MDGF Youth, Employment and Migration program:
Youth Employability and Retention Program (YERP)

METHODOLOGY OF COLLECTION, HARMONIZATION, EXCHANGE
AND DISSEMINATION OF MIGRATION STATISTICS IN BOSNIA-
HERZEGOVINA

FINAL REPORT

March 2012
CONTENTS:

1. Introduction
2. Analysis of current situation
   2.1. Sources of administrative data
   2.2. Availability of data
3. Recommended methodology
4. Annexes
   4.1. Glossary of migration terms
   4.2. Current data exchange diagram
   4.3. Metadata
   4.4. EUROSTAT data request according EU regulation n° 862/2007
1. Introduction

The main expected results of the Project within the Outcome 3 - Positive impact of youth migration maximized whilst impact of irregular migrations minimized - are the development of the methodology for migration statistics (Output 3.1) and drafting a Strategy and Action Plan for monitoring migration in BiH (Output 3.2). This document provides situation analysis and recommendations of solutions for improving migration statistics in BiH.

2. Analysis of current situation

This section provides overview of the current state of migration data collection, with analysis of their availability, conformity, and compliance with the requirements of EUROSTAT, based on the information collected through interviews with persons in charge of migration data collection in each institution dealing with these issues. The document describes the current situation for each table required by the EUROSTAT, and is divided into seven sections, for each migration topic (immigration, emigration, population, acquisition and loss of citizenship, asylum, implementation of immigration laws, residence permits).

2.1. Administrative sources of data

A whole range of different institutions is involved in the collection of data about migration in BiH. The main source of data for international migration is the Information System on Migration (ISM), the central database owned by the BiH Ministry of Security (Flow 2). All data are delivered to the Ministry of Security according to the Decision of the Council of Ministers from the 99th session held on 24 Sept 2009, indicating that the data shall be collected, analyzed and processed by the MoS for the purpose of monitoring migration flows and for the preparation of the Migration Profile of BiH. In principle the Statistical agencies of BiH could have access to these data by sending a request to the Ministry of Security but due to the lack of system solution with regard to data exchange between administrative sources of data and statistics (BHAS and entity statistics agencies), no data on international immigration to/emigration from BiH is currently available for the statistical agencies.

The data within the ISM contain information that allows disaggregation of data required by EUROSTAT. They include data about sex, age, citizenship, country of birth and
previous residence, etc. The data about foreigners that need to be collected by any institution are defined in the Article 6 of the Rulebook on Central Database on Aliens. The data about migration currently being collected, based on the Decision, are presented and discussed below, by institution responsible for the data collection:

1. **Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA):**

   - Visa applications and visa issuances

   The data about individuals who received any type of visa to BiH contain the full set of demographic and other information about these people. Unfortunately, there are no data about the number of visas refused and reasons for refusal, as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs does not collect such data.

2. **Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (MHRR):**

   - emigration from BiH,
   - remittances to BiH,

   As emigrants from BiH are not required to deregister when they leave the country, BiH administrative and statistical data about emigration are not reliable, as they largely underestimate emigration. Nevertheless some basic information on emigration could be collected through Diplomatic and Consular Missions of BiH in countries of destination of emigrants from BiH (Flow 5). The main problem is the low coverage of that data collection as few Diplomatic and Consular Missions of BiH reply to the MHRRs request for information. Other potential sources of data are the Statistical Offices of the countries of destination but such data is incomplete and need to be harmonized. The data currently collected on emigrants including data on remittances do not allow producing the disaggregation required by EUROSTAT, such as emigrants by age, sex or citizenship.

3. **Ministry of Civil Affairs (MCA):**

   - acquisition of citizenship,

   Not only the Ministry of Civil Affairs, but also the Federation Ministry of Internal Affairs, the RS Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Government, local authorities provide data on acquisition of citizenship. Nevertheless the EU regulation 862/2007 also requires delivery of information on the loss of citizenship. This information is available in the MCA, but is not yet
being delivered to the MoS for their ISM database.

4. **Agency of Labor and Employment (PES):**

   - work permits to foreigners, by citizenship, sex, age and branch of activity.
   - issued, extended, cancelled, and valid work permits to foreigners, by source country
   - issued, extended, cancelled, and valid work permits to foreigners, by branch of activity.

These data are available and allow necessary disaggregation. Unfortunately, the data about our workers abroad are not collected by the Labour and Employment Agency of BiH or the employment agencies. In addition to the Labour and Employment Agency of BiH, there is some data available through Migrant Service Centers, established by the IOM, but the coverage of the true labor emigration is very low.

5. **Ministry of Security, Sector of Immigration:**

   - receipt of persons in BiH by the agreements on readmission,
   - aliens who have voluntarily left BiH with the help of the International Organization for Migration (IOM),

Department of Immigration collects these data from the IOM. The data are available in the format that allows necessary disaggregation.

6. **Ministry of Security, Sector for Asylum:**

   - applications and decisions for international protection in BiH,
   - decisions on applications for international protection in BiH,
   - rejected applications for international protection in BiH, by reasons,
   - procedures for applications for international protection in BiH that have been suspended, by reasons,
   - applications and decisions of international protection in BiH for unaccompanied minors,
   - Decisions on applications for international protection in BiH for unaccompanied minors.

These data contain all the information necessary to produce the statistical tables required by the EUROSTAT.
7. **Ministry of Security, Service for Foreigners:**

- applications and the decision for permanent residence in BiH,
- applications and decisions for temporary residence in BiH,
- the basis for a temporary residence permit,
- temporary residence permit - issued permits (stickers of stay) during the year,
- temporary stay - active permits at year-end
- granted temporary residence on the basis of work permit by nationality, sex, age, sector and skills,
- temporary residence granted on humanitarian grounds during the year,
- temporary granted stay for humanitarian reasons at the end of active year,
- measures against foreigners,
- cancellation of visa and cancellation of temporary residence, by reasons
- cancellation of permanent residence, by reasons
- cancellation of visa or temporary residence with the measure of expulsion from the territory of BiH by reasons
- measures of expulsion from the territory of BiH, by reasons,
- receipt of persons in BiH by the agreements on readmission,
- return from BiH on readmission agreements,
- foreigners who left BiH themselves within the period left for voluntary leave,
- foreigners who have voluntarily left BiH with the help of the International Organization for Migration (IOM),

One of the main issues here is harmonization of the definitions with EU standards. According to currently used definitions, there are data available for temporary residence (up to three, six or twelve months) and permanent residence permits (after five years of temporary residence permits), and these data need to be recalculated in order to obtain data about immigration (stay of at least 12 months within the country). It is important to mention that this immigration data do not include return immigrations of nationals of BiH, since they do not need to register when coming back from abroad (as they did not deregistered when they left).

