



РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА
ВЛАДА РЕПУБЛИКЕ СРБИЈЕ

**MIGRATION PROFILE OF
THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
FOR 2014**

Acronyms	
AP	Autonomous Province
B&H	Bosnia and Herzegovina
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
GA UN	General Assembly of the United Nations
DR Congo	The Democratic Republic of the Congo
DCP	Diplomatic-consular post
EU	European Union
IDP	Internally displaced persons
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ICMPD	International Center for Migration Policy Development
SAR	South African Republic
PCI	Penal Correctional Institution
NBS	National Bank of Serbia
NES	National Employment Service
RSO	Republic Statistical Office
USA	United States of America
BPS	Border Police Station
FR Germany	The Federal Republic of Germany
FRY	The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
SFRY	The Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia
TAIEX	Technical Assistance and Information Exchange Instrument of the European Commission (TAIEX)
UN	United Nations
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
BPD	Border Police Directorate

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A. INTRODUCTION

The Migration Profile is a document which compiles data on all categories of migrants in the country classified in accordance with the Regulation 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007, on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection, and provides a description and analysis of the overall situation relating to migration in the Republic of Serbia. The development of the Migration Profile and its regular updating on an annual basis is the obligation of the Republic of Serbia in accordance with the Visa Liberalization Roadmap, as well as the specific goal set by the Migration Management Strategy (*Official Gazette of the RS*, No. 59/09).

Already for five successive years the Republic of Serbia independently has compiled the Migration Profile. Technical working group comprising representatives of competent institutions which collect data on diverse categories of migrants was established in 2011, with the aim to annually update the profile; the complete process has been led by the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration.

The main idea behind the Migration Profile is for it to serve as an instrument aimed to provide support for key state actors in planning adequate migration policies, as well as for the representatives of the civil society and the academic community in analysis of current migration flows. Regular annual updating provides better insight into the overall situation relating to migration in the country. The document aims to provide competent authorities in the Republic of Serbia with an insight into relevant migration trends, and thus enable the development of policies and the adoption of necessary legislation in the area of migration management. Meanwhile, the Migration Profile is being constantly improved at the global level, giving rise to the second generation of the profile, entitled the Extended Migration Profile. This is the reason why the Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia for the year 2014 was extended with a segment on migration and development, the topic which has increasingly become the focus of global migration management policies.

The project “Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies” carried out by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the Republic of Serbia, and financed by Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, provided expert support for the development of this year's Migration Profile. The Project, which will be discussed later on, forms a part of a global programme implemented in seven other countries of the world with the aim to provide support for the states to incorporate migration into national development policies.

In the course of the work on the Migration Profile for the year 2014, regular consultations were held with the technical working group, as well as a training course for the representatives of the technical working group in March 2015, entitled: “Migration and development: compiling an Extended Migration Profile” under the above project. The training included a presentation of migration-development nexus, its conceptual approach and significance, as well as the overview of international initiatives and activities carried out in this area. The aim was for the representatives of ministries responsible for issues relating to migration to familiarize themselves with recent global innovations in the area of migration and developmental policies. During training, a presentation was given on the current situation in the area of the diaspora, brain gain, circulation of knowledge and transfer of remittances in the Republic of Serbia; it was agreed that these issues

were to be incorporated in Migration Profile for 2014. The training also involved discussion on the new data to be gathered for the Migration Profile concerning reintegration of returnees under readmission agreement. Findings of the research and studies carried out by the IOM within the project “Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies” were also used for the preparation of the Profile.

A1. Development of a new instrument: Migration Profile

The Migration Profile comprises an extensive overview of statistics on migration and migration policies in the country, so that key actors involved in migration management and the general public are provided with a full insight into the situation concerning migration. Accurate data is necessary for planning and undertaking appropriate measures aimed at comprehensive management of migration flows. Apart from giving an overview of all data on migrants, and serving as an instrument for monitoring migration flows and trends in the country, the Migration Profile seeks to identify and analyse key challenges in the area of migration. Primary data for the creation of this instrument are official statistics compiled by competent bodies, in addition to the data obtained from international organizations and professionals, as well as relevant studies and research.

The Migration Profile itself is a fairly recent instrument connected to the Communication of the European Commission on Migration and Development of 2005, when in Annex VIII a Migration Profile was introduced as a document intended to bring together all information on migration and development and serve for formulation of adequate national policies¹. In 2007, IOM prepared the first Migration Profiles for Ecuador and Senegal, followed by another 40 countries worldwide. The International Centre for Migration Policy Development also prepares Migration Profiles, while the whole process enjoys the support from the European Commission, The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the Government of Slovenia.

As discussed before, migration profiles have evolved over time in terms of form, content and goals, so that the second generation of the profiles is called extended migration profiles. The extended migration profile will include the analysis of migration push and pull factors, thus providing the demographic and socio-economic context in which migration occurs. ICMPD has produced a large number of extended migration profiles under the Prague Process, a political initiative ensuing from the Ministerial conference of 2009 on Building Migration Partnerships. The Prague Process comprises 51 countries and forms the framework for dialogue and cooperation among member states of the European Union (EU) and 19 partner countries in the east (Russia, countries of the Eastern Partnership, Central Asian countries, the Western Balkan countries, Turkey). The member states have agreed that it is necessary to strengthen cooperation in migration management and adopt a fully comprehensive approach based on the respect for rights and dignity of migrants and members of their families. The Common declaration contains basic principles laying the foundation for five principal areas of cooperation:

- prevention and suppression of irregular migration,
- readmission, voluntary return and sustainable reintegration,
- legal migration with emphasis on working migration,
- integration of legal migrants,
- migration, mobility and development²

Building partnerships is based on the policy of Global Approach to Migration and Mobility adjusted by the EU to the Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. The states whose migration profiles

¹ The Communication from the European Commission to the European Parliament and the Council, European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Migration and Development, Concrete Solutions, COM, 2005, 390.

² Information on the Prague Process, <https://www.pragueprocess.eu/en/prague-process/history>. Accessed on 20th Jun 2015

have been produced within this initiative are: Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H), Czech, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Armenia, Georgia, Hungary, Moldova and Ukraine, and the preparation of extended migration profiles for Belarus, Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan is under way.

A2. Content of extended migration profile

The extended migration profile apart from statistics on all categories of migrants in the previous year should contain a range of information and analyses on the overall status of society and state, as well as on current problems and challenges, in order to enable integration of migration into development plans and improvement of practical policies. The structure of the extended migration profile should comprise:

Part A: Introduction	
A1.	Explanation of the Migration Profile
A2.	Explanation of the Extended Migration profile
A3.	Overview of current initiatives in the area of improvement of profiles
Part B. Data on migration trends and characteristics of migrants, in aggregate form, and classified into categories by citizenship, country of origin, age, sex and similar. The data comprises all forms of migratory movements: international and internal, voluntary and forced, permanent and temporary.	
B1.	General cross-border mobility
B2.	International migration, temporary residence permits and permanent residence permits, acquiring citizenship
B3.	Statistics on prevention of illegal entry and stay
B4.	Statistics on forced migration and international protection
B5.	Statistics on internal migration
B6.	Improvement of data collection
B7.	Conclusion
Part C. Migration and development. Information on migration-development nexus, the overview of concrete policies implemented in the area of migration and development, and the analysis of socio-economic context affecting migration.	
C1.	Migration-development nexus
C2.	Use of remittances
C3.	Investment by diaspora

C4.	Brain gain and circulation of knowledge
C5.	Demographic trends
C6.	Regional differences and internal migration
C7.	Economic factors
C8.	Education
C9.	Social protection
C10.	Conclusions

A3. Work on the improvement of migration profiles: best practices

Since adequate migration policies must be based on accurate data on migration, international organizations and states continuously work on the improvement of data and updating of forms and indicators for reporting for migration profile. In this section some of the most important workshops in this field are presented, including a regional workshop on migration profile organized in the Republic of Serbia.

In July 2011, in Georgia, a workshop was held for the improvement of the migration profile, as the forth in the row of themed sessions of the Global Forum on Migration and Development. The aim of the workshop was exchange of experience among states which, through various initiatives (such as the Prague Process) have already developed, are developing, or reviewing already developed migration profiles. The workshop was chaired by the representatives of the governments of Georgia and Moldova, and attended by representatives of 17 countries from East Europe, Asia, Africa, the EU, as well as representatives of expert organizations included in the work of the Global Migration Group. During sessions, the participants had the opportunity to exchange opinions on extended migration profiles as tools for the development of national migration policies. The states which have already prepared extended migration profiles presented their experiences, problems they faced, and the lessons learned during the work on the profile.

Under the project “Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies” in Moldova, carried out by UNDP and IOM, the workshop entitled “Improving Data Analysis on Migration in Moldova” was held for building capacities of policy planners and state officials who are directly involved in formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of migration and development policies. The workshop was attended by representatives of international organizations, as well as European professionals experienced in this area.

Also, the amended National Program for Integration of the Republic of Serbia into the European Union (Chapter 3.24.2 Migration Management), sets the preparation of a Migration Profile as a short-term priority for the Republic of Serbia. In order to implement these activities, the Commissariat for Refugees and the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange of Information Instrument of the European Commission (TAIEX) held a two-day workshop for over 200 attendees entitled “Migration Profile: from Gathering Data to Creating Policies”. The representatives of the countries in the region, EU experts, representatives of the international community in the Republic of Serbia and the civil society from the region, had the opportunity to exchange examples of best practice in the field of data

collection, and to compare different manners of keeping statistics and the preparation of the Migration Profile.

B1. General cross-border mobility

1.1. Visa issuance

The EU Regulation establishing a Community Code on Visas (Regulation (EC) No. 810/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council regulates the manner of visa issuance and reporting. Under this regulation, issuing of visas should be monitored separately for A and C¹ types of visa. For the moment it is not possible to keep record of the issuing of visas in this manner in the Republic of Serbia.

In 2014 a decrease in the number of visas issued was recorded in comparison with the previous year. In 2013 there were 14,402 visas issued, as compared to 12,990 visas issued in 2014. The leading source country was China (4,133 or 21.5%), followed Libya (2,205 or 11.23%), India (1,110 or 5.65%) and Iraq (1,104, or 5.62%).

