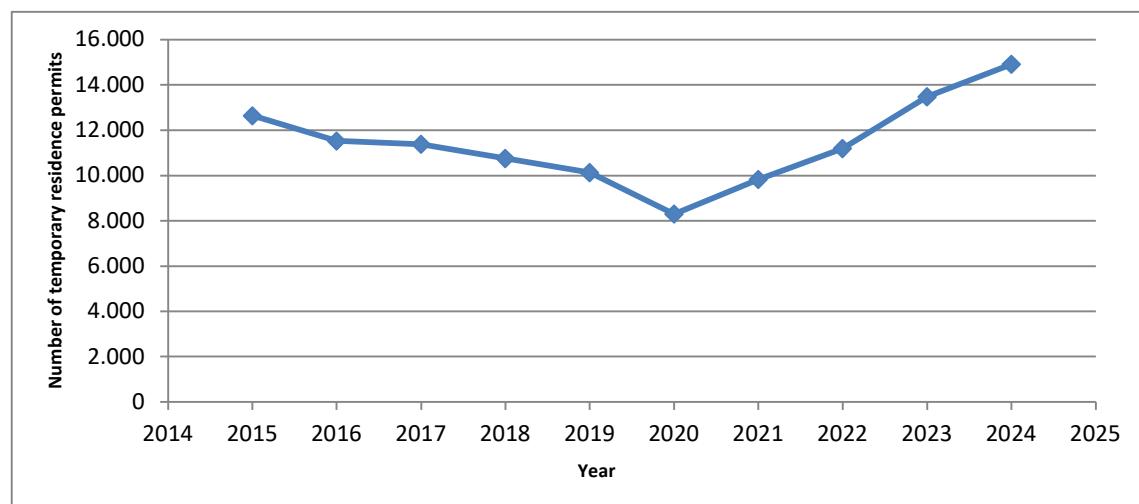
In accordance with the Law on Aliens, which is currently valid, temporary residence can be granted to an alien who intends to stay or is staying in BiH on the basis of: family reunification, education, humanitarian reasons, work with a work permit, work without a work permit, or other justified reasons.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

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

Table 9. Total number of temporary residence permits issued by year from 2015 to 2024

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Temporary residence	12,633	11,519	11,372	10,756	10,133	8,293	9,827	11,188	13,481	14,909

Graphical representation of issued temporary residence permits by year from 2015 to 2024



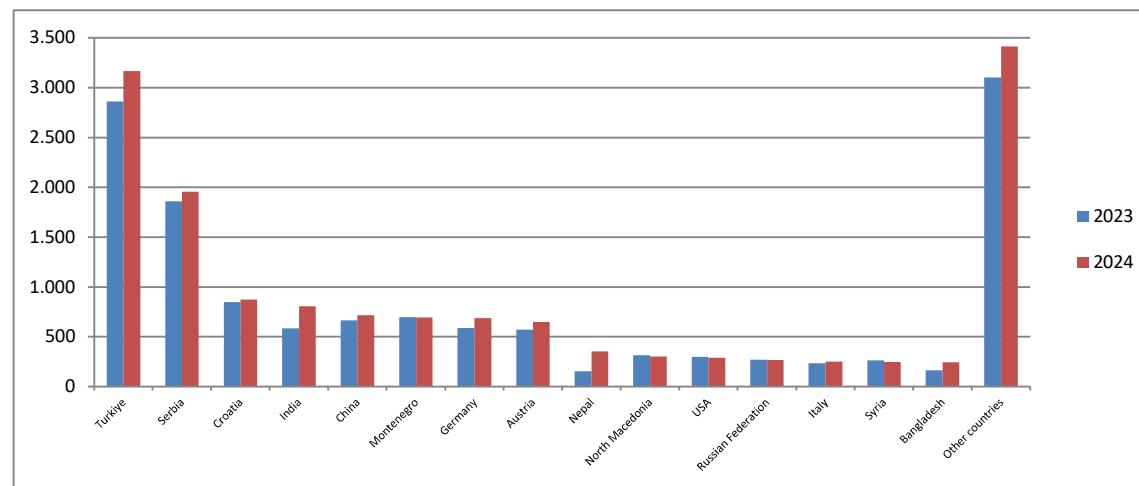
Quality legal regulations and a centralized institutional framework have made it possible to regulate the situation regarding the movement and residence of foreigners in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The previous graph shows a continuous decline in the number of approvals/extensions of temporary residence permits between 2015 and 2020. Since 2021, the number of temporary residence permits issued has been steadily increasing. This upward trend continued in 2024, with a 10.59% increase compared to the previous year.

To provide an overview of the issuance of temporary residence permits, we present indicators on the number of residence permits issued (first approval or extension) for temporary stays in 2023 and 2024.

Table 10. Number of temporary residence permits issued in 2023 and 2024, disaggregated by country

No.	Country	2023	2024	%
1.	Turkey	2,862	3,166	10.62%
2.	Serbia	1,859	1,956	5.22%
3.	Croatia	849	872	2.71%
4.	India	586	805	37.37%
5.	China	665	714	7.37%
6.	Montenegro	696	694	-0.29%
7.	Germany	589	688	16.81%
8.	Austria	570	649	13.86%
9.	Nepal	155	353	127.74%
10.	North Macedonia	315	302	-4.13%
11.	USA	300	291	-3.00%
12.	Russian Federation	270	265	-1.85%
13.	Italy	236	250	5.93%
14.	Syria	264	247	-6.44%
15.	Bangladesh	162	244	50.62%
16.	Other country	3,103	3,413	9.99%
		Total	13,481	14,909
				10.59%

Graphical representation of issued temporary residence permits in 2023 and 2024, disaggregated by country



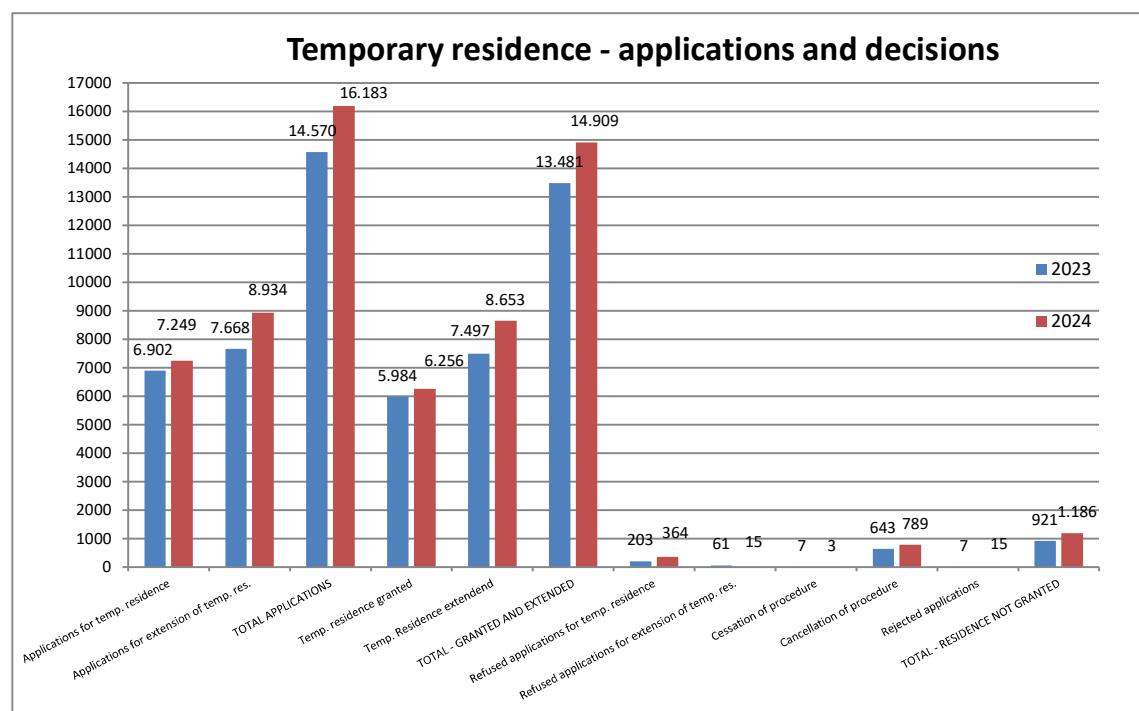
Of the total number of temporary residence permits issued in 2024, the largest number relates to citizens of Turkey (3,166), Serbia (1,956), Croatia (872), India (805), China (714), Montenegro (694) and Germany (688), which accounts for 77.11% of the total number of permits issued. A percentage analysis of comparative parameters indicates that there was an increase in the number of temporary stays for citizens of Nepal (127.74%), Bangladesh (50.62%), India (37.37%), Germany (16.81%), Austria (13.86%), Turkey (10.62%), China

(7.52%), Italy (5.93%) and Serbia (5.22%), and that there was a decrease in the number of temporary stays for citizens of the Syrian Arab Republic (6.44%), North Macedonia (4.13%), the United States of America (3.00%), the Russian Federation (1.85%) and Montenegro (0.29%).

There is a continuity of the seven most common countries of origin among foreigners who were granted or extended temporary residence in BiH, namely: Turkey, Serbia, Croatia, India, China, Montenegro and Germany. These seven countries of origin comprise 59.67% of all persons who were issued a residence permit for temporary residence in BiH in 2024.

In 2024, a total of 7,249 applications for approval of a new temporary residence permit and 8,934 applications for extension of temporary residence were submitted, which amounts to a total of 16,183 applications, which is 9.91% more than in 2023, when a total of 14,580 applications were submitted, namely 6,902 applications for approval of a new temporary residence permit and 7,668 applications for extension of temporary residence.

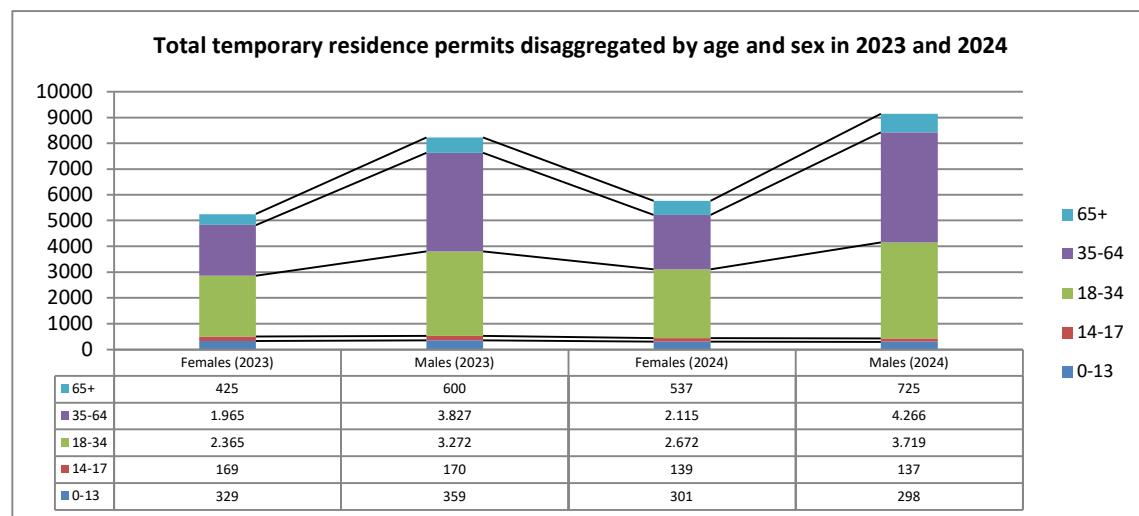
Graphical representation of temporary residence permits in 2023 and 2024 (approval of new and extension)



Resolving requests for approval/extension of temporary residence in 2024, a total of 14,909 temporary residences were approved/extended, of which new temporary residences were approved for 6,256 foreigners and extended temporary residences for 8,653 foreigners, which is an increase of 10.59% compared to 2023, when a total of 13,481 temporary residences were approved/extended, of which new ones were approved temporary residence for 5,984 foreigners and extended temporary residence for 7,497 foreigners.

According to these indicators, the rate of approval/extension of temporary residence permits in 2024, compared to applications submitted, is 92.13%.

In order to define the profile of foreign citizens who applied for and received a temporary residence permit in BiH in 2024, we present the gender and age structure, from which it can be seen that there were more men than women in the following categories: aged 18 to 34 (2,692 women and 3,719 men), then in the age group of 35 to 64 (2,115 women and 4,266 men), and in the age group over 65 (537 women and 725 men). In the following age groups, it is noticeable that there were more women than men, namely: aged 0 to 13 (301 women and 298 men) and aged 14 to 17 (139 women and 137 men). Looking at the total number of temporary residence permits issued, 9,145 or 61% were temporary residence permits issued to men, and 5,764 or 39% were temporary residence permits issued to women.



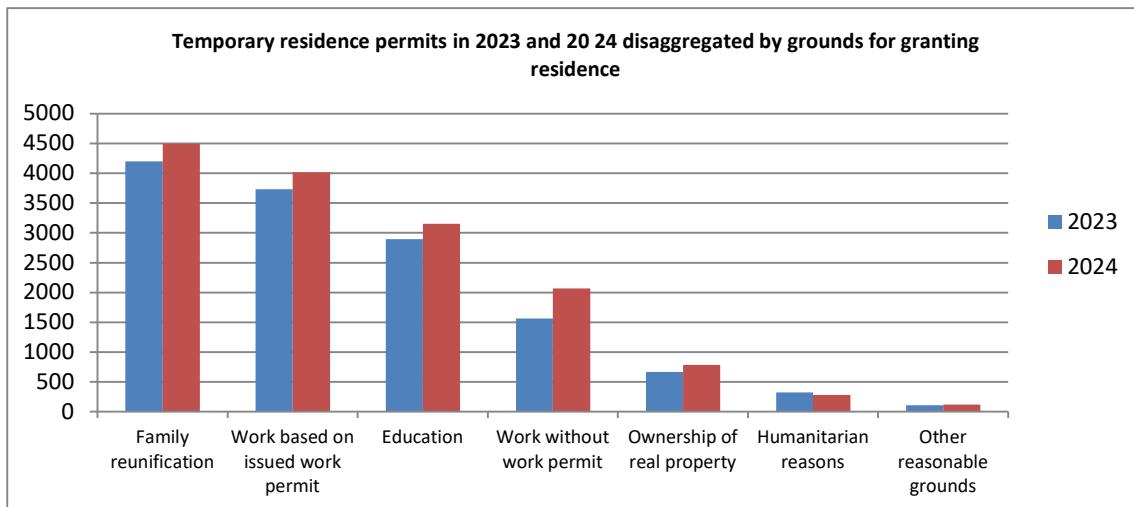
According to data from the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, in 2024, the most foreign citizens in BiH were granted temporary residence on the basis of: family reunification, which includes marriage with a BiH citizen as well as extramarital union of a foreigner with a BiH citizen (4,492); work on the basis of an issued work permit (4,016); on the basis of education (3,152); on the basis of work without a work permit (2,069); which in total represents 92% of all temporary residences. In order to define current trends in legal immigration based on the approval of temporary residence permits for foreigners in BiH, we provide an overview of approved temporary residence permits in BiH for 2023 and 2024, with a special emphasis on 2024, classified by basis, as well as the share of individual bases of temporary residence in the total number of approved temporary residence permits in BiH.

Table 11. Temporary residence in 2023 and 2024, classified by grounds for residence permit

Grounds for residence	2023	% in Σ2023	2024	% in Σ2024	% 2024/2023
Family reunification	4,197	31.13%	4,492	30.13%	7.03%
Employment with a job permit	3,728	27.65%	4,016	26.94%	7.73%
Education	2,896	21.48%	3,152	21.14%	8.84%
Employment without a job permit	1,565	11.61%	2,069	13.88%	32.20%
Ownership of immovable property	666	4.94%	783	5.25%	17.57%
Humanitarian grounds	323	2.40%	277	1.86%	-14.24%
Other justified reasons	106	0.79%	120	0.80%	13.21%
Total	13,481	100.00%	14,909	100.00%	10.59%

Temporary residence on other grounds in BiH in 2024 was granted to foreigners: on the basis of ownership of real estate (783); on the basis of humanitarian reasons, which also includes medical treatment (277); and other justified reasons (120).

Graphical representation of temporary residence permits in 2023 and 2024



In 2024, there was an increase in the number of temporary residence permits issued on all grounds, except for humanitarian reasons and other justified reasons, where there was a decrease in the number of temporary residence permits issued. The fact that Bosnia and Herzegovina is increasingly becoming a destination country for foreign citizens is also indicated by the temporary residence permits granted on the basis of family reunification, which in the total number of temporary residence permits granted in 2024 amounted to 30%. Statistical data from 2024 show that citizens of neighbouring countries in Bosnia and Herzegovina obtain temporary residence mostly on the basis of family reunification, issued work permits, and education.

Table 12. Grounds for granting temporary residence permits in 2024 by country

GROUND FOR RESIDENCE	Turkey	Serbia	Croatia	India	China	Other country	TOTAL
Family reunification	328	740	512	13	61	2,838	4,492
Employment with a job permit	649	644	171	315	240	1,997	4,016
Education	1,205	346	70	461	12	1,058	3,152
Employment without a job permit	941	106	43	16	401	562	2,069
Ownership of immovable property	13	101	44	0	0	625	783
Humanitarian grounds	2	7	32	0	0	236	277
Other justified reasons	28	12	0	0	0	80	120
TOTAL	3,166	1,956	872	805	714	7,396	14,909

For citizens of Turkey and India, education in BiH is the most common basis for residence, although a large number of residences are also noted based on a work permit, then on work without a work permit and on family reunification. Citizens of Serbia and Croatia most often obtain temporary residence on the basis of family reunification, while citizens of China most often obtain temporary residence on the basis of work without a work permit.

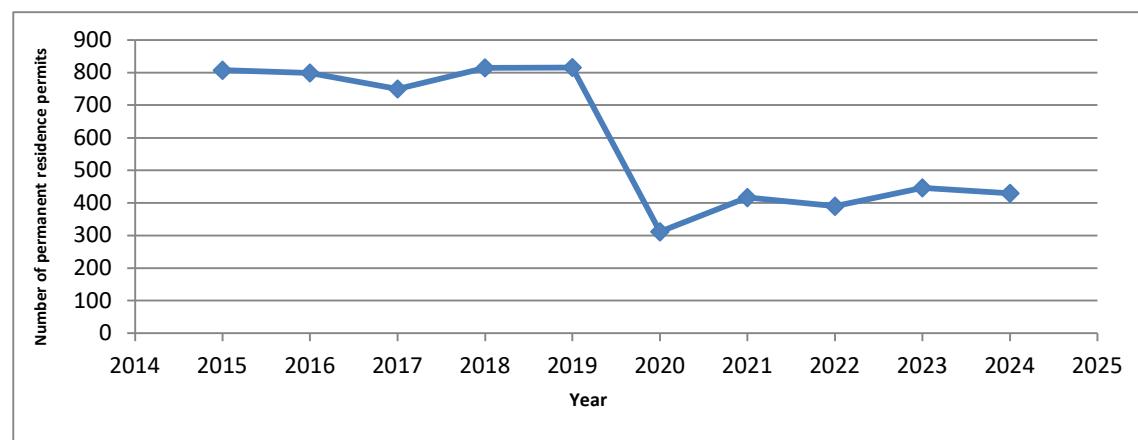
3.2. Permanent residence

Permanent residence may be granted to a foreigner under the following conditions: that, based on the temporary residence permit, he/she has resided continuously in the territory of BiH for at least five years prior to submitting an application for permanent residence; that he/she has sufficient and regular means of subsistence; that he/she has secured appropriate accommodation; that he/she has health insurance.

Table 13. Total number of permanent residence permits issued by year from 2015 to 2024

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Permanent residence	808	799	750	815	816	312	417	390	446	430

Graphical representation of issued permanent residence permits by year from 2015 to 2024



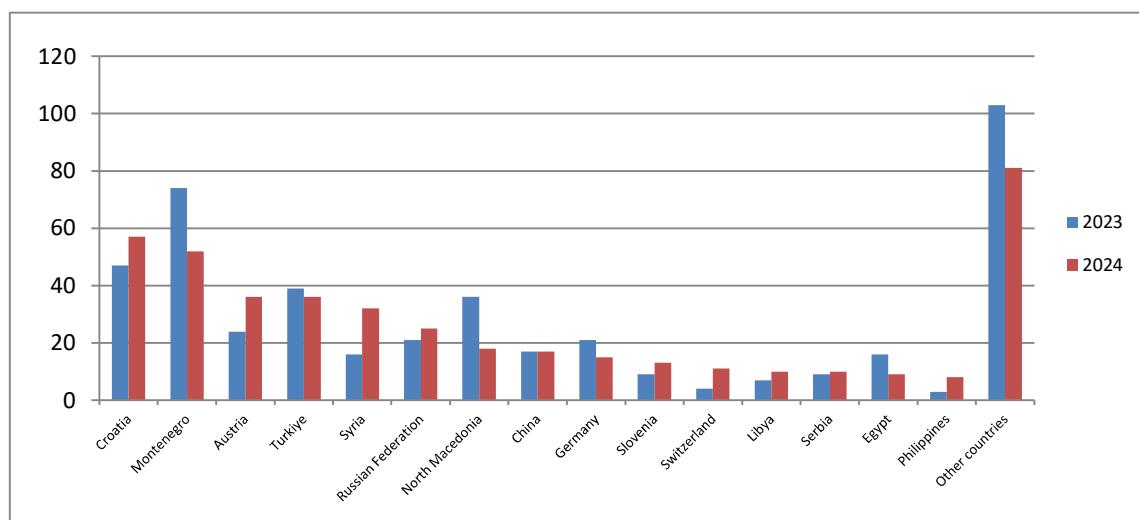
It is evident that in the period from 2015 to 2019, a trend of uniform granted permits for permanent residence of foreigners in BiH can be observed, while in 2020 there was a significant decrease in the number of permanent residence permits of 62% compared to the previous year, amounting to 312 permits. In 2021, there was a further increase of 33.65%, and the number of issued permits continued with a uniform trend until 2024, when 430 permits were issued, which represents a decrease of 3.59% compared to the previous year.

In order to define the current situation in the area of issuing permanent residence permits, we present indicators on the number of permanent residence permits issued during 2023 and 2024. In 2024, 457 applications for permanent residence permits were submitted, and 430 people received permanent residence permits.

Table 14. Permanent residence permits issued in 2023 and 2024, disaggregated data by country

No.	Country	2023	2024	%
1.	Croatia	47	57	21.28%
2.	Montenegro	74	52	-29.73%
3.	Austria	24	36	50.00%
4.	Turkey	39	36	-7.69%
5.	Syria	16	32	100.00%
6.	Russian Federation	21	25	19.05%
7.	North Macedonia	36	18	-50.00%
8.	China	17	17	0.00%
9.	Germany	21	15	-28.57%
10.	Slovenia	9	13	44.44%
11.	Switzerland	4	11	175.00%
12.	Libya	7	10	42.86%
13.	Serbia	9	10	11.11%
14.	Egypt	16	9	-43.75%
15.	Philippines	3	8	166.67%
16.	Other country	103	81	-21.36%
Total		446	430	-3.59%

Graphical representation of issued permanent residence permits in 2023 and 2024, disaggregated by country

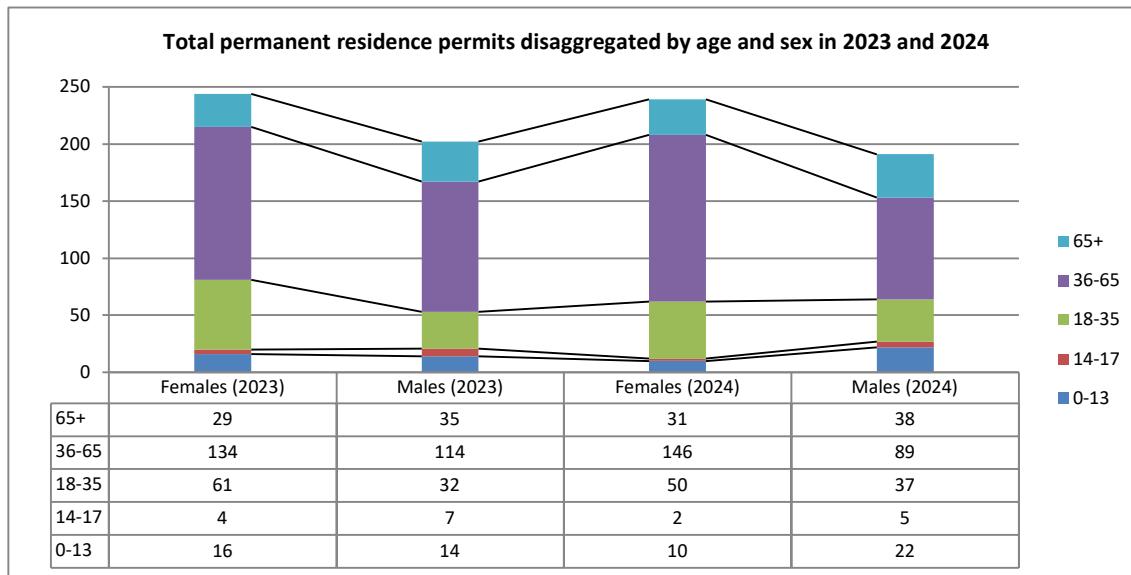


The most common countries of origin of foreigners who were granted permanent residence in BiH in 2023 and 2024 were Croatia, Montenegro, Austria, Turkey, Syria and the Russian Federation.