8. **Ministry of Security, Border Police of BiH:**

- visas issued at the border of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- refused entries at the border of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- illegally crossing the border of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
• receipt of persons in BiH by the agreements on readmission,
• return from BiH on readmission agreements,
• foreigners who left BiH themselves within the period left for voluntary leave,
• aliens who have voluntarily left BiH with the help of the International Organization for Migration (IOM),

As above, the data about foreigners collected by the Border Police contain the data that allow disaggregation required by EUROSTAT, such as sex, age, citizenship, country of birth and previous residence, data on personal IDs for foreigners, data on stateless persons, and other characteristics of migrants, as defined in the Article 6 of the Rulebook on Central Database on Aliens.

Flows of data on internal migration

The main source of internal migration data is the Central database of personal identification documents issued and temporary and permanent residence registrations, which is maintained by the IDDEEA (Agency for Identification Documents, Registers and Data Exchange of BiH). Data on temporary and permanent residence is processed by the RS Ministry of Internal Affairs, cantonal ministries of internal affairs in the Federation BiH and Brcko District, while IDDEEA provides full technical support. Information from these data records is sent on request to entity and state level statistical agencies, which produce reports about internal migration in BiH. Also, FBiH Ministry of Refugees and Displaced Persons and the RS Ministry of Refugees and Displaced Persons collect data about internal migration through their DDPR database about displaced and returning persons. They send their data to the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2.2. Availability of data

Immigration

According to the definition of immigrant agreed at the WG meetings, persons who have been granted successive temporary residence permits for a total duration of validity of more than 12 months should be counted as immigrants.\(^1\) Accordingly for foreign immigrants,

\(^1\) The term „permit“ should be brought in line with legal terminology of the Law on Movement and Stay of Foreigners and Asylum BiH Article 52. Temporary residence permit is issued for the maximum period of one year. Ibid Art. 52, para 4. This means that the definition offered is insufficiently precise, since the linguistic interpretation can lead to a conclusion that the temporary residence permit may be issued for a period exceeding 1 year.
the main source of data about immigration to BiH is the residence permits database managed by the Service for Foreigners (SPS). Once a person extends her/his temporary residence permit for a total duration of more than 12 months, then s/he is counted as immigrant. Strictly speaking issue of residence permit is not equal to immigration. Nevertheless, these data can be used but with caution as proxy where other data sources do not exist.

Immigrations of nationals of BiH (including persons with double nationality) that are usually return migrations cannot be identified through the same data source as they are not required to apply for residence permit. Still, some data for (return) immigration of BiH nationals exist, as those who return through readmission agreements are recorded by the Ministry of Security.

The analysis of the data provided by the SPS has shown that there are some missing data. Another limited amount of data needs to be corrected. In some cases, records are duplicated fully or with only a small difference in the date of granting. We propose to suppress all these duplicates and not to consider the date of granting but the date of the beginning of the approved period of stay.

The data for tables to be provided to EUROSTAT ² are generally available, except for the part of the table related to Nationals in tables IMM1CTZ and IMM6CTZ and to Native born (born in BiH) for table IMM3CTB, IMM4CTB. For tables IMM2CTZ and IMM7CTB data are available only for non-nationals and unknown nationality.

Asylum seekers who remain in the country for at least 12 months waiting for the decision on their asylum applications should be counted as immigrants in these tables.³

**Emigration**

Data about emigration is usually the most difficult to obtain through national data sources, as most emigrants leave the country without reporting their departure to the IDDEEA. A small percentage of emigrants (according to some estimates, about 10% of actual emigrants) declare their departure, to the local administration and this information is available in the register maintained by the IDDEEA. At short term there is a possibility to use

---

² The list of tables that will be disseminated by using available administrative and survey data, including the tables that should be reported to EUROSTAT, is presented in the Annex 5.
³ The list of tables that are to be distributed by using the available administrative and survey data, including also the tables that are required to be communicated to EUROSTAT, is presented in Annex 5.
data about immigrants by citizenship in other countries but such solution is not acceptable for long term and all efforts have to be developed in order to increase the level of coverage of reported emigrations.

For all EUROSTAT tables, only data about foreigners who had a residence permit that expired after more than 12 months and was not renewed could be identified as foreign emigrants while in the register maintained by the IDDEEA (nationals) registered a very small part of Nationals emigrating. Here, we only need to make sure that the person leaving the country has spent more than a year within and thus was usual resident of BiH, as only a usual resident person can be counted as emigrant. In the case of BiH nationals, we need to provide incentives for de-registrations and re-registrations, which would improve coverage of these administrative data. Statistical data from other countries about their immigrants by country of citizenship help to estimate the number of citizens of BiH that emigrated to that country if we assume that all immigrants are coming directly from their country of citizenship.

There is also a possibility to collect some data on emigration from BiH through household surveys (Labor Force Survey, Household Budget Survey, SILC) which then can be used for estimation of emigration flows.

**Population**

Collecting completely relevant data for the tables in this section in a country with no census for the last 20 years, mass displacement of about one-third of the population during the period after the last census and no population register operating, is particularly difficult. The best available database about population in the country is the register maintained by the IDDEEA.

The internationally recommended definition of usual place of residence was intended to be used for the first time in the forthcoming Census, which would make the data on population with usual residence data in compliance with the EU requirements. Outside of census enumeration, the only available data considers the population with permanent residence (*prebivaliste*) and with temporary residence (*boraviste*)\(^4\). Still, in most of the cases

---

\(^4\) Amendments to the Law on Permanent and Temporary Residence provide that: “Citizens who have their permanent residence registered in BiH can register their temporary residence in another municipal place in BiH, but no longer than one year without interruption. After the expiry of one year, BiH citizens can re-register their temporary residence. The citizen is obligated to report the address of temporary residence in BiH within 8 days of arrival at the place of temporary residence, while he or she still keeps his or her permanent residence. In the procedure of temporary residence registration the citizen shall state reasons for temporary residence, the address at which he registers his or her temporary residence, and the period for which he or she registers the residence.”
these two are the same. According to the discussions about this at the previous WG meetings, the agreement was that permanent residence is closer to the usual place of residence but the problem of not-reported emigrations of Nationals should be solved as citizens leaving for 12 months of more for abroad should be considered as emigrants and not anymore part of the usual resident population of BiH. A situation that is not currently valid as most emigrants are still permanent residents in BiH.

Nevertheless, for all EUROSTAT tables, if the permanent residence data from the register maintained by the IDDEEA would be used, the necessary desegregations are available.

The stock figures requested by the EU Regulation should be based on the concept of ‘usual residence’. According to this definition, the persons who spend normally their daily period of rest abroad should not be included in the population stock of BiH.

This is the situation of a large number of BiH citizens living abroad and that come back in BiH occasionally for holydays or visits. However the EU Regulation accepts the possibility that in case such information is not available the legal or registered place of residence could be use. Accordingly the IDDEEA figures on permanent resident could be used but it is evident that doing so the figures will be quite different from the figures on the real usual resident population. Doing so, the population of BiH could be significantly overestimated.