Table 1: Visas issued in 2014 by citizenship and sex of the visa applicant

State	Number of visas issued	Men	Women	%
China	4,133	2,690	1,443	21.05
Libya	2,205	1,559	646	11.23
India	1,110	826	284	5.65
Iraq	1,104	814	290	5.62
Egypt	821	679	142	4.18
Moldova	794	379	415	4.04
Algeria	705	555	150	3.59
SAR	674	372	302	3.43
Indonesia	646	336	310	3.29
Georgia	549	385	164	2.80
Syria	455	335	120	2.32
Unknown citizenship	420	227	193	2.14
Nigeria	411	313	98	2.09
Malaysia	405	169	236	2.06
Lebanon	386	260	126	1.97
Armenia	318	204	114	1.62
Philippines	314	119	195	1.60
Iran	241	179	62	1.23
Thailand	231	88	143	1.18
Morocco	215	105	110	1.10
Jordan	188	159	29	0.96
Pakistan	187	164	23	0.95
Kuwait	172	152	20	0.88

Palestine	164	123	41	0.84
Saudi Arabia	160	151	9	0.82
Peru	130	64	66	0.66
Angola	125	73	52	0.64
Bahrain	125	111	14	0.64
Columbia	117	56	61	0.60
Russian Federation	113	49	64	0.58
Uzbekistan	105	54	51	0.53
Sudan	96	80	16	0.49
Azerbaijan	89	66	23	0.45
Kyrgyzstan	89	42	47	0.45
Kenya	87	65	22	0.44
Oman	83	80	3	0.42
Venezuela	71	31	40	0.36
Tajikistan	70	55	15	0.36
Bangladesh	66	60	6	0.34
Ghana	62	49	13	0.32
Cameroon	59	44	15	0.30
Vietnam	53	25	28	0.27
Sri Lanka	49	33	16	0.25
DR Congo	48	33	15	0.24
Ecuador	44	23	21	0.22
Afghanistan	43	32	11	0.22
Myanmar	37	23	14	0.19
B&H	35	9	26	0.18
Bocvana	33	22	11	0.17
Dominican Republic	33	15	18	0.17
Zimbabwe	33	22	11	0.17
Mauritius	29	18	11	0.15
Senegal	29	23	6	0.15
Nepal	28	20	8	0.14
Paraguay	26	13	13	0.13
Ethiopia	25	15	10	0.13
France	25	12	13	0.13
Mozambique	24	6	18	0.12
Germany	22	11	11	0.11
Namibia	21	15	6	0.11
Turkmenistan	21	10	11	0.11
Serbia	19	12	7	0.10
Uganda	19	12	7	0.10
Croatia	19	12	7	0.10
Guatemala	17	10	7	0.09

Jamaica	17	10	7	0.09
Ukraine	16	5	11	0.08
Equatorial Guinea	15	3	12	0.08
Zambia	15	9	6	0.08
Yemen	15	12	3	0.08
Panama	15	7	8	0.08
Mongolia	14	6	8	0.07
Honduras	13	7	6	0.07
Belize	12	10	2	0.06
Eritrea	11	6	5	0.06
Qatar	11	11	0	0.06
Mali	11	6	5	0.06
Ivory Coast	11	7	4	0.06
Tanzania	11	8	3	0.06
El Salvador	9	6	3	0.05
Benin	8	6	2	0.04
Great Britain	8	5	3	0.04
Canada	8	5	3	0.04
Nicaragua	8	7	1	0.04
Czech Republic	8	5	3	0.04
Switzerland	8	3	5	0.04
Austria	7	5	2	0.04
Sierra Leone	7	7	0	0.04
Gabon	6	3	3	0.03
Latvia	6	4	2	0.03
Netherlands	6	2	4	0.03
Congo	5	5	0	0.03
Madagascar	5	1	4	0.03
Slovenia	5	2	3	0.03
Trinidad and Tobago	5	1	4	0.03
Haiti	5	3	2	0.03
Barbados	4	1	3	0.02
Bulgaria	4	3	1	0.02
Guinea	4	3	1	0.02
Greece	4	2	2	0.02
Italy	4	3	1	0.02
Niger	4	3	1	0.02
UAE	4	3	1	0.02
Djibouti	4	1	3	0.02
Burkina Faso	3	3	0	0.02
Gambia	3	3	0	0.02
Cambodia	3	0	3	0.02
Kiribati	3	1	2	0.02
Macedonia	3	1	2	0.02

Malawi	3	3	0	0.02
Mauritania	3	3	0	0.02
Rwanda	3	3	0	0.02
Suriname	3	2	1	0.02
Spain	3	1	2	0.02
Guinea-Bissau	2	2	0	0.01
Israel	2	1	1	0.01
South Sudan	2	1	1	0.01
Kazakhstan	2	0	2	0.01
Liberia	2	2	0	0.01
Norway	2	0	2	0.01
Romania	2	2	0	0.01
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2	1	1	0.01
Somalia	2	1	1	0.01
Togo	2	2	0	0.01
Chad	2	2	0	0.01
Burundi	1	1	0	0.01
Bhutan	1	1	0	0.01
Guyana	1	1	0	0.01
Grenada	1	1	0	0.01
Denmark	1	0	1	0.01
Cape Verde Islands	1	0	1	0.01
Cyprus	1	1	0	0.01
Comoros	1	1	0	0.01
Cuba	1	0	1	0.01
Maldives	1	1	0	0.01
Portugal	1	1	0	0.01
Swaziland	1	1	0	0.01
São Tomé and Príncipe	1	1	0	0.01
Tunisia	1	0	1	0.01
Turkey	1	1	0	0.01
Finland	1	0	1	0.01
Fiji	1	1	0	0.01
Montenegro	1	0	1	0.01
Montenegro	12,990	6,640	19,630	100

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

As in previous year, current records of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs do not allow differentiation of visas issued by type³, so it cannot be determined for which purposes they were issued.

³ In addition to the visa type A which is for the airport transport, there is also a regular transit visa of type B, than there is a visa type C for short stay, and also a type D visa, issued for temporary residence (Article 15 of the Law on Foreigners).

1.2. Cross-border mobility that is not migration

According to the data obtained from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, over 20 million entries into the Republic of Serbia and over 15 million exits from the Republic of Serbia were registered in 2014, with the registered mobility prevailing among foreign citizens. In 2014 the registered number of entries and exists was lower than in 2013, when the number of entries into the Republic of Serbia was over 25 million, and the number of exits from the Republic of Serbia over 24 million.

Table 2: Cross-border mobility in the Republic of Serbia in 2014

	Number of persons entering the Republic of Serbia	Number of persons exiting the Republic of Serbia
Citizens of the Republic of Serbia	7,439,170	3,345,033
Foreign citizens	13,554,721	12,251,615
Total	20,993,891	15,596,648

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

As in previous year, available data do not allow further categorization of cross-border mobility according to the purpose of entry into the Republic of Serbia, but only registers the total number of persons entering and exiting the Republic of Serbia at any border crossing.

B2. International migration, temporary residence permits, permanent resident population and naturalization

2.1. Immigration

Article 2 of the Law on Migration Management (*Official Gazette of the RS*, No. 107/12) defines immigration as an external migration into the Republic of Serbia which lasts, or is expected to last over 12 months. Such definition and monitoring of immigration is in line with the EU Regulation 862.

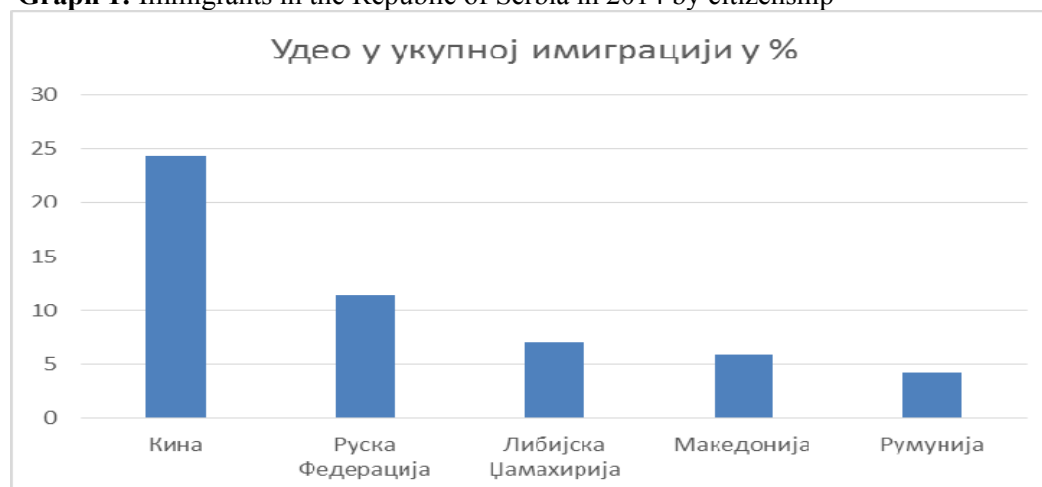
In 2013 and 2014, the largest share of immigrants came from China, the Russian Federation, Libya, Macedonia and Romania. In 2014, the citizens of China (24.4%) and the Russian Federation (11.4%), still account for the largest number, followed by Libya, Macedonia and Romania (each accounting for less than 10%).

Table 3: States whose citizens account for the largest number among the immigrant population in the Republic of Serbia in 2013 and 2014

Citizenship	2013.	2014.
	Proportion in total immigration in %	Proportion in total immigration in %
China	20.0	24.4
Russian Federation	9.7	11.4
Libya	5.0	7.1
Macedonia	6.3	6.0
Romania	8.5	4.3
Total	49.5	53.2

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Graph 1: Immigrants in the Republic of Serbia in 2014 by citizenship



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

In 2013, the share of women was very high (81.4%) only among immigrants from Romania; the proportion of women in total population from the Russian Federation was also high 69.6%, while among immigration population from China and Libya women account for less than 50% (42.9% and 40.7% respectively). The same trend continued in 2014, with a high percentage of female immigration population from Romania (73.1%), followed by the Russian Federation (62.1%) while female immigrant population from Macedonia, China and Libya account for under 50% of the total number.

Table 4: The largest immigrant population in the Republic of Serbia in 2013 and 2014, by citizenship and sex

Citizens	2013		2014	
	Total	Women (%)	Total	Women (%)
China	6,828	42.9	5,726	41.3
Russian Federation	3,290	69.6	2,531	62.1
Romania	2,886	81.4	1,019	73.1
Macedonia	2,152	60.0	1,445	59.0
Libya	1,688	40.7	1,769	41.5

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

2.2. Temporary residence permit

According to the Law on Foreigners, Article 24, foreigners may stay up to 90 days, on a basis of a temporary or permanent residence. Temporary residence may be permitted to a foreigner whose intention is to stay in the Republic of Serbia for longer than 90 days for the purposes of:

- 1) work, employment, performance of economic or other professional activities;
- 2) education, attending university or a specialist education course, scientific research, practical training, participation in the programmes of international exchange of pupils and faculty students, and/or other scientific/education activities;
- 3) family reunification;
- 4) other justifiable grounds in accordance with the law or an international treaty (Article 26 of the Law on Foreigners)

In 2014, temporary residence permits were issued to 7,337 foreigners for the first time. The highest number of temporary residence permits first issued was for the citizens of China (14.6%), Russian Federation (13.6%) and Libya (12.6.4%), while the other persons were from the countries of the region, as well as from Ukraine and Greece.

Table 5: Persons who were granted temporary residence permits for the first time, by citizenship, in 2014

Citizenship	2014	
	Number of permits granted	Share in total number of issued permits (%)
China	1,072	14.6
Russian Federation	999	13.6
Libya	930	12.6
B&H	458	6.6
Croatia	360	4.9
Ukraine	358	4.8
Macedonia	255	3.4
Greece	201	2.7

Montenegro	206	2.8
Other	2,498	34.0
Total	7,337	100

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

In comparison with the year 2013, when 6,696 temporary residence permits were first issued, in 2014 this number rose to 7,337.

Classification by grounds for approval shows that in 2013 the most often cited reason for the approval of temporary residence permit was family reunification (42.6%). The grounds of family reunification and the grounds of work became almost equal in 2014 (41.6% and 41.7%).