The analysis of granted permanent residence permits shows that the percentage of permanent residence permits granted to citizens of the Republic of Serbia is very low, while the percentage of temporary residence permits granted/extended is the second highest after Turkey. Indeed, the agreement on dual citizenship between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Serbia allows citizens of the Republic of Serbia to acquire citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina before the granting of a permanent residence permit, which explains the low percentage of residence permits granted to citizens of the Republic of Serbia.

In order to define the profile of aliens who applied for and received a permanent residence permit in BiH in 2024, we present the gender and age structure, from which it can be seen that in the age group 0 to 13 years there were more men than women (10 women and 22 men), then in the age group 14 to 17 years there were more men than women (2 women and 5 men), while in the age group 18 to 34 years there were more women than men (50 women

and 37 men); then in the age group 35 to 64 years there were also more women than men (146 women and 89 men), and in the age group over 65 years there were more men than women (31 women and 38 men). Looking at the total number of permanent residence permits issued in 2024, 239 or 56% were permanent residence permits issued to women, and 191 or 44% were permanent residence permits issued to men.



4. Illegal Migration and Measures Imposed to Aliens

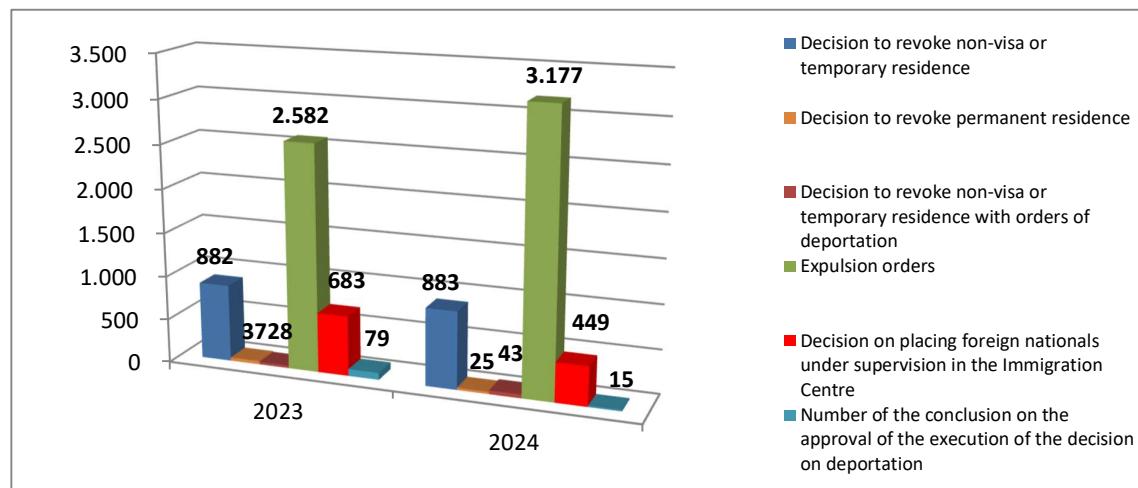
Measures imposed to aliens after detection of illegal stay include: cancellation of visa-free or temporary stay, cancellation of permanent stay, cancellation of visa-free or temporary stay with expulsion, decisions on expulsion, placing aliens under surveillance, as well as forced removal of aliens from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

We present comparative data on measures imposed to aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2023 and 2024, classified according to the type of measures taken.

Table 15. Number of measures undertaken in 2023 and 2024, classified by type of measures

No.	Type of measure	2023	2024	% (2024/2023)
1.	Decision to revoke non -visa or temporary residence	882	883	0.11%
2.	Decision to revoke permanent residence	37	25	-32.43%
3.	Decision to revoke non -visa or temporary residence with the measure of expulsion	28	43	53.57%
4.	Expulsion decision	2,582	3,177	23.04%
5.	Decision on placement an alien under surveillance by his detention in the Immigration Center	683	449	-34.62%
6.	Number of conclusions permitting enforcement of an expulsion decision	79	15	-81.01%
	Total:	4,291	4,592	7.01%

Graphical presentation of measures taken in 2023 and 2024, classified by type of measures



The data presented shows that the number of measures imposed on foreigners in 2024 is 7.01% higher than in 2023.

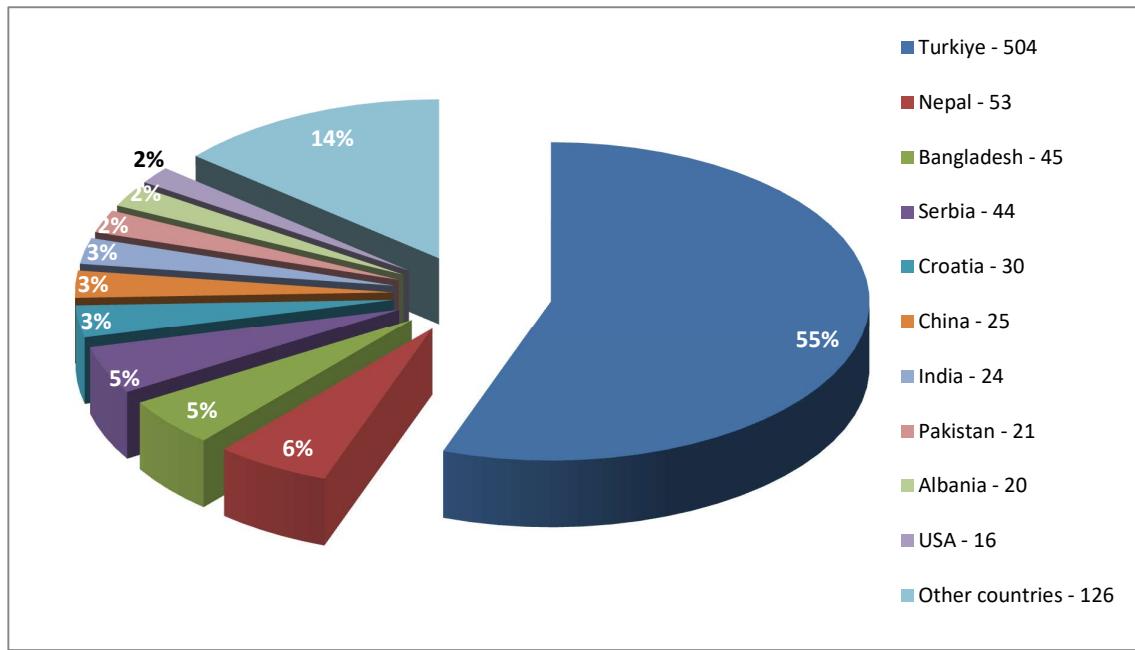
The number of measures for cancellation of stay (visa-free, temporary, and permanent) and cancellation of stay with deportation measures is the result of planned and intensified operational controls and inspections, as well as the implementation of all planned field activities by the Inspectors for foreigners. The Service for Foreigners' Affairs, in accordance with its responsibilities, has recognized this sector as an important element in monitoring and combating illegal immigration in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In 2024, compared to the previous year, an increase in legal expulsion decisions was observed in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

4.1. Revocation of Residence

During 2024, a total of 908 stays were revoked (883 visa-free or temporary and 25 permanent stays), which represents an increase of 1.20% compared to the previous year, when 919 stays were revoked (882 visa-free or temporary and 37 permanent stays).

We present a graphic representation of the adopted decisions on the revocation of visa-free, temporary and permanent residence for the year 2024, classified according to the citizenships of the aliens to whom the measure was imposed.



The largest number of decisions on the cancellation of residence were issued to citizens of Turkey, Nepal and Bangladesh, which represents 66.30% of the total number of cancellations of residence. The most common reason for issuing a decision on the cancellation of visa-free or temporary residence is that the circumstances on the basis of which the residence was approved have changed. Permanent residences are most often cancelled after it is determined that the foreigner has not resided in Bosnia and Herzegovina for more than one year, and has been granted permanent residence due to the acquisition of BiH citizenship.

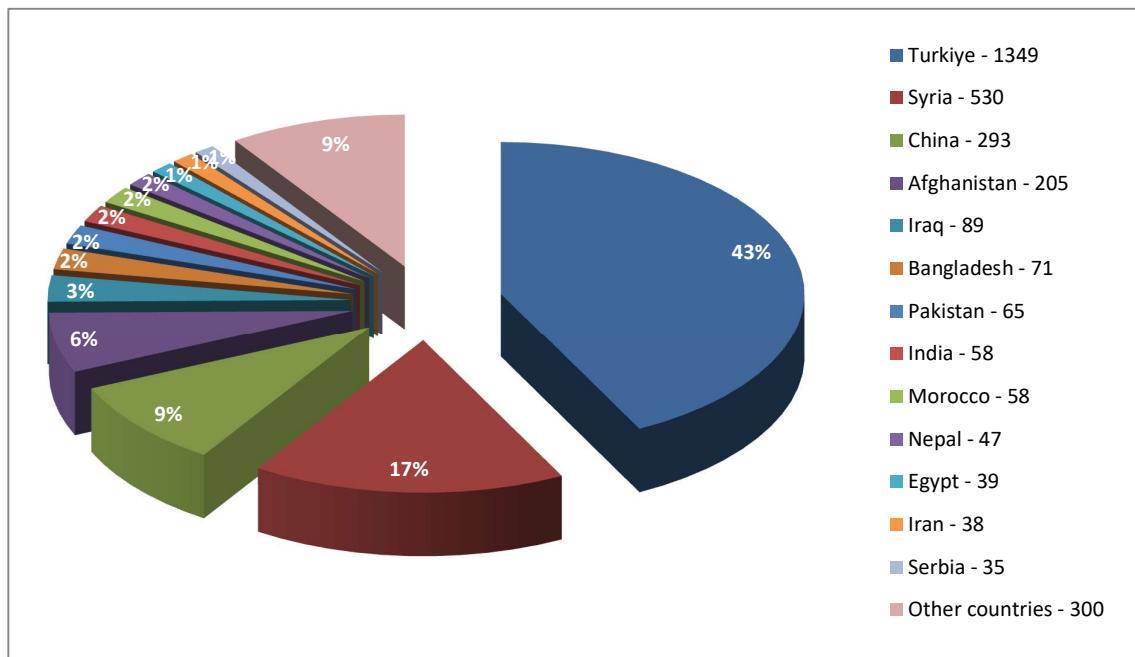
4.2. Decisions on expulsion

During 2024, a total of 3,177 expulsion decisions were issued, while this number in 2023 was 2,582, which represents an increase of 23.04%.

Also in 2024, 43 decisions were made to cancel visa-free or temporary residence with the measure of expulsion, while in 2023, 28 decisions were made to cancel visa-free or temporary residence with the measure of expulsion.

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

We present a graphic overview of the decisions on expulsion issued for 2024, disaggregated by the citizenship of the foreigners to whom the measure was imposed.

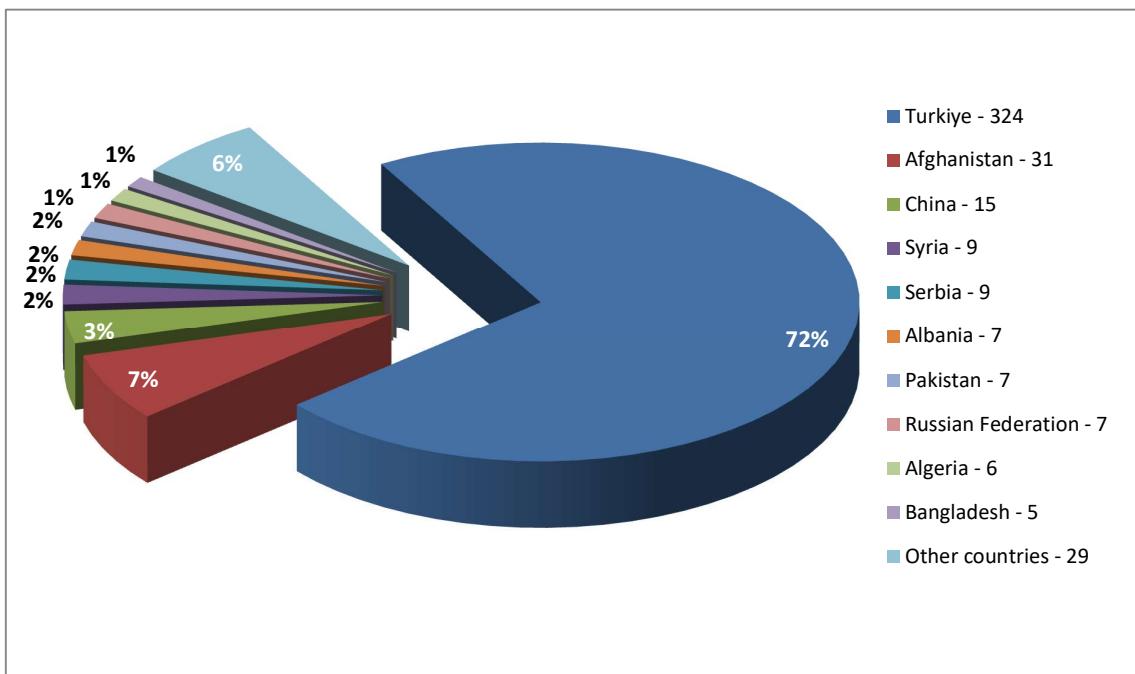


4.3. Placing Aliens under Surveillance

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

During 2024, a total of 449 aliens were placed under surveillance at the Immigration Centre, which represents a decrease of 34.26% compared to 2023, when the measure was applied to 683 persons. The largest number of irregular migrants in 2024 were nationals of: Turkey, Afghanistan, China, Serbia, and Syrian Arabic Republic. Also in 2024, 1,263 persons were placed under a milder measure of supervision compared to 1275 persons in 2023.

We present a graphic presentation of the decisions adopted regarding the placement of foreigners under surveillance at the Immigration Center for the year 2024, classified according to the nationality of the foreigners on whom the measure was imposed.



4.4. Forced removal of foreigners from Bosnia and Herzegovina

Removal of foreigners from BiH is a measure taken by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in cases where a decision has been issued ordering a foreigner to leave BiH and the decision has become enforceable, and the foreigner does not wish to voluntarily leave BiH within the deadline set in the decision for voluntary return. This measure implies the forced removal of a foreigner from BiH.

According to data from the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, in 2024, 15 conclusions were issued on the permission to execute expulsion decisions, while in 2023, 79 conclusions were issued on the permission to execute expulsion decisions.

5. Return of illegal migrants

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

- voluntary return of BiH citizens to BiH with the support and assistance of the International Organization for Migration (IOM);
- voluntary return of foreigners from Bosnia and Herzegovina to their countries of origin with the help of the IOM and Service for Affairs with Foreigners (SPS);
- readmission agreements;
- independent voluntary return of foreigners from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

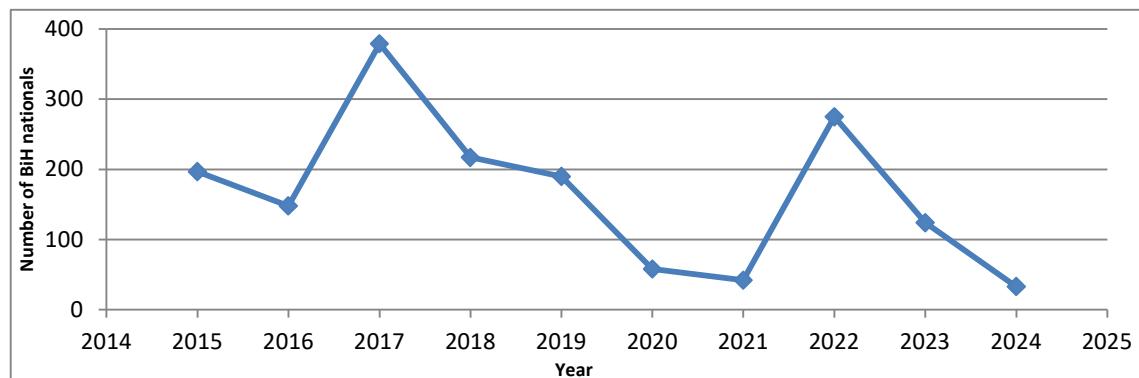
5.1. Voluntary return of BiH citizens to BiH with the support and assistance of the International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Bosnia and Herzegovina has participated in voluntary return programs for BiH citizens from other countries. Voluntary return programs have been implemented mainly through the IOM, and the source of data for this area is the IOM.

Table 16. Total number of BiH citizens returned to BiH with the assistance of IOM from 2015 to 2024

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL
People	197	148	379	217	190	58	43	274	124	33	1,663

Graphic representation of the number of returned BiH citizens from 2015 to 2024 with the assistance of the IOM



According to IOM programs, 1,663 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina voluntarily returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina between 2015 and 2024.

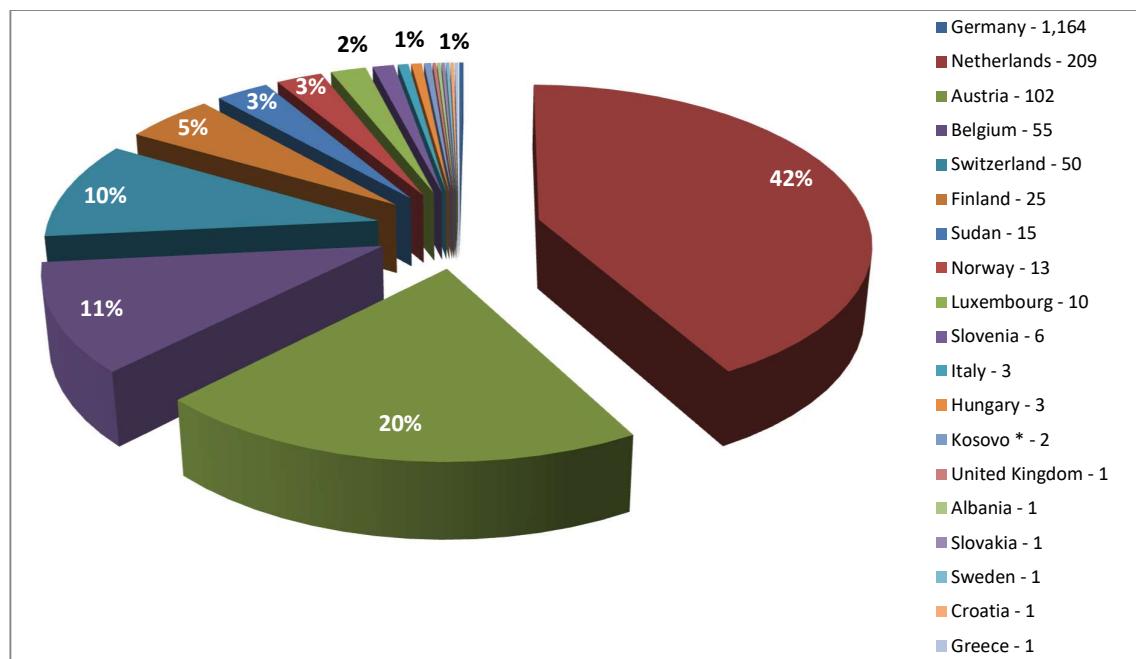
The largest number of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina returned with IOM assistance between 2017 and 2022. In 2024, 33 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina returned, a 73% decrease compared to 2023, when 124 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina with IOM assistance.

Table 17. Number of BiH citizens who voluntarily returned with the assistance of IOM

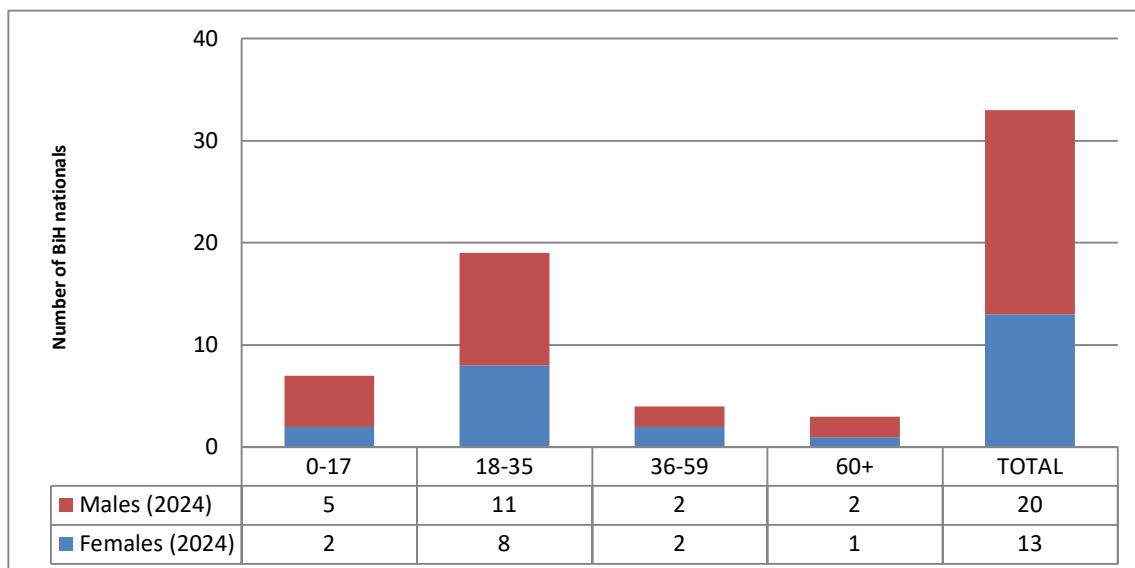
NO.	Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL
1.	Germany	-	-	346	193	166	43	34	262	115	5	1,164
2.	Netherlands	59	114	12	2	14	5	1	1	-	1	209
3.	Austria	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		102
4.	Belgium	13	5	10	8	2	5	5	-	-	7	55
5.	Switzerland	11	10	4	7	4	5	1	4	1	3	50
6.	Finland	1	16	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	25
7.	Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
8.	Norway	10	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-		13
9.	Luxembourg	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	1	10
10.	Slovenia	1	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-		6
11.	Italy	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-		3
12.	Hungary	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-		3
13.	Kosovo *	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-		2
14.	United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		1
15.	Albania	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		1
16.	Slovakia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		1
17.	Sweden	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
18.	Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		1
19.	Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	TOTAL	197	148	379	217	190	58	43	274	124	33	1,663

Analysing data by countries from which BiH citizens voluntarily returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina with the assistance of IOM in the period from 2015 to 2024, we note that the largest number of returns was realized from Germany (70%), the Netherlands (13%), Austria (6%), Belgium (3%), then Switzerland (3%), while the mentioned return from all other countries amounted to 5%. The largest return of BiH citizens in 2023 was from Sudan and amounted to 15 persons (45%).

Graphical presentation of the number of voluntarily returned BiH citizens from 2015 to 2024 by countries from which they returned



Graphical representation of the number of BiH citizens who returned to BiH with IOM assistance in 2024 by age and gender



In 2024, 33 BiH citizens voluntarily returned to BiH, of which 20 were male and 13 were female. The largest number of beneficiaries of this program were between the ages of 18 and 35 (57%).