Concretely the differences between the IDDEEA figures on the permanent population (approaching 4 millions) and the ones on the usual resident population estimated without those living abroad (less than 3 millions) are so big that all efforts should be developed in order to reach the objective of applying the concept of ‘usual residence’. This is a crucial point for any policy development regarding international migration in BiH. Recently the MCA and IDDEEA have proposed amendments to the Law on Permanent and Temporary Residence, which would create an obligation that ALL BIH citizens should be recorded when leaving BiH and registered in the DCR network. These amendments also provide that a better distinction should be made between permanent and temporary residence. The amending Law is currently in the parliamentary procedure.

In addition, in order to solve the problem a close cooperation between IDDEEA and BHAS is essential in the framework of the forthcoming 2013 census.
Acquisition and loss of citizenship

The Ministry of Civil Affairs collects this information. So far, they provided only information about the acquisition of citizenship to the Ministry of Security for the Migration Profile, but the data about loss of citizenship are also available.

Asylum

The data for this section are the ownership of the Sector for Asylum. The Law on Administrative Procedure also provides the basic principles by which the administrative authorities must behave and which they must adhere to. One of the basic principles is the principle of two-instance proceedings which provides that a client is entitled to file an appeal against a decision issued in the first instance. Therefore, the basic rule is that against all first instance decisions an ordinary legal remedy may be pursued (an appeal or complaint). First instance decisions are generally not final since it is allowed to file an appeal against them. Second instance decisions are always final and no right to file an appeal against them (ordinary legal remedy) is allowed, but they can be challenged in the administrative dispute, before a competent court of law by filing a lawsuit. What seems to be crucial here is the fact that our Law on Movement and Stay of Foreigners and Asylum, as a lex specialis in this administrative matter, provides that the decisions taken by the Asylum Sector at the request for international protection (asylum) are final in the administrative procedure and that no appeal is allowed against them but the right to initiate a dispute before the Court of BiH is allowed. In this case, the principle of two-instance decision making is lost, but the protection of the client’s rights and the challenging of legality of our act may be pursued before the Court of BiH. It means that the final decision is related to the decisions of the highest instance which ultimately issues a decision following the request. In our case this is the decision of the Court of BiH.

The main issue here is the definition of final decisions. Due to the fact that large number of applicants refused at the first instance (Sector for Asylum) complains to the decision, and long process of decision making by courts dealing with these complaints (there is no second instance decision maker within the Ministry of Security, which is present in many EU countries), there is generally a few years difference between first and final decision for the same application.

All the monthly tables can be provided, as the Sector for Asylum collects this information. As there is no large number of such applications, and as BiH is not yet obliged
to provide these tables to EUROSTAT, it would be sufficient to produce these tables with annual information at the moment.

The table ASYLUM_A07_N is sent to the EUROSTAT only in the case of mass inflows of people. Currently there are no such data since there are no massive inflows of people. But, in previous situations, regional centers for social protection, who were recording these people, were collecting all the necessary information.

Generally, all the information for the annual tables is collected. The only issue here is the definition of final decision, due to the reasons explained above.

The table ASYLUM_A14_N is sent to the EUROSTAT only in the case of mass inflows of people. Currently there are no such data. But, in previous situations, regional centers for social protection, who were recording these people, were collecting all the necessary information.

Resettlements from BiH were organized by UNHCR and IOM so far. They collect and provide information for the table ASYLUM_A16_A and deliver it to the Sector for Asylum within the Ministry of Security of BiH and it is possible to complete the table too.

**Implementation of immigration laws**

The data for this section are collected by the Border Police (first three tables) and by Service for Foreigners (last two tables). For the table d, those found to be illegally present in the country, some data are also provided by the Border Police, as some people were found within the country immediately after the entry into country.

Data for the first three tables (EIL_Y11LAND_A, EIL_Y12SEA_A and EIL_Y13AIR_A) are available. The main issue here is the difference in the grounds for refusal between the EU and BiH regulation. According to the EU regulation 562/2006, there are 9 different grounds for refusal of entry. According to the BiH legislation, there are 13 different reasons. The comparison of the grounds for refusal provided in the table below, show that 6 reasons for refusal present in the EU regulation are also present in the BiH regulation. EU reason (B), related to false/forged/counterfeit documents, is not present in the BiH legislation, but these data are available. The practice of Border Police officials at the border now is to register forged documents on a separate record, and to count these refusals under the reason no valid travel document. It has to be discussed how the grounds for refusal 6 and 10-13
recorded at the BiH border could be translated into EU grounds. For example, BiH ground for refusal 6 can possibly fall into EU ground for refusal (I).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU regulation 562/2006</th>
<th>BiH regulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A) has no valid travel document(s)</td>
<td>1. Has no valid travel document(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) has a false/counterfeit/forged travel document</td>
<td>2. Has no valid visa or residence permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C) has no valid visa or residence permit</td>
<td>3. Deliberate provision of incorrect information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(D) has a false/counterfeit/forged visa or residence permit</td>
<td>4. Does not have visa for entry into a country of next destination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E) has no appropriate documentation justifying the purpose and conditions of stay.</td>
<td>5. Cannot provide information about the reasons of stay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(F) has already stayed for three months during a six-month period on the territory of the Member States of the European Union</td>
<td>6. Reasonable suspicion of working without work permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(G) does not have sufficient means of subsistence in relation to the period and form of stay, or the means to return to the country of origin or transit</td>
<td>7. Does not have sufficient means of subsistence in relation to the period and form of stay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(H) is a person for whom an alert has been issued for the purposes of refusing entry</td>
<td>8. Is a person for whom an alert has been issued for the purposes of refusing entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I) is considered to be a threat to public policy, internal security, public health or the international relations of one or more of the Member States of the European Union (each State must indicate the references to national law relating to such cases of refusal of entry)</td>
<td>9. Is considered to be a threat to public policy, internal security, or the international relations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. Does not have a vaccination confirmation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. Was previously withdrawn residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit or forbidden entry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Reasonable suspicion in the stated reason of stay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Other reasons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the draft Law Amending the Law on Movement and Stay of Foreigners and Asylum, it is proposed that EU list of reasons will be used. With regards to the last two tables in this section, the data are available in the database of the Service for Foreigners.

For the table EIL_Y2ILPRE_A, data are available only by type of decisions, not by citizenship, age and sex. The data is available in the ISM v2, but is maintained through several records, and not as a single record. For those who were found to stay with residence permit expired, data are available from the residence permit records.

Data for the table EIL_Y3RETUR_A are not complete. There are three ways how these people leave the country: voluntarily, by the assistance of the state, and forcibly. If they were asked to leave the country voluntarily and they did not register at the border, they will not be shown in the records, as there is no confirmation about their leave.

**Residence permits**

The data for this section are generally available and are provided by the Service for Foreigners. The specific issue here is the differences in the lists of reasons for issuing residence permit between the EU and BiH regulation. Also, in the case of BiH, there are no permissions of stay for more than 12 months, so the extensions of permissions would be recorded here. The reasons for granting the permits should be grouped in following groups: family, study, remunerated activities and other reasons. The durations must be grouped by duration of stay 3 to 6 months, 6 to 12 months and more than 12 months. A permit granted for 365 days should be included in the third category.