Table 6: Temporary residence permits issued for the first time according to the grounds for approval, in 2013 and 2014

Grounds for approval	2013		2014	
	Number	%	Number	%
Family reunification	2,852	42.6	3,060	41.6
Work	2,539	37.9	3,044	41.7
Education	810	12.1	768	10.4
Other	495	7.4	465	6.3
Total	6,696	100	7,337	100

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Disaggregation by citizenship shows that in 2014 the number of citizens of China who came on the grounds of work was still the highest. As compared to the previous year, the number of persons from China, the Russian Federation, B&H and Croatia who had been issued temporary residence permits for the first time rose. In 2014, the downward trend was observed in the number of persons who had been issued temporary residence permits for the first time on the grounds of work, the citizens of Greece, Italy, Turkey and Macedonia.

Table 7: Temporary residence permits on the basis of work issued for the first time in, 2013 and 2014, by citizenship

Citizenship	2013		2014	
	Number of persons	%	Number of persons	%
China	455	18.0	774	25.4
Russian Federation	211	8.3	292	9.5
B&H	112	4.4	205	6.7
Croatia	105	4.1	198	6.5
Greece	249	9.8	146	4.7
Italy	148	5.8	137	4.5
Turkey	126	5.0	104	3.4
Macedonia	92	3.6	60	1.9

Other	1,041	41.0	1,128	37.1
Total	2,539	100	3,044	100

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

In terms of temporary residence permits on the basis of family reunification issued for the first time, the trend continues of the rise in the number of citizens of Libya (from 362 to 627 in 2014). The same trend was also recorded in the previous year, when the number of citizens of Libya almost doubled (from 178 persons in 2012 to 362 in 2013).

Table 8: Temporary residence permits on the basis of family reunification issued for the first time in 2013 and 2014

Citizenship	2013		2014	
	Number of persons	%	Number of persons	%
Libya	362	7.0	627	20.5
Russian Federation	399	17.8	459	15.0
China	383	18.5	279	9.2
B&H	136	4.9	185	6.0
Macedonia	175	6.5	176	5.8
Croatia	119	3.7	127	4.1
Other	1,278	44.6	1,207	39.4
Total	2,852	100	3,060	100

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

The number of persons who were issued temporary residence permits on the basis of education, decreased in comparison to 2013 (from 810 in 2013 to 768 in 2014). Most of persons come from Libya (33.3%).

Table 9: Temporary residence permits on the basis of education issued for the first time in 2013 and 2014

Citizenship	2013		2014		
	Number of persons	%	Citizenship	Number of persons	%
Libya	231	28.5	L. Jamahiriya	256	33.3
Russian Federation	44	5.4	Russian Federation	65	8.4
B&H	41	5.1	B&H	58	7.5
Angola	36	4.4	Croatia	27	3.5
Slovenia	33	4.1	Montenegro	25	3.2
Croatia	20	2.5	Algeria	21	2.7
China	16	2.0	Greece	20	2.6
Other	389	48.0	Other	296	38.5
Total	810	100	Total	768	100

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

In terms of the sex structure of the persons granted temporary residence permit for the first time, it can be observed that there are no substantial changes in 2014 as compared to 2013. Foreign men in the Republic of Serbia predominantly have residence on the basis of work (84.6%) and education (65.3%), while most women have been granted residence on the basis of family unification (64.1%).

Table 10: Temporary residence permits granted for the first time by sex for 2013 and 2014

Grounds	2013			2014		
	Men %	Women %	Total	Men %	Women %	Total
Work	80.9	19.1	100	84.6	15.4	100
Family unification	36.7	63.3	100	35.9	64.1	100
Education	68.2	31.8	100	65.3	34.7	100

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Temporary residence permits valid at the end of 2014 include the number of permits issued, but also the permits which have not been revoked or expired. In 2014, the total of 22,006 temporary residence permits was issued. The highest number was issued to the citizens of China (25.2%) and the Russian Federation (11.8%), while the share of citizens of other countries is below 10%

Table 11: Temporary residence permits valid at the end of 2014, by citizenship

Citizenship	Number of persons	%
China	5,632	25.5
Russian Federation	2,429	11.8
Libya	1,767	8.0
Macedonia	1,337	6.0
Romania	960	4.2
Ukraine	760	3.6
B&H	637	2.8
Greece	599	2.7
Italy	577	2.8
Germany	523	2.3
Montenegro	510	2.5
Algeria	396	1.7
Slovenia	324	1.6
USA	320	1.4
Other	5,235	23.7
Total	22,006	100

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

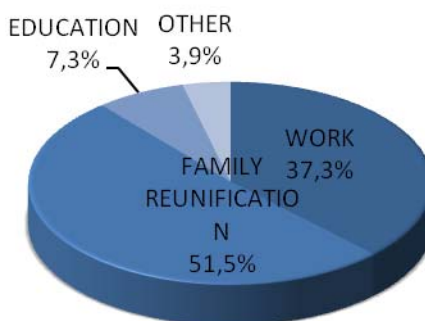
Most permits valid at the end of 2014 were issued on the grounds of family reunification. In comparison to 2013, the number of permits on the basis of family reunification did not significantly change (in 2013 it represented 51.6% of the total number of temporary residence permits, and in 2014 it was 51.5%)

Table 12: Temporary residence permits valid at the end of 2014, by grounds for approval

Grounds for approval	Number of persons	%
Family reunification	11,344	51.5
Work	8,171	37.3
Education	1,614	7.3
Other	877	3.9
Total	22,006	100

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Graph 2: Temporary residence permits valid at the end of 2014, by grounds for approval



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

2.3. Foreigners permanently residing in the Republic of Serbia

According to the Law on Foreigners, permanent residence can be granted to a foreigner who:

- 1) Who has stayed with no interruptions in the Republic of Serbia for at least five years on the basis of the temporary residence permit before applying for permanent residence permit;
- 2) Who has been married for at least three years to a citizen of the Republic of Serbia, or a foreigner with permanent residence;⁴
- 3) Who is an underage person in temporary residence in the Republic of Serbia if one of the parents is a citizen of the Republic of Serbia or a foreigner with permanent residence, subject to the consent of the other parent;

⁴ In the sense of this paragraph of the Law on Foreigners, marriage means a matrimonial community for the purposes of living together in the territory of the Republic of Serbia. The permanent residence based on marriage cannot be permitted unless the couple has spent three years living in the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

4) Who has ancestral links to the territory of the Republic of Serbia (Article 37).

In 2014, there were 5,035 permanently residing foreign nationals in the Republic of Serbia, which represents a significant decline in comparison to 2013 when there were 7,793 individuals. Among permanently residing foreigners predominate those from Romania, Russian Federation (11.1%), Macedonia (9.4%) and Ukraine (6.2%).

Table 13: Foreign nationals permanently residing in the Republic of Serbia in 2014, by citizenship

Citizenship	Number of persons	%
Romania	1,168	23.1
Russian Federation	562	11.1
Macedonia	474	9.4
Ukraine	315	6.2
Germany	268	5.3
Bulgaria	231	4.5
China	208	4.1
Poland	173	3.4
Hungary	120	2.3
Croatia	120	2.3
Other	1,396	27.7
Total	5,035	100

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

As in previous years, in 2014, among the foreign nationals with permanent residence, those approved on the grounds of marriage (83.6%) predominate. Other grounds account for far smaller percentage, i.e. fewer than 10%. The interest of the Republic of Serbia and humanitarian reasons as grounds for residence recorded a substantial fall from 10.73% in 2013 to 2.7% in 2014, while ancestral links to the territory of the Republic of Serbia as grounds for residence fell from 1.41% in 2013 to a minimum of 0.6% in 2014.

Table 14: Foreigners permanently residing in the Republic of Serbia by grounds for approval in 2013 and 2014

Grounds for approval	2013		2014	
	Number of persons	%	Number of persons	%
10 years of residence	164	2,10	283	5,6
5 years of residence	496	6,36	364	7,2
Marriage	6.188	79,40	4.214	83,6
Interest of the Republic of Serbia/humanitarian reasons	836	10,73	139	2,7
Ancestral links to the territory of the Republic	109	1,41	35	0,6
Total	7.793	100,0	5.035	100

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Graph 3: Foreigners permanently residing in the Republic of Serbia, by the grounds for residence in 2013 and 2014



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

2.4. Labour immigration

Temporary residence for work, employment, performance of entrepreneurial or other professional activity can be granted to a foreigner:

- 1) who has acquired a right to work, or temporary residence as a precondition for approval of such right, in conformity with the regulations governing the work of foreign nationals in the Republic of Serbia;
- 2) who intends to stay in the Republic of Serbia for more than 90 days, if he fulfils other conditions prescribed by the Law on Foreigners, and does not need a work permit pursuant to the regulations governing the work of foreign nationals in the Republic of Serbia (Article 30 of the Law on Foreigners).

At the end of 2014, a total of 11,208 foreigners had valid temporary residence work permits. This represents a decrease in comparison to 2013 when 12,430 foreigners were residing in the Republic of Serbia on the grounds of work. Of that number, more than half were citizens of China (4,148 or 37%).

Table 15: Foreign citizens who resided in the Republic of Serbia on the grounds of work in 2014, by citizenship

Citizenship	Number of	%
China	4,158	37.0
Russian Federation	757	9.7
Greece	557	4.9
Italy	528	4.7
Turkey	396	3.5
Romania	390	3.4
Croatia	380	3.3
Macedonia	375	3.3
B&H	353	3.1
Bulgaria	287	2.5
Other	3,227	28.7
Total	11,208	100

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

The Law on Employment of Foreigners (*Official Gazette of the RS*, No 128/14) which entered into force on 4th December 2014, regulates in a comprehensive manner the possibility of establishing labour relations with foreigners, as well as the conclusion of other agreements concerning the rights at work; equalizing foreign nationals permanently residing on the territory of the Republic of Serbia with domestic citizens as regards possibilities for employment in all jobs and exercising rights in case of unemployment; swift and simplified issuing of work permits when they are set as a precondition for employment of certain categories of foreigners; allowing for family reunification for migrant workers in certain cases; providing for the possibility of making a decision on the limiting of the number of foreigners who can be employed in the Republic of Serbia, or, more specifically, on establishing quotas aimed at the implementation of active labour market measures for the citizens of the Republic of Serbia; keeping records of issued work permits aimed at forming an accurate picture of the situation in the Republic of Serbia concerning migration; specific and effective monitoring of the exercise of the right to work for foreigners, as well as other questions of significance for employment.

In addition, the Book of Regulations on Work Permits (*Official Gazette of the RS*, No. 136/14) entered into force on 20th December 2014, laying down further details on the manner of issuing permits, their extension, the manner of providing evidence of compliance with the requirements and the supporting evidence required for issuing or extending of the work permit, as well as on the form and content of the work permit.

The number of work permits issued to foreign nationals temporarily residing in the Republic of Serbia has been almost equal over the last five years. Namely, in the period from 2009 to 2014, the number of work permits issued ranged from 2,490 in 2009 to 2,892 in 2014. This indicators show

that there are no significant deviations in the number of issued work permits.