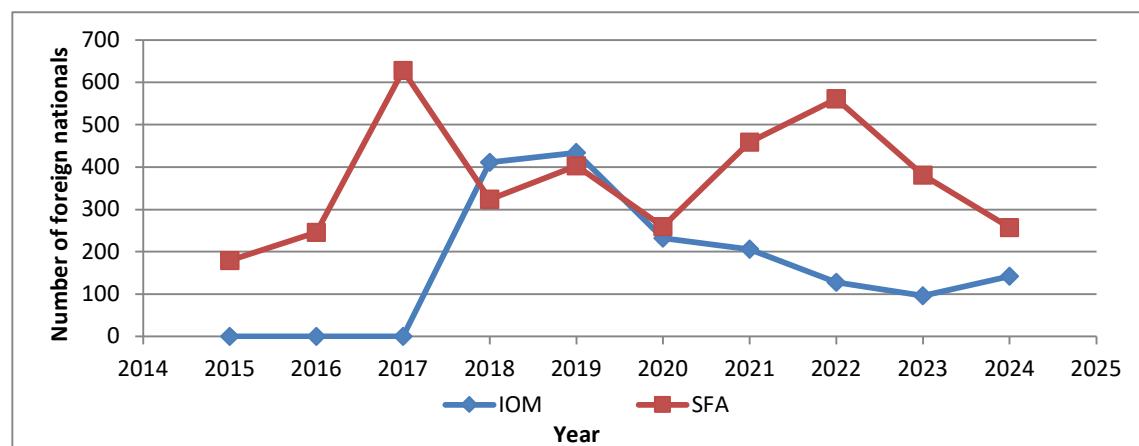
5.2. Voluntary return of foreigners from BiH to their countries of origin with the assistance of IOM and the Service for Foreigners' Affairs (SFA)

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

Table 18. Total number of foreigners who returned from BiH with the assistance of IOM and SPS from 2015 to 2024

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL
IOM	-	-	-	411	434	232	206	128	96	142	1,649
SFA	179	246	628	324	403	259	459	561	381	257	3,697

Graphical representation of the number of foreigners who returned from BiH with the assistance of IOM and SFA from 2015 to 2024



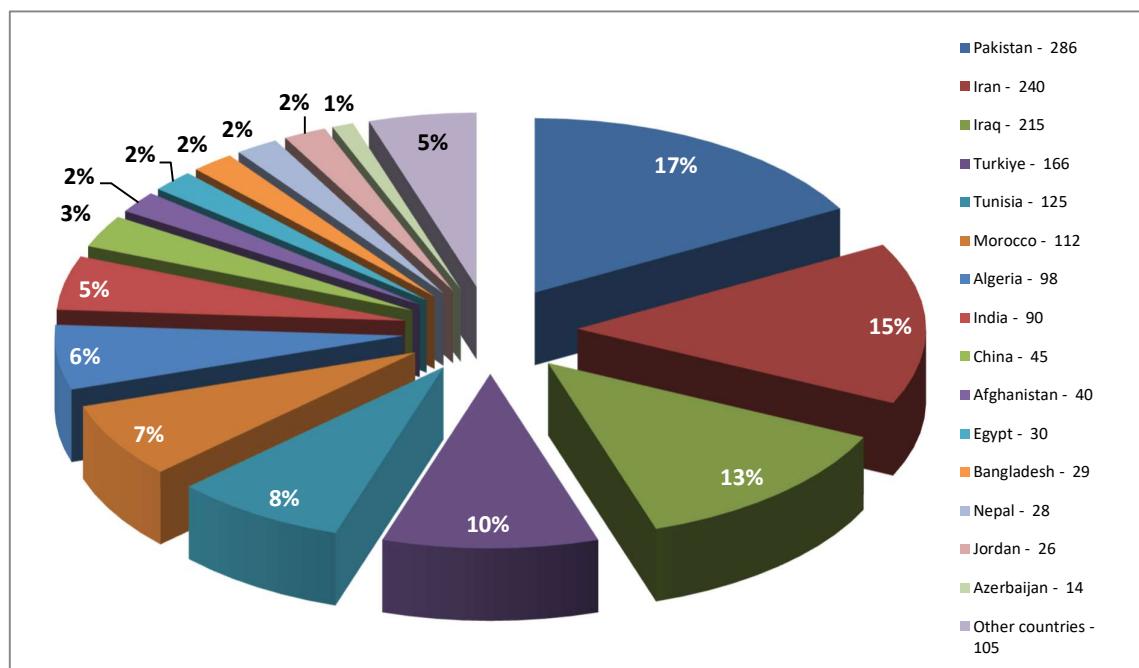
According to IOM programs, in the period from 2015 to 2024, 1,649 foreign citizens were voluntarily returned from BiH to their countries of origin. In the period from 2012 to 2017, due to a lack of financial resources, IOM did not organize voluntary returns from BiH through the AVR program. In 2018, IOM financed the voluntary return of 411 foreigners from BiH through the AVR program, and in 2019, 434 foreigners. After this period, a trend of decreasing voluntary returns followed until 2023. In 2024, a total of 142 foreigners were returned, which represents an increase of 48% compared to the previous year, when the number of returned foreigners was 96.

If we analyse the return in 2024 organized by IOM, we notice a significant number of returns of citizens of Turkey, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Pakistan, Azerbaijan and Bangladesh.

Table 19. Return of foreigners from BiH under the AVR program by year and country of return with IOM assistance

No.	COUNTRY	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
1.	Pakistan	-	-	-	13	52	102	81	21	8	9	286
2.	Iran	-	-	-	140	77	4	9	3	-	7	240
3.	Iraq	-	-	-	74	82	23	19	3	3	11	215
4.	Turkey	-	-	-	105	10	1	6	8	16	20	166
5.	Tunisia	-	-	-	25	73	15	3	1	2	6	125
6.	Morocco	-	-	-	4	22	36	29	10	9	2	112
7.	Algeria	-	-	-	12	56	10	1	7	7	5	98
8.	India	-	-	-	2	15	4	17	43	7	2	90
9.	China	-	-	-	16	20	-	-	-	2	7	45
10.	Afghanistan	-	-	-	6	6	17	11	-	-	-	40
11.	Egypt	-	-	-	-	6	5	3	-	4	12	30
12.	Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	2	1	10	2	6	8	29
13.	Nepal	-	-	-	-	3	8	8	1	3	5	28
14.	Jordan	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	5	7	10	26
15.	Azerbaijan	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	8	14
16.	Other country	-	-	-	11	7	5	9	24	19	30	105
	Total	0	0	0	411	434	232	206	128	96	142	1,649

Graphical presentation of the number of foreigners returned from BiH from 2015 to 2024 by countries to which they were returned with the assistance of IOM



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

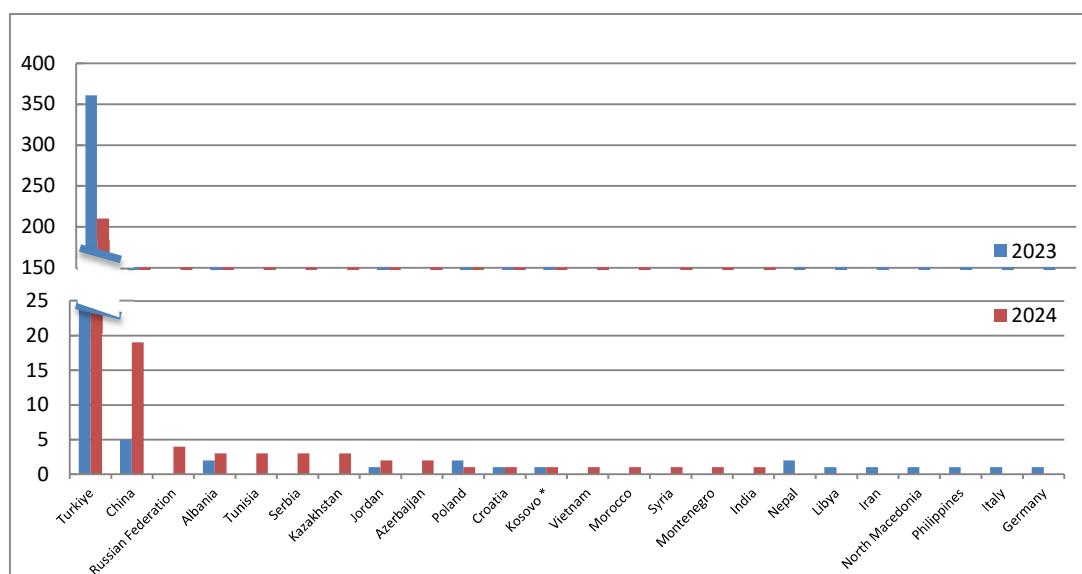
A total of 3,697 foreigners were returned from 2015 to 2024, organized by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs.

In 2024, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs organized and carried out independent voluntary return for 257 persons, while in 2023, that number was 381, which represents a decrease of 32.54%.

Table 20. Number of voluntary returns of foreigners from BiH organized by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in 2023 and 2024, classified by country

No.	Country	2023	2024
1.	Turkey	361	210
2.	China	5	19
3.	Russian Federation		4
4.	Albania	2	3
5.	Tunisia		3
6.	Serbia		3
7.	Kazakhstan		3
8.	Jordan	1	2
9.	Azerbaijan		2
10.	Poland	2	1
11.	Croatia	1	1
12.	Kosovo *	1	1
Total		381	257

Graphical presentation of the number of voluntary returns of aliens from BiH organized by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in 2023 and 2024



5.3. Return under readmission agreements

Readmission agreements facilitate and accelerate the return of nationals of the Contracting Parties who reside without residence permits in the other Contracting Party, as well as nationals of third countries or stateless persons who have illegally left the territory of one Contracting Party directly to the territory of the other Contracting Party.

readmission agreement in the part of accepting BiH citizens, i.e. verifying identity and citizenship, is carried out through the Ministry of Security - Immigration Sector, while the acceptance of third-country nationals and stateless persons, as well as return from BiH, is implemented and implemented by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs.

5.3.1. Admission and return under readmission agreements

Under all readmission agreements, through the Ministry of Security - Immigration Sector, which is responsible for the implementation of agreements in the part of the admission of BiH citizens, admission was processed for 799 persons in 2024. After verifying the identity and citizenship of BiH or acting in accordance with Article 6 of the Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Community on the Readmission of Persons Residing Without a Permit, admission was approved for 470 persons who were citizens of BiH, which is an increase of 16.92% compared to 2023, when admission was approved for 402 persons. Of the approved requests for 799 persons, 694 requests relate to regular requests for readmission, and 105 requests relate to readmission in accordance with Article 6 of the Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Community on the Readmission of Persons Residing Without a Permit. Also, admission was refused for 470 persons because they were not citizens of BiH. The largest number of admissions of BiH citizens in 2024 was realized from Germany (70.85%).

Table 21. Admission of BiH citizens in 2023 and 2024 based on readmission requests

No.	Country	2023	2024
1.	Austria	15	29
2.	Belgium	9	10
3.	Montenegro	2	3
4.	France	37	37
5.	Greece	4	2
6.	Croatia	4	3
7.	Italy	11	7
8.	Hungary	-	1
9.	Netherlands	3	9
10.	Germany	293	333
11.	Russian Federation	1	1
12.	North Macedonia		1
13.	Slovenia	3	
14.	Serbia		3
15.	Spain	3	15
16.	Switzerland	11	10
17.	Sweden	6	6
	Total	402	470

The presented data show that on the basis of readmission agreements in which the verification of identity and citizenship of BiH was carried out by the Immigration Sector of the Ministry of Security of BiH or acted in accordance with Article 6 of the Agreement between

Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Community on the readmission of persons residing without a permit, the admission of 470 BiH citizens was approved.

According to the data Services for Foreigners' Affairs, based on readmission agreements in 2024, a total of 3,060 foreigners were accepted, namely 3,049 foreigners in accordance with the Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on the return and admission of persons whose entry and residence are illegal, and 11 foreigners in accordance with the Readmission Agreement between BiH and Serbia on the return and admission of persons whose entry and residence are illegal

Regarding the surrender of persons in 2024, according to data from the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, a total of 54 were surrendered on the basis of readmission agreements. foreigners, of which 36 foreigners were handed over based on the Agreement between the Council of Ministers of BiH and the Government of the Republic of Serbia on the return and admission of persons whose entry and stay are illegal, 16 foreigners based on the Agreement between the Council of Ministers of BiH and the Government of the Republic of Montenegro on the return and admission of persons whose entry or stay is illegal, 1 foreigner based on the Agreement between the Council of Ministers of BiH and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on the return and admission of persons whose entry and stay are illegal, and 1 foreigner based on the Agreement between the Council of Ministers of BiH and the Government of the Republic of Germany.

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

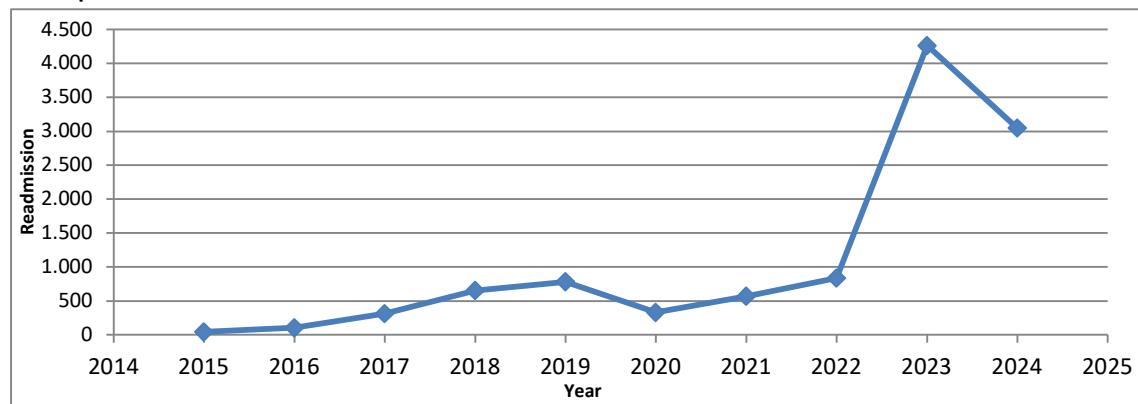
The agreement on readmission under which BiH continuously receives the most people is the Agreement with the Republic of Croatia, whether it is citizens of BiH who reside in the Republic of Croatia without a residence permit or have been returned to the Republic of Croatia from other countries "on the same basis", as well as citizens of third countries or stateless persons who illegally left the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the Republic of Croatia.

The agreement on readmission with the Republic of Croatia is one of the parameters for monitoring illegal migration, primarily in the domain of accepting third-country nationals who illegally entered the Republic of Croatia, i.e. the countries of Western Europe, through the territory of BiH - whether it was legal or illegal entry into BiH. In order to present the mentioned parameter, according to the data of the Border Police of BiH and the Service for Affairs with Foreigners, we present the reception in BiH of citizens of third countries according to the mentioned agreement with the Republic of Croatia.

Table 22. Admission of third-country nationals under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Readmission of people in BiH	42	105	311	652	783	330	570	836	4,264	3,049

Graphic representation of the number of citizens of third countries accepted in BiH under the Agreement with the Republic of Croatia



Analysing the trend of acceptance of citizens of third countries under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia, we observe a continuously growing trend from 2015 to 2019. While in 2020 there was a significant drop of 58%. In the course of 2021, there is another increase in the trend by 72.73% in comparison to the previous year, and in the course of 2022, there was again an increase of 47.66% in comparison to the previous year. The growth trend continues in 2023, and compared to the previous year, it has significantly increased by 410.05%. In the course of 2024, there will be a decrease compared to the previous year of 28.49%.

According to data from the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, during 2023 the number of accepted foreigners was 4,265, of which based on the Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on the return and admission of persons whose entry and residence is illegal, 4,264 foreigners were accepted, and based on the Agreement on readmission between BiH and Montenegro on the return and admission of persons whose entry and residence is illegal 1 foreigner.

As for 2024, the number of accepted foreigners was 3,060, of which 3,049 foreigners were accepted on the basis of the Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on the return and admission of persons whose entry and residence is illegal, and 11 foreigners were accepted on the basis of the Readmission Agreement between BiH and Serbia on the return and admission of persons whose entry and residence is illegal.

Table 23. Admission of third-country nationals under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia for 2023 and 2024

No.	Country	2023	2024	%
1.	Afghanistan	1,214	228	-81%
2.	Albania	7	8	14%
3.	Algeria	4	11	175%
4.	Angola	3	-	-100%
5.	Azerbaijan	1	3	200%
6.	Bangladesh	311	112	-64%
7.	Burundi	14	-	-100%
8.	Central African Republic	1	-	-100%
9.	Egypt	2	12	500%

No.	Country	2023	2024	%
26.	Kosovo *	4	-	-100%
27.	Cuba	15	-	-100%
28.	Lebanon	-	6	-
29.	Libya	4	-	-100%
30.	Small	4	-	-100%
31.	Morocco	77	33	-57%
32.	Myanmar	2	-	-100%
33.	Moldova	1	-	-100%
34.	Mongolia	6	1	-83%

No.	Country	2023	2024	%
10.	Ecuador	-	1	-
11.	Eritrea	1	1	0%
12.	Ethiopia	5	-	-100%
13.	Gabon	1	-	-100%
14.	Gambia	4	-	-100%
15.	Ghana	3	3	0%
16.	Georgia	-	2	-
17.	Guinea	16	-	-100%
18.	India	85	47	-45%
19.	Iraq	146	92	-37%
20.	Iran	92	9	-90%
21.	Jordan	-	7	-
22.	Cameroon	26	12	-54%
23.	China	260	189	-27%
24.	Congo, Republic of	22	1	-95%
25.	Congo DR	159	3	-98%
35.	Nepal	140	29	-79%
36.	Nigeria	8	1	-88%
37.	Ivory Coast	1	-	-100%
38.	Pakistan	334	66	-80%
39.	Palestine	7	9	29%
40.	Russian Federation	9	13	44%
41.	Senegal	2	1	-50%
42.	Sierra Leone	14	1	-93%
43.	Syria	159	937	489%
44.	Somalia	22	13	-41%
45.	Sudan	3	-	-100%
46.	Sri Lanka	55	4	-93%
47.	Togo	2	-	-100%
48.	Tunisia	1	4	300%
49.	Turkey	1,014	1,190	17%
50.	Vietnam	3	-	-100%
Total		4,264	3,049	-29%

By analysing the data, in 2024 we observe a decrease in the admission to BiH, under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia, of citizens of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nepal, Iran, China, Iraq, Sri Lanka, Morocco, India, and an increase in the number of admissions of citizens of the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and Egypt. The presented statistical data on the admission and transfer of foreign citizens indicate that BiH is still a transit area from the territory of Serbia and Montenegro to the Republic of Croatia.

5.4. Independent voluntary return of aliens from BiH

The independent voluntary return of foreigners from Bosnia and Herzegovina over the past period is presented based on data from the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, under the heading "Aliens who left Bosnia and Herzegovina independently within the deadline set for voluntary departure." This data covers all aliens ordered by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs to leave the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina by decision and/or who complied with the voluntary departure deadline, and who returned to their country of origin within the voluntary departure deadline.

According to data from the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, the number of foreigners who left Bosnia and Herzegovina independently within the voluntary departure deadline was 1,904 in 2023, compared to 2,246 in 2024, an increase of 17.96%.

Table 24. Number of aliens who left BiH independently within the deadline for voluntary departure in 2023 and 2024

No.	Country	2023	2024
1.	Turkey	783	1,101
2.	Serbia	203	182
3.	China	100	158
4.	Croatia	37	70
5.	Montenegro	47	54
6.	Pakistan	33	52
7.	Brazil	2	52
8.	Bangladesh	9	39
9.	Syria	7	35
10.	Germany	46	34
11.	USA	30	27
12.	Afghanistan	67	26
13.	North Macedonia	29	24
14.	Russian Federation	20	23
15.	Morocco	18	23
16.	Egypt	11	23
17.	India	24	21
18.	Jordan	27	20
19.	Italy	13	19
20.	Algeria	7	18
21.	Albania	3	18
22.	Austria	22	17
23.	Slovenia	14	16
24.	Moldova	4	14
25.	Nepal	59	13
26.	United Kingdom	-	12
27.	Libya	12	9
28.	Philippines	7	9
29.	Iran	21	8
30.	Saudi Arabia	16	8
31.	Australia	7	8
32.	Iraq	7	8
33.	Azerbaijan	3	7
34.	Tunisia	3	7
35.	Romania	2	7
36.	Mongolia	-	6
37.	Kosovo *	8	5
38.	Netherlands	4	5
39.	Greece	2	5
40.	Sweden	2	5
41.	Ukraine	1	5
42.	Canada	6	4
43.	United Arab Emirates	4	4
44.	Spain	3	4
45.	Colombia	-	3
46.	New Zealand	-	3
Total		1,904	2,246

There is an evident increase in the number of returns of citizens of Turkey, China, Brazil, Croatia, Bangladesh, the Syrian Arab Republic and Pakistan, and a decrease in the number of returns of citizens of Bahrain, Nepal, Afghanistan and Uzbekistan.

6. International protection (asylum)

According to the Law on Asylum, the body that decides on asylum applications in the first instance is the Ministry of Security of BiH – Asylum Sector. The body that decides on appeals filed against first-instance decisions in this procedure is the Court of BiH. According to the Law on Asylum, foreigners are protected by the principle of non-refoulement ***non-refoulement*** from returning to a country where there is a real risk that they will be subjected to the death penalty or execution, torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In the asylum application procedure, the grounds for granting **refugee status in BiH to the person submitting the application** are primarily examined, and there are serious reasons for believing that, upon returning to the country of origin or country of habitual residence, he or she would face a real risk of persecution on grounds of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group. Furthermore, in the asylum application procedure in BiH, special attention is paid to examining whether there are reasons for respecting the principle of ***non-refoulement*** in the context of granting supplementary – **subsidiary protection**. The conditions for granting subsidiary protection to a foreigner are examined by the Ministry of Security – Asylum Sector in the asylum procedure, after it has determined that the foreigner does not meet the conditions for granting refugee status. In this regard, subsidiary protection is granted to a foreigner who does not meet the conditions for granting refugee status if there are serious reasons to believe that he or she will face a real risk of serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms upon return to the country of origin or country of habitual residence.

If a foreigner has not been granted refugee status or subsidiary protection due to the application of exclusion clauses , but it is determined in the asylum procedure that there is a serious risk that, upon return or forcible removal to another country, he or she will be subjected to the death penalty or execution, torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, he or she is allowed to remain in BiH in accordance with the Law on Foreigners, which regulates the movement and residence of foreign nationals.

Decisions on asylum applications made by the Ministry of Security - Asylum Sector, as the first-instance authority, may be as follows:

- a) the request is accepted and refugee status is recognized;
- b) the request is accepted and the status of subsidiary protection is recognized;
- c) the request is rejected and the deadline for voluntary departure from Bosnia and Herzegovina is set;
- d) the request is rejected and it is determined that the asylum seeker cannot be removed from Bosnia and Herzegovina for the reasons prescribed by the principle of non-refoulement from Article 6 (2) of the Asylum Law;
- e) the asylum application procedure is suspended and the deadline for voluntary departure from Bosnia and Herzegovina is set, or

f) the request for asylum is rejected and the deadline for voluntary departure from Bosnia and Herzegovina is set.

In order to define the trend in the field of asylum, we present data on asylum applications submitted in the period from 2015 to 2024. In the observed period, asylum applications in BiH were submitted to the Ministry of Security - Asylum Sector.

The competent authorities of BiH received 2,334 asylum applications from 01.01.2015 to 31.12.2024. Based on 2,334 applications, 3,799 persons requested asylum in BiH. During the mentioned period, the Ministry of Security of BiH - Asylum Sector approved refugee status for 15 persons, while 335 persons were granted subsidiary protection.

Table 25. Number of persons who requested asylum in BiH from 2015 to 2024

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
People	46	79	381	1,568	784	244	167	149	147	234	3,799

Table 25a. Number of persons granted refugee status in BiH from 2015 to 2024

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
People	-	-	-	-	3	1	5	-	4	2	15

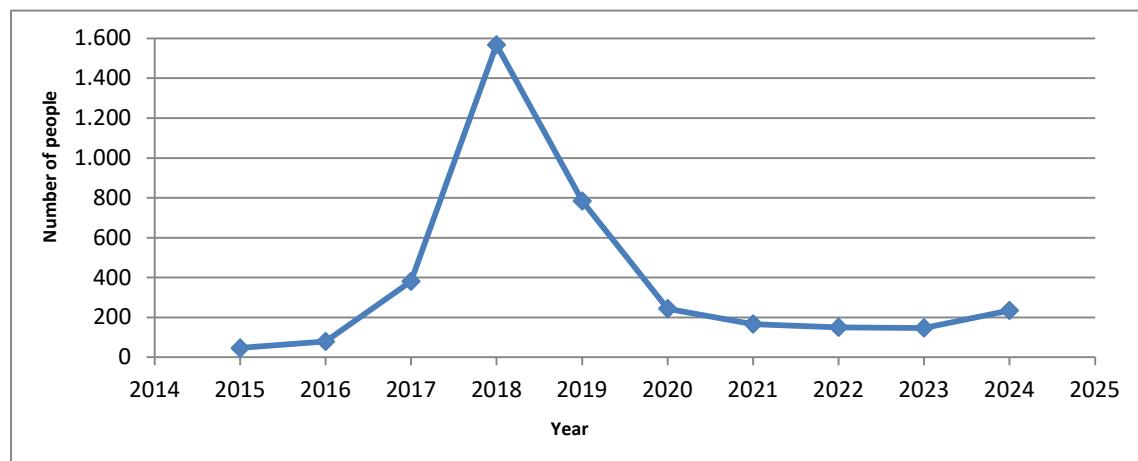
In the observed period, out of the total number of recognized refugees, 7 people were from Iran, 4 people were from Syria, 2 from Ecuador and one person each from Rwanda and Vanuatu.

Table 25b. Number of persons granted subsidiary protection in BiH from 2015 to 2024

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
People	3	6	8	11	41	30	28	46	63	97	335

In the observed period, of the total number of persons with recognized subsidiary protection, 131 were from Turkey, 57 from the Russian Federation, 44 from the Syrian Arab Republic, 31 from Palestine, 26 from Ukraine, 22 from Afghanistan, 7 from Yemen, 5 each from Azerbaijan and Iraq, 2 each from Egypt and Sri Lanka, and one person each from India, Pakistan and Iran.

Graphical representation of the number of people who requested asylum in BiH from 2015 to 2024



Analysing the graphic display, we can see that between 2015 and 2016, we have an even number of people who requested asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Keeping in mind that Bosnia and Herzegovina experienced a sharp increase in the number of people expressing their intention to apply for asylum in 2018, the number of asylum seekers increased significantly by 311% compared to the previous year. In 2020, the number of asylum seekers decreased by 69% compared to 2019, reaching 244 people. Between 2020 and 2023, the number of asylum seekers remained stable but steadily decreasing. In 2024, the number of asylum seekers increased by 59.18% compared to 2023, reaching 234 people.