Regarding the tables for EUROSTAT, all RP tables are available through ISM v2. However, distinguishing between joining EU citizen and joining non-EU citizen is not yet applicable to BiH. In this case, alternative is to have distinction between joining BiH citizen and joining non-BiH citizen.

In table RESPER_RP3_A, reasons for issuing residence permit 4-10 according to BiH regulation should fall into this category. It should be made possible that this is created automatically in ISM v2. In the BiH regulation, there is no clear definition of highly skilled
worker. The closest information that can be provided is their education level, where highly skilled are all who have post-secondary education.

There are data for table RESPER_RP5_A available. In this case, we need to apply statistical definition of permit renewal, regarding the renewal and change of status within six months of expiry. In BiH, application for renewal or change of status has to be submitted at least 15 days before expiry of permit, so there is no 6 months period for renewal or change, in legal terms. But for statistical purposes we should consider all new permits issues within six months after expiry of previous permit as renewal.

3. Recommended methodology

Immigration and emigration flows

The flow and stock figures requested by the EU Regulation 862/2007 of the European Commission on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection should be based on the concept of ‘usual residence’ as defined in the Regulation: ‘usual residence’ means the place at which a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage or, in default, the place of legal or registered residence.

According to this definition, the persons who spend normally their daily period of rest abroad should not be included in the population stock of BiH and should be counted as emigrants when leaving the country. This is the situation of a large number of BiH citizens living abroad and that come back in BiH occasionally for holidays or visits.

More generally the EU Regulation defines ‘immigration’ as the action by which a person establishes his or her usual residence in the territory of the country for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another country.

Similarly ‘emigration’ is defined as the action by which a person, having previously been usually resident in the territory of the country, ceases to have his or her usual residence in that country for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months.
International migration flows of BiH citizens

Considering the importance of the emigration flows of BiH citizens and the necessity to monitor these flows and to develop return policies in future, it is crucial to estimate the size of these emigration flows and the return immigration flows and to identify the characteristics of the migrants. The following recommendations should help to reach this objective:

1. Currently the data to be provided on international migration is only based on changes of place of permanent residence and such situation should be seen as not appropriate in future. Accordingly policy makers, statisticians and academics should be convinced that improvement has become compulsory in order to follow the EU Regulation.

2. All efforts should be focalized to create appropriate conditions that will favor the self-report of emigrants either before to leave in the municipality of departure (location of the original body of the Ministry of Internal Affairs) or after emigration nearby the closer embassy or consulate. The Law amending the Law on Permanent and Temporary Residence provides that citizens who reside abroad for more than 3 months without intention to settle permanently in that country, and if they maintain an effective relationship with BiH, are not obliged to deregister their residence but are obliged to register with the competent DCM. The competent DCMs shall conduct the procedure and submit the data on residence registration in the records that are maintained by the Agency. In this way, we could cover a larger number of citizens who reside outside of BiH, as we indicated at the working group meetings. If the reinforcement of legislative rules for those who do not report their emigration are not efficient, an alternative method would consist in introducing concrete advantages for those reporting their emigration (in term of security, information, administrative facilities etc...). Let's consider the interest of emigrants when living abroad and based on this let’s found the best way to improve the level of coverage for emigration flows and thereafter return immigration flows. Practically speaking it is necessary to establish a task force that will be made of responsible institutions at the State and entity levels and will identify the types of benefits for BiH citizens to report their emigration and the changes needed in the laws governing this matter, in order to improve the coverage of data on international migrations of BiH citizens. The proposed amendments to the Law on Permanent and Temporary Residence provides that some mechanisms should be created to guarantee that all migrations are recorded in the administrative registers.
3. Therefore the development of a consular register is essential. Such register should start with the forthcoming census (see under) and be updated by information self-reported by emigrants. This register should be closely linked with the registers maintained by IDDEEA and the Statistical Population Register to be developed by the statistical agencies in BiH on the basis of special legal regulations.

4. When developing policies favoring the return of emigrants to BiH their return immigrations should be reported to the consular register, the registers maintained by IDDEEA.

5. To stimulate such change of behavior for emigrants, the changed rules and conditions should be adopted by political decision and largely advertised.

6. The efficiency of the procedure could be assessed by comparing the trends in the number of BiH citizens emigrating or returning to BiH with the corresponding trends registered in the major receiving countries. Therefore, it is necessary to take the initiative to sign a protocol of cooperation for exchanging this information with countries that are the main destinations of BiH emigrants. A test could be initiated with Croatia including the exchange of individual data on migrants between the two countries.

7. Household surveys like the Labor Force Survey and the Household Budget Survey as well as the forthcoming census could be used in order to estimate the number of emigrants and return immigrant for BiH citizens.

8. We propose three possible and complementary ways to assess the level of emigration for BiH citizens by introducing ad hoc questions in household survey and census.

   • In the Labor Force Survey or other household survey, it is possible to identify adult household members (over 15 years old) who left at some point in the past and live in another country most of the last 12 months and have not yet returned to the household. Questions should be asked on the relationship of that emigrant to the head of the household, his/her year of birth, place of birth, sex and marital status. When did he/she leave the country (year of emigration)?
In which country is he/she currently living at the time of survey? What is his/her occupation in the country of emigration (detail)?

- **For every women aged 35 and over** (in census or any survey on fertility), it is possible to include, for all children alive, an additional question on the place of usual residence (foreign country or other municipality in BiH), the year of first emigration (internal or international) and the current occupation (sex and year of birth are traditionally included in such investigation).

- **For multi-wave household surveys** – During the first visit, all persons belonging to the household shall be listed in a table, including those who are absent at the moment of survey (short term military, pupils or students who left for studies, workers fulfilling temporary jobs in another locality including in a foreign country etc.). Persons incidentally present in the household at the moment of the survey are not included in the list, if they have their residence in another place. A second wave should occur six months later and a third one, twelve months later. During the second and third visits, all changes in the composition of the household should be clarified in order to identify those who left in the meantime or those who returned from abroad. It is important to identify household who left as a whole for abroad or in another place in BiH. Therefore questions should be asked to neighbors and local authorities. All persons enumerated as emigrant or return immigrant should be fully characterized: year and place of birth, sex, marital status, occupation, country of place of usual residence and intended timing of return for emigrants, country of past usual residence, past occupation, year of first emigration and total duration of absence.

**International migration flows of foreigners**

The international migration flows of foreigners are easier to identify as their journey on the territory of BiH should be authorized by a residence permit. Only migrations flows of those holding a temporary residence permit may be estimated while those with permanent permit could be considered similarly with BiH citizens when applicable.

The following rules should be followed for estimating international migration flows of foreigners not including those with permanent residence permit in BiH:
1. Any person granted a first temporary residence permit that has total duration of validity of more than 12 months including extensions of the first permit, should be considered as international immigrant. Therefore we assume that the majority of those being granted a permit with a validity of exactly 12 months and having not requested a renewal left the country before 12 months. Accordingly only those who renew their permit above 12 months should be considered as immigrants.