Since the number of persons holding a work permit relates only to the persons who, in compliance with the then applicable Law on Conditions for Establishing a Labour Relation with Foreign Citizens (*Official Journal of the SFRY*, Nos. 11/78 and 64/89, *Official Journal of the FRY*, Nos. 42/92, 24/94 and 28/96, and *Official Gazette of the RS*, No. 101/05- other law), had submitted an application for establishment of a labour relation, it has been estimated that the number of foreigners working in the Republic of Serbia greatly exceeds the number of work permits issued, as it does not apply to engagement of foreigners without the establishment of labour relations, membership in management boards and other types of engagement. This explains the discrepancy between the number of residence permits on the basis of work approved by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the number of work permits issued by the National Employment Service.⁵

During 2014, permanently residing foreigners were issued 61 work permits. Most permits were issued to the citizens of the Russian Federation (10), Macedonia (9), Ukraine (7) and Greece (4). Within this number, 46 work permits were issued to women, mostly to the citizens of the Russian Federation, 16.39%, followed by citizens of Macedonia-14.75% and citizens of Ukraine, 11.48%.

In 2014, 2,892 work permits were issued to foreigners with temporary residence, which represents a significantly higher number in comparison to the number of work permits issued to foreigners with permanent residence (61). Most permits were issued to foreigners with temporary residence from the Russian Federation (370, i.e. 12.8%), Greece (302, i.e. 10.4%), Macedonia (228, i.e. 7.9%) and China (220, i.e. 7,6 %).

Foreign nationals temporarily residing in the Republic of Serbia were issued with the total of 2,892 work permits, of which 717 (24.79%) were granted to women. Most work permits were issued by the Branch Office for the City of Belgrade, 1,823 (63.04%) and the Branch Office Novi Sad 539 (18.64%).

Most work permits were issued to foreigners with temporary residence with high education (VII level of school attainment), 1,412 (48.82%), followed by those with IV level of school attainment – 379 (13.11%), and the least with V and II level of school attainment (7 permits).

⁵ Data on work permits issued in 2014 concern the period before the new law entered into force, more specifically, the period from 1st January to 4th December 2014. These work permits were issued in compliance with the then applicable Law on Conditions for Establishing Labour Relations with Foreigners.

Table 16: The number of work permits issued to foreigners with temporary residence in 2014, by citizenship

Citizenship	Number of work permits
Russian Federation	370
Greece	302
Macedonia	228
China	220
B&H	166
Croatia	149
Turkey	142
Montenegro	118
Italy	117
Romania	84
FR Germany	81
Slovenia	78
Ukraine	75
Great Britain	64
Bulgaria	58
France	56
Azerbaijan	50
Hungary	41
Austria	32
Spain	32
Korea	27
USA	26
Thailand	21
Belarus	20
Poland	19
Netherlands	18
Cyprus	17
Switzerland	17
Czech Republic	15
Syria	13
Denmark	11
Israel	11
Moldova	11
Albania	10
Philippines	10
Tunisia	10
Brazil	9
India	9
Japan	9
Canada	9
Mexico	9
Slovakia	9
Portugal	8
Sweden	7

Ireland	6
Cuba	6
Lithuania	6
Norway	6
Estonia	5
Jordan	5
Kazakhstan	5
Australia	4
Indonesia	4
Iran	4
Libya	4
Pakistan	4
Belgium	3
Georgia	3
Iraq	3
Jamaica	3
Latvia	3
Algeria	2
Chile	2
SAR	2
Columbia	2
Congo	2
Lebanon	2
Uzbekistan	2
Zimbabwe	2
Botswana	1
Dominican Republic	1
Egypt	1
El Salvador	1
Finland	1
Iceland	1
Kyrgyzstan	1
Malawi	1
Morocco	1
Mauritius	1
Nigeria	1
Tajikistan	1
Venezuela	1
Armenia	1
Total	2.892

Source: NES

Table 17: Number of work permits issued to foreigners with permanent residence in 2014, by citizenship

Citizenship	Number of work permits
Russian Federation	10
Macedonia	9
Ukraine	7
Greece	4
Bulgaria	3
Germany	3
Great Britain	3
Belarus	2
Georgia	2
Netherlands	2
Croatia	2
Slovenia	2
B&H	1
Brazil	1
Japan	1
SAR	1
Canada	1
China	1
Kyrgyzstan	1
Malawi	1
Moldova	1
Senegal	1
Syria	1
Zambia	1
Total	61

Source: NES

Foreign nationals registered as unemployed with the NES are the individuals with temporary or permanent residence (granted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs), who are in the records of the NES. In 2014, 595 persons were registered with the NES, of which 441 women.

On 31st December 2014, the total of 769 foreign citizens was registered with the NES, representing 0.1% of the total number of unemployed registered with the NES. The figure registers a slight decrease in comparison to 2013, when 782 persons were registered with the NES. The largest share are persons with Macedonian citizenship, 20.42%, followed by Romanian citizens 14.69%, Russian citizenship, 9.23% and the persons with Ukraine citizenship 8.84%. In the same period, women comprised 81.8% of the total number registered with the NES

Table 18: Foreigners registered with the NES on 31st December 2014, by citizenship

Citizenship	Number of persons	%
Macedonia	157	20.42
Romania	113	14.69
Russian Federation	71	9.23
Ukraine	68	8.84
B&H	55	7.15
Montenegro	54	7.02
Bulgaria	46	5.98
Albania	28	3.64
Croatia	20	2.60
Moldova	17	2.21
Poland	17	2.21
Serbia and Montenegro	14	1.82
Syria	10	1.30
Hungary	9	1.17
Slovakia	9	1.17
Serbia	8	1.04
Armenia	6	0.78
Czech Republic	6	0.78
Belarus	5	0.65
FR Germany	5	0.65
Greece	5	0.65
Iraq	5	0.65
China	4	0.52
Slovenia	3	0.39
Azerbaijan	2	0.26
Iran	2	0.26
Italy	2	0.26
Japan	2	0.26
Kazakhstan	2	0.26
Great Britain	2	0.26
USA	2	0.26
Algeria	1	0.13
Australia	1	0.13
Canada	1	0.13
Estonia	1	0.13
France	1	0.13
Guinea	1	0.13
India	1	0.13
Indonesia	1	0.13
Ivory Coast	1	0.13
Jordan	1	0.13
Libya	1	0.13
Mexico	1	0.13
Philippines	1	0.13

Vietnam	1	0.13
Somalia	1	0.13
Switzerland	1	0.13
Tunisia	1	0.13
Turkey	1	0.13
Turkmenistan	1	0.13
Uzbekistan	1	0.13
Total	769	100

Source: NES

By age structure, most belong to the 30-49 age group (63%), while the share of youth aged 15-29 is the smallest (18.1%).

Table 19: Foreigners registered with the NES on 31.12. 2014 by age group

Age group	Number of persons	%
Youth (15–29)	139	18,1
Middle aged people (30–49)	485	63,0
Older workers (50–64)	145	18,9
Total	769	100

Source: NES

In the educational structure of foreigners registered with the NES on 31. 12. 2014, registered for up to 12 months, predominate persons without educational attainment and those with incomplete primary school (45.5%), followed by persons with complete primary school (23.4%), with the smallest portion of persons with higher or faculty school attainment (10.4%). Most of long-term unemployed are persons without education and those with incomplete primary school (34.9%).

Table 20: Foreigners registered with the NES on 31.12.2014 by education

Highest school attainment	Registered for up to 12 months		Registered over 12 months	
	Number of	%	Number of	%
No education or incomplete primary education	140	45.5	161	34.9
Complete primary education	72	23.4	155	33.6
Secondary education	64	20.8	103	22.3
Higher education and faculty	32	10.4	42	9.1
Total	308	100	461	100

Source: NES

During 2014, the number of persons registered with the NES totalled 55 foreign citizens. The largest proportion comprised persons from Macedonia, (23.36%), Romania (11.15%), Ukraine (9.20) and Montenegro (8.67%).

Table 21: Foreigners registered with the NES by citizenship

Citizenship	Number of persons	%
Macedonia	132	23.36
Romania	63	11.15
Ukraine	52	9.20
Montenegro	49	8.67
B&H	47	8.32
Russian Federation	45	7.96
Bulgaria	21	3.72
Albania	19	3.36
Croatia	18	3.19
Moldova	16	2.83
Serbia and Montenegro	10	1.77
Slovakia	8	1.42
Syria	8	1.42
China	6	1.06
Philippines	5	0.88
Serbia	5	0.88
FR Germany	4	0.71
Greece	4	0.71
Hungary	4	0.71
Armenia	3	0.53
Iraq	3	0.53
Italy	3	0.53
Turkmenistan	3	0.53
Poland	2	0.35
Slovenia	2	0.35
Switzerland	2	0.35
Great Britain	2	0.35
USA	2	0.35
Algeria	1	0.18
Azerbaijan	1	0.18
Australia	1	0.18
Brazil	1	0.18
Belarus	1	0.18
Canada	1	0.18
Cuba	1	0.18
Czech Republic	1	0.18
Ethiopia	1	0.18
France	1	0.18
Guinea	1	0.18
India	1	0.18

Iran	1	0.18
Ivory Coast	1	0.18
Kazakhstan	1	0.18
Jordan	1	0.18
Kyrgyzstan	1	0.18
Libya	1	0.18
Malawi	1	0.18
Mexico	1	0.18
Morocco	1	0.18
Netherlands	1	0.18
Vietnam	1	0.18
SAR	1	0.18
Tunisia	1	0.18
Uzbekistan	1	0.18
Venezuela	1	0.18
Total	565	100

Source: NES

2.5. Foreign students

At the end of 2014, there were 1.288 foreign nationals in the Republic of Serbia with temporary residence on the grounds of education, which represents a minimum increase compared with 2013 when there were 1,417. Most of them were from Libya (42.9%).

Table 22: Foreigners with valid temporary residence permits on the grounds of education, at the end of 2014, by citizenship

Citizenship	Number of persons	%
Libya	553	42.9
B&H	58	4.5
Russian Federation	49	3.8
Croatia	46	3.5
Angola	35	2.7
Montenegro	35	2.7
Greece	29	2.5
Palestine	26	2.0
Macedonia	20	1.5
Iraq	18	1.4
Other	419	32.5
Total	1,288	100

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

2.6. Acquisition of citizenship

In 2014, the citizenship of the Republic of Serbia was acquired by 23,678 persons, which represents a significant increase in comparison with 18,652 persons who acquired citizenship in 2013. As in previous years, the largest share was recorded among citizens of the states in the region, B&H (69,45 %), Croatia (9,43%) and Montenegro (8,71%).

Table 23: Newly admitted citizens of the Republic of Serbia 2014, by previous citizenship

Previous Citizenship	Number of persons	%
B&H	16.444	69.45
Croatia	2.232	9.43
Montenegro	2.063	8.71
Macedonia	957	4.04
Turkey	772	3.26
Austria	241	1.02
SFRY	219	0.92
Slovenia	125	0.53
Russian Federation	89	0.38
Romania	68	0.29
FR Germany	54	0.23
Ukraine	49	0.21
Israel	37	0.16
Albania	36	0.15
USA	31	0.13
Australia	23	0.10
Canada	20	0.084
France	18	0.076
Czech Republic	15	0.063
Moldova	12	0.050
Sweden	12	0.050
Italy	10	0.042
Jordan	8	0.033
Switzerland	8	0.033
Belarus	7	0.029
Greece	7	0.029
Netherlands	7	0.029
Iraq	7	0.029
Great Britain	7	0.029
Argentina	6	0.025
Bulgaria	6	0.025
Hungary	6	0.025
Poland	6	0.025
Slovakia	6	0.025
Uzbekistan	6	0.025
Brazil	5	0.021

Kazakhstan	5	0.021
Cyprus	4	0.016
Syria	4	0.016
Venezuela	4	0.016
Egypt	3	0.012
Philippines	3	0.012
Iran	3	0.012
SAR	3	0.012
Palestine	3	0.012
Algeria	2	0.008
Denmark	2	0.008
Armenia	2	0.008
Cuba	2	0.008
Luxembourg	2	0.008
Morocco	2	0.008
Tunisia	2	0.008
Vietnam	2	0.008
Belgium	1	0.004
Chile	1	0.004
Gabon	1	0.004
Georgia	1	0.004
Indonesia	1	0.004
Kiribati	1	0.004
Libya	1	0.004
Nigeria	1	0.004
New Zealand	1	0.004
Uganda	1	0.004
Zambia	1	0.004
Total	23.678	100

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

2.7. Emigration

2.7.1. Emigration from the Republic of Serbia to the EU

According to the Law on Permanent and Temporary Residence of Citizens (*Official Gazette of the RS*, No. 87/11), the citizens of the Republic of Serbia who go abroad with the intention to stay abroad continually up to 90 days, and extend their stay, are obliged to report their temporary residence extending beyond 90 days to a competent authority through diplomatic-consular posts (Article 19).