During 2024, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs registered a total of 25,284 illegal migrants, of whom 21,489 submitted an application for asylum.

A person who has expressed the intention to apply for asylum is issued a certificate of the expressed intention to apply for asylum with a validity period of 14 days as provided for by the Law on Asylum, which is applied in situations where a large number of simultaneously expressed intentions are expressed. The expression of the intention to apply for asylum in BiH is an instrument that provides the right to reside on the territory of BiH for the period of its validity. Within the specified period, the foreigner should submit an asylum application to the Asylum Sector of the Ministry of Security of BiH.²

In 2024, 234 persons filed an asylum application in BiH, which accounts for 1.09% of the total number of expressed intentions to file an asylum application. The difference between the number of expressed intentions to file an asylum application and the actual asylum applications submitted is a direct indicator of the abuse of the asylum system in BiH in such a way that illegal stay in BiH is legalized by expressing an intention to seek asylum on the territory of BiH for a certain period, and then used for illegal departure to EU countries. In 2024, the largest number of asylum applications was resolved by issuing a decision on granting subsidiary protection status, and in the previous year, the largest number of asylum applications was also resolved by issuing a decision on granting subsidiary protection status.

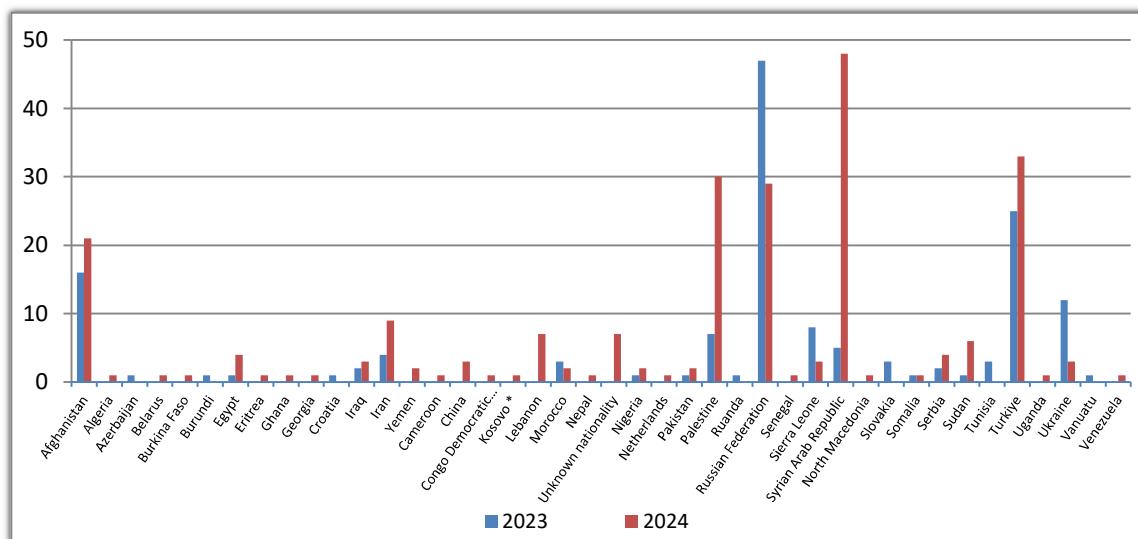
²Article 32 of the Law on Asylum (*Official Gazette of BiH* , No. 11/16 and 16/16)

In order to analyse the current situation in the field of asylum, we present data related to asylum applications submitted and the number of persons covered by those applications in 2023 and 2024.

Table 26. Number of applications (persons) who applied for asylum in BiH in 2023 and 2024

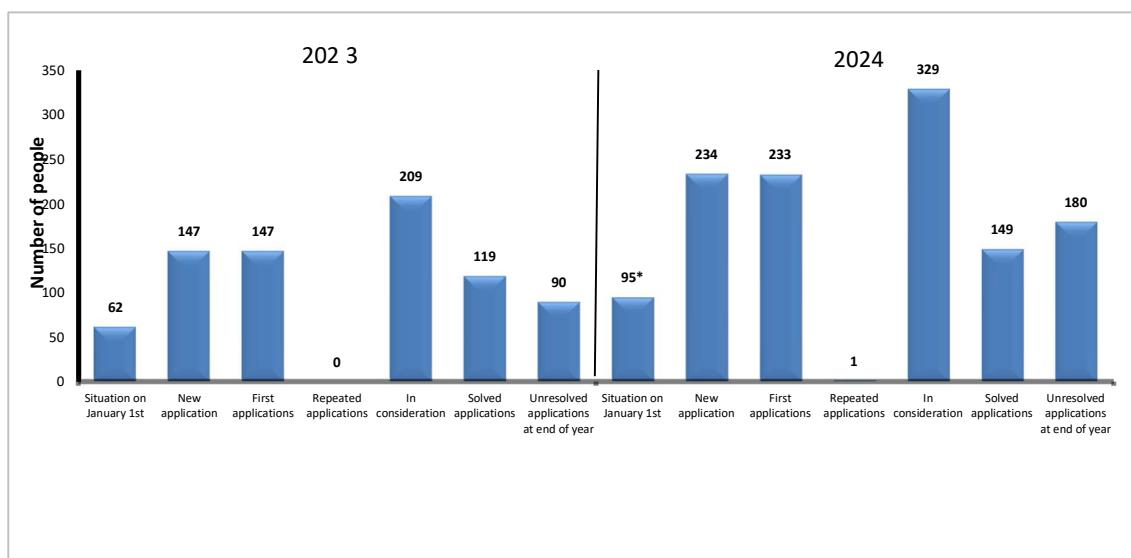
ASYLUM		2023		2024		%	
No.	Country	Claim	People	Claim	People	Claim	People
1.	Afghanistan	16	16	19	21	18.75%	31.25%
2.	Algeria			1	1	-	-
3.	Azerbaijan		1			-	-100.00%
4.	Belarus			1	1	-	-
5.	Burkina Faso			1	1	-	-
6.	Burundi	1	1			-100.00%	-100.00%
7.	Egypt	1	1	3	4	200.00%	300.00%
8.	Eritrea			1	1	-	-
9.	Ghana			1	1	-	-
10.	Georgia			1	1	-	-
11.	Croatia	1	1			-100.00%	-100.00%
12.	Iraq	2	2	3	3	50.00%	50.00%
13.	Iran	4	4	5	9	25.00%	125.00%
14.	Yemen			2	2	-	-
15.	Cameroon			1	1	-	-
16.	China			1	3	-	-
17.	Congo Democratic Republic			1	1	-	-
18.	Kosovo *			1	1	-	-
19.	Lebanon			7	7	-	-
20.	Morocco	3	3	2	2	-33.33%	-33.33%
21.	Nepal			1	1	-	-
22.	Unknown nationality			1	7	-	-
23.	Nigeria	1	1	2	2	100.00%	100.00%
24.	Netherlands			1	1	-	-
25.	Pakistan	1	1	2	2	100.00%	100.00%
26.	Palestine	5	7	18	30	260.00%	328.57%
27.	Rwanda	1	1			-100.00%	-100.00%
28.	Russian Federation	27	47	19	29	-29.63%	-38.30%
29.	Senegal			1	1	-	-
30.	Sierra Leone	8	8	3	3	-62.50%	-62.50%
31.	Syrian Arab Republic	5	5	45	48	800.00%	860.00%
32.	North Macedonia			1	1	-	-
33.	Slovakia	3	3			-100.00%	-100.00%
34.	Somalia	1	1	1	1	0.00%	0.00%
35.	Serbia	2	2	4	4	100.00%	100.00%
36.	Sudan	1	1	5	6	400.00%	500.00%
37.	Tunisia	3	3			-100.00%	-100.00%
38.	Turkey	18	25	19	33	5.56%	32.00%
39.	Uganda			1	1	-	-
40.	Ukraine	8	12	3	3	-62.50%	-75.00%
41.	Vanuatu	1	1			-100.00%	-100.00%
42.	Venezuela			1	1	-	-
TOTAL		113	147	179	234	58.41%	59.18

Graphic representation of the number of asylum seekers in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2023 and 2024



The largest number of asylum seekers in BiH in 2024 were citizens of the Syrian Arab Republic (45 requests for 48 persons), Turkey (19 requests for 33 persons), Palestine (18 requests for 30 persons), the Russian Federation (19 requests for 29 persons) and Afghanistan (19 requests for 21 persons).

In 2023, 13 applications were submitted for unaccompanied minors (9 from Afghanistan, 2 from Morocco and 1 each from the Russian Federation and Syria). During 2024, a total of 11 asylum applications were submitted for unaccompanied minors (3 from the Syrian Arab Republic, 2 each from Afghanistan, Morocco and Palestine and 1 each from Egypt and Iran).

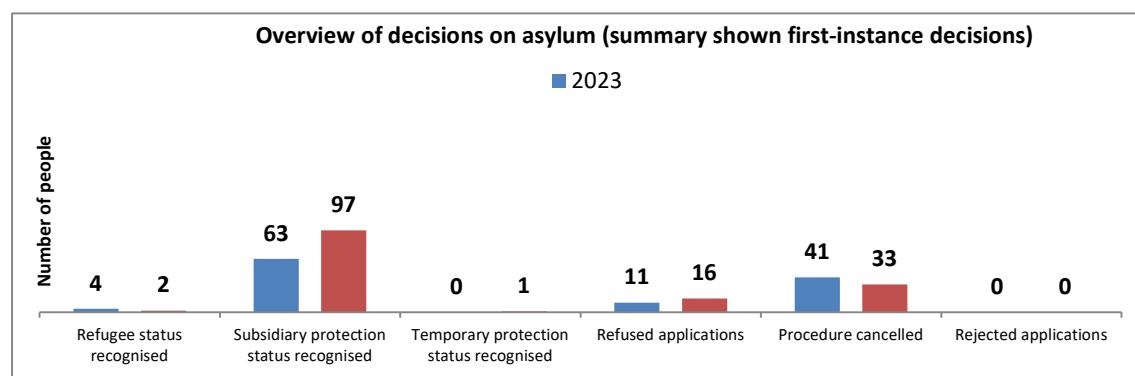


* The Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina ordered a renewal of procedure for 3 claims covering 3 persons, 2 children were born, which resulted with a visible difference in the number of claims and persons transferred from 2023 to 2024

In 2023, a total of 88 decisions were made, of which 19 requests for 27 persons were withdrawn, while in 2024, out of 140 decisions, 7 requests for 7 persons were withdrawn (personal withdrawal).

During 2023, a total of 113 applications for asylum in BiH for 147 persons were submitted to the Asylum Sector - Ministry of Security. However, with applications that remained unresolved from previous years (43 applications for 62 persons), it can be seen that in 2023, the Asylum Sector had a total of 156 applications for 209 persons to consider. During 2023, the Asylum Sector positively resolved 44 applications for 63 persons by recognizing subsidiary protection status and recognized refugee status in 2 applications for 4 persons, rejected 11 applications for 11 persons, while the procedure was suspended in 31 applications for 41 persons. At the end of 2023, 68 applications for 90 persons remained unresolved.

According to data from the Ministry of Security - Asylum Sector, in 2024, a total of 179 asylum applications were submitted in BiH for 234 persons. However, with applications that remained unresolved from previous years (71 applications for 95 persons), it can be seen that in 2024, the Asylum Sector had a total of 250 applications for 329 persons to consider. During the past year, the Asylum Sector positively resolved 61 applications for 97 persons by recognizing subsidiary protection status and recognized refugee status in 2 applications for 2 persons, rejected 16 applications for 16 persons, while the procedure was suspended in 30 applications for 33 persons. By rejecting 1 application for 1 person with the principle of "*non-refoulement*", at the end of 2024, 140 applications for 180 persons remained unresolved.



In 2024, procedures were suspended for 30 applications for 33 persons for the following reasons: the applicant does not cooperate during the procedure (12 requests for 14 persons), reasons prescribed by the Law on Administrative Procedure (7 requests for 7 persons), failure to respond to the summons for a hearing (6 requests for 7 persons), does not reside at the last registered address (3 requests for 3 persons) and the applicant left Bosnia and Herzegovina during the procedure.

Taking into account transferred and unresolved applications from previous years, as well as newly received applications, there were a total of 250 applications for 329 individuals to be considered in 2024. The largest number of applications were submitted by citizens of the Russian Federation (20.0% of the total number of asylum seekers), the Syrian Arab Republic (15.2%), Turkey (12.4%), Palestine (11.2%), Afghanistan (9.1%) and Sierra Leone (3.3%).

The gender and age structure of newly received applications last year shows that there were 72 women (31%) and 162 men (69%). The most represented age group is from 18 to 34 years (99 persons or 42.3%), then the age group from 35 to 64 years (92 persons or 39.3%), then the age group from 0 to 13 years (35 persons or 15.0%), then the age group from 14 to 17 years (6 persons or 2.6%) and the group over 65 years of age (2 persons or 0.8%).

7. Work permits issued to aliens

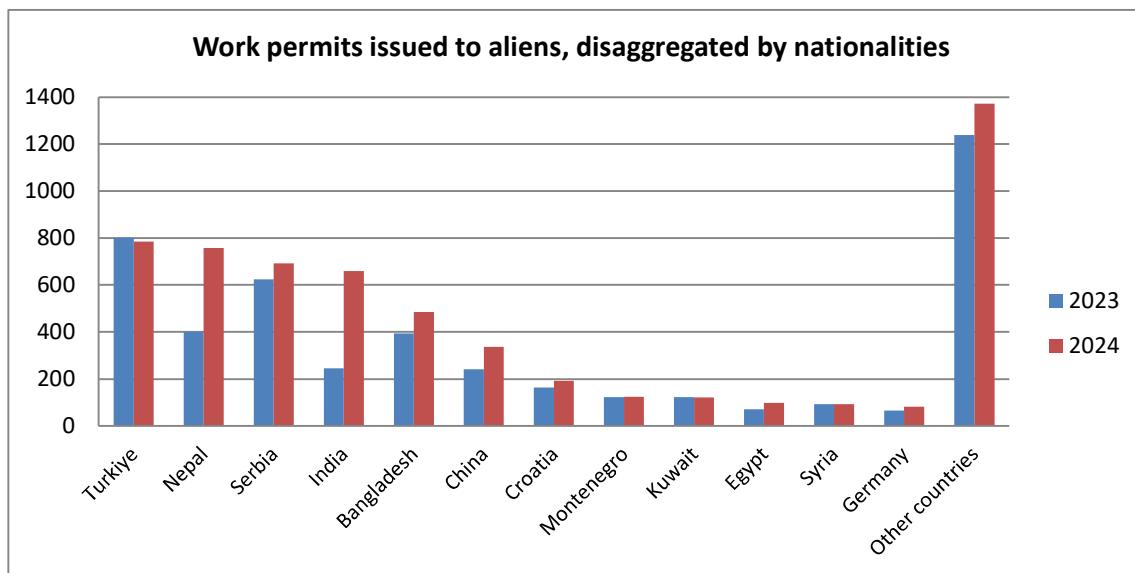
According to the data of the BiH Labor and Employment Agency , and based on data received from the entity employment agencies and the Employment Agency of the Brčko District of BiH, the total number of work permits issued to aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2024 was 5,798, and in 2023 it was 4,586 work permits, which represents an increase of 26.43%. We present data on work permits issued to aliens classified by citizenship and qualification structure of aliens.

Table 27. Work permits issued to aliens, classified by citizenship for 2023 and 2024

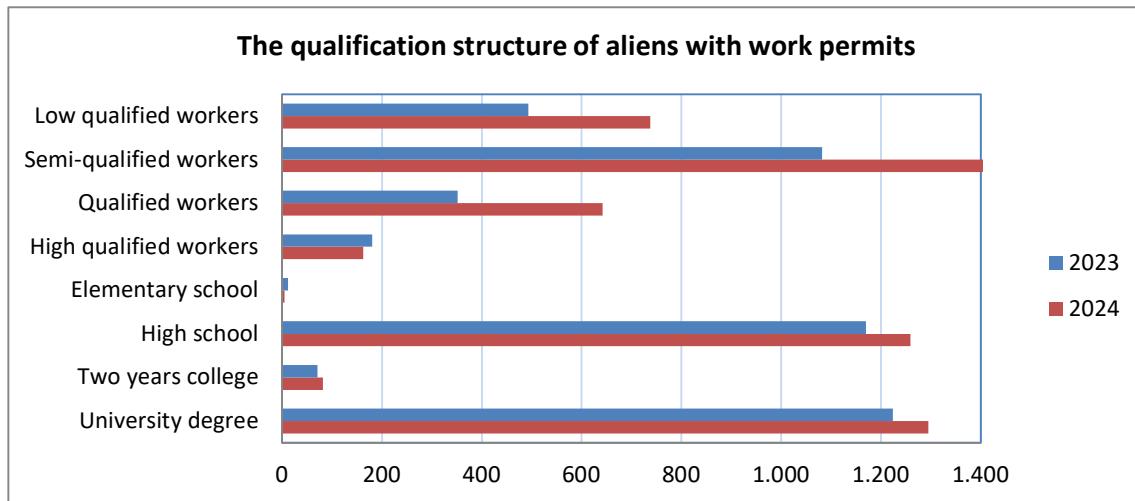
No.	Nationality	2023	2024	%
1.	Turkey	801	785	-2.00%
2.	Nepal	401	758	89.03%
3.	Serbia	624	693	11.06%
4.	India	246	660	168.29%
5.	Bangladesh	394	485	23.10%
6.	China	241	336	39.42%
7.	Croatia	164	192	17.07%
8.	Montenegro	123	124	0.81%
9.	Kuwait	123	121	-1.63%
10.	Egypt	72	98	36.11%
11.	Syria	93	92	-1.08%
12.	Germany	65	82	26.15%
13.	Other country	1,239	1,372	10.73%
		Total	4,586	5,798
				26.43%

The largest number of foreigners with work permits in BiH last year were citizens of Turkey (13.54%), followed by citizens of Nepal (13.07%), Serbia (11.95%), India (11.38%) and Bangladesh (8.36%).

In 2024, for most countries and in the total number, there is a growing trend in work permits issued to foreigners in BiH compared to 2023 (an increase of 26.43%), with the exception of citizens of Turkey, Kuwait and Syria.



The qualification structure of foreigners who were issued work permits in 2024 shows that the largest number are semi-skilled workers (27%), followed by workers with a university degree (22%), and then those with a secondary education (21%), which is almost the same case as in previous years when it comes to university and secondary education.

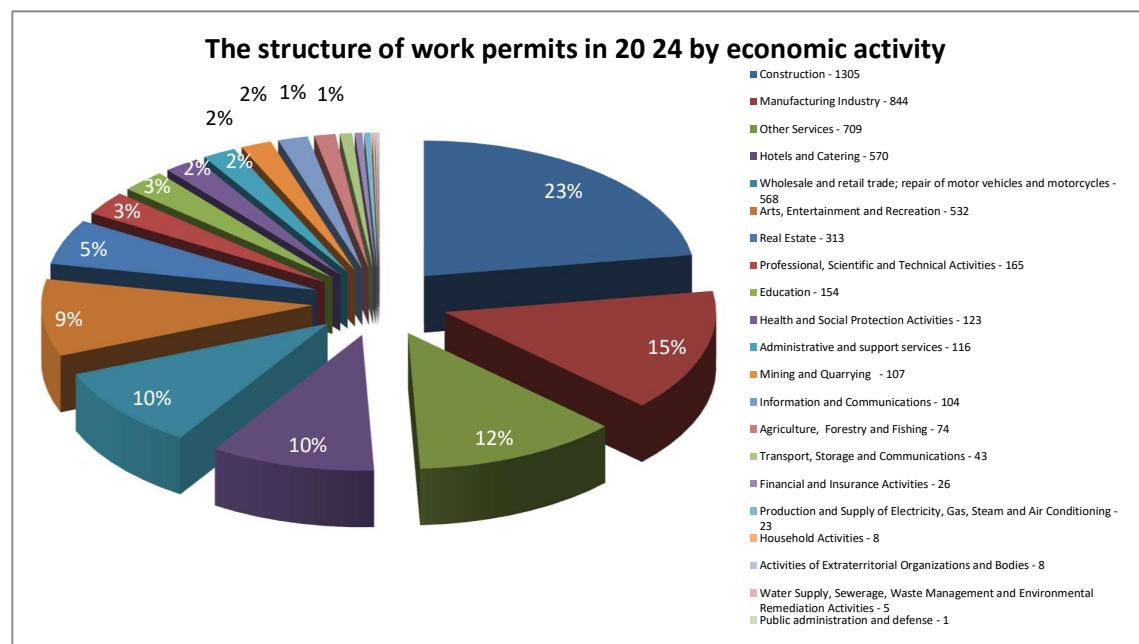


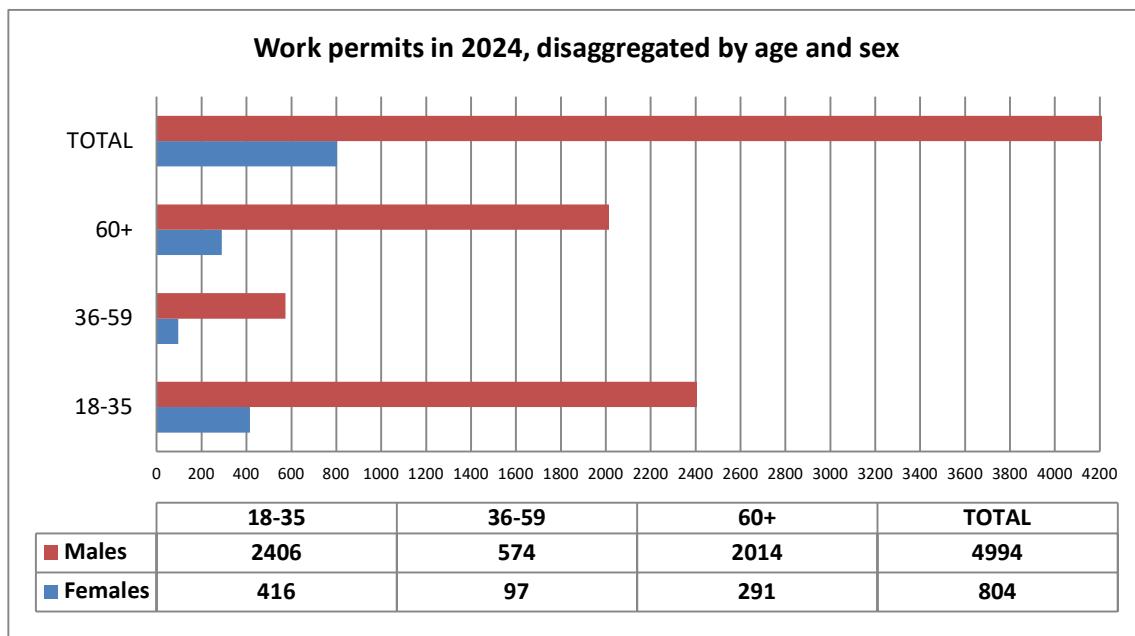
The largest number of work permits in 2024 was issued in the following industries: construction 1,305 (23%), manufacturing 844 (15%), other service industries 709 (12%), hotel and catering 570 (10%), trade 568 (10%), and art 532 (10%), which represents 78% of the total number of issued work permits.