2. Asylum seekers will be considered as immigrant as soon as their application is accepted, whatever the type of authorization of residence granted. If the application of an asylum seeker is still pending after 12 months, he/she will be automatically considered as immigrant.

3. Those foreigners with temporary residence permit that have been counted as immigrant in BiH will be systematically considered thereafter as emigrant at the end of validity of their temporary residence permit except for those who are granted a permanent residence permit. IT support will be needed to generate automatically this type of data.

**Population**

The population stock figures requested by the EU Regulation 862/2007 of the European Commission on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection should be based on the concept of ‘usual residence’ as defined in the Regulation: ‘*usual residence*’ means the place at which a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage or, in default, the place of legal or registered residence.

According to this definition, the persons who spend normally their daily period of rest abroad should not be included in the population stock of BiH. This is the situation of a large number of BiH citizens living abroad and that come back in BiH occasionally for holidays or visits.

Strictly speaking the EU Regulation accepts the possibility that in the case such information is not available, the legal or registered place of residence could be used. Accordingly the IDDEEA figures could be suitable for that reason in accordance with the relevant laws and bylaws. When considering improved figures on international migration
flows as proposed here above, statistical agencies in BiH would be able to update the population figure by considering more reliable international migration figures and accordingly to compute better population estimates.

The obvious difference between the IDDEEA figures (approaching 4 millions) and the ones estimated without those living abroad (less than 3 millions) is so big that all efforts should be developed in order to reach the objective of applying the concept of ‘usual residence’. This is a crucial point for any policy development regarding international migration in BiH.

To reach such objective we recommend a close cooperation between IDDEEA and the statistical agencies in BiH is essential in the framework of the forthcoming 2012 census and the following steps are recommended:

1. In order to improve the administrative registration of the population, it is necessary to establish a task force that will be made of the responsible state and entity institutions that will consider the possibilities and ways of development of the centralized population register at the state level based on the data from IDDEEA and the register of population for the entities based on the data from the entity level Ministries of Internal affairs.

2. The concept and definition of ‘usual place of residence’ should be clearly introduced in the legislative regulation governing these population-related matters. Permanent and temporary residence of BiH citizens is prescribed in the Law on Permanent and Temporary Residence of BiH Citizens. There is no “Population Registration Law” in BiH currently. The scope of operation of the Agency for Identification Documents is clearly prescribed the Law on the Agency and it lists all records (registers) maintained by it. The MCA enacted the Law on Permanent and Temporary Residence, the Law on Personal Identification Numbers, the Law on Identity Cards and the Law on Citizenship of BiH.

3. The information on the place of usual residence collected in the census form should be forwarded to IDDEEA in order to update the database as far as the place of ‘usual residence’ is concerned.
4. The census enumeration should be the starting point for the development of the statistical registers that will be mirror registers similar to the population register updated by the census data. These statistical registers will be managed by the statistical agencies in BiH and will include anonymised individual data. Periodically electronic files should be transferred to the statistical agencies in BiH with all changes that occurred in the population register with the PIN in order to update the statistical registers of population in BiH. The latter will allow producing all population statistics.

5. At the same time as census, a special data collection should be devoted to BiH citizens living abroad and carried out by BHAS at census time. The statistical form to fill for that data collection should be available on the internet with the possibility to give direct answer through internet. Printing the form, filling it manually and sending it by post mail is too heavy procedure that will limit largely the number of answers. This data collection should be largely advertised at the same time as the census. The questionnaire will include at least the following variables (tentative list):

- Sex, date of birth and place of birth
- Citizenship : BiH (yes or no) and other (specify)
- For those born in BiH, date of first emigration from BiH and total duration outside of BiH
- Having an IDcard for BiH, if yes Idnumber is asked
- Education and occupation
- Owner of properties in BiH (where)
- Close family members in BiH (parents, siblings or children) (where)
- Reason for emigration
- Intention to return in BiH.

6. These forms should be processed in cooperation between the statistical institutions in BiH, IDDEEA and the different consulates and embassies of BiH abroad in cooperation with the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees.

7. The advertising campaign for the census will include a parallel advertising for the registration of BiH citizens living abroad through internet. Therefore a list of incentives should be identified with the cooperation of the local association of expatriates. Perhaps, some administrative rules may be needed to change in order to
make this registration abroad very attractive. It is important to avoid any negative aspect of the registration abroad and more precisely no deregistration should occur in the population register for persons having registered themselves as living abroad.

8. The consulate register will serve to update both population register and the statistical population register managed by the statistical agencies in BiH.

9. Arguments supporting all above-mentioned recommendations to improve the population registration should be strongly presented to policy-makers in order to demonstrate the urgent need of reliable population registration and migration information systems for monitoring and managing the labor force and ensuring the socio-economic sustainability of the BiH population.

*Estimation of the number of BiH citizens living abroad and their characteristics*

Such data is requested neither by the EU Regulation nor by the UN recommendations. Nevertheless it is of crucial interest for BiH as the last estimations show that one third of the BiH population is living abroad.

As it has been done for the current estimations, the needed data could be obtained from major receiving countries based on censuses or administrative statistics. Nevertheless despite of all effort of harmonization such data are never fully comparable and therefore they have to be considered with extreme caution.

The development of the consular register including all persons of BiH origin living abroad and linked to the Population Register and the Statistical Population Registers could supply this information. The recent amendments to the Law on Permanent and Temporary Residence already provide that consulates inform the Agency on registration of our citizens, which would be entered into these records.
In the meantime, data provided by BHAS on the distribution of births and deaths of BiH citizens occurring abroad by country of occurrence could be a suitable base for using and comparing data obtained from receiving countries even if these numbers are less than 5% of the annual number of birth and 4% of the annual number of deaths.

Differently specific questions could be added on a yearly base in the LFS and HBS in order to identify absent members of the households involved in the survey. Evidently these answer will only give estimations of the number of citizens living abroad and no information will be collected about the household that have emigrated as a whole. Nevertheless it may bring valid information on trends and could even identify some emigrants between two successive waves for a given household.

There is not specific methodology to analyze such data. By considering the sampling rate the total number of citizens who emigrated or returned during the last year could be estimated and the persons concerned could be characterized. There exists also a possibility to assess the level of past emigrations and return immigrations as well as the number of citizens living abroad. Ad hoc methodologies have to be developed.

**Residence permits**

Article 6 of the Regulation relates to the number of residence permits issued to persons. Article 6.1(a)(i) relates to the permissions to reside issued for the first time while Article 6.1(a)(ii) relates to the permissions to reside granted on the occasion of person changing immigration status or reason to stay.

Renewals of residence permits are not a subject of the Article 6.1(a)(i) and (ii) of the Regulation 862/2007 and shall not be included in the flows statistics required and collected under Article 6. However, renewed permits should be included in stock statistics related to the number of valid permits at the end of the reference period (Table RP6 and RP6_AS) required by Article 6.1.a (iii).