The Law on Migration Management defines emigration as external migration from the Republic of Serbia which lasts, or is expected to last, over 12 months (Article 2).

The Republic of Serbia is an emigration country, but, like many other states, does not keep full records of persons emigrating from the country, so for the Migration Profile, data obtained from the Eurostat was used, published by the EU member states on the number of immigrants in the current year. As some member states do not regularly update, or show such data, the data cited cannot

provide a full picture on persons emigrating from the Republic of Serbia into the EU countries. As in previous years, the largest proportion of immigrants from the Republic of Serbia resides in the FR Germany.⁶

Table 24: Citizens of the Republic of Serbia living in the EU member states in 2012 and 2013, by sex

Country of Destination in the EU	2012			2013		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
FR Germany	215,189	109,277	105,912	216,628	108,773	107,855
Austria	111,642	57,866	53,776	111,303	57,469	53,834
Italy	51,103	26,778	24,325	41,678	21,066	20,612
Slovenia	7,317	5,108	2,209	7,784	5,433	2,351
Belgium	7,109	3,643	3,466	6,937	3,546	3,391
Sweden	6,127	3,200	2,927	6,409	3,389	3,020
Hungary	8,388	4,440	3,948	4,894	2,752	2,142
Spain	3,245	1,658	1,587	3,173	1,594	1,579
Czech Republic	2,081	1,401	680	2,253	1,504	749
Netherlands	141	68	73	2,116	962	1,154
Romania	417	277	140	1,460	1,059	401
Finland	901	501	400	832	456	376
Denmark	660	329	331	788	392	396
Slovakia	665	493	172	716	523	193
Bulgaria	643	369	274	645	367	278
Poland	248	213	35	252	217	35

Source: Eurostat <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/data/database>

Age structure of citizens of the Republic of Serbia who lived in the EU member states in 2013 remained unchanged in comparison to 2012; most were recorded in the age group 15-64, followed by persons up to 14 years of age.

Table 25: Citizens of the Republic of Serbia who lived in the EU member states in 2012 and 2013, by age

Countries of Destination in the EU	2012.			2013		
	up to the age of 14	15-64	65+	up to the age of 14	15-64	65+
FR Germany	34,953	158,820	21,416	34,570	158,231	23,827
Austria	16,404	85,840	9,398	16,213	84,749	10,341
Italy	11,927	37,998	1,178	9,532	31,166	980

⁶ The Eurostat data on the number of citizens of the Republic of Serbia in the EU member states in the year 2014 will be available by the end of 2015.

Slovenia	451	6,437	429	510	6,830	444
Belgium	2,662	4,360	87	2,537	4,305	95
Sweden	1,249	4,827	51	1,295	5,064	50
Hungary	345	6,777	1,266	205	4,015	674
Spain	419	2,631	195	367	2,646	160
Czech	249	1,701	131	267	1,832	154
Netherlands	8	122	11	280	1,738	98
Romania	31	377	9	43	1,391	26
Finland	312	584	5	270	556	6
Denmark	153	504	3	184	597	7
Slovakia	32	571	62	33	616	67
Bulgaria	14	569	60	16	560	69
Poland	32	211	5	32	214	6

Source: Eurostat <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/data/database>

2.7.2. Employment of the citizens of the Republic of Serbia and referring employees to work abroad

Employment of citizens of the Republic of Serbia abroad is governed by the Law on Employment and Unemployment Insurance (*Official Gazette of the Rs*, No. 36/09 and 88/10). The Law identifies the NES and employment agencies as the main actors in the area of employment. Employment abroad is affected on the basis of an application citing the need to be employed abroad submitted to the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Policy, the NES or employment agencies. The main actors of employment are obliged to ensure protection of persons referred to employment abroad which involves at least an equal treatment at work with the citizens of the destination country.

In accordance with the Law, the number of citizens of the Republic of Serbia employed abroad through the NES, in compliance with the procedure for mediation in employment at the request of foreign employers, totalled 94 (FR Germany – 93, Japan – 1 and United Arab Emirates – 1) in 2014.

On the basis of reports by agencies for employment abroad, the number of persons who found employment with foreign employers during 2014 totalled 956 (United Arab Emirates, Montenegro, Nigeria, USA, Australia, Argentina, Turkey, Spain, Great Britain, Greece, Libya, Switzerland, Cyprus, Malta, The Czech Republic, Slovenia, Germany, Macedonia).

In 2014, 17 new work permits were issued to employment agencies, and another five were extended. On 31st December 2014, in the Republic of Serbia, there were 71 private employment agencies registered, while at the moment there are 73 private employment agencies registered. The work of the National Employment Service and the employment agencies is under supervision of the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs.

In accordance with the Law on Protection of Citizens of FRY Employed Abroad, laying down the procedure and the conditions for sending workers by employers to temporary work abroad, in

2013, there were 55 employers who submitted applications to the Labour Department of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Policy for referring workers abroad under detachment arrangement, a total of 302 workers were referred to temporary work abroad.

Under the provisions of Article 16 of the Law on Protection of Citizens of FRY Employed Abroad (*Official Gazette of the RS*, No. 24/98 and *Official Gazette of the RS*, No. 101/05), in 2014, 138 employers applied to the Labour Department of the Ministry of Labour, Employment Veteran and Social Affairs submitting explanatory notes on referral of their employees to temporarily work abroad. According to the data obtained from the Ministry of Labour, Employment Veteran and Social Affairs, the employers from the Republic of Serbia sent 945 employees to temporary work abroad on this basis. Most workers were sent to the Republic of Slovenia, Romania, the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Montenegro, the Republic of Czech, the Kingdom of Norway and the Republic of Macedonia.

Employers from the Republic of Serbia can refer their employees to temporary work abroad to FR Germany also under the Interstate Agreement between the Federal Executive Council of the Assembly of the SFRY and the Government of FR Germany on sending Yugoslav workers from organizations of united work from the SFRY and employment in Germany on the basis of contracted work. (*Official Gazette of the SFRY*, No. 11/89). A total of 123 employees applied to the Ministry of Labour, Employment Veteran and Social Affairs for Approval of Referral of its employees to temporary work to FR Germany. Within the approved quota of 2,770 working permits for 2013-2014 detachment year, of which 1,080 working permits are in the sub-quota of construction, an average of 1,603 working permits were issued. Most permits were issued for jobs in the area of construction and related areas, insulating works, assembling work and mechanic-machinist work.

The agreement between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the Government of the Republic of France on youth mobility came into effect on 1. Jun 2013. The Agreement regulates the following areas: further professional development, internship and referral of employees.

The Agreement aims to promote mobility of undergraduate students, graduated students and young professionals, in addition to the exchange of Serbian and French experts aged between 18-35, in order for them to advance their professional careers and expand their knowledge of the destination country, on the basis of work experience in the area of health care, social affairs, education, agriculture, crafts, industry, trade, free professions or services and other. Such persons can be engaged for work regardless of the situation in the labour market. The permitted length of stay is 12 months with the possibility of extension for another year. The total number of persons on an annual level cannot exceed 500. These individuals enjoy the same rights at work, social security, health care, occupational health and safety as the citizens of the destination country.

Through an established network of seven migration service centres (Belgrade, Nis, Novi Pazar, Novi Sad, Kraljevo, Kruševac and Bor), formed with the National Employment Service, migrants and potential migrants are offered information about risks involved in irregular migration, rights of migrants, procedures for obtaining visas, work and residence permits, possibilities for employment and study abroad, access to health care and education abroad and other, which contributes to efficient spread of information concerning legal migration flows, that is, equipping them with better information in preparation for potential leaving, or suitable adjustment to conditions and regulations in force in destination countries. In addition, one of the activities involves the referral of immigrants, returnees under readmission agreement and asylum seekers in the process of integration in the Republic of Serbia to relevant local institutions for the propose of exercising their rights.

In 2014, the number of beneficiaries of Migration Service Centres amounted to 1,215 persons. The

Republic of Serbia signed agreements on social insurance with the following states: Austria, Belgium, B&H, Bulgaria, Montenegro, The Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Croatia, Italy, Canada, Cyprus, Libya, Luxembourg, Hungary, Macedonia, Germany, Norway, Panama, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Great Britain, Turkey, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. In the course of the application of bilateral agreements on social insurance, in the part relating to the exercise of the right to unemployment benefit, during 2014 a total of 1,384 cases were formed for initiating procedure for issuing certificates on insurance periods and the exercise of the right to financial benefit, forwarded to the other signatory states. Within that figure, 701 request were referred to Croatia, 416 to B&H, 120 to Montenegro, 41 to Macedonia, 96 to Slovenia, one to Slovakia, one to Cyprus, 7 to Austria and one to Italy. On previously submitted requests a total of 1,677 certificates were received, namely, from Croatia 776, from B&H 593, from Montenegro 130, from Macedonia 51, from Slovenia 106, two from Slovakia and 19 from Austria.

From signatory states 523 requests were received for confirmation of the period of insurance in the Republic of Serbia, namely, 98 from Croatia, 79 from B&H, 75 from Montenegro, 59 from Macedonia, 198 from Slovenia, 2 from Slovakia, one from Hungary, 12 from Austria and two from Bulgaria.

In response to requests received, 715 certificates on periods of insurance completed in Serbia were sent: to Croatia 138, B&H 144, Montenegro 106, Macedonia 26, Slovenia 287, to Slovakia one, Austria 12 and Bulgaria one certificate.

In the course of the implementation of the Agreement between the FRY and B&H on insurance, by which the transfer of benefits was made possible, from B&H a total of 38 requests were received, while three requests were submitted to B&H.

The Republic of Serbia signed two bilateral agreements on temporary employment of migrant workers with Belarus and B&H.

The Agreement on mediation in temporary employment of the citizens of the Republic of Serbia in FR Germany has been concluded between the two employment services, of the Republic of Serbia and FR Germany. The Agreement lays down details relating to conditions of cooperation and the establishment of teams which were to lead activities concerning selection and engagement of medical professionals in hospitals and old people's homes in FR Germany. Under the provisions of the Agreement, 78 citizens of the Republic of Serbia independently found an employer and concluded employment contracts, obtaining work permits for performing health care work through the mediation of the two employment services.