Table 28. Structure of work permits in 2024 disaggregated by activity

ACTIVITY	2024
Construction	1,305
Manufacturing Industry	844
Other Services	709
Hotels and Catering	570
Wholesale and retail trade ; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	568
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	532
Real Estate	313
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	165
Education	154
Health and Social Protection Activities	123
Administrative and support services	116
Mining and Quarrying	107
Information and Communications	104
Agriculture , Forestry and Fishing	74
Transport, Storage and Communications	43
Financial and Insurance Activities	26
Production and Supply of Electricity , Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning	23
Household Activities	8
Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	8
Water Supply , Sewerage , Waste Management and Environmental Remediation Activities	5
Public administration and defense	1
TOTAL:	5,798

Of the total number in 2024, 804 (14%) work permits were issued to women and 4,994 (86%) to men, which is approximately the same ratio as in the previous five years. The largest number of work permits in 2024, a total of 2,406 (41%), were issued to men under the age of





8. Acquisition of BiH citizenship

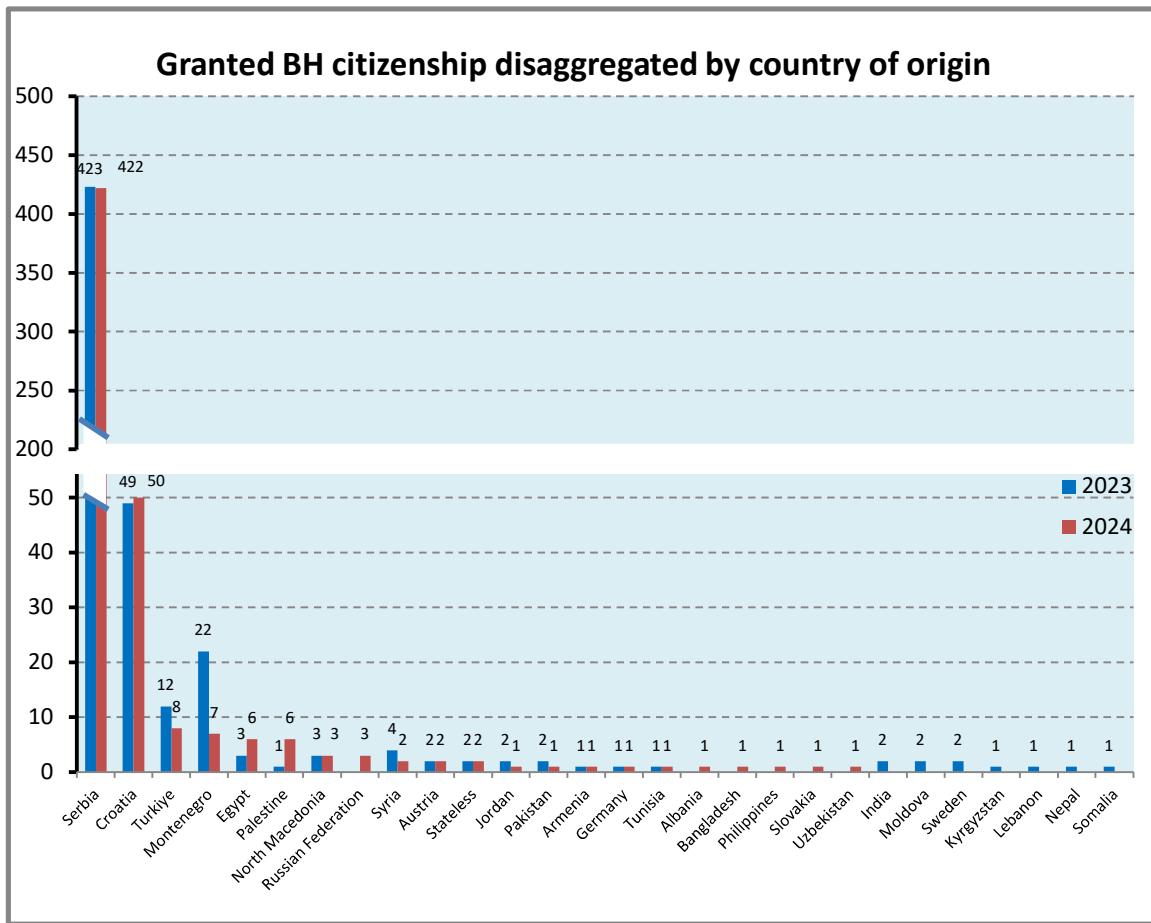
The Ministry of Civil Affairs, responsible for issuing consent for the acquisition of BiH citizenship, forwarded the request for the submission of data on persons who acquired BiH citizenship through naturalization and the implementation of interstate agreements on dual citizenship to the competent entity ministries. The Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Government of the Republika Srpska submitted the requested data, classified by country of origin, gender and age of persons who acquired BiH citizenship in 2023 and 2024. The submitted data were analyzed and presented by year. Also, the Council of Ministers of BiH makes decisions on the admission to citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina for persons of particular benefit to BiH in accordance with Article 13 of the Law on Citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina. For the aforementioned persons, the fact of BiH citizenship and entity citizenship is recorded according to their place of residence in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Table 29. Number of granted BiH citizenships, classified by country of origin in 2023 and 2024

No.	Previous citizenship	2023	2024
1.	Serbia	423	422
2.	Croatia	49	50
3.	Turkey	12	8
4.	Montenegro	22	7
5.	Egypt	3	6
6.	Palestine	1	6
7.	North Macedonia	3	3
8.	Russian Federation	-	3

No.	Previous citizenship	2023	2024
15.	Germany	1	1
16.	Tunisia	1	1
17.	Albania	-	1
18.	Bangladesh	-	1
19.	Philippines	-	1
20.	Slovakia	-	1
21.	Uzbekistan	-	1
22.	India	2	-

No.	Previous citizenship	2023	2024
9.	Syria	4	2
10.	Austria	2	2
11.	Stateless	2	2
12.	Jordan	2	1
13.	Pakistan	2	1
14.	Armenia	1	1
Total		538	521

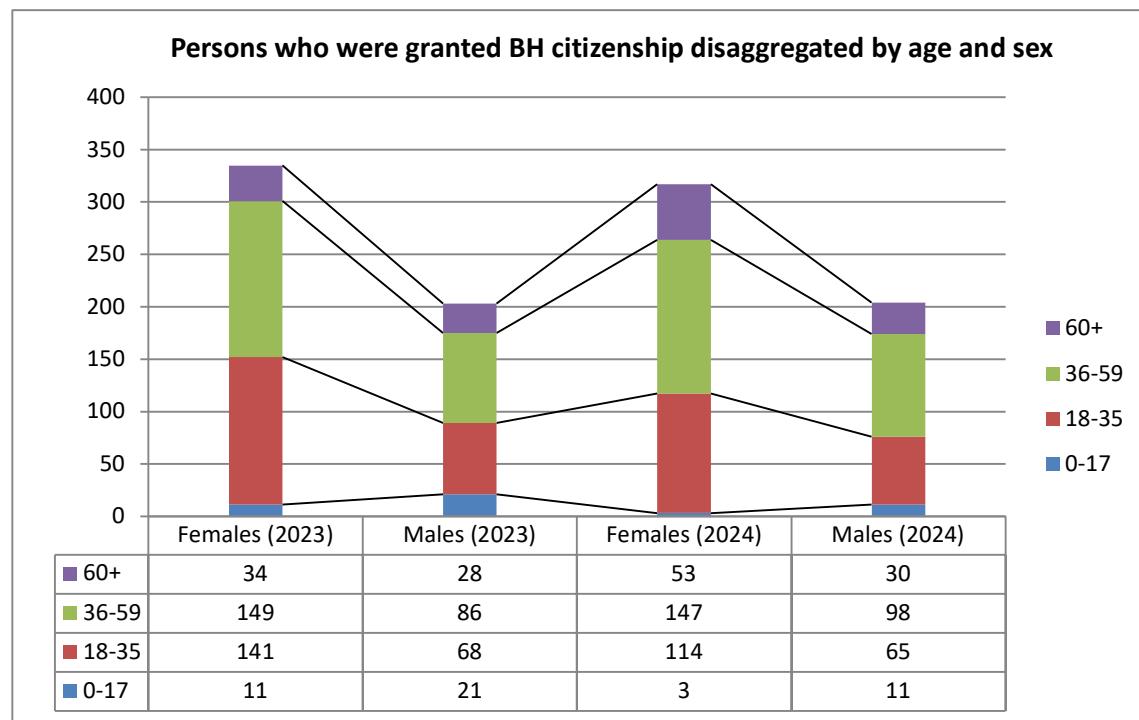


In the past two years The highest number of BiH citizenships were acquired by citizens of Serbia (80%). The total number of foreigners who acquired BiH citizenship in 2024 was 521, which is 3.16% less than in 2023. Of this number, 450 persons were granted citizenship under the Dual Citizenship Agreement, which represents 86% of the total number of granted citizenships.

In 2024, 237 people acquired citizenship of BiH and the Federation of BiH, of which 10 people based on the Decision of the Council of Ministers of BiH on admission to citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina for persons of particular benefit to Bosnia and Herzegovina, 46 people based on naturalization, 166 people based on the Agreement on Dual Citizenship between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, and 15 people based on the Agreement on Dual Citizenship

between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. In the same year, 284 people acquired citizenship of BiH and Republika Srpska, of which 3 people based on the Decision of the Council of Ministers of BiH on admission to citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina for persons of particular benefit to Bosnia and Herzegovina, 243 people based on the Agreement on Dual Citizenship between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, 26 people based on the Agreement on Dual Citizenship between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, and 12 people based on naturalization.

An analysis of the total data on persons who acquired BiH citizenship in 2024 by age and gender indicates that 35% of persons who acquired BiH citizenship were between the ages of 18 and 35 and 47% of persons who acquired BiH citizenship were between the ages of 36 and 59, and that more women (60%) than men (40%) acquired BiH citizenship, which is almost the same as in previous years.



9. Emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina, within its competence for emigration, for the purpose of preparing the state of emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina for the Migration Profile of Bosnia and Herzegovina, uses data from institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, its own data and data from diplomatic and consular missions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as statistical data from the statistics agencies of the receiving countries on the total number of BiH emigrants who stay in the receiving countries for more than 12 months.

9.1. Migration flows

Data on emigrants, i.e. emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina, according to the records and censuses of the receiving countries, can be classified into three basic groups:

- nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- persons born in Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- persons of BiH origin, which includes their descendants.

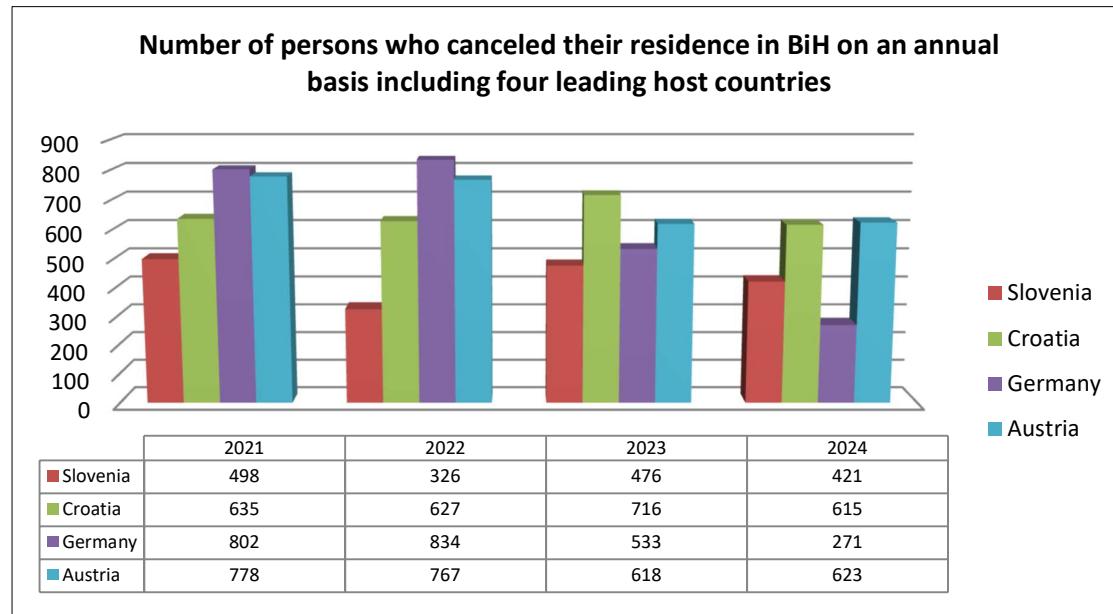
When it comes to emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina on an annual basis, the only data in Bosnia and Herzegovina that can be used as emigration statistics by year are the data kept by the Agency for Identification Documents, Records and Data Exchange of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the number of persons who deregistered from the permanent and temporary residence records of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to emigrate to other countries. According to their data, 2,391 persons deregistered their residence in Bosnia and Herzegovina during 2024.³

Table 30. Number of deregistered persons from BiH in 2024 by country of destination

HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN 2024
Austria	623
Croatia	615
Slovenia	421
Serbia	334
Germany	271
Montenegro	67
Netherlands	19
Other country	41
TOTAL:	2,391

³Source: Letter from the Agency for Identification Documents, Records and Data Exchange of Bosnia and Herzegovina No. 15-01/07-10-154-2/2025 dated January 20, 2025.

These data cannot be indicators of the trend of emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina, because they do not represent overall data on emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina, but they indicate that the most common destination countries for emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina are European Union countries.



Based on bilateral employment agreements that Bosnia and Herzegovina has concluded with Slovenia and Germany, a large number of workers are employed in these countries through the Labor and Employment Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but many of them also leave Bosnia and Herzegovina on their own accord. Thus, according to data from the Labor and Employment Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁴on employed citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina in countries with which Bosnia and Herzegovina has signed employment agreements , as of November 2024, 12,538 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina were employed in the Republic of Slovenia, and 233 workers were employed in the Federal Republic of Germany (referring only to medical workers), which is a total of 12,761 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

We can assume that the actual number of employed BiH citizens abroad is much higher, given that we do not have data for all other persons who found employment abroad in some other way, through direct contact with employers abroad, through recruitment agencies and in other ways.

In addition to this type of migration, recently there has been an increasing number of young BiH citizens who go to study abroad. According to UNESCO⁵ data, the total number of international students from Bosnia and Herzegovina in 50 countries of the world who enrolled in some of the studies abroad in 2022 is 14,827. Of these, the largest number of students from Bosnia and Herzegovina enrolled in studies in Serbia - 5,968, in Austria - 2,568 and in Croatia

⁴Source: Law on the Labor and Employment Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina 03-14-2-3-2/25 dated January 21, 2025.

⁵ UNESCO:Education: Outbound internationally mobile students by host region, <http://data UIS.unesco.org/#>, Data extracted on 04 Feb 2016 08:55 UTC (GMT) from UIS.Stat

- 2,360. Other countries where a significant number of students from Bosnia and Herzegovina enroll are: Germany, Slovenia, Turkey and Italy.

9.2. Number of emigrants

Bosnia and Herzegovina is the leading European emigrant country and is among the leading emigrant countries in the world, more precisely, it is 11th on the global scale in terms of population.

According to available, official data from the statistical agencies of the receiving countries and diplomatic and consular missions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the estimated total number of people living abroad, who are originally from Bosnia and Herzegovina, is around 2.2 million, which is around 62% of the total population of 3,531,159 in the country.

Table 31. Number of emigrants born in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 54 receiving countries

No.	HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER	SOURCE OF DATA/REFERENCE YEAR	No.	HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER	SOURCE OF DATA/REFERENCE YEAR
1.	Croatia	363,041	UN, 2020 ⁶	28.	Belgium	882	OECD, 2023
2.	Serbia	342,526	UN, 2020	29.	New Zealand	626	UN, 2015
3.	Germany	333,000	Federal.Stat . Germany ⁷ , 2021	30.	Belgium	615	UN, 2020
4.	Austria	180,515	UN, 2024	31.	Hungary	517	UN, 2024
5.	Slovenia	138,576	UN, 2024	32.	Russian Federation	513	UN, 2020
6.	USA	104,136	UN, 2020	33.	Slovakia	503	UN, 2024
7.	Sweden	60,819	UN, 2024	34.	Greece	474	UN, 2024
8.	Switzerland	58,221	UN, 2024	35.	Iceland	412	UN, 2024
9.	Canada	36,008	UN, 2024	36.	Libya	371	UN, 2024
10.	Montenegro	31,869	UN, 2024	37.	Liechtenstein	320	UN, 2024
11.	Australia	30,770	Stat. Office Australia ⁸ , 2023	38.	South Africa	243	UN, 2020
12.	Italy	29,671	UN, 2024	39.	Bulgaria	226	UN, 2024
13.	Albania	29,077	UN, 2013	40.	Romania	160	UN, 2020
14.	Netherlands	28,178	UN, 2024	41.	Brazil	86	UN, 2020
15.	Denmark	16,251	Stat. Office Denmark ⁹ , 2024	42.	Cyprus	69	UN, 2024
16.	France	15,944	UN, 2020	43.	Egypt	61	UN, 2020
17.	Norway	15,507	UN, 2024	44.	Jordan	59	UN, 2020
18.	United Kingdom	9,576	UN, 2020	45.	Israel	53	UN, 2015
19.	North Macedonia	8,781	UN, 2024	46.	Portugal	52	UN, 2024

⁶ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2020).

International Migrant Stock <https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/content/international-migrant-stock>, accessed 30.1.2025. year

⁷ Statistisches Bundesamt (Destatis), 2021, www.destatis.de

⁸ <https://www.abs.gov.au/>

⁹ <https://www.dst.dk/>

No.	HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER	SOURCE OF DATA/REFERENCE YEAR
20.	Turkey	3,253	UN, 2020
21.	Luxembourg	3,156	UN, 2024
22.	Czech Republic	2,793	UN, 2024
23.	Spain	2,858	UN, 2020
24.	Ireland	1,407	Stat. Office . Ireland ¹⁰ , 2016
25.	Poland	1,381	UN, 2024
26.	Finland	955	UN, 2024
27.	Malta	859	UN, 2024
		TOTAL	1,790,597

Accurate statistical data on the total number of emigrants born in Bosnia and Herzegovina, regardless of their current citizenship, in 54 countries around the world is 1,790,597, of which 95% of emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina live in the countries of Europe and North America.

However, the estimated total number of people of Bosnian-Herzegovinian origin in the world is around 2.2 million. This number includes people born in Bosnia and Herzegovina who left their country and the estimated number of their descendants born in the receiving countries, regardless of their citizenship, and does not include the so-called old emigration. The Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees has only partial data on the number of descendants, and estimates of the number of people of Bosnian-Herzegovinian origin in the world are based on these data and data and estimates available from the diplomatic and consular missions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as statistical agencies and census bureaus of the receiving countries.

Observing the increase in the total number of persons of BiH origin in the period from 1990 to 2020, for certain receiving countries (18 countries), certain trends are noticeable that indicate which countries citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina most often choose as their destination. In addition to the already established trends of departures to Germany, Austria and Slovenia, it is noticeable that BiH emigrants also decide to go to the Scandinavian countries - Sweden, Norway and Finland, which have a continuous increase in the number of persons of BiH origin, i.e. those born in Bosnia and Herzegovina. When we look at the rest of the European Union, it is certainly necessary to point out that a certain number of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina choose the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as their country of destination, given that these countries were not traditionally the destination of emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina in the pre-war period. Among the overseas countries, Canada and Australia should be highlighted, where a continuous increase in the number of persons originating from Bosnia and Herzegovina has been visible in the last 30 years.

¹⁰ <https://www.cso.ie/>

Table 32. Number of emigrants born in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 18 receiving countries for the period 1990-2020

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

9.3. Emigrant status

In most countries, there have been no registered persons from Bosnia and Herzegovina with refugee status for many years. Most of them have integrated in the receiving countries. According to the latest UNHCR data,¹² a total of 19,175 people from Bosnia and Herzegovina were registered with refugee status worldwide in 2024. The largest number of registered refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina is in Serbia (40%), followed by France, Switzerland and Germany.

The status of BiH emigrants is largely resolved through the acquisition of citizenship of the receiving country, a permanent or temporary residence permit. The number of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with permanent or temporary residence, according to available data for fourteen receiving countries, is 567,463, as presented in Table 34. This number represents BiH citizens who have only the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina and who have not acquired the citizenship of the receiving country, nor do they have dual citizenship.

¹¹ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2020).

International Migrant Stock <https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/content/international-migrant-stock>, accessed 30.1.2021. year

¹² Source: UNHCR Statistics, 2025 <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics>

Table 33. Number of BiH citizens in 20 receiving countries (does not include persons who, in addition to BiH citizenship, also have another citizenship)¹³

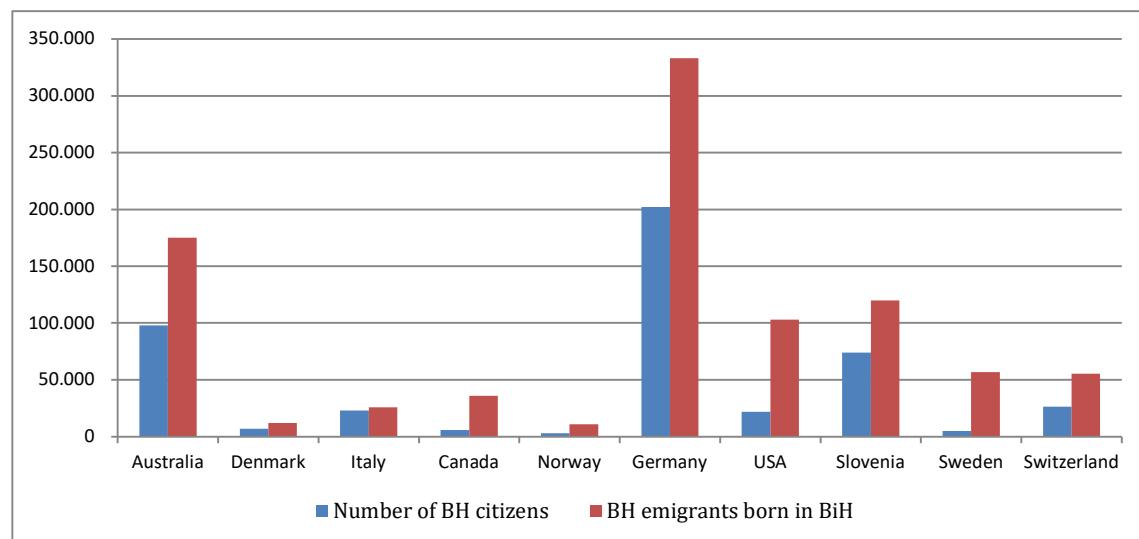
HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER OF BIH CITIZENS	Statistics agency of the host country for reference year
Germany	222,235	2023
Slovenia	108,256	2023
Austria	98,461	2023
Switzerland	27,716	2022
Italy	20,454	2023
USA	23,383	2020
Canada	15,545	2023
France	9,417	2021
Denmark	9,098	2024
Croatia	6,733	2011
Sweden	6,038	2023
Montenegro	5,209	2011
Norway	3,071	2023
Czech Republic	2,397	2024
Netherlands	1,949	2024
Belgium	1,871	2023
Luxembourg	1,533	2023
Spain	1,413	2020
Australia	1,400	2011
Finland	1,284	2023
TOTAL:	567,463	

Please note that data on the number of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina who, on the basis of the Agreement on Dual Citizenship, hold dual citizenships with Croatia, Serbia and Sweden are not available, because none of the receiving countries keeps data on dual citizens, which means that when citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina obtain the citizenship of the receiving country, they are no longer listed as citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the statistics of the receiving countries. Data on citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Croatia and Sweden (listed in table 3 4) refer only to those citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina who have not acquired the citizenship of the receiving country, while this type of data is not available for Serbia either.

The naturalization rate of emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina in a given receiving country is clearly seen in the ratio between the number of persons who have citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the number of persons who were born in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In most countries, the number of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina is much smaller compared to the number of those who were born in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

¹³ These data do not include data on persons who, in addition to BiH citizenship, also have citizenship of the receiving country.

Comparative overview of the number of emigrants born in BiH and the number of BiH citizens in the



same receiving country

According to the data of the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina ¹⁴, in 2024, 1,634 people renounced their citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The number of persons under the age of 17 is 179, from 18 to 35 years 936 persons, and others older than 36 years 519. Regarding the gender structure, 906 persons are female and 728 persons are male (55.4% female, 44.6% male).

According to the same data, the largest number of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina renounced their citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to acquire citizenship of Austria (788), Slovenia (474) and Germany (193).

Table 34. Number of persons who renounced citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2024 by country of acquisition of citizenship

No.	Country of acquisition of citizenship	People
1.	Austria	788
2.	Slovenia	474
3.	Germany	193
4.	Montenegro	71
5.	Croatia	49
6.	Serbia	28
7.	Netherlands	23
8.	Other country	8
TOTAL		1,634

¹⁴Document number: 06-30-2-6780/23 of the Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH dated 08.01.2024.

9.4. Remittances

After the COVID-19 pandemic crisis caused a global decline in remittances, including remittances sent by the diaspora to Bosnia and Herzegovina, the latest data shows that the amounts are increasing again.

Based on data from the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina (CBBH) ¹⁵and estimates of remittance inflows for the 4th quarter of 2024, the inflow of personal transfers for 2024 amounts to 3 billion and 984 million KM, while total transfers from abroad, which include foreign pensions, for 2024 amount to 5 billion and 459 million KM.

Table 35. CBBiH – BiH Balance of Payments Report and Estimates for Q4 2024

Expressed in millions of KM	2024 1st quarter	2024 2nd quarter	2024 3rd quarter	2024 (estimate) 4th quarter	2024 (estimate) Total
Personnel transfers (Remittances from abroad)	859.45	1,100.67	1,106.94	918.68	3,984.74
Other current transfers (primarily pensions)	343.50	373.80	362.85	394.78	1,474.93
<i>Of which : Social benefits (according to old methodology pension from abroad)</i>	316.74	331.19	333.84	362.43	1,344.20
Total current transfers	1,201.95	1,474.47	1,469.79	1,313.46	5,459.67

From this data, it is obvious that there is a trend of continuous increase in the volume of remittances sent by the BiH diaspora to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The World Bank's estimate ¹⁶of remittances from abroad to Bosnia and Herzegovina for the year 2024 has not yet been published, while for the year 2023 they amount to 5 billion and 141 million KM ¹⁷. According to these data, the share of remittances in the GDP of Bosnia and Herzegovina is 10.6%, which puts Bosnia and Herzegovina in 5th place in Europe in terms of the share of remittances in GDP.

Remittances from abroad from emigration mostly come from neighboring countries as well as Western European countries, such as Germany, followed by Scandinavia, North America and somewhat less from Australia.,

¹⁵Data source: CBBH-Report on the Balance of Payments of BH as of 30.12.2024. -Transfers_Q1 2007-Q3_2024 and estimate for Q4 2024. made based on the inflow of remittances for the previous three years.