For the purpose of the reporting under Article 6 a residence permit should be regarded as a first permit in the following situations:

- when no residence permit was issued by the country to the person concerned before: first permit is every permit issued with at least 3 months validity;
• when a residence permit was issued by the country to the person concerned already in the past: first permit is a permit issued after at least 6 months, since the expiry of the previous permit, irrespective of the year of issuance of the permit and with at least 3 months validity.

If the time gap between the expiry of the previous permit and the start of the validity of the new permit is shorter than 6 months the new permit should be regarded as a renewal (if no change or reason or immigration status) or as a change of status permit (if change in reason or immigration status).

Permission to reside shall be counted as a change of immigration status or reason to stay permit if the period between the expiry of the previous permit and the start of validity of the following permit is less than 6 months and the immigration status or reason to stay has been changed.

The collection tables RP1 – RP5 and RP1_AS – RP4_AS relate to the number of permissions to reside issued during the reference period that is during the reference year (i.e. so called flows statistics). These are FLOW data and concern only first permits except RP5 that concerns permit renewed with change of status.

The collection tables RP6, RP6_AS, RP7 and RP7_AS relate to number of valid permits at the end of the reference period that is at the end of the reference year (31st December of each year) (i.e. so called stock statistics). These are STOCK data and all valid permits, either first or renewed, should be counted except those being granted for less than 3 months. All these data are incorporated in the ISM v2.

We recommend a close cooperation between the administration in charge of providing these data, the one in charge of producing the Migration Profile and BHAS in order to reach the objective of unique figures for these data and the production of the tables requested by EUROSTAT.

As the reasons for granting permission of residence in BiH are not fully complying with EU regulations, it is necessary to regroup the reasons into the 5 reasons of the EU regulations and to develop a software solution for creating reports in 5 categories from the existing 14 ones.
Enforcement of migration law and remittances

We recommend aligning the different reasons with EU regulation as far as the enforcement of migration law is concerned.

For the remittances, it is necessary to sign a protocol on cooperation between the MHRR (Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees) and CBBH (Central Bank of BiH), that will define the form of data on remittances to be provided and the way in which these data should be transferred from CBBH to MHRR. The control of recording of remittances by commercial banks should be authorized by the state level Ministry of Finance and Treasury and implemented by the entity level regulatory agencies (Banking agencies).

Final recommendations

In cooperation with relevant institutions, BHAS should, on the basis of a methodological document, in cooperation with the entity-level statistical agencies in BiH prepare instructions for the submission of data taking into account all specifics that are required in order to have the possibility of data analysis on international migration also at the entity level (with a defined form, dates ...).

Different protocols on cooperation for data exchange between various administrations should be prepared and signed.

Each institution will prepare a list of requests for migration data. In consultation with the wider public (ministries, researchers, international organizations...) BHAS should define the content and the form of a statistical publication on international migration for BiH level. The content of such publication should be fully harmonized with the statistical data included in the Migration Profile. A precise timing and action plan should be fixed for that task.

BHAS and the entity-level agencies for statistics should develop the databases of metadata in cooperation with all data providers (see a template in annex).

We recommend to develop a quality control system and to involve external expertise (e.g. from ICMPD) in such activities.

A special attention should be devoted in the data production to include special tables on the
migration of youth. Therefore we propose to consult all potential users of these potential data in order to ensure that all their topics of interest are covered in the field of international migration.

During the implementation of the propose strategy aiming to improve international migration data in BiH, it is important to provide training for all participants in the process of collecting and exchanging data.

The YERP project will enable the development of an interactive database for demographic and migration data that will be posted on the web site BHAS, RZS RS and FZS.
### 4. Annexes

#### 4.1. Glossary of migration terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original definition from EU 862/2007</th>
<th>Translation of the definition agreed by members of WGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) ‘usual residence’ means the place at which a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage or, in default, the place of legal or registered residence;</td>
<td>(a) &quot;uobičajeno mjesto boravka&quot; znači mjesto gdje osoba obično provodi dane, bez obzira na privremeno odsustvo radi rekreacije, odmora, posjete prijateljima ili rođacima, posla, ljekovskog tretmana ili religijskog hodočašća; ili, u principu, mjesto legalnog ili registrovanog boravka;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) ‘immigration’ means the action by which a person establishes his or her usual residence in the territory of a Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another Member State or a third country;</td>
<td>(b) &quot;imigracija&quot; znači akciju (radnju) kojom osoba uspostavlja njegov ili njen uobičajeni boravak na teritoriji BiH za period koji je, ili se očekuje da će biti, najmanje 12 mjeseci, a da je prethodno bila stanovnik druge države;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) ‘emigration’ means the action by which a person, having previously been usually resident in the territory of a Member State, ceases to have his or her usual residence in that Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months;</td>
<td>(c) &quot;emigracija&quot; znači radnju kojom osoba, koja je prethodno bila stanovnik na teritoriji BiH, prestaje da ima svoj rezidentni status u BiH na period koji je, ili se očekuje da će biti, najmanje 12 mjeseci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) ‘citizenship’ means the particular legal bond between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means according to national legislation</td>
<td>(d) &quot;državljanstvo&quot; znači određenu legalnu vezu između pojedinca i njegove ili njene države, koja se stiče rođenjem ili naturalizacijom, bilo da je u pitanju deklaracija, opcija, brak ili neki drugi način u skladu sa nacionalnom legislativom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) ‘country of birth’ means the country of residence (in its current borders, if the</td>
<td>(e) &quot;zemlja rođenja&quot; znači zemlju boravka (u sadašnjim granicama, ako je informacija</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
information is available) of the mother at the time of the birth or, in default, the country (in its current borders, if the information is available) in which the birth took place
dostupna) majke u vrijeme rođenja, ili, u principu, zemlju (u sadašnjim granicama, ako je informacija dostupna), u kojoj se rođenje dogodilo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(f) ‘immigrant’ means a person undertaking an immigration</th>
<th>(f) &quot;imigrant&quot; znači osobu koja imigrira</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(g) ‘emigrant’ means a person undertaking an emigration</td>
<td>(f) &quot;imigrant&quot; znači osobu koja imigrira</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


| (i) ‘third-country national’ means any person who is not a citizen of the Union within the Council Directive 2003/109/EC of 25 November 2003 concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents must be apply by EU Member States in accordance with the principle of non-discrimination pursuant to Article 10. of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and Article 21. of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. | (i) "državljanin druge zemlje" znači osobu koja nije građanin (državljanin) BiH, |

---

⁵ The term “AT LEAST” BY NO MEANS corresponds with what is normally used for purposes of legal use since it is imprecise and ambiguous???. Also, here the time limit requirement is inconsistent „AT LEAST 12 MONTHS” and „LONGER THAN 12 MONTHS”.

⁶ This was an inadequate (LITERAL) translation, in translating certain legal expressions due care has to be taken about linguistic-expert editing which must culminate with the legal verification so that the translated expression could be comprehended along the lines of domestic law. For example, here it is better to use the term „persons enjoying permanent residence” see Article 2, para B of the COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2003/109/EZ.

⁵ Pojam „treće zemlje” odnosi se isključivo na EU, jer se odnosi na zemlje izvan režima EU, dok je za taj isti pojam u bosansko-hercegovačkom kontekstu primjenjene koristiti izraz „druge zemlje”.