2.7.3 Diaspora

According to the data obtained from the network of diplomatic-consular posts in the world, Serbian diaspora has been estimated at about 5,100,000 individuals in about 100 states of the world. The estimates of the number of Serbs vary, as in some cases the number of Serbs from the region is not counted in: their number amounts to 2,120,000 individuals. According to the Law on Diaspora and Serbs in the Region (*Official Gazette of the RS*, No. 88/09), the term "Serbs in the region" means the members of the Serbian people who live in the Republic of Slovenia, the Republic of Croatia, B&H, Montenegro, the Republic of Macedonia, Romania, the Republic of Albania and the Republic of Hungary (Article 2)

B3. Statistics relating to the prevention of illegal entry and stay

3.1. Prevention of illegal entry into the Republic of Serbia

According to the Article 11 of the Law on Foreigners, the entry into the Republic of Serbia shall be refused to a foreigner who:

- 1) does not have a valid travelling document or a visa if it is required;
- 2) does not have sufficient funds to pay for his upkeep during the stay in the Republic of Serbia, for return in the country of origin or transit into a third country, or if his upkeep has not been provided in some other manner during his stay in the Republic of Serbia;
- 3) is in transit, but does not comply with the conditions for entering a third country;
- 4) is the object of a protective measure of removal or the security measure of banishment, or if his permission to stay has been cancelled, and/or other measures recognized in the domestic or international law, which include the prohibition of crossing the state border are effective; this prohibition shall apply during the period in which the respective measure, or the cancellation of the permission to stay, is in force;
- 5) does not have the certificate of vaccination or other proof of good health, when arriving from areas affected by an epidemic of infectious diseases;
- 6) if it necessary for reasons related to the protection of public order or safety of the Republic of Serbia and its citizens;
- 7) is registered as an international offender in relevant records;
- 8) there is reasonable doubt that they would take advantage of the stay for purposes other than declared.

The above reasons also provide grounds for cancellation of stay to foreigners in the Republic of Serbia.

During 2014, a total of 8,238 foreigners were denied entry into the territory of Republic of Serbia, which is approximately equal to 2013 (8,069). In 2014, out of the total number of citizens denied entry into the Republic of Serbia, most came from B&H and FR Germany, followed by stateless persons and others. The trend was almost the same as in 2013, when the citizens of B&H and stateless persons also predominated.

As for the reasons for the refusal of entry into the Republic of Serbia, there is not much difference in comparison with 2013. Most refusals concern lack or invalidity of personal documentation (visas/personal identity card) (5,377 in 2014 and 5,813 in 2013), followed by unclear purpose of stay (813 in 2014 and 413 in 2013) and insufficient funds for upkeep (260 in 2014 and 234 in 2013).

Table 26: Persons who were refused entry into the Republic of Serbia, by citizenship and reasons of refusal in 2014⁷

Nationality	Non-possession of /invalid personal document/ visa/ PC/ID	Unclear purpose of stay	Overextended stay	Insufficient funds for upkeep	Imposed measure	Threat to security	Unfulfilled condition for a third country	Other	Missing item of data	Total
B&H	379	10	-	39	15	5	-	816	-	1,264
FR Germany	499	-	-	1	2	-	-	86	-	588
Stateless person	539	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	539
Bulgaria	265	-	-	103	21	4	-	141	-	534
Moldova	517	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	517
Turkey	57	293	-	12	17	3	-	26	-	408
Tunisia	11	364	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	377
Romania	208	2	-	65	17	1	-	44	-	337
Unknown citizenship	285	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	287
Austria	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	254
Other	2,420	144	4	38	40	163	-	323	1	3,133
Total	5,377	813	4	260	112	176		1,495	1	8,238

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

3.2. Return of individuals illegally residing in the Republic of Serbia

In 2014, the number of foreigners against whom the measure of termination of residence in the Republic of Serbia was pronounced was 7,354. Compared to 2013, this represented a radical increase by 2,632 persons.

Among the persons whose residence was terminated in 2014, almost half comprise the citizens of Syria (46.6%). The number of citizens of Syria against whom the measure was imposed increased by almost five times compared with 2013 (from 652 to 3,580). The number of citizens of Pakistan against whom the measure of the termination of residence was imposed decreased by over four times in comparison with 2013 (from 1,149 to 243).

⁷ BPD collects data on persons refused entry into the Republic of Serbia in the forms required by the Frontex, within the Western Balkans Risk Analysis Network. The reasons have been defined in accordance with national legislation.

Table 27: Number of persons against whom the measure of termination of residence was pronounced in 2013 and 2014, by citizenship

Citizenship	2013		Citizenship	2014	
	Number of persons	%		Number of persons	%
Pakistan	1.149	24.3	Syria	3.580	48.6
Afghanistan	703	14.9	Afghanistan	1.333	18.1
Syria	652	13.8	Albania	264	3.5
Bangladesh	196	4.1	Pakistan	243	3.3
Nigeria	143	3.0	Turkey	185	2.5
Eritrea	131	2.8	Palestine	177	2.4
Morocco	126	2.7	Eritrea	162	2.2
Turkey	114	2.4	Iraq	131	1.5
Mali	108	2.3	Bulgaria	121	1.6
Bulgaria	107	2.3	Romania	97	1.3
Tunisia	102	2.2	Somalia	84	1.1
B&H	62	1.3	Bangladesh	69	0.9
Other	1.129	23.9	Other	1.008	13.0
Total	4,722	100	Total	7,354	100

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

In 2014, the protective measure of removal of foreigners from the territory of the Republic of Serbia was pronounced in 3,222 cases, which represents an increase compared with 2013 when the measure of removal of foreigners from the territory of the Republic of Serbia was pronounced in 1,152 cases. Most of the persons against whom the measure was imposed came from Syria and Afghanistan.

Table 28: Number of citizens of other states and stateless persons against whom the protective measure of removal of foreigners from the territory of the Republic of Serbia was pronounced, by citizenship, 2014

Citizenship	Number of persons	%
Syria	2.070	64.25
Afghanistan	539	16.73
Pakistan	90	2.79
Iraq	54	1.68
DR Congo	54	1.68
Somalia	52	1.61
Algeria	48	1.49
Senegal	43	1.33
Eritrea	29	0.90
B&H	25	0.78
Macedonia	23	0.71
Turkey	18	0.56
Iran	17	0.53

Romania	13	0.40
Libya	12	0.37
Nigeria	12	0.37
Sudan	10	0.31
Switzerland	10	0.31
Albania	8	0.25
Palestine	8	0.25
Uganda	8	0.25
Mali	7	0.22
Bangladesh	6	0.19
Ghana	6	0.19
FR Germany	5	0.16
Croatia	5	0.16
Cameroon	3	0.09
China	3	0.09
Bulgaria	2	0.06
Italy	2	0.06
Ivory Coast	2	0.06
Montenegro	2	0.06
Guinea	1	0.03
Egypt	1	0.03
Tunisia	1	0.03
Other	33	2.78
Total	3,222	100

Source: Ministry of Justice and Public Administration

When observing the age structure of citizens of other states and stateless persons against whom was pronounced the protective measure of removal of foreigners from the territory of the Republic of Serbia, by age, in 2014, predominate persons aged 21 to 40 (67.54%). Within the total number of persons against whom the protective measure of removal was pronounced in 2014, approximately 86.5% account for men (2,787).

Table 29: Number of citizens of other states and stateless persons against whom was pronounced the protective measure of removal of foreigners from the territory of the Republic of Serbia, by age, in 2014

Age of person	Number of persons	%
14-20	808	25.08
21-40	2,176	67.54
41-60	231	7.17
Over 60	1	0.03
Unknown	6	0.19
Total	3,222	100

Source: Ministry of Justice and Public Administration

Table 30: Number of citizens of other states or stateless persons against whom the protective measure of removal from the territory of the Republic of Serbia was imposed, by grounds for removal in 2014

Grounds	Number of persons	%
Article 84 paragraph 2 paragraph 1 point 3), of the Law on Foreigners (leaves the reception centre without permission or fails to observe the house rules and rules of stay in the reception centre)	-	-
Article 84 paragraph 2 in conjunction with paragraph 1 point 4) of the Law on Foreigners (leaving the place of stay ordered by the competent authority, non-reporting to competent authority)	422	13.10
Article 84 paragraph 2 in conjunction with paragraph 1 point 1) of the Law on Foreigners (unlawful entry into the Republic of Serbia)	2,216	68.78
Article 85 paragraph 2 in conjunction with paragraph 1 item 3) of the Law on Foreigners (unlawful stay in the Republic of Serbia)	106	3.29
Article 84 paragraph 2 in conjunction with paragraph 1 item 2) of the Law on Foreigners (the person failed to leave the Republic of Serbia within the set time limit)	41	1.27
Article 85 paragraph 2 in conjunction with paragraph 1 item 2) of the Law on Foreigners (stay in the Republic of Serbia for purposes other than those for which he/she was granted a stay or issued a visa)	12	0.37
Article 65 paragraph 1 item 2) of the Law on Protection of State Border (non-possession of document for the crossing of state border, refusal of control)	-	-
Article 10 paragraph 1 item 4) of the Law on Foreigners (providing of incorrect information to the border police)	-	-
Article 85 paragraph 2 in conjunction with paragraph 1 item 1) of the Law on Foreigners (movement outside the particular area referred to in Article 5 of the Law on Foreigners)	12	0.37
Article 65 paragraph 1 item 1) of the Law on Protection of State Border and Movement in the Border Zone (crossing the border outside the border crossing)	400	12.41
Regulation on the Control on Crossing the Administrative Boundary Line towards Kosovo and Metohija	-	-
Article 292 paragraph 1 item 1) Law on Customs (transfer of goods through the border crossing when it is not open, hiding the goods)	6	0.19
Article 86 paragraph 1 item 1) and item 6) of the Law on Foreigners (failure to file an application for the extension of residence permit, failure to register the change of address)	6	0.19
Article 76 paragraph 1 point 1 of the Law on Trade (illicit trade in goods)	-	-
Article 85 paragraph 1 point 4 of the Law on Foreigners	-	-

Article 6 paragraph 2 the Law on Public Peace and Order	-	-
Article 58 of the Law on Customs Tariffs	-	-
Article 35 paragraph 2 of the Law on Foreigners	1	0.03
Total	3,222	100

Source: Ministry of Justice and Public Administration

In 2014, the security measure of banishment from the country due to a criminal offence was imposed against 49 persons. By age groups, the highest percentage of persons against whom the security measure of banishment from the country due to a criminal offence was pronounced comprises the group between the ages of 40 and 50 (34.7%), followed by the 18 to 30 years of age group (30.6%). Disaggregation by sex shows that the measure was imposed on 42 men and 7 women.

Table 31: Citizens of other states and stateless persons against whom the security measure of banishment from the country due to a criminal offence was imposed, by age, in 2014

Age	Number	%
18-30	15	30.6
30-40	13	26.5
40-50	17	34.7
over 50	4	8.2
Total	49	100

Source: Ministry of Justice and Public Administration

The security measure of banishment from the country was pronounced against 13 persons who had admitted to a criminal offence (Article 88 of the Criminal Code), against 10 persons for illegal possession of a weapon (Article 348 of the Criminal Code), and against 8 persons for smuggling (Article 230, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code), as well as for other criminal offenses.