¹⁶ World Bank-KNOMAD, December 2023- Remittance inflows (US\$ million)

¹⁷ 2,850 million US dollars – exchange rate list of the Central Bank on 02/01/2024. year

Table 36. Estimated inflow of remittances by countries receiving BiH emigrants for 2022¹⁸

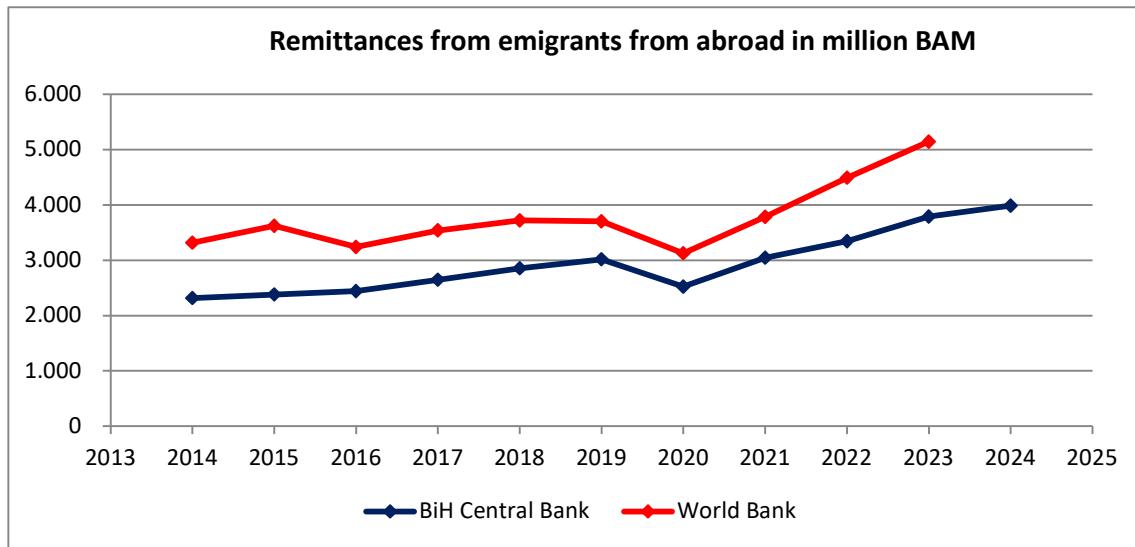
HOST COUNTRY	Amount of remittances sent in million BAM	Amount of cent remittances %
Croatia	936	22%
Serbia	795	19%
Germany	590	14%
Austria	462	11%
Slovenia	335	8%
USA	281	7%
Switzerland	160	4%
Sweden	160	4%
Canada	101	2%
Australia	90	2%
Other country	372	9%
TOTAL:	4,282	100%

Table 37. Remittances from emigration from 2014 to 2024

Emigration remittances		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 (estimate)
Bosnia and Herzegovina Central Bank	BAM in mill.	2,311	2,378	2,439	2,645	2,850	3,015	2,522	3,043	3,343	3,787	3,984
	EUR in mill.	1,181	1,215	1,235	1,352	1,457	1,541	1,289	1,556	1,709	1,936	2,036
World Bank ¹⁹	BAM in mill	3,313	3,617	3,240	3,540	3,717	3,703	3,122	3,783	4,488	5,141	
	EUR in mill.	1,693	1,849	1,656	1,809	1,900	1,893	1,596	1,934	2,295	2,629	

¹⁸ KNOMAD/World Bank Bilateral Remittance Matrix 2021, December 2022.

¹⁹ The World Bank has not announced the amount of remittances for 2024



The noticeable difference in the data of the Central Bank of BiH and the World Bank exists because the data of the Central Bank of BiH include only “personal transfers”, while according to the World Bank definition, remittances represent the sum of “personal transfers” and “employee compensation”.

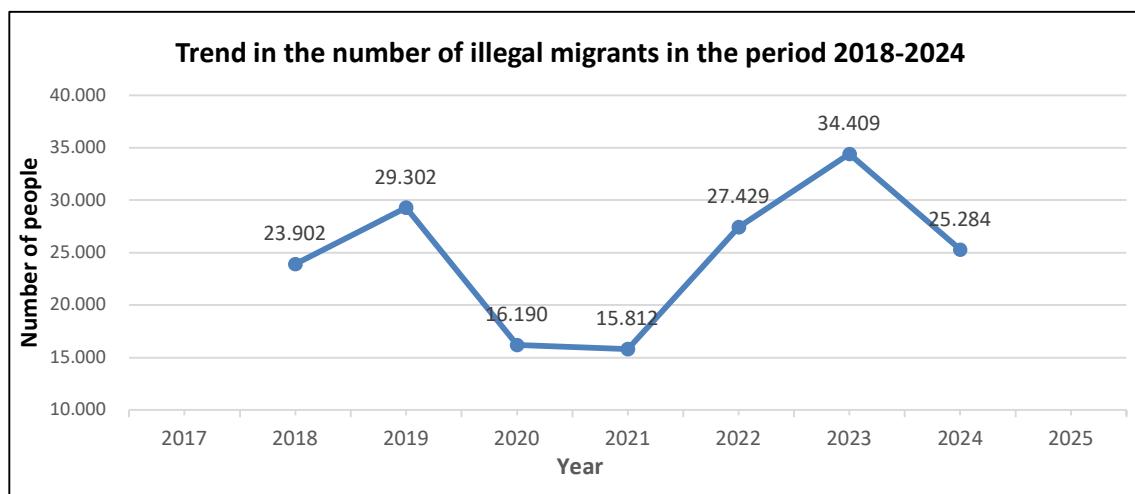
According to the results of the 2021/22 Household Budget Survey in BiH ²⁰(results published in 2024), conducted by the Agency for Statistics of BiH, 4.6% of the population in Bosnia and Herzegovina receives money from abroad. The average number of remittances received by a household in the last 12 months is 5.3 and the average annual amount of remittances received by a household is 2,276.28 KM.

²⁰ www.bhas.gov.ba

10. Mixed migration flows across the territory of BiH in the period 2018-2024

Bosnia and Herzegovina is located on the Western Balkan route²¹, one of the main migration routes for irregular migrants to the European Union. Over the past seven years, over 172,000 irregular migrants have been registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina after illegally entering or overstaying their visas or residence permits, mostly from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Syria.

The number of illegal migrants changed depending on the introduction of migration policy



measures in the EU and the countries on migration routes, the activities of police agencies on border protection and breaking up criminal networks involved in smuggling migrants , the opening of new or redirecting the movement of migrants to other migration routes for entry into EU countries, restrictions introduced due to the health crisis, and a number of other interrelated factors.

Since 2018, Bosnia and Herzegovina has taken a series of measures to respond to irregular migration on its territory. Two information documents with corresponding plans for responding to the migration situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been adopted. The information document with the Action Plan of urgent measures that need to be taken urgently with a focus on irregular migrants and the permeability of the border, primarily with Bosnia and Herzegovina's eastern neighbors, was adopted in May 2018, and the next information document with the Plan of Measures and Activities for the Effective Management of the Migrant Crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina in December 2020.

Four years after the adoption of the Plan of Measures and Activities for Effective Management of the Migrant Crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina, out of a total of 127 planned activities, 106 have been fully or partially implemented. The implementation of 21 activities has not yet started.

In addition to changes to the legal regulations, a new strategic framework in the field of migration and asylum for the period 2021-2025 was adopted.

²¹ The Western Balkans route refers to irregular arrivals to the EU through the region: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia.

The medium-term strategic goals defined for the period from 2021 to 2025 are:

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

Action plan for the period 2021 - 2025 Strategies in the field migration and asylum consists of 27 measures and 156 activities.

Cooperation with EU agencies has been strengthened, in December 2024 The Status Agreement was initialed between European union and Bosnia and Herzegovina on activities which executes Agency for European border and coastal guard (Frontex) in Bosnia and Herzegovina between representative European union and Bosnia and Herzegovina .

10.1. Overview of statistical data in the field of migration and asylum in BiH

The analysis of the situation in the area of illegal immigration in the period 2018 - 2024 is based on indicators of illegal migration, i.e. the number of illegal migrants recorded by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, the number of persons who expressed their intention to obtain asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina at the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, as well as the number of persons who submitted an application for asylum at the Ministry of Security - Asylum Sector.

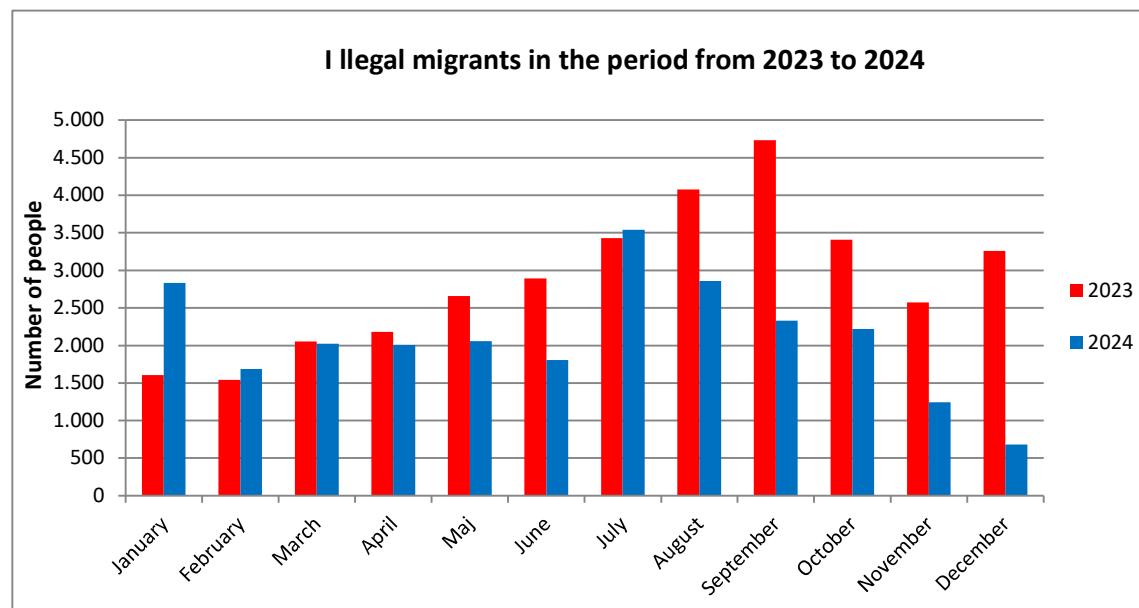
Table 38. Illegal migrants registered by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in the period 2018-2024

PERIOD	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL
January	268	821	902	672	476	1,608	2,832	7,579
February	411	1,054	2,002	773	666	1,543	1,688	8,137
March	629	1,822	1,540	1,199	1,099	2,050	2,024	10,363
April	1,454	2,337	128	1,381	1,624	2,181	2,006	11,111
May	2,368	2,884	514	1,569	1,828	2,656	2,061	13,880
June	2,481	2,109	1,555	1,979	2,499	2,893	1,805	15,321
July	2,183	4,166	2,361	2,502	2,158	3,430	3,540	20,340
August	2,505	3,206	2,290	1,498	2,914	4,079	2,856	19,348
September	3,807	3,812	2,041	1,727	4,047	4,734	2,331	22,499
October	4,740	3,958	1,263	1,275	4,558	3,407	2,221	21,422
November	2,212	2,044	924	745	2,789	2,571	1,240	12,525
December	844	1,089	670	492	2,771	3,257	680	9,803
TOTAL	23,902	29,302	16,190	15,812	27,429	34,409	25,284	172,328

Since 2018, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs has registered 172,328 migrants who entered Bosnia and Herzegovina illegally or who remained there after the expiration of their visas or residence permits. After an initial increase until 2019, the number of registered illegal migrants decreased in the following two years due to the introduction of travel restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic. From 2022 onwards, the influx of migrants increased continuously, peaking in 2023, when it recorded the highest number in the last seven years. In 2024, the number of registered migrants was significantly lower than in the previous two years.

In 2024, a total of 25,284 illegal migrants were reported to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, which represents a decrease of 26.52% compared to 2023.

Graphical representation of the number of detected illegal migrants on a monthly basis during 2023 and 2024



Looking at the data on a monthly basis, the number of illegal migrants reported to the Immigration Service was lower almost every month in 2024 compared to 2023. Deviations in the number of migrants in 2024 were most pronounced in January (+ 76%), September (- 50.76%), November (- 51.77%) and December (- 79.12%).

The presumed citizenship of migrants who illegally enter the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina is an important piece of information that provides a broader picture of migrant movements and helps define measures to combat illegal migration. Citizenship data is mainly collected based on the migrants' statements, because in most cases migrants do not possess or do not want to provide documents on the basis of which their identity will be established or provide false information about themselves. Illegal migrants registered on the territory of BiH in recent years have become an increasingly heterogeneous group in terms of citizenship.

In 2024, almost twice as many different citizenships (120) of migrants were registered compared to 2020 (68).

Table 39. Illegal migrants on the territory of BiH reported to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs by years from 2018 to 2024, classified by declared citizenship

No.	Citizenship	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
1.	Syria	3,017	2,134	220	139	116	2,486	8,380	16,492
2.	Afghanistan	2,780	4,111	4,553	5,382	11,038	14,442	5,246	47,552
3.	Morocco	271	2,221	1,460	363	134	7,135	2,845	14,429
4.	Turkey	189	406	255	366	656	1,175	1,766	4,813
5.	Egypt	36	817	332	127	14	108	1,472	2,906
6.	Iran	3,663	1,176	625	692	1,413	1,076	586	9,231
7.	Pakistan	7,770	9,806	3,879	4,343	2,154	1,371	570	29,893
8.	Iraq	2,184	2,470	675	168	313	338	523	6,671
9.	Bangladesh	452	2,125	2,740	2,341	2,161	1,093	452	11,364
10.	Algeria	477	1,601	369	109	50	437	394	3,437
11.	China	21	13	8	19	107	267	333	768
12.	Palestine	752	361	80	38	26	160	287	1,704
13.	Somalia	82	108	5	117	35	108	246	701
14.	Nepal	59	122	101	76	326	209	205	1,098
15.	Congo DR						835	190	1,025
16.	India	416	461	121	226	729	237	185	2,375
17.	Serbia	94	89	100	149	184	204	171	991
18.	Mongolia		2			1	60	149	212
19.	Tunisia	104	224	59	17	33	88	79	604
20.	Russian Federation						83	67	150
21.	Other country	1,535	1,055	608	1,140	7,939	2,497	1,138	15,912
Total		23,902	29,302	16,190	15,812	27,429	34,409	25,284	172,328

Analysis of data from the last seven years shows that by far the largest number of irregular migrants come from Afghanistan and Pakistan. Together with citizens of Syria, Morocco and Bangladesh, they account for 69.5% of the total number of irregular migrants recorded between 2018 and 2024.

Table 41 shows the nationalities of illegal migrants that, according to the data, are significantly represented in the total number of registered migrants in 2024. The numbers for each nationality show a varying trend. Among the top five nationalities in 2024, the number of migrants from Egypt (1,262.96%) increased the most compared to the previous year, followed by citizens of Syria (237.09%) and Turkey (50.30%). In addition, the number of citizens of Somalia, Palestine and Iraq increased compared to the previous year, although their number remained relatively low in the total number of migrants registered in 2024.

Although they are among the top five most represented migrants in 2024, the total number of citizens of Afghanistan (-63.68%) and Morocco (-60.13%) decreased compared to the previous year. Also, compared to the previous year, a significant decrease in the number of registered migrants from Cuba, Sierra Leone, Congo DR, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Iran is visible.

Table 40. Overview of data on detected illegal migrants on the territory of BiH, persons who expressed their intention to seek asylum in BiH and persons who submitted an application for asylum in BiH in the period 2023-2024, disaggregated by declared citizenship

No.	Citizenship	Illegal migrants in BiH (number of people)			Express intention to seek asylum (number) of people)			Applied for asylum (number) of people)		
		2023	2024	% 2024/2023	2023	2024	% 2024/2023	2023	2024	% 2024/2023
1.	Afghanistan	14,442	5,246	-63.68%	14,203	5,047	-64.47%	16	21	31.25%
2.	Morocco	7,135	2,845	-60.13%	7,089	2,788	-60.67%	3	2	-33.33%
3.	Syria	2,486	8,380	237.09%	2,443	7,852	221.41%	5	48	860.00%
4.	Pakistan	1,371	570	-58.42%	1,333	502	-62.34%	1	2	100.00%
5.	Turkey	1,175	1,766	50.30%	148	215	45.27%	25	33	32.00%
6.	Bangladesh	1,093	452	-58.65%	1,066	367	-65.57%	-	-	-
7.	Iran	1,076	586	-45.54%	1,042	554	-46.83%	4	9	125.00%
8.	Congo DR	835	190	-77.25%	834	189	-77.34%	-	-	-
9.	Cuba	789	26	-96.70%	749	26	-96.53%	-	-	-
10.	Algeria	437	394	-9.84%	420	363	-13.57%	-	1	-
11.	Iraq	338	523	54.73%	296	438	47.97%	2	3	50.00%
12.	Sierra Leone	319	66	-79.31%	319	66	-79.31%	8	3	-62.50%
13.	China	267	333	24.72%	33	23	-30.30%	-	3	-
14.	India	237	185	-21.94%	213	121	-43.19%	-	-	-
15.	Nepal	209	205	-1.91%	186	142	-23.66%	-	1	-
16.	Serbia	204	171	-16.18%	2	5	150.00%	2	6	200.00%
17.	Palestine	160	287	79.38%	151	273	80.79%	7	29	314.29%
18.	Cameroon	120	63	-47.50%	118	59	-50.00%	-	1	-
19.	Egypt	108	1,472	1,262.96%	100	1,426	1,326.00%	1	4	300.00%
20.	Somalia	108	246	127.78%	101	237	134.65%	1	1	0.00%
21.	Other country	1,500	1,278	-14.80%	947	796	-15.95%	72	67	-6.94%
Total		34,409	25,284	-26.52%	31,793	21,489	-32.41%	147	234	59.18%

In 2024, 21,489 people submitted their intention to apply for asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina out of a total of 25,284 people registered with the Service for Foreigners' Affairs. At the same time, 234 people submitted asylum applications.

Syrian and Palestinian citizens submitted the highest number of asylum applications in 2024 compared to the previous year.

10.2. Accommodation of migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina

In addition to specialized institutions of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, the reception and accommodation of migrants is ensured in temporary reception centers in the Sarajevo Canton and Una-Sana Canton. The Temporary Reception Centers are managed by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in cooperation with international organizations.

At the Immigration Center total capacity 120 places, during In 2024, an average of 34 people stayed. Asylum center has a total capacity of 150 beds. In In 2024, an average of nine people stayed in this center.

In 2024, an average of 1,648 people were staying in temporary reception centers, with a total capacity of 4,598 places. As of 31 December 2024, a total of 583 people were staying in all

centers, of which 417 people were in temporary reception centers in Sarajevo Canton, and 166 in Una-Sana Canton.

	Average occupancy in 2024	Capacity
Temporary Reception Center "Ušivak"	233	800
Temporary Reception Center "Blažuj"	787	1,700
Temporary Reception Center "Borići"	170	580
Temporary Reception Center "Lipa"	458	1,518

According to data from the International Organization for Migration, at the end of 2024, 78% of single men, 14% of families with or without children, 7% of unaccompanied minors and 1% of single women were in temporary reception centers.

11. Immigration policy of BiH, legal and institutional framework

The policy and regulation of immigration, refugee and asylum issues, in accordance with Article III, paragraph (1), item f) of the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, are within the competence of state-level institutions.

11.1. Immigration policy

For the purpose of efficient management of migration and asylum, and through the creation of a policy based on European and international standards, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been continuously adopting strategic documents in the field of migration and asylum since 2004. Based on these strategic documents, both the legal and institutional system in the field of migration and asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina is being established and developed.

- The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted *the Strategy in the Field of Migration and Asylum on December 7, 2022*.
- The Council of Ministers of BiH, at its 16th session held on June 26, 2023, adopted the Action Plan for the period 2021-2025 regarding the implementation of the Strategy in the field of migration and asylum.

11.2. Legal framework

In accordance with the provisions of **the Law on Aliens** ("Official Gazette of BiH" No. 88/15, 34/21 and 63/23) and **the Law on Asylum** (Official Gazette of BiH No. 11/16 and 16/16), the following by-laws were adopted:

- Rulebook on Entry and Stay of Aliens (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 25/16, 83/22 and 57/24),
- Rulebook on Surveillance and Expulsion of Aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 28/16 and 57/24),
- Rulebook on Protection of Foreign Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 79/16),
- Rulebook on Standards of Functioning and Other Matters of Importance for Work of the Immigration Centre (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 55/16),
- Rulebook on Content, Manner of Keeping and Use of Official Records on Aliens (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 51/16),
- Rulebook on Registration of Biometric Characteristics of Aliens (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 55/16),
- Rulebook on Asylum (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 69/16, and 75/21),
- Rulebook on Form and Contents of the Application for Issuance of Travel Documents for Refugees (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 64/16),
- Rulebook on Standards of Functioning and Other Matters of Importance for Work of the Centre for Reception and Accommodation of Asylum Seekers (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 85/22),
- Rulebook on Form and Contents of the Travel Documents for Stateless Persons and the *Laissez-Passer* for Aliens (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 41/16),
- Rulebook on the *Laissez-Passer* for Aliens (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 65/16),
- Rulebook on Travel Documents for Stateless Persons (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 65/16),
- Rulebook on Travel Documents for Refugees (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 65/16),
- Decision on Determination of the 2024 Quota for Work Permits for Aliens in BiH (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 7/24),
- Decision on Minimum Amount of Means of Subsistence Needed for Support of Aliens during the Intended Stay in BiH during 2024 (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 5/24),
- Decision on Determination of International Border Crossing Points in Bosnia and Herzegovina for Visa Issuance (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 66/16 and 15/17).
- Decision on Visas (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 3/15, 47/17, 73/17, 40/20, 50/23 and 7/24),
- Rulebook on the Central Database of Aliens (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 19/17),
 - Rulebook on the content, manner of keeping and use of official records on foreigners ("Official Gazette of BiH", No. 51/16)
 - Rulebook on the manner of obtaining health insurance for persons granted international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH", No. 16/17)
 - Rulebook on accommodation, manner of work, functioning and house rules in the Salakovac Refugee Reception Center ("Official Gazette of BiH", No. 29/17)

- Rulebook on the manner of exercising the right to education for persons granted international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH", No. 42/17)
- Rulebook on the manner of exercising the right to social assistance for persons granted international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH", No. 43/17)
- Rulebook on the manner of exercising the right to work for persons granted international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH", No. 52/17)
- Rulebook on the obligations of transport operators bringing foreigners to border crossings in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official glasnik BiH" No. 23/18)
- Rules on the procedure for issuing short-term visas (Visa C) and airport transit visas (Visa A) in diplomatic and consular missions of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No. 12/22 and 44/24)
- Rules on the issuance of long-term visas (Visa D) in diplomatic and consular missions of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH" No. 48/24).

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

- Rulebook on Coverage of Costs of Return and Placement of Aliens under Surveillance (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 2/09),

The above regulations shall apply until the adoption of new by-laws, in accordance with **the Law on Aliens** and **the Law on Asylum**, if they are not in conflict with the aforementioned laws.

11.3. Institutional framework

A. State-level Authorities

A1. Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina

A tripartite Presidency with a rotating chair, responsible for foreign policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including conclusion of international agreements of Bosnia and Herzegovina, cancellation and, with the approval of the Parliamentary Assembly, ratification of such treaties, as well as representation and attainment of membership of Bosnia and Herzegovina in international and European organisations and institutions.

A2. Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina is an executive body comprising of the Chairman and representatives of nine state ministries. The BiH Council of Ministers is responsible for adoption of decisions, conclusions and resolutions, drafts and proposals of the laws, analyses, information, strategic documents, programmes, agreements, protocols and

other documents. Each minister has a deputy from constituent peoples different from the minister.

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

A2.1. Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The BiH Ministry of Security was established in 2003, and is responsible for: protection of international borders, internal border crossing points and regulation of traffic at the BiH border crossing points; prevention and detection of perpetrators of criminal acts of terrorism, illicit drug trade, counterfeit of domestic and foreign currencies, THB, and other crimes of international or inter-entity nature; international cooperation in all fields that fall within the responsibilities of the Ministry; collection and use of data important for the security of Bosnia and Herzegovina; organisation and harmonisation of activities of the Ministries of Interior of the entities and of the Brčko District of BiH in accomplishing the security tasks in the interest of BiH. The Ministry of Security is responsible for the creation, maintenance and implementation of the immigration and asylum policy in BiH. Additionally, it regulates the procedures and structure of the service responsible for the movement and stay of aliens in BiH.