28
meaning of Article 17(1) of the Treaty, including stateless persons

| (j) ‘application for international protection’ means application for international protection as defined in Article 2(g) of Council Directive 2004/83/EC of 29 April 2004 on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and the content of the protection granted; «application for international protection» means a request made by a third country national or a stateless person for protection from a Member State, who can be understood to seek refugee status or subsidiary protection status, and who does not explicitly request another kind of protection, outside the scope of this Directive, that can be applied for separately |
| (j) "aplikacija za međunarodnu zaštitu" znači aplikaciju za međunarodnu zaštitu kao što je definisano u članu 2. (g) Direktive Vijeća 2004/83/EC; “aplikacija za međunarodnu zaštitu“ znači zahtjev od strane državljana drugih zemalja ili osoba bez državljanstva za zaštitu od države BiH, koji se može razumjeti da traži izbjeglički status ili status supsidijarne zaštite, a ko izričito ne traži drugu vrstu zaštite, koja se može primijeniti odvojeno |
| (k) ‘refugee status’ means refugee status as defined in Article 2(d) of Directive 2004/83/EC; «refugee status» means the recognition by a Member State of a third country national or a stateless person as a refugee |
| (k) "status izbjeglice" znači izbjeglički status kako je definisano u članu 2. (g) Direktive Vijeća 2004/83/EC; «Izbjeglički status« znači priznanje od strane države članice državljanu druge zemlje ili osoba bez državljanstva kao izbjeglica |
| (l) ‘subsidiary protection status’ means subsidiary protection status as defined in Article 2(f) of Directive 2004/83/EC; «subsidiary protection status» means the recognition by a Member State of a third country national or a stateless person as a person eligible for subsidiary protection |
| (l) "status subsidijarne zaštite" znači status subsidijarne zaštite kao sto je definisano u članu 2 (f) Direktive 2004/83/EC; „Status subsidijarne zaštite“ znači priznavanje od strane BiH državljanie druge zemlje ili osoba bez državljanstva kao osoba koje ispunjavaju uslove za subsidijarnu zaštitu |
| m) ‘family members’ means family members as defined in Article 2(i) of Council |
| m) "članovi porodice" znači članovi porodice kako je definisano u članu 2(i) Regulative |
Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 of 18 February 2003 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national (3); "family members" means insofar as the family already existed in the country of origin, the following members of the applicant's family who are present in the territory of the Member States:

(i) the spouse of the asylum seeker or his or her unmarried partner in a stable relationship, where the legislation or practice of the Member State concerned treats unmarried couples in a way comparable to married couples under its law relating to aliens;

(ii) the minor children of couples referred to in point (i) or of the applicant, on condition that they are unmarried and dependent and regardless of whether they were born in or out of wedlock or adopted as defined under the national law;

(iii) the father, mother or guardian when the applicant or refugee is a minor and unmarried.

(n) ‘temporary protection’ means temporary protection as defined in Article 2(a) of Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons

"privremena zaštita" znači privremena zaštita kako je definisano u članu 2. Direktive Vijeća 2001/55/EC; "Privremena zaštita" označava postupak specifičnog karaktera koji obezbeđuje, u slučaju masovnog priliva ili očekivanog masovnog priliva raseljenih osoba iz drugih zemalja koji nisu u mogućnosti da se vrate u zemlju svog
and bearing the consequences thereof; ‘temporary protection’ means a procedure of exceptional character to provide, in the event of a mass influx or imminent mass influx of displaced persons from third countries who are unable to return to their country of origin, immediate and temporary protection to such persons, in particular if there is also a risk that the asylum system will be unable to process this influx without adverse effects for its efficient operation, in the interests of the persons concerned and other persons requesting protection.

(o) ‘unaccompanied minor’ means an unaccompanied minor as defined in Article 2(i) of Directive 2004/83/EC; «unaccompanied minors» means third-country nationals or stateless persons below the age of 18, who arrive on the territory of the Member States unaccompanied by an adult responsible for them whether by law or custom, and for as long as they are not effectively taken into the care of such a person; it includes minors who are left unaccompanied after they have entered the territory of the Member States.


porijekla, pravovremenu i privremenu zaštitu tih osoba, posebno ako postoji i rizik da sistem azila neće biti u mogućnosti obraditi ovaj priliv bez negativnih efekata za svoje efikasno djelovanje, u interesu zainteresiranih osoba i ostalih osoba koje traže zaštitu.

(o) "maloljetnik bez pratnje" znači maloljetnik bez pratnje kako je definisano u članu 2. (i) Direktive 2004/83/EC; "Maloljetnici bez pratnje" znači državljanin drugih zemalja ili osobe bez državljanstva ispod 18 godina starosti, koji dođu na teritoriju BiH bez pratnje odrasle osobe odgovorne za njih bilo po zakonu ili običajima, a sve dok nisu efektivno preuzeti u brigu od takve osobe; to uključuje i maloljetnike koji su ostavljeni bez pratnje nakon što su ušli na teritoriju BiH.

(p) "državne granice" znači državne granice kako je definisano u članu 2. (2) Regulative (EC) 562/2006; “državne granice” znači kopnene granice država članica, uključujući granice na rijekama i jezerima, morske granice kao i nijhove zračne, riječne, morske i jezeske luke.
ports, provided that they are not internal borders

(q) ‘third-country nationals refused entry’ means third-country nationals who are refused entry at the external border because they do not fulfil all the entry conditions laid down in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 and do not belong to the categories of persons referred to in Article 5(4) of that Regulation

(r) ‘third-country nationals found to be illegally present’ means third-country nationals who are officially found to be on the territory of a Member State and who do not fulfil, or no longer fulfil, the conditions for stay or residence in that Member State

(s) ‘resettlement’ means the transfer of third-country nationals or stateless persons on the basis of an assessment of their need for international protection and a durable solution, to a Member State, where they are permitted to reside with a secure legal status.

(q) "državljani drugih zemalja kojima je odbijen ulazak" znači državljane drugih zemalja kojima je odbijen ulazak na državnoj granici jer ne ispunjavaju sve uslove za ulazak kako je propisano u članu 5(l) Regulative (EC) 562/2006 i ne pripadaju kategorijama lica koje se navode u članu 5(4) te Regulative

(r) “državljeni drugih zemalja koji su zatečeni u ilegalnom boravku” znači državljane drugih zemalja koji su zvanično pronađeni na teritoriji BiH a koji ne ispunjavaju, ili više ne ispunjavaju, uslove za boravak ili rezidentnost u BiH

(s) "premještaj u treće zemlje" znači premještaj državljana drugih zemalja ili lica bez državljanstva na osnovu procjene njihovih potreba za međunarodnom zaštitom i trajnim rješenjima, u treću državu, gdje će imati dozvolu boravka sa osiguranim legalnim statusom.