3.3. Human trafficking

The data on victims of human trafficking presented in this section come from two sources – the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia and the Centre for Human Trafficking Victims Protection which is a state institution delegated authority to identify victims of human trafficking. The data supplied by the Ministry of Internal Affairs were provided on the basis of the number of criminal charges brought against perpetrators of human trafficking offences. The data from the Centre for Human Trafficking Victims Protection were given on the basis of the identification procedure, which is based on the endangerment of human rights of the victim in a human trafficking situation, even though it does not necessarily result in criminal proceedings concerning human trafficking and a sentence for the perpetrator. This is the reason why the number of identified victims of human trafficking in Serbia exceeds the figure obtained from the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

According to the data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and on the basis of filed criminal charges against perpetrators of human trafficking offences in 2013, there were 45 in 2013, and 52 victims

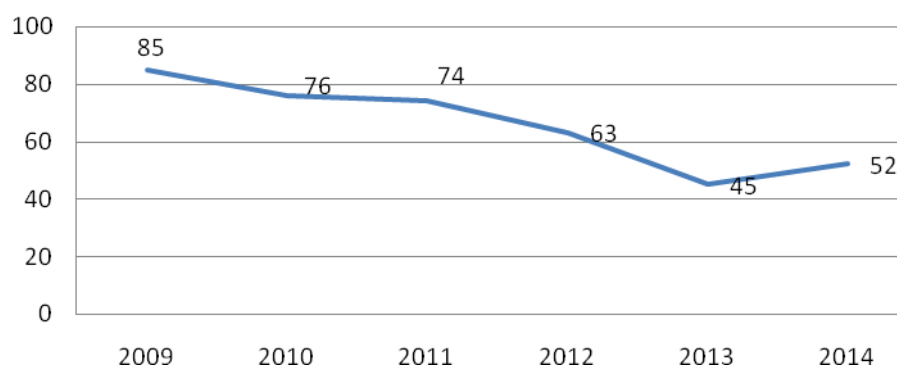
of human trafficking in 2014. All covered victims of human trafficking in 2014 are citizens of the Republic of Serbia.

Table 32: Victims of human trafficking by citizenship, 2013 and 2014

Citizenship	Number of victims	
	2013	2014
Serbia	45	52
Montenegro	/	/
Moldova	/	/
Ukraine	/	/
B&H	/	/
Stateless	/	/
Total	45	52

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Graph 4: Trend in the number of victims of human trafficking from 2009 to 2014



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

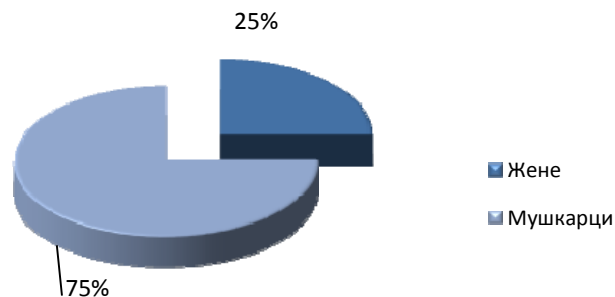
The number of victims of human trafficking increased with respect to 2013: the number of male victims rose considerably, while the number of female victims decreased. In 2014, among men victims of trafficking the age group of over 18 predominates. Among female victims of human trafficking, the age group from 14 to 18 accounts for the highest proportion.

Table 33: Victims of human trafficking, by sex and age, 2013 and 2014

Age	2013		2014	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Up to 14	7	5	1	2
14–18 years of age	2	16	2	6
Over 18	1	14	36	5
Total	10	35	39	13

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Graph 5: Victims of human trafficking in 2014, by sex



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

In contrast to 2013, when sexual exploitation represented the predominant form of exploitation, the data by type of exploitation and by sex for 2014 show that labour exploitation has become predominant (35) and that only men are subjected to it. It is followed by sexual exploitation to which only women are subjected (8).

Table 34: Victims of human trafficking by type of exploitation and sex, 2013 and 2014

Type of exploitation of victim	2013		2014	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Sexual exploitation	-	18	-	8
Labour exploitation	-	-	35	-
Exploitation for perpetrating criminal acts	4	1	2	-
Exploitation for begging	6	4	1	2
Forced marriage	-	2	-	-
Multiple exploitation	-	10	1	2
Exploitation did not occur	-	-	-	1
Total	10	35	39	13

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Center for Human Trafficking Victims Protection is the only authorized institution for identification of victims of trafficking in persons, which means that every suspected case of a human trafficking victim should be reported to the Centre, that is, the Service for Coordination of Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking.

The identification is organized as a professional procedure of the Centre for Human Trafficking Victims Protection and executed in accordance with the standards and rules of social work within the system of social protection. The first level of assessment of collected information involves

estimation whether a particular person is a potential victim. A potential victim is a person for whom it has been estimated that there exist a substantial presence of factors and indicators showing that he/she is at high risk of being exploited, or that he/she might have already been subjected to human trafficking. The second level of identification aims to determine whether a person deemed to be a potential victim is actually a victim of human trafficking or not. A victim is every person who: a) is being exploited and b) for whom human trafficking has been interrupted in some of the phases prior to exploitation – recruiting or transport. In 2014, there were 255 potential victims, of which 125 were identified as victims of human trafficking. In 2014, there were 125 identified victims of trafficking in persons in Serbia, with the 1.8 identified victims per 100,000 inhabitants. This represents an increase of 36% with respect to 2013. However, only one human trafficking flow was identified – from Serbia to Russia.

The structure of victims in relation to the manner of exploitation does not differ much with respect to 2013 or the characteristics of trafficking in persons in the EU. A swift rise in the number of victims of labour exploitation and a fall in all other forms of exploitation were observed in comparison to 2013. In 2014, the predominant form of exploitation was labour exploitation. In this respect, as much as 78% of identified victims are victims of labour exploitation, while 13% were subjected to various forms of sexual exploitation. Sexual exploitation represented 41% of exploitation as compared to 13% in 2014, while exploitation through forced marriage and begging in the structured of the identified victims fell from approximately 15% to about 2-3%. The difference in structure is even greater in comparison to the EU, where 69% of the victims are victims of sexual exploitation, 19% of labour exploitation and 12% are exploited in other ways.

Victim structure by manner of exploitation substantially varies by sex, and it can be concluded that trafficking in persons exhibits a strong gender aspect. All victims of labour exploitation are only men, and victims of sexual exploitation are only women. Moreover, when the manner of exploitation is performance of criminal acts, victims are men, while forced marriage and illegal adoption involves women. Only three victims were identified for begging, two of female and one of male sex. This allows the conclusion that even though there have been changes in victim structure by manner of exploitation, characteristics of labour and sexual exploitation remain the same – women are still victims of sexual exploitation and men of labour exploitation; human trafficking for sexual exploitation is recognized predominantly at the national level.

Table 35: Representation of identified exploited victims of human trafficking by dominant type of exploitation, age and sex, 2014

Type of exploitation	Minor		Adult		Total
	Women	Men	Women	Men	
Sexual exploitation	8	-	8	-	16
Labour exploitation	-	-	-	98	98
Begging	2	1	-	-	3
Criminal activities	-	2	-	-	2
Forced marriage	4	-	-	-	4
Illegal adoption	2	-	-	-	2
Total	16	3	8	98	125

Source: Centre for Human Trafficking Victims Protection

Countries which are destinations of transnational human trafficking are: the Russian Federation, Italy, Switzerland, FR Germany and Denmark. The Russian Federation was the primary destination of trafficking in persons in 2014.

Table 36: Presentation of structure of identified exploited victims of human trafficking by country of exploitation and age, 2014

State	Minor	Adult
The Russian Federation	-	98
The Republic of Italy	-	1
Switzerland	1	-
The Federal Republic of Germany	-	1
The Kingdom of Denmark	-	1
The Republic of Serbia	18	5
Total	19	106

Source: Centre for Human Trafficking Victims Protection

In 2014, the police officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs filed charges against 25 persons for the criminal offence of human trafficking under Article 388 of the Criminal Code. Within this figure, 24 were citizens of the Republic of Serbia (16 men and 8 women) and one male citizen of Greece.

During 2014, for the criminal offence of trafficking in persons in accordance with Article 388 of the Criminal Code, first instance courts in the Republic of Serbia pronounced a total of 84 sentences, of which 37 were final convictions, 32 non-final and 15 final acquitting judgements. The number of sentences did not substantially change with respect to 2013, when there were a total of 81 sentences.

Table 37: The number of sentences against persons committing trade of human beings, pronounced in 2013 and 2014, by type of judgement

Type of sentence	2013	2014
Sentencing judgement-final	27	37
Sentencing judgement- non-final	36	32
Final acquitting judgement	18	15
Total	81	84

Source: Ministry of Justice and Public Administration

By age structure, most persons convicted of criminal offence of trafficking in persons belong to the age group 30 to 40 (29 individuals).

Table 38: Number of persons sentenced for the criminal offence of human trafficking, by age, 2014

Age	Number
18-30	18
30-40	29
40-50	19
Over 50	18
Total	84

Source: Ministry of Justice and Public Administration

B4. Statistics on forced migration and international protection

4.1. Asylum seekers

In 2014, there were 16,500 expressed intentions to seek asylum in the Republic of Serbia, which is over three times as many as in 2013 when the intention to seek asylum was expressed by 5,065 persons. Most asylum seekers come from Syria (58.8%) and Afghanistan (18.34%), followed by Eritrea (4.82%) and Somalia (4.28%), while in 2013 most asylum seekers came from Syria (26.42%) and Eritrea (12.32%).

Table 39: Persons who expressed their intention to seek asylum in the Republic of Serbia in 2014, by citizenship

Citizenship	Number	%
Syria	9,702	58.8
Afghanistan	3,026	18.34
Eritrea	796	4.82
Somalia	707	4.28
Pakistan	288	1.75
Iraq	273	1.65
Sudan	231	1.4
Palestine	187	1.13
Nigeria	181	1.09
Mali	171	1.04
Ghana	157	0.95
Bangladesh	108	0.65
Iran	85	0.51
Congo	73	0.44
Gambia	58	0.35
Cameroon	53	0.32
Ivory Coast	48	0.29
DR Congo	31	0.19
Comoros	30	0.18
Sierra Leone	30	0.18
Senegal	25	0.15
Guinea	24	0.14
Yemen	21	0.13
India	21	0.13
Ruanda	18	0.11
Libya	16	0.09
Algeria	16	0.09
Togo	14	0.08
Uganda	14	0.08
Cuba	13	0.08
Tunisia	10	0.06
Central African Republic	9	0.05
Mauritania	7	0.04
Ukraine	7	0.04
Morocco	7	0.04

Ethiopia	6	0.04
Sri Lanka	6	0.04
Egypt	5	0.03
Liberia	4	0.02
Macedonia	3	0.02
Saudi Arabia	3	0.02
SAR	2	0.01
Burkina Faso	2	0.01
France	2	0.01
Tanzania	1	0.006
Niger	1	0.006
Montenegro	1	0.006
Benin	1	0.006
Russia	1	0.006
Albania	1	0.006
Chad	1	0.006
B&H	1	0.006
Czech Republic	1	0.006
Myanmar	1	0.006
Total	16.500	100

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Of the total number of persons expressing intent to seek asylum in the Republic of Serbia, 2,780 were minors, of which, 2,212 boys and 568 girls. Of the total number of minors expressing intent to seek asylum, 1,569 were unaccompanied minors (1,482 boys and 87 girls) and 1,211 accompanied persons (730 boys and 481 girls).