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

- **Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina**

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

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

- **Service for Foreigners' Affairs**

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

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

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

A.2.2. Intelligence and Security Agency (OSA)

With respect to the immigration legislation, the Intelligence and Security Agency is responsible for security checks of aliens for the purpose of gathering information required for perservance of security of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A2.3. Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees

The Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees is responsible for: monitoring and implementation of international conventions and other documents relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms; creation and implementation of activities to fulfil the requirements for BiH's Euro-Atlantic integration, especially those relating to implementation of the European Convention and its Protocols on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms; monitoring and drafting of information on standards and activities relating to human rights; taking care of rights and matters relating to refugees in BiH once their status has been determined; admission and accommodation not exceeding 30 days of the BiH nationals who return to Bosnia and Herzegovina under readmission agreements; creation and implementation of the BiH policy relating to the return of refugees and displaced persons in BiH, including the reconstruction projects and provision of other conditions for sustainable returns; as well as for the creation of the BiH policy relating to the diaspora.

A2.4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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

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

A2.5. Ministry of Justice

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

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

A2.6. Ministry of Civil Affairs

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

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

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

The authorities competent for employment of aliens in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republika Srpska and the BiH Brčko District submit to the Ministry of Civil Affairs, via the Labour and Employment Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the information on demand for work permits for aliens. Based on expressed needs of the above stated competent bodies, the Ministry of Civil Affairs drafts a proposal for annual quotas of work permits for aliens and submits the proposal to the BiH Council of Ministers.

A2.7. Directorate for European Integration

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

A2.8. Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina

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

Within its responsibilities relating to criminal justice, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina has jurisdiction over the crimes punishable under the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other laws of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Within its administrative responsibilities, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina has jurisdiction over appeals filed against final administrative decisions, issued in the execution of public authority. Within its appellate responsibilities, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina decides appeals against decisions of the Criminal or Administrative Department of the Court, and on extraordinary legal remedies for binding decisions reached by various Departments of the Court, except the motions for reopening the case.

Regarding the implementation of the immigration legislation, the Court of BiH is the court of second instance, deciding lawsuits initiated by aliens against the Ministry of Security's decisions on their asylum claims. All immigration-related decisions issued by the Ministry of Security are subject to judicial review.

A2.9. Constitutional Court

The BiH Constitutional Court acts at the state level, and has exclusive jurisdiction over any Constitution-related dispute that arises between the entities, or between Bosnia and Herzegovina and one or both entities, or between the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Constitutional Court also decides whether a provision of an entity's constitution or law is consistent with the Constitution. The appellate jurisdiction of the Constitutional Court is established under the constitutional provision stating that the Court "has appellate jurisdiction over issues under this Constitution arising out of a judgment of any court in Bosnia and Herzegovina". The Constitutional Court has jurisdiction to establish whether a law is

compatible with the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the European Convention for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its Protocols or the laws of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It may also decide the existence or scope of a general rule of international public law.

A2.10. Labour and Employment Agency

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

B. Entity-level Bodies

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

B1. Republika Srpska

B1.1. The Republika Srpska Ministry of Interior

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

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

The Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Governance carries out administrative and other professional duties related to citizenship, registries, personal names, personal identification numbers and the other duties under the laws and regulations of the Republika Srpska and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

B2. The Federation of BiH

B2.1. The Federation Ministry of Interior

The Federation Ministry of Interior is responsible for prevention and detection of international crime, terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organised crime; detection and apprehension of its perpetrators; initiation and publication of INTERPOL's international, federal and inter-cantonal notices; cooperation with Prosecutors' Offices concerning in criminal investigations; activities related the citizenship of the Federation; protection of human rights and freedoms in the field of internal affairs, as well as other matters within its jurisdiction.

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

B2.2. Cantonal Ministries of the Interior

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

B3. The Brčko District of BiH

In terms of immigration legislation, the Brčko District Police (BiH) is responsible for assisting the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, upon request, in procedures for the forced removal of aliens from BiH. It also carries out identity and nationality checks in connection with applications for the return of BiH nationals under readmission agreements.

ANNEXES

- ANNEX 1. SUMMARY OF MIGRATION MOVEMENTS**
- ANNEX 2. VISAS ISSUED IN DIPLOMATIC-CONSULAR REPRESENTATIONS OF BIH IN 2023 AND 2024**
- ANNEX 3. VISAS ISSUED AT THE BORDER OF BIH IN 2023 AND 2024**
- ANNEX 4. REFUSED ENTRY AT THE B&H BORDER IN 2023 AND 2024**
- ANNEX 5. ILLEGAL CROSSING OF THE B&H BORDER DISCOVERED IN 2023 AND 2024**
- ANNEX 6. RESIDENCE PERMITS FOR TEMPORARY RESIDENCE IN BIH FOR 2023 AND 2024 HAVE BEEN ISSUED**
- ANNEX 7. RESIDENCE PERMITS FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE IN BIH FOR 2023 AND 2024 HAVE BEEN ISSUED**
- ANNEX 8. IMPOSED MEASURES AGAINST FOREIGNERS IN 2024**
- ANNEX 9. APPLICATIONS FOR ASYLUM SUBMITTED TO THE COMPETENT STATE AUTHORITIES FROM 2015 TO 2024**
- ANNEX 10. NUMBER OF WORK PERMITS ISSUED TO FOREIGNERS IN BIH FOR 2023 AND 2024**
- ANNEX 11. ILLEGAL MIGRANTS IN THE TERRITORY OF BIH REGISTERED TO THE SERVICE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS FOR 2023 AND 2024**

SUMMARY OF MIGRATION TRENDS

ANNEX 1.

INDICATOR / YEAR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Visas issued at DCMs	16.970	22.862	28.751	31.171	47.694	1.857	18.427	22.765	21.261	12.955
Visas issued at the border	120	66	57	34	19	3	7	27	18	13
Refusals of entry into BiH	2.432	2.243	2.313	1.853	2.342	4.525	5.038	2.549	2.160	2.288
Illegal crossing of the state border	179	218	766	4.489	5.859	11.857	8.834	14.309	13.643	11.298
Entries	133	141	607	2.892	921	945	5.763	7.427	6.110	4.399
Exits	46	77	159	1.597	4.938	10.912	3.071	6.882	7.533	6.899
Temporary residence permits	12.633	11.519	11.372	10.756	10.133	8.293	9.827	11.188	13.481	14.909
Permanent residence permits	808	799	750	815	816	312	417	390	446	430
Revoked non-visa or temporary residence	670	508	282	189	208	172	444	514	882	883
Revoked non-visa or temporary residence and deportation	52	31	38	17	34	0	23	15	28	43
Revoked permanent residence	63	52	66	36	20	14	62	50	37	25
Expulsion orders	294	418	927	1.540	1.554	1.209	1.330	1.638	2.582	3.177
Aliens placed under surveillance	210	313	897	970	1.068	872	911	1.179	1.958	1.712
at Immigration Centre	193	311	860	948	710	515	612	714	683	449
in a certain area or place	17	2	37	22	358	357	299	465	1.275	1.263
Number of conclusions on the approval of enforcement of the decision on expulsion	5	18	1	3	3	0	1	7	79	15
Aliens returned from BiH under readmission agreements	29	156	358	670	330	195	89	103	298	54
Voluntary return with the Service for Foreigners' Affairs assistance	179	246	628	324	403	259	459	561	381	257
Voluntary returns of irregular migrants (with IOM assistance)	197	148	379	628	624	290	248	403	220	175
BiH nationals	197	148	379	217	190	58	42	275	124	33
Foreign nationals from BiH	0	0	0	411	434	232	206	128	96	142
Readmission of aliens under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia	42	105	311	652	783	330	570	836	4.264	3.049
Persons seeking asylum in BiH	46	79	381	1.568	784	244	167	149	147	234
Work permits issued to aliens during the year	2.465	2.628	2.593	2.822	3.183	2.586	2.775	3.780	4.586	5.798
Aliens granted BiH citizenship	641	682	667	728	657	567	557	562	538	521
Illegal migrants on the BiH territory reported to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs	-	-	-	23.902	29.302	16.190	15.812	27.429	34.409	25.284
Number of emigrants originating from BiH, including descendants of emigrants born in the receiving state (estimate by the BiH Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees)	2.200.000									
BiH population (Bosnia and Herzegovina in numbers 2016, BiH Agency for Statistics, 2016; BiH Official Gazette, 60/16)	3.531.159									

VISAS ISSUED BY BiH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS IN 2023 AND 2024

ANNEX 2.

No.	COUNTRY	2023	2024	+/- (%) (2024/2023)
1	Afghanistan	22	21	-4,55%
2	Åland	1		-100,00%
3	Algeria	28	48	71,43%
4	Angola	6		-100,00%
5	Armenia	37	76	105,41%
6	Azerbaijan		1	-
7	Bahamas		1	-
8	Bahrain	26	47	80,77%
9	Bangladesh	304	321	5,59%
10	Belarus	59	121	105,08%
11	Benin	6	16	166,67%
12	Bhutan		6	-
13	Bolivia		2	-
14	Botswana	1	2	100,00%
15	Brazil	32	31	-3,13%
16	Burkina Faso	2		-100,00%
17	Burundi	2	1	-50,00%
18	Cambodia	5	20	300,00%
19	Cameroon	12	6	-50,00%
20	Canada	3		-100,00%
21	Chad	6	1	-83,33%
22	China	639	344	-46,17%
23	Colombia	1	1	0,00%
24	Comoros	127	69	-45,67%
25	Congo Democratic Republic	7	2	-71,43%
26	Congo, Republic		1	-
27	Cuba	29	28	-3,45%
28	Djibouti		1	-
29	Dominican Republic	2	1	-50,00%
30	Ecuador	3	11	266,67%
31	Egypt	416	393	-5,53%
32	Eritrea	19	4	-78,95%
33	Ethiopia	245	299	22,04%
34	France		1	-
35	Gabon		2	-
36	Gambia	2	4	100,00%
37	Georgia	1	1	0,00%
38	Germany	1		-100,00%
39	Ghana	31	27	-12,90%
40	Guinea	6	3	-50,00%
41	Guinea-Bissau	1		-100,00%
42	Haiti		1	-
43	India	1.389	1.433	3,17%
44	Indonesia	319	491	53,92%
45	Iran	175	240	37,14%
46	Iraq	88	106	20,45%

VISAS ISSUED BY BiH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS IN 2023 AND 2024

ANNEX 2.

No.	COUNTRY	2023	2024	+/- (%) (2024/2023)
47	Israel	2	1	-50,00%
48	Ivory Coast	3	6	100,00%
49	Jamaica	2		-100,00%
50	Jordan	2.203	1.163	-47,21%
51	Kazakhstan	129	79	-38,76%
52	Kenya	48	46	-4,17%
53	Kosovo *	865	926	7,05%
54	Kuwait	2	4	100,00%
55	Kyrgyzstan	62	10	-83,87%
56	Laos	8		-100,00%
57	Lebanon	1.256	1.023	-18,55%
58	Libya	354	209	-40,96%
59	Malawi	1	2	100,00%
60	Malaysia	7	2	-71,43%
61	Maldives	8	2	-75,00%
62	Mali		4	-
63	Mauritania	3	2	-33,33%
64	Moldova	1		-100,00%
65	Mongolia	3	38	1.166,67%
66	Morocco	46	54	17,39%
67	Mozambique		1	-
68	Myanmar	20	23	15,00%
69	Namibia		2	-
70	Nepal	353	633	79,32%
71	Nicaragua	1	1	0,00%
72	Niger		3	-
73	Nigeria	25	25	0,00%
74	North Korea		28	-
75	Oman		123	-
76	Pakistan	313	325	3,83%
77	Palestine	255	249	-2,35%
78	Papua New Guinea		1	-
79	Peru		4	-
80	Philippines	1.221	1.198	-1,88%
81	Puerto Rico	2		-100,00%
82	Qatar	3		-100,00%
83	Republic of South Africa	79	40	-49,37%
84	Ruanda	1	1	0,00%
85	Russian Federation	181	107	-40,88%
86	Saudi Arabia	8.300	913	-89,00%
87	Senegal	29	4	-86,21%
88	Serbia	2		-100,00%
89	Sierra Leone		3	-
90	Solomon Islands	1		-100,00%
91	Somalia	62	28	-54,84%
92	South Sudan		2	-

VISAS ISSUED BY BiH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS IN 2023 AND 2024 ANNEX 2.

No.	COUNTRY	2023	2024	+/- (%) (2024/2023)
93	Sri Lanka	210	301	43,33%
94	Sudan	54	87	61,11%
95	Syrian Arab Republic	283	281	-0,71%
96	Tajikistan	21	17	-19,05%
97	Tanzania	22	32	45,45%
98	Thailand	34	27	-20,59%
99	Togo	3	4	33,33%
100	Tunisia	43	47	9,30%
101	Turkiye	51	96	88,24%
102	Turkmenistan	4	3	-25,00%
103	Uganda	55	56	1,82%
104	Ukraine	13	25	92,31%
105	United Arab Emirates	1	1	0,00%
106	Unknown nationality	211	183	-13,27%
107	Uzbekistan	28	24	-14,29%
108	Vietnam	50	115	130,00%
109	Yemen	265	171	-35,47%
110	Zambia	3	4	33,33%
111	Zimbabwe	6	12	100,00%
112				-
113				-
114				-
115				-
TOTAL:		21.261	12.955	-39,07%

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

VISSAS ISSUED AT THE BiH BORDER IN 2023 AND 2024

ANNEX 3.

No.	COUNTRY	2023	2024	+/- (%) (2024/2023)
1	Armenia		2	-
2	Bahrain	11		-100,00%
3	Bangladesh	5		-100,00%
4	Kazakhstan		2	-
5	Kyrgyzstan		3	-
6	Morocco	2		-100,00%
7	Tajikistan		3	-
8	Uzbekistan		3	-
TOTAL:		18	13	-27,78%

REFUSALS OF ENTRY AT THE BiH BORDER IN 2023 AND 2024

ANNEX 4.

No.	COUNTRY	2023	2024	+/- (%) (2024/2023)
1	Afghanistan	3	7	133,33%
2	Albania	7	10	42,86%
3	Algeria	5	5	0,00%
4	Argentina		1	-
5	Armenia	3	8	166,67%
6	Australia	1	1	0,00%
7	Austria	18	14	-22,22%
8	Azerbaijan	2	17	750,00%
9	Bahrain	18	5	-72,22%
10	Bangladesh	11	41	272,73%
11	Belarus	8	17	112,50%
12	Belgium	4	2	-50,00%
13	Bulgaria	1		-100,00%
14	Burkina Faso	2		-100,00%
15	Cameroon		1	-
16	Chile	2	2	0,00%
17	China	89	109	22,47%
18	Colombia		3	-
19	Comoros	1		-100,00%
20	Congo Democratic Republic	1		-100,00%
21	Congo, Republic		4	-
22	Croatia	29	22	-24,14%
23	Cuba	6	8	33,33%
24	Czech Republic	3	1	-66,67%
25	Ecuador	1	2	100,00%
26	Egypt	15	15	0,00%
27	France	4	8	100,00%
28	Georgia	1	5	400,00%
29	Germany	27	26	-3,70%
30	Ghana		3	-
31	Greece		4	-
32	Guatemala		1	-
33	Guinea	1		-100,00%
34	India	40	127	217,50%
35	Indonesia	4	3	-25,00%
36	Iran	4	14	250,00%
37	Iraq	18	15	-16,67%
38	Ireland		1	-
39	Israel	1	1	0,00%
40	Italy	15	5	-66,67%
41	Ivory Coast		1	-
42	Jordan	3	1	-66,67%
43	Kazakhstan	20	20	0,00%
44	Kenya		1	-
45	Kosovo *	277	213	-23,10%
46	Kuwait	2	2	0,00%
47	Kyrgyzstan	5	8	60,00%
48	Lebanon	4	2	-50,00%
49	Libya	2		-100,00%
50	Luxembourg		1	-
51	Madagascar	1		-100,00%
52	Malaysia		1	-

REFUSALS OF ENTRY AT THE BiH BORDER IN 2023 AND 2024

ANNEX 4.

No.	COUNTRY	2023	2024	+/- (%) (2024/2023)
53	Moldova	4	5	25,00%
54	Mongolia	5	9	80,00%
55	Montenegro	18	12	-33,33%
56	Morocco	2	8	300,00%
57	Myanmar	1		-100,00%
58	Nepal	66	107	62,12%
59	Netherlands	4	3	-25,00%
60	Nigeria	3	11	266,67%
61	North Macedonia	4	4	0,00%
62	Norway		1	-
63	Oman	1	2	100,00%
64	Pakistan	14	42	200,00%
65	Palestine	1		-100,00%
66	Philippines	4	3	-25,00%
67	Poland	5	2	-60,00%
68	Republic of South Africa	6	1	-83,33%
69	Romania	2	8	300,00%
70	Russian Federation	33	133	303,03%
71	Saudi Arabia	31	17	-45,16%
72	Serbia	24	11	-54,17%
73	Slovenia	6	6	0,00%
74	Somalia	4	9	125,00%
75	South Korea	2		-100,00%
76	Spain	3	12	300,00%
77	Sri Lanka	30	36	20,00%
78	Sudan		1	-
79	Sweden	2	1	-50,00%
80	Switzerland	8	3	-62,50%
81	Syrian Arab Republic	13	54	315,38%
82	Tunisia	2		-100,00%
83	Turkiye	1.183	992	-16,15%
84	Uganda		1	-
85	Ukraine	3	3	0,00%
86	United Arab Emirates		2	-
87	United Kingdom	7	1	-85,71%
88	United States of America	2	3	50,00%
89	Unknown nationality		7	-
90	Uzbekistan	1	5	400,00%
91	Vietnam	1	1	0,00%
92	Yemen	5	11	120,00%
93	Zimbabwe	1	3	200,00%
TOTAL:		2.160	2.288	5,93%

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

ILLEGAL CROSSING OF THE BiH BORDER IN 2023 AND 2024

ANNEX 5.

No.	COUNTRY	2023	2024	+/- (%) (2024/2023)
1	Afghanistan	3.229	1.026	-68,23%
2	Albania	15	4	-73,33%
3	Algeria	30	53	76,67%
4	Angola	2		-100,00%
5	Armenia	4	13	225,00%
6	Austria		2	-
7	Azerbaijan	9	14	55,56%
8	Bangladesh	265	194	-26,79%
9	Belarus	1		-100,00%
10	Belgium	3		-100,00%
11	Bolivia	5		-100,00%
12	Bosnia and Herzegovina	25	32	28,00%
13	Brazil		1	-
14	Bulgaria	1		-100,00%
15	Burkina Faso	1		-100,00%
16	Burundi	58		-100,00%
17	Cameroon	29	19	-34,48%
18	Central African Republic	2		-100,00%
19	China	148	151	2,03%
20	Colombia		1	-
21	Comoros		3	-
22	Congo, Republic	118	44	-62,71%
23	Croatia	5	12	140,00%
24	Cuba	19	3	-84,21%
25	Czech Republic	4	1	-75,00%
26	Egypt	7	222	3.071,43%
27	Eritrea	9	1	-88,89%
28	Ethiopia		6	-
29	France	6		-100,00%
30	Gambia	7		-100,00%
31	Georgia		2	-
32	Germany	15	4	-73,33%
33	Ghana	12	13	8,33%
34	Greece	1		-100,00%
35	Guinea	15	7	-53,33%
36	India	150	127	-15,33%
37	Iran	240	108	-55,00%
38	Iraq	377	157	-58,36%
39	Israel		1	-
40	Italy	8		-100,00%
41	Ivory Coast	3	2	-33,33%
42	Jordan	3	5	66,67%
43	Kazakhstan		1	-
44	Korea, Republic	1	1	0,00%
45	Kosovo *	97	50	-48,45%
46	Kuwait		1	-
47	Lebanon	3	8	166,67%

ILLEGAL CROSSING OF THE BiH BORDER IN 2023 AND 2024

ANNEX 5.

No.	COUNTRY	2023	2024	+/- (%) (2024/2023)
48	Liberia	2		-100,00%
49	Libya	13	6	-53,85%
50	Mali	1	4	300,00%
51	Mongolia	60	46	-23,33%
52	Montenegro	1	2	100,00%
53	Morocco	578	466	-19,38%
54	Nepal	228	142	-37,72%
55	Netherlands	3		-100,00%
56	Nigeria	4	33	725,00%
57	North Macedonia	2		-100,00%
58	Norway	2		-100,00%
59	Pakistan	753	293	-61,09%
60	Palestine	20	70	250,00%
61	Philippines	4		-100,00%
62	Poland	4	3	-25,00%
63	Republic of South Africa	3		-100,00%
64	Russian Federation	5	10	100,00%
65	Senegal		6	-
66	Serbia	10	7	-30,00%
67	Sierra Leone	48	43	-10,42%
68	Slovenia	1	2	100,00%
69	Somalia	22	55	150,00%
70	Spain	10	1	-90,00%
71	Sri Lanka	53	31	-41,51%
72	Sudan	8	2	-75,00%
73	Switzerland	5	1	-80,00%
74	Syrian Arab Republic	507	2.758	443,98%
75	Thailand		1	-
76	Togo	4		-100,00%
77	Tunisia	1	14	1.300,00%
78	Turkiye	1.151	1.392	20,94%
79	Uganda	4		-100,00%
80	Ukraine		2	-
81	United Kingdom	2	1	-50,00%
82	United States of America		1	-
83	Unknown nationality	5.198	3.600	-30,74%
84	Uzbekistan		2	-
85	Vietnam	3		-100,00%
86	Yemen	6	15	150,00%
TOTAL:		13.643	11.298	-17,19%

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

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2023 AND 2024 ANNEX 6.

No.	COUNTRY	2023	2024	+/- (%) (2024/2023)
1	Afghanistan	1	1	0,00%
2	Åland	1	1	0,00%
3	Albania	112	81	-27,68%
4	Algeria	16	12	-25,00%
5	Angola	1	1	0,00%
6	Argentina	10	18	80,00%
7	Armenia	1	3	200,00%
8	Australia	49	77	57,14%
9	Austria	570	649	13,86%
10	Azerbaijan	23	42	82,61%
11	Bahrain	15	16	6,67%
12	Bangladesh	162	244	50,62%
13	Belarus	10	13	30,00%
14	Belgium	10	15	50,00%
15	Bhutan	1		-100,00%
16	Bolivia	1	4	300,00%
17	Botswana	1	1	0,00%
18	Brazil	58	62	6,90%
19	Bulgaria	21	31	47,62%
20	Burkina Faso	1	1	0,00%
21	Burundi	4	3	-25,00%
22	Cambodia	1	4	300,00%
23	Cameroon	6	10	66,67%
24	Canada	57	66	15,79%
25	Chad	1	1	0,00%
26	Chile	3	2	-33,33%
27	China	665	714	7,37%
28	Colombia	29	18	-37,93%
29	Comoros	3	1	-66,67%
30	Costa Rica	4	4	0,00%
31	Croatia	849	872	2,71%
32	Cuba	1	2	100,00%
33	Cyprus	10	9	-10,00%
34	Czech Republic	32	33	3,13%
35	Denmark	11	15	36,36%
36	Djibouti	1	1	0,00%
37	Dominica		2	-
38	Dominican Republic	2	1	-50,00%
39	Ecuador		5	-
40	Egypt	178	187	5,06%
41	Estonia	4	6	50,00%
42	Ethiopia	3	5	66,67%
43	Finland	8	11	37,50%
44	France	82	90	9,76%
45	Gambia	1	1	0,00%

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2023 AND 2024 ANNEX 6.

No.	COUNTRY	2023	2024	+/- (%) (2024/2023)
46	Georgia	21	15	-28,57%
47	Germany	589	688	16,81%
48	Ghana	10	7	-30,00%
49	Greece	26	29	11,54%
50	Grenada		2	-
51	Guatemala	1	5	400,00%
52	Honduras		1	-
53	Hungary	11	17	54,55%
54	Iceland		1	-
55	India	586	805	37,37%
56	Indonesia	45	89	97,78%
57	Iran	23	32	39,13%
58	Iraq	20	16	-20,00%
59	Ireland	7		-100,00%
60	Israel	17	15	-11,76%
61	Italy	236	250	5,93%
62	Ivory Coast		1	-
63	Jamaica	2	1	-50,00%
64	Japan	7	18	157,14%
65	Jordan	120	110	-8,33%
66	Kazakhstan	11	10	-9,09%
67	Kenya	8	9	12,50%
68	Korea, Republic	9	12	33,33%
69	Kosovo *	7	6	-14,29%
70	Kuwait	139	143	2,88%
71	Kyrgyzstan	1	10	900,00%
72	Latvia	4	4	0,00%
73	Lebanon	28	34	21,43%
74	Libya	147	101	-31,29%
75	Liechtenstein	1	1	0,00%
76	Lithuania	3	6	100,00%
77	Luxembourg	3	1	-66,67%
78	Madagascar		1	-
79	Malawi	2	1	-50,00%
80	Malaysia	12	9	-25,00%
81	Mali	2	1	-50,00%
82	Malta	2	2	0,00%
83	Marshall Islands		1	-
84	Mauritania	11		-100,00%
85	Mauritius		27	-
86	Mexico	16	21	31,25%
87	Moldova	20	13	-35,00%
88	Mongolia	1	3	200,00%
89	Montenegro	696	694	-0,29%

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2023 AND 2024 ANNEX 6.