### 4.2. Current data exchange diagram
THE ENTITY LEVEL AGENCIES OF STATISTICS CURRENTLY DO NOT DELIVER ANY DATA TO THE AGENCY FOR STATISTICS OF BIH

4.3. Metadata (template)

1. Contact
   1.1. Contact organisation

1.2. Contact organisation unit
1.5. Contact mail address

2. Metadata update
   2.1. Metadata last certified
   2.2. Metadata last posted
   2.3. Metadata last update

3. Statistical presentation
   3.1. Data description
   3.2. Classification system
   3.3. Sector coverage
   3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions
   3.5. Statistical unit
   3.6. Statistical population
   3.7. Reference area
   3.8. Time coverage
   3.9. Base period

4. Unit of measure

5. Reference period

6. Institutional mandate
   6.1. Legal acts and other agreements
   6.2. Data sharing
7. Confidentiality
   7.1. Confidentiality - policy
   7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

8. Release policy
   8.1. Release calendar
   8.2. Release calendar access
   8.3. User access

9. Frequency of dissemination

10. Dissemination format
    10.1. News release
    10.2. Publications
    10.3. On-line database
    10.4. Micro-data access
    10.5. Other

11. Accessibility of documentation
    11.1. Documentation on methodology
    11.2. Quality documentation

12. Quality management
    12.1. Quality assurance
    12.2. Quality assessment

13. Relevance
    13.1. User needs
13.2. User satisfaction

13.3. Completeness

14. Accuracy and reliability
   14.1. Overall accuracy
   14.2. Sampling error
   14.3. Non-sampling error

15. Timeliness and punctuality
   15.1. Timeliness
   15.2. Punctuality

16. Comparability
   16.1. Comparability - geographical
   16.2. Comparability - over time

17. Coherence
   17.1. Coherence - cross domain
   17.2. Coherence - internal

18. Cost and burden

19. Data revision
   19.1. Data revision - policy
   19.2. Data revision - practice

20. Statistical processing
   20.1. Source data
   20.2. Frequency of data collection
20.3. Data collection

20.4. Data validation

20.5. Data compilation

20.6. Adjustment

21. Comment

21.1. Notes

21.2. Related Metadata

21.3 Annex
4.4. EUROSTAT data request according the EU Regulation n° 862/2007

**Immigration**

The following tables should be reported to the EUROSTAT:

- Table IMM1CTZ - International immigrants by citizenship, sex and age group
- Table IMM2CTZ - International immigrants by sex and single year age: nationals and non-national
- Table IMM3CTB - International immigrants by country of birth, sex and age group
- Table IMM4CTB - International immigrants by sex and single year age: native-born and foreign-born
- Table IMM5PRV - International immigrants by previous usual residence, sex and age group
- Table IMM6CTZ - International immigrants by citizenship and sex: native-born and foreign-born
- Table IMM7CTB - International immigrants by country of birth and sex: nationals and non-nationals

**Emigration**

The following tables should be reported to the EUROSTAT:

- Table EMI1CTZ - International emigrants by citizenship, sex and age group
- Table EMI2 - International emigrants by sex and single year of age
- Table EMI3NXT - International emigrants by next usual residence, sex and age group
- Table EMI4CTB - International emigrants by country of birth, sex and age group

**Population**

The following tables should be reported to the EUROSTAT:

- Table POP1CTZ - Usually resident population by citizenship, sex and age group
- Table POP2CTZ - Usually resident population by single year of age and sex: nationals and foreigners
- Table POP3CTB - Usually resident population by country of birth, sex and age group
- Table POP4CTB - Usually resident population by single year of age and sex: native-
born and foreign-born
- Table POP5CTZ - Usually resident population by citizenship and sex: native-born and foreign-born
- Table POP6CTB - Usually resident population by country of birth ans sex: nationals and non-nationals

**Acquisition and loss of citizenship**

The following tables should be reported to the EUROSTAT:

- Table ACQ - Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship, sex and age group
- Table LCT - Loss of citizenship by new citizenship and sex

**Asylum**

The following tables should be reported to the EUROSTAT:

**Monthly tables**

- Table ASYLUM_A01_M: Applicants for international protection by age, sex and citizenship
- Table ASYLUM_A02_M: Applicants with pending asylum applications by age, sex and citizenship
- Table ASYLUM_A03_M: Applications for international protection withdrawn by age, sex and citizenship
- Table ASYLUM_A04_Q: Rejected applicants for international protection by age, sex and citizenship
- Table ASYLUM_A05_Q: Persons granted refugee status at first instance by age, sex and citizenship
- Table ASYLUM_A06_Q: Persons granted subsidiary protection status at first instance by age, sex and citizenship
- Table ASYLUM_A07_N: Persons granted temporary protection at first instance by age, sex and citizenship
- Table ASYLUM_A08_Q: Persons granted authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons at first instance by age, sex and citizenship
- Table ASYLUM_A09_Q: Withdrawals at first instance by type of status withdrawn and by citizenship
Annual tables

- Table ASYLUM_A10_A: Applicants for international protection considered to be unaccompanied minors by age, sex and citizenship
- Table ASYLUM_A11_A: Rejected applicants for international protection, final decisions by age, sex and citizenship
- Table ASYLUM_A12_A: Persons granted refugee status, final decisions by age, sex and citizenship
- Table ASYLUM_A13_A: Persons granted subsidiary protection status, final decisions by age, sex and citizenship
- Table ASYLUM_A14_N: Persons granted temporary protection, final decisions by age, sex and citizenship
- f. Table ASYLUM_A15_A: Persons granted authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons, final decisions by age, sex and citizenship
- g. Table ASYLUM_A16_A: Resettled persons by age, sex and citizenship
- h. Table ASYLUM_A17_A: Withdrawals, final decisions by type of status withdrawn and by citizenship

Implementation of immigration laws

The following tables should be reported to the EUROSTAT:

- Table EIL_Y11LAND_A: Third-country nationals refused at the external land border, by citizenship and by grounds for refusal.
- Table EIL_Y12SEA_A: Third-country nationals refused at the external sea border, by citizenship and by grounds for refusal.
- Table EIL_Y13AIR_A: Third-country nationals refused at the external air border, by citizenship and by grounds for refusal.
- Table EIL_Y2ILPRE_A: Third country nationals, found to be illegally present by citizenship and disaggregated by age and sex.
- Table EIL_Y3RETUR_A: Third country nationals who are subject to an obligation to leave and those who actually left by citizenship.

Residence permits

The following tables should be reported to the EUROSTAT:
• Table RESPER_RP1_A: Grants of permission to stay issued for reasons related to family formation and reunification
• Table RESPER_RP2_A: Grants of permission to stay issued for reasons related to education and study
• Table RESPER_RP3_A: Grants of permission to stay issued for reasons related to remunerated activities
• Table RESPER_RP4_A: Grants of permission to stay issued for other reasons
• Table RESPER_RP5_A: Grants of permission to stay issued for changing immigration status or reason to stay
• Table RESPER_RP6_A: Valid permissions to stay at the end of the reference period
• Table RESPER_RP7_A: Third-country nationals with long-term resident status at the end of the reference period