No.	COUNTRY	2023	2024	+/- (%) (2024/2023)
90	Morocco	35	51	45,71%
91	Myanmar		5	-
92	Namibia	1	1	0,00%
93	Nepal	155	353	127,74%
94	Netherlands	97	113	16,49%
95	New Zealand	8	10	25,00%
96	Nicaragua		4	-
97	Niger	1		-100,00%
98	Nigeria	16	14	-12,50%
99	North Macedonia	315	302	-4,13%
100	Norway	16	20	25,00%
101	Oman	11	10	-9,09%
102	Pakistan	57	108	89,47%
103	Palestine	32	32	0,00%
104	Panama	1	1	0,00%
105	Peru	12	6	-50,00%
106	Philippines	51	65	27,45%
107	Poland	52	53	1,92%
108	Portugal	8	14	75,00%
109	Qatar	34	19	-44,12%
110	Republic of South Africa	19	17	-10,53%
111	Romania	30	27	-10,00%
112	Ruanda	6	4	-33,33%
113	Russian Federation	270	265	-1,85%
114	Salvador	6	4	-33,33%
115	Saudi Arabia	121	94	-22,31%
116	Senegal	2	3	50,00%
117	Serbia	1.859	1.956	5,22%
118	Singapore	2	2	0,00%
119	Slovakia	28	39	39,29%
120	Slovenia	212	232	9,43%
121	Solomon Islands	1		-100,00%
122	Somalia	12	14	16,67%
123	Spain	30	31	3,33%
124	Sri Lanka	11	82	645,45%
125	Stateless	4	2	-50,00%
126	Sudan	18	35	94,44%
127	Sweden	42	36	-14,29%
128	Switzerland	72	60	-16,67%
129	Syrian Arab Republic	264	247	-6,44%
130	Taiwan		1	-
131	Tajikistan	4	5	25,00%
132	Tanzania	5	38	660,00%
133	Thailand	5	12	140,00%

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2023 AND 2024

ANNEX 6.

No.	COUNTRY	2023	2024	+/- (%) (2024/2023)
134	Togo	1	1	0,00%
135	Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	0,00%
136	Tunisia	31	40	29,03%
137	Turkiye	2.862	3.166	10,62%
138	Turkmenistan		2	-
139	Uganda	10	11	10,00%
140	Ukraine	258	213	-17,44%
141	United Arab Emirates	82	83	1,22%
142	United Kingdom	96	111	15,63%
143	United States of America	300	291	-3,00%
144	Uruguay	5	5	0,00%
145	Uzbekistan	2	5	150,00%
146	Vanuatu		3	-
147	Venezuela	6	8	33,33%
148	Vietnam	2	2	0,00%
149	Yemen	37	32	-13,51%
150	Zimbabwe		1	-
TOTAL:		13.481	14.909	10,59%

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

PERMANENT RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2023 AND 2024 ANNEX 7.

No.	COUNTRY	2023	2024	+/- (%) (2024/2023)
1	Albania	4		-100,00%
2	Algeria		4	-
3	Argentina	1	1	0,00%
4	Armenia	1		-100,00%
5	Austria	24	36	50,00%
6	Bahrain	1	0	-100,00%
7	Belarus		1	-
8	Belgium	1		-100,00%
9	Brazil	1	2	100,00%
10	Bulgaria	1	1	0,00%
11	Canada	2	2	0,00%
12	China	17	17	0,00%
13	Colombia	1		-100,00%
14	Croatia	47	57	21,28%
15	Czech Republic			-
16	Egypt	16	9	-43,75%
17	Finland		1	-
18	France	2	5	150,00%
19	Germany	21	15	-28,57%
20	Greece	2		-100,00%
21	India		1	-
22	Indonesia	2	1	-50,00%
23	Iran	4	4	0,00%
24	Iraq	2	2	0,00%
25	Ireland	1		-100,00%
26	Italy	6	6	0,00%
27	Jordan	5	6	20,00%
28	Kuwait	4	2	-50,00%
29	Lebanon		0	-
30	Libya	7	10	42,86%
31	Malaysia	2	1	-50,00%
32	Mexico		1	-
33	Moldova	2	3	50,00%
34	Montenegro	74	52	-29,73%
35	Morocco	1	1	0,00%
36	Netherlands	2	4	100,00%
37	North Macedonia	36	18	-50,00%
38	Pakistan	4	1	-75,00%
39	Palestine		2	-
40	Philippines	3	8	166,67%
41	Poland	2	1	-50,00%
42	Republic of South Africa	1		-100,00%
43	Romania	3	1	-66,67%
44	Russian Federation	21	25	19,05%

PERMANENT RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2023 AND 2024 ANNEX 7.

No.	COUNTRY	2023	2024	+/- (%) (2024/2023)
45	Saudi Arabia	3	2	-33,33%
46	Serbia	9	10	11,11%
47	Slovakia	1	1	0,00%
48	Slovenia	9	13	44,44%
49	Spain	1		-100,00%
50	Sri Lanka	1	1	0,00%
51	Sudan		1	-
52	Sweden	1		-100,00%
53	Switzerland	4	11	175,00%
54	Syrian Arab Republic	16	32	100,00%
55	Tajikistan		1	-
56	Tunisia	1	2	100,00%
57	Turkiye	39	36	-7,69%
58	Uganda	1		-100,00%
59	Ukraine	9	6	-33,33%
60	United Arab Emirates	2	0	-100,00%
61	United Kingdom	6	4	-33,33%
62	United States of America	13	7	-46,15%
63	Yemen	6	2	-66,67%
TOTAL:		446	430	-3,59%

MEASURES IMPOSED ON ALIENS IN 2024

ANNEX 8.

No.	COUNTRY	Residence revoked		Revoked non-visa or temporary residence and expulsion	Expulsion	Placed under surveillance at the Immigration Centre
		Non-visa and temporary residence	Permanent residence			
1	Afghanistan			1	205	31
2	Albania	20		2	11	7
3	Algeria				28	6
4	Argentina	1				
5	Armenia				1	
6	Australia	15				
7	Austria	2			6	
8	Azerbaijan					16
9	Bangladesh	45			71	5
10	Brazil	6			2	
11	Bulgaria		1			
12	Cameroon					6
13	Canada	1				1
14	Chile					1
15	China	20	5	4	293	15
16	Colombia	1				
17	Congo Democratic Republic					1
18	Croatia	27	3			11
19	Czech Republic					1
20	Ecuador					1
21	Egypt	5				39
22	Eritrea					1
23	Ethiopia	1				2
24	France					1
25	Gambia					1
26	Georgia	5		1		4
27	Germany	9	2		6	2
28	Ghana	1				4
29	Greece	3				1
30	India	22	2		58	
31	Indonesia					8
32	Iran					38
33	Iraq			1	89	8
34	Ireland					1
35	Italy	7				1
36	Japan	3				
37	Jordan					22
38	Kazakhstan					3
39	Korea, Republic					1
40	Kosovo *				5	1
41	Kyrgyzstan					1
42	Lebanon					8
43	Libya	5			7	1
44	Malta	1				

MEASURES IMPOSED ON ALIENS IN 2024

ANNEX 8.

No.	COUNTRY	Residence revoked		Revoked non-visa or temporary residence and expulsion	Expulsion	Placed under surveillance at the Immigration Centre
		Non-visa and temporary residence	Permanent residence			
45	Moldova	2		2	2	
46	Mongolia				8	
47	Montenegro	10			15	2
48	Morocco				58	3
49	Nepal	53		1	47	5
50	New Zealand	4				
51	Nigeria	1			3	
52	North Macedonia	4	4		4	
53	Norway			1		
54	Pakistan	21		2	65	7
55	Palestine				13	
56	Peru	1				
57	Philippines				8	
58	Poland	2			2	
59	Portugal	2				
60	Republic of South Africa	1				
61	Romania	2	1	3	3	
62	Russian Federation	2		1	30	7
63	Salvador				1	
64	Saudi Arabia				5	
65	Serbia	44		5	35	9
66	Slovenia	4	2			
67	Somalia				7	
68	Spain	3				
69	Sri Lanka				6	
70	Sudan				2	
71	Sweden	2			2	
72	Switzerland	2				
73	Syria				530	9
74	Tanzania	1				
75	Tunisia				12	3
76	Turkiye	499	5	18	1.349	324
77	Ukraine			1	2	
78	United Arab Emirates				1	
79	United Kingdom	4			1	
80	United States of America	16			1	
81	Uzbekistan	3			1	
82	Vietnam				1	
83	Yemen				7	
TOTAL:		883	25	43	3.177	449

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

APPLICATIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION (ASYLUM) SUBMITTED
TO RELEVANT STATE BODIES FROM 2015 TO 2024

ANNEX 9.

No.	COUNTRY	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		TOTAL	
		Claims	Persons																				
1	Afghanistan	6	6	3	3	37	41	128	334	38	79	20	31	24	31	9	9	16	16	19	21	300	571
2	Algeria			77	77	18	18	5	5	6	6	1	1	4	4			1	1	112	112		
3	Armenia	2	5									1	1								2	5	
4	Austria																				1	1	
5	Azerbaijan			3	3	1	1	1	5			1	1					1		6	11		
6	Bangladesh	1	1	2	2	2	2			1	4									6	9		
7	Belarus																	1	1	1	1		
8	Burkina Faso																	1	1	1	1		
9	Burundi											6	16	1	1					7	17		
10	Cameroon	4	4	2	2					8	8							1	1	15	15		
11	China								1	1								1	3	2	4		
12	Congo Democratic Republic	1	1			1	1											1	1	3	3		
13	Congo, Republic	1	1																	1	1		
14	Croatia	1	1	1	1					1	1							1	1	4	4		
15	Cuba	1	1			2	2			1	1			15	19					19	23		
16	Ecuador													1	2					1	2		
17	Egypt			1	1			4	4	2	2					2	2	1	1	3	4	13	14
18	Eritrea									1	1	1						1	1	2	3		
19	Gambia					1	1													1	1		
20	Georgia																		1	1	1	1	
21	Ghana																	1	1	1	1		
22	India							16	16	4	9	1	1							21	26		
23	Iran					9	10	157	364	47	121	8	13	17	28	1	1	4	4	5	9	248	550
24	Iraq	4	4	4	6	8	8	39	116	97	327	18	72	6	12	2	3	2	2	3	3	183	553
25	Israel												1	1							1	1	
26	Ivory Coast							1	1											1	1		
27	Jordan		2	3	1	1														3	4		
28	Kenya		2	2																2	2		
29	Kosovo *																	1	1	1	1		
30	Kuwait					1	3	1	1	1	1		1	1						4	6		
31	Lebanon			3	3							1	1						7	7	11	11	
32	Libya			21	21	35	35	3	3	1	1								60	60			
33	Mali	1	1											1	1					2	2		
34	Mauritania			1	1														1	1			
35	Montenegro	1	1					1	1										2	2			
36	Morocco		2	2	26	26	22	22	3	5	17	17	11	11	2	2	3	3	2	2	88	90	
37	Myanmar					3	3	11	13					1	1					1	1		
38	Nepal																	1	1	15	17		
39	Netherlands																	1	1	1	1		
40	Nigeria					1	2											1	1	2	2		
41	North Macedonia					1	1	1	2									1	1	3	4		
42	Pakistan			11	12	65	65	344	350	64	68	17	17	21	29	6	6	1	1	2	2	531	550
43	Palestine	3	3	1	1	6	6	31	38	6	9	2	4	1	1	1	1	5	7	18	30	74	100
44	Philippines			1	1	1	1									2	2			4	4		
45	Poland					1	1													1	1		
46	Ruanda																1	1			1	1	
47	Russian Federation					7	15	3	7			1	5			9	15	27	47	19	29	66	118
48	Saudi Arabia								1	1										1	1		
49	Senegal																	1	1	1	1		
50	Serbia	3	3	6	8	4	4	1	1				3	3			2	2	4	4	23	25	
51	Sierra Leone	5	5					1	1				1	1			8	8	3	3	18	18	
52	Slovakia												1	1			3	3			4	4	
53	Slovenia			1	1															1	1		
54	Somalia							6	6	2	7						1	1	1	1	10	15	
55	Sri Lanka			2	2			1	2														
56	Stateless							3	3														
57	Sudan								1	2							1	1	5	6			
58	Syrian Arab Republic	5	5	17	18	31	47	110	189	23	58	8	10	5	5	4	8	5	5	45	48		
59	Tajikistan					1	1																
60	Tunisia			3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	3			3	3						
61	Turkiye	2	3	13	19	20	29	11	22	30	74	19	39	22	33	25	29	18	25	19	33		
62	Uganda																		1	1	1		
63	Ukraine	1	1					1	1				1	1	21	29	8	12	3	3	35	47	
64	Unknown nationality																	1	7	1	7		
65	Vanuatu															1	1			1	1		
66	Venezuela																	1	1	1	1		
67	Western Sahara												1	3						1	3		
68	Yemen							11	18	2	2	3	7					2	2	18	29		
TOTAL:		42	46	66	79	340	381	961	###	333	784	138	244	120	167	111	149	113	147	179	234	1,944	3,066

**NUMBER OF ISSUED WORK PERMITS TO ALIENS
IN BiH IN 2023 AND 2024**

ANNEX 10.

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2023	2024	+/- (%) (2024/2023)
1	Afghanistan	2		-100,00%
2	Albania	79	56	-29,11%
3	Algeria	2		-100,00%
4	American Samoa		2	-
5	Angola	1	1	0,00%
6	Argentina	5	11	120,00%
7	Australia	18	11	-38,89%
8	Austria	37	46	24,32%
9	Azerbaijan	3	22	633,33%
10	Bahamas		1	-
11	Bahrain	14	13	-7,14%
12	Bangladesh	394	485	23,10%
13	Belarus	6	4	-33,33%
14	Belgium	1	5	400,00%
15	Brazil	36	36	0,00%
16	British Indian Ocean Territory	1	2	100,00%
17	Bulgaria	2	7	250,00%
18	Burkina Faso	1	1	0,00%
19	Cameroon	6	10	66,67%
20	Canada	8	9	12,50%
21	Cayman Islands	1		-100,00%
22	Chile		1	-
23	China	241	336	39,42%
24	Colombia	16	10	-37,50%
25	Costa Rica	1	1	0,00%
26	Croatia	164	192	17,07%
27	Cuba	1		-100,00%
28	Czech Republic	6	11	83,33%
29	Denmark	4	2	-50,00%
30	Dominica		1	-
31	Dominican Republic	1		-100,00%
32	Ecuador		2	-
33	Egypt	72	98	36,11%
34	El Salvador	1		-100,00%
35	Ethiopia	1	3	200,00%
36	Finland	3	3	0,00%
37	France	7	9	28,57%
38	Gabon		1	-
39	Gambia	1	1	0,00%
40	Georgia	14	7	-50,00%
41	Germany	65	82	26,15%
42	Ghana	7	15	114,29%
43	Greece	4	3	-25,00%

**NUMBER OF ISSUED WORK PERMITS TO ALIENS
IN BiH IN 2023 AND 2024**

ANNEX 10.

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2023	2024	+/- (%) (2024/2023)
44	Guatemala		1	-
45	Hungary	2	1	-50,00%
46	Iceland	1		-100,00%
47	India	246	660	168,29%
48	Indonesia	12	65	441,67%
49	Iran	18	35	94,44%
50	Iraq	6	3	-50,00%
51	Ireland	3	2	-33,33%
52	Israel	8	6	-25,00%
53	Italy	71	71	0,00%
54	Ivory Coast		2	-
55	Jamaica	1		-100,00%
56	Japan	5	15	200,00%
57	Jordan	30	27	-10,00%
58	Kazakhstan	3	3	0,00%
59	Korea, Republic	1	2	100,00%
60	Kuwait	123	121	-1,63%
61	Kyrgyzstan	1	6	500,00%
62	Latvia	1	1	0,00%
63	Lebanon	5	13	160,00%
64	Liberia	1		-100,00%
65	Libya	19	15	-21,05%
66	Luxembourg	2	1	-50,00%
67	Malaysia	3	2	-33,33%
68	Mali		1	-
69	Mauritius	12	27	125,00%
70	Mexico	4	6	50,00%
71	Moldova	2	1	-50,00%
72	Montenegro	123	124	0,81%
73	Morocco		2	-
74	Nepal	401	758	89,03%
75	Netherlands	21	32	52,38%
76	Netherlands Antilles	1	2	100,00%
77	New Zealand	1		-100,00%
78	Nigeria	11	13	18,18%
79	North Korea	1	1	0,00%
80	North Macedonia	41	50	21,95%
81	Norway	1	1	0,00%
82	Oman	9	10	11,11%
83	Pakistan	125	80	-36,00%
84	Palestine	10	13	30,00%
85	Peru		1	-
86	Philippines	19	26	36,84%

**NUMBER OF ISSUED WORK PERMITS TO ALIENS
IN BiH IN 2023 AND 2024**

ANNEX 10.

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2023	2024	+/- (%) (2024/2023)
87	Poland	5	9	80,00%
88	Portugal		8	-
89	Qatar	24	23	-4,17%
90	Republic of South Africa	2	3	50,00%
91	Romania	8	4	-50,00%
92	Russian Federation	77	75	-2,60%
93	Saint Kitts and Nevis	1		-100,00%
94	San Marino	1		-100,00%
95	Saudi Arabia	89	82	-7,87%
96	Senegal	2	1	-50,00%
97	Serbia	624	693	11,06%
98	Sierra Leone		1	-
99	Slovakia	10	8	-20,00%
100	Slovenia	53	55	3,77%
101	Solomon Islands	1		-100,00%
102	Somalia	6	6	0,00%
103	Spain	4	7	75,00%
104	Sri Lanka		4	-
105	Sudan	7	6	-14,29%
106	Sweden	5	5	0,00%
107	Switzerland	2	3	50,00%
108	Syrian Arab Republic	93	92	-1,08%
109	Tajikistan		6	-
110	Tanzania	21	27	28,57%
111	Thailand		6	-
112	Togo	1	1	0,00%
113	Tunisia	5	4	-20,00%
114	Turkiye	801	785	-2,00%
115	Turkmenistan		4	-
116	Uganda	2	1	-50,00%
117	Ukraine	7	13	85,71%
118	United Arab Emirates	82	69	-15,85%
119	United Kingdom	23	15	-34,78%
120	United States of America	49	65	32,65%
121	Uzbekistan	1	6	500,00%
122	Venezuela	1	2	100,00%
123	Yemen	9	9	0,00%
TOTAL:		4.586	5.798	26,43%

**ILLEGAL MIGRANTS ON THE BIH TERRITORY REPORTED TO
THE SERVICE FOR FOREIGNERS' AFFAIRS IN 2023 AND 2024**

ANNEX 11.

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2023	2024	+/- (%) (2024/2023)
1	Afghanistan	14.442	5.246	-63,68%
2	Albania	11	22	100,00%
3	Algeria	437	394	-9,84%
4	Angola	9		-100,00%
5	Antigua and Barbuda		1	-
6	Armenia	11	6	-45,45%
7	Australia	9	3	-66,67%
8	Austria	23	18	-21,74%
9	Azerbaijan	15	27	80,00%
10	Bahrain	51		-100,00%
11	Bangladesh	1.093	452	-58,65%
12	Belarus	3		-100,00%
13	Belgium	2	3	50,00%
14	Benin	1	7	600,00%
15	Bolivia	16		-100,00%
16	Botswana	1		-100,00%
17	Brazil		7	-
18	Bulgaria	3	1	-66,67%
19	Burkina Faso	9	2	-77,78%
20	Burundi	54	27	-50,00%
21	Cameroon	120	63	-47,50%
22	Canada	3	3	0,00%
23	Central African Republic	2	4	100,00%
24	Chad	1	1	0,00%
25	Chile		1	-
26	China	267	333	24,72%
27	Colombia		1	-
28	Comoros	9	2	-77,78%
29	Congo Democratic Republic	835	190	-77,25%
30	Congo, Republic	49	21	-57,14%
31	Costa Rica	1		-100,00%
32	Croatia	52	44	-15,38%
33	Cuba	789	26	-96,70%
34	Cyprus	1		-100,00%
35	Czech Republic	1	2	100,00%
36	Denmark	1	2	100,00%
37	Djibouti		1	-
38	Dominican Republic	4		-100,00%
39	Ecuador	2	1	-50,00%
40	Egypt	108	1.472	1.262,96%
41	Eritrea	46	8	-82,61%
42	Ethiopia	5	5	0,00%

**ILLEGAL MIGRANTS ON THE BIH TERRITORY REPORTED TO
THE SERVICE FOR FOREIGNERS' AFFAIRS IN 2023 AND 2024**

ANNEX 11.

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2023	2024	+/- (%) (2024/2023)
43	Finland	1		-100,00%
44	France	8	3	-62,50%
45	Gabon	1	3	200,00%
46	Gambia	31	25	-19,35%
47	Georgia	3	8	166,67%
48	Germany	48	26	-45,83%
49	Ghana	40	44	10,00%
50	Great Britain	5	10	100,00%
51	Greece	4	2	-50,00%
52	Guatemala		1	-
53	Guinea	63	28	-55,56%
54	Guinea-Bissau	2		-100,00%
55	Haiti	2	5	150,00%
56	Hungary	1		-100,00%
57	India	237	185	-21,94%
58	Indonesia	7	18	157,14%
59	Iran	1.076	586	-45,54%
60	Iraq	338	523	54,73%
61	Israel	1		-100,00%
62	Italy	10	11	10,00%
63	Ivory Coast	7	7	0,00%
64	Jamaica	3		-100,00%
65	Jordan	35	26	-25,71%
66	Kazakhstan	2	4	100,00%
67	Kenya	2	1	-50,00%
68	Korea, Republic	1	1	0,00%
69	Kosovo *	10	8	-20,00%
70	Kuwait	6	19	216,67%
71	Kyrgyzstan	2	2	0,00%
72	Latvia	2		-100,00%
73	Lebanon	3	28	833,33%
74	Liberia	2	2	0,00%
75	Libya	50	38	-24,00%
76	Madagascar		1	-
77	Malaysia	2	1	-50,00%
78	Mali	14	15	7,14%
79	Malta		1	-
80	Mauritania	3	3	0,00%
81	Mauritius		1	-
82	Moldova	2	6	200,00%
83	Mongolia	60	149	148,33%
84	Montenegro	48	47	-2,08%

**ILLEGAL MIGRANTS ON THE BIH TERRITORY REPORTED TO
THE SERVICE FOR FOREIGNERS' AFFAIRS IN 2023 AND 2024**

ANNEX 11.

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2023	2024	+/- (%) (2024/2023)
85	Morocco	7.135	2.845	-60,13%
86	Mozambique	1		-100,00%
87	Myanmar	2	2	0,00%
88	Nepal	209	205	-1,91%
89	Netherlands	8	7	-12,50%
90	New Zealand	1	1	0,00%
91	Niger		1	-
92	Nigeria	42	30	-28,57%
93	North Macedonia	23	23	0,00%
94	Norway	3	2	-33,33%
95	Pakistan	1.371	570	-58,42%
96	Palestine	160	287	79,38%
97	Papua New Guinea	1	1	0,00%
98	Philippines	7	12	71,43%
99	Poland	6	2	-66,67%
100	Portugal		2	-
101	Republic of South Africa	2		-100,00%
102	Romania	1	8	700,00%
103	Ruanda	2		-100,00%
104	Russian Federation	83	67	-19,28%
105	Salvador		2	-
106	Saudi Arabia	13	9	-30,77%
107	Senegal	13	37	184,62%
108	Serbia	204	171	-16,18%
109	Sierra Leone	319	66	-79,31%
110	Slovakia	9	1	-88,89%
111	Slovenia	13	13	0,00%
112	Somalia	108	246	127,78%
113	South Sudan	24	5	-79,17%
114	Spain	3	6	100,00%
115	Sri Lanka	59	65	10,17%
116	Sudan	95	43	-54,74%
117	Swaziland		1	-
118	Sweden	1	4	300,00%
119	Switzerland	2	3	50,00%
120	Syrian Arab Republic	2.486	8.380	237,09%
121	Tanzania	1		-100,00%
122	Thailand		1	-
123	Togo	22	6	-72,73%
124	Tunisia	88	79	-10,23%
125	Turkiye	1.175	1.766	50,30%
126	Uganda	20	3	-85,00%

**ILLEGAL MIGRANTS ON THE BIH TERRITORY REPORTED TO
THE SERVICE FOR FOREIGNERS' AFFAIRS IN 2023 AND 2024**

ANNEX 11.

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2023	2024	+/- (%) (2024/2023)
127	Ukraine	14	9	-35,71%
128	United Arab Emirates	2	3	50,00%
129	United States of America	30	15	-50,00%
130	Unknown nationality		9	-
131	Uzbekistan	12	1	-91,67%
132	Vanuatu	1		-100,00%
133	Venezuela		1	-
134	Vietnam	3	1	-66,67%
135	Western Sahara	5	3	-40,00%
136	Yemen	10	36	260,00%
137	Zambia	1		-100,00%
138	Zimbabwe	1		-100,00%
TOTAL:		34.409	25.284	-26,52%

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