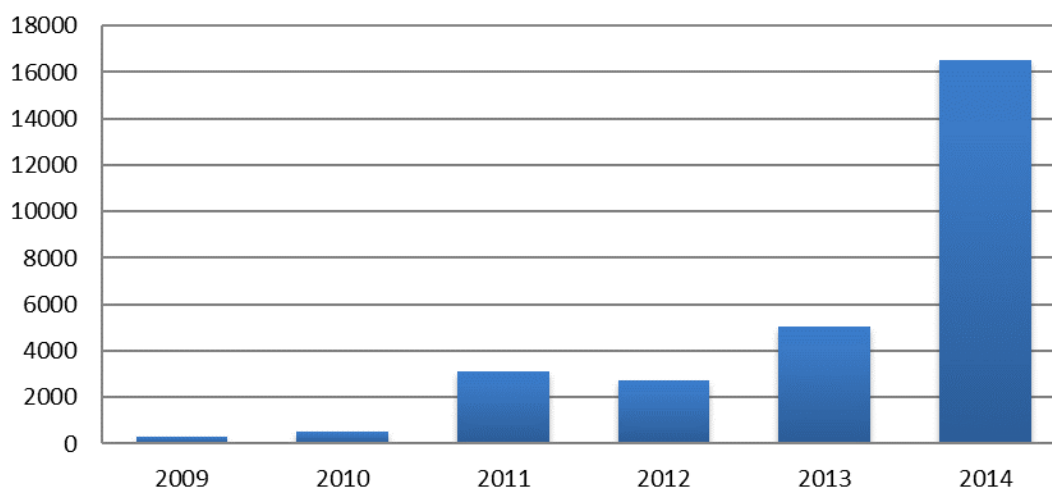
In 15,739 cases the intention to seek asylum was expressed in the police directorate, while 715 persons expressed intent at the border crossing itself.

Table 40: Expressed intention to seek asylum according to the place of expression of intent, 2014

Place of expression of intent to seek asylum	Number of persons
Reception centre for foreigners	24
Police directorate	15.739
Reception centre for minors	13
Border crossing (line)	715
Asylum centre	/
PCI	1
Airport Belgrade	8
Total	16.500

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Graph 6: The number of persons who expressed intent to seek asylum in the Republic of Serbia from 2009 to 2014



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Within the total number of 16,500 expressed intentions to seek asylum, only 388 persons, that is, 2.35% of the total number, filed a request for asylum. Of this, 57.47% were citizens of Syria, Eritrea and Somalia. In 2013, within a total of 153 filed requests for asylum, 47.05% comprised of citizens of Syria, Afghanistan and Somalia.

Observing the trend of the number of asylum seekers, that is, the number of intents expressed and the number of applications filed, in the period from 2010 to 2014, the number of intents expressed increased by over thirty times (from 520 in 2010, to 16,500 in 2014), while the number of applications filed decreased substantially (from 41.35% in 2010 to 2.35% in 2014). In 2014, the number of intentions to seek asylum expressed increased by over three times with respect to 2013, namely, from 5,065 to 16,500. The number of applications for asylum filed rose from 153 in 2013 to 388 in 2014.

Observing the trend of the number of asylum seekers, that is, the number of intents expressed and the number of applications filed, in the period from 2010 to 2014, the number of intents expressed increased by over thirty times.

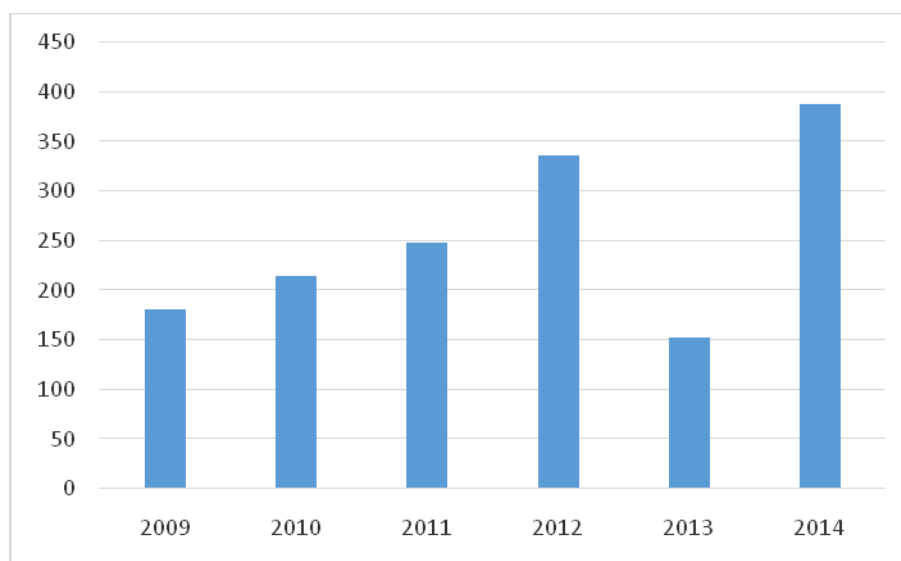
Table 41: Number of asylum applications, by citizenship, 2014

Citizenship	Number of persons	%
Syria	134	34.54
Eritrea	47	12.12
Somalia	42	10.82
Palestine	39	10.05
Sudan	28	7.22
Nigeria	20	5.15
Iraq	17	4.38
Afghanistan	15	3.86
Ghana	6	1.55

Mali	6	1.55
Ukraine	4	1.05
Macedonia	3	0.77
Senegal	3	0.77
Pakistan	3	0.77
Mauritania	2	0.51
Cameroon	2	0.51
France	2	0.51
Ivory Coast	2	0.51
Tunisia	1	0.26
Montenegro	1	0.26
Netherlands	1	0.26
Congo	1	0.26
Guinea	1	0.26
Burkina Faso	1	0.26
Yemen	1	0.26
Uganda	1	0.26
Algeria	1	0.26
Central African Republic	1	0.26
Cuba	1	0.26
Egypt	1	0.26
Morocco	1	0.26
Total	388	100

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Graph 7: Number of asylum applications, by citizenship, 2009 to 2014



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

4.2. First instance decisions on asylum applications

Statistics on asylum procedure show that the procedure for most asylum seekers was suspended, as the majority of them continue to migrate further on, without waiting for the first instance decision on the application for asylum.

Upon a hearing, the Asylum Office issues a decision on the asylum application, either approving the request and conferring to the foreign national the right to asylum, or a subsidiary protection, or refuses the asylum application when it has been determined that the request is groundless, or that there are reasons for refusing the right to asylum. In 2014, the Asylum Office issued 6 decisions approving the asylum application, 12 decisions refusing the asylum application and 325 decisions of suspension of the procedure because the asylum seekers left the Centre after submitting the application. There were no decisions on refusal of asylum applications in 2014.

Table 42: First instance decisions on asylum applications by type of decision in 2013 and 2014

Decisions	2013	2014
Rejected applications	7	12
Refused applications	4	/
Granted applications	3	6
Suspended proceedings	133	307
Decision on rejecting the appeal	1	/
Total	148	325

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

4.3. Second instance decisions on appeals lodged against decisions on asylum applications

In 2014, the Asylum Commission received 13 appeals, of which 7 were rejected, and 2 upheld, revoking the first instance decision (the remaining appeals are pending). In the same period, there were 7 appeals lodged citing the lack of response from the competent authority: the Asylum Commission ordered the first instance body to issue a decision within 30 days (3 requests for asylum were approved, 2 were rejected and 2 procedures were suspended).

4.4. Decisions based on administrative disputes

In 2014, there were 6 administrative disputes initiated before the Administrative Court against the decisions taken by the Asylum Commission: in 2 cases the appeal was rejected and 4 disputes are still pending.

In the same period, the Administrative Court dealt with a total of 6 administrative disputes concerning the right to asylum in the Republic of Serbia, of which 4 appeals were rejected and 2 were upheld. In the two cases when the Administrative Court upheld the statement of claim, the decision of the Asylum Commission was overturned and the cases were returned for retrial.

4.5. Returnees under the readmission agreement

According to the records maintained by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, 12,967 applications for readmission were received in 2014: of this, 8,130 requests were approved. In the same period, on the basis of the Agreement on Readmission, 5,398 citizens returned into the Republic of Serbia at border crossings.

Out of the total number of requests for readmission received in 2014 (12,967), 44.49% applications were made from Hungary, followed by FR Germany 43.15% and Sweden 3.66%. By sex, 62.34 % are men, and 37.66% are women. In terms of age structure, there are 61.77% adults and 38.23 % minors.

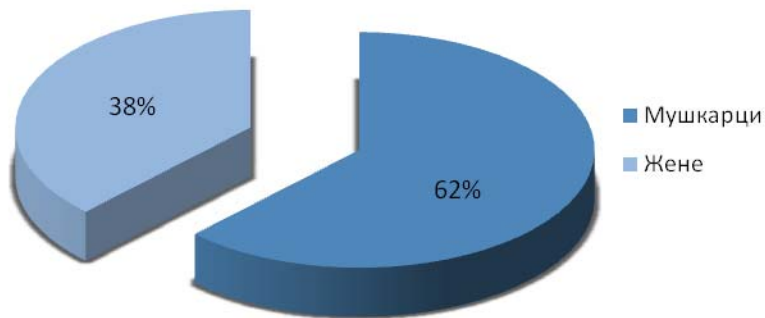
Table 43: Applications for readmission by country, gender and age of returnees in 2014

Applying country	Men		Women		Total
	Minor	Adult	Minor	Adult	
Hungary	975	3,191	762	841	5,769
Germany	1,297	1,627	1,312	1,359	5,595
Sweden	113	142	101	118	474
Belgium	87	129	65	82	363
Switzerland	54	73	35	37	199
France	27	81	25	28	161

Austria	1	71	3	5	80
Netherlands	10	32	10	17	69
Denmark	10	23	13	15	61
Luxembourg	13	6	10	4	33
Norway	8	10	7	7	32
B&H	4	20	1	6	31
Slovenia	2	8	4	2	16
Montenegro	/	13	/	2	15
Greece	/	14	/	1	15
Spain	/	12	1	2	15
Finland	4	3	3	2	12
Italy	/	9	/	2	11
Croatia	/	5	/	2	7
Czech	/	2	/	/	2
Cyprus	/	2	/	/	2
Macedonia	/	1	/	/	1
Malta	/	1	/	/	1
Poland	/	1	/	/	1
Portugal	/	1	/	/	1
Great Britain	/	1	/	/	1
Total	2, 605	5, 478	2, 352	2, 532	12, 967

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Graph 8: Applications for readmission by sex of returnees in 2014



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Within the total number of approved applications for readmission (8,130), in 2014, most are requests for return from FR Germany (64%) and Hungary (19.23%). Among returnees whose applications for return were approved, men account for 59.28%, and women for 40.72%. Within the total number of approvals, adults represent majority (4,961), among which most are of the male sex (3,202). Of the 3,169 minors approved, there are 1,618 boys, and 1,551 girls.

Table 44: Approval on the application for the return of citizens of the Republic of Serbia under readmission agreements in 2014

Applying country	Men		Women		Total
	Minor	Adult	Minor	Adult	
Germany	1,211	1,524	1,217	1,258	5,210
Hungary	118	1,127	90	229	1,564
Sweden	107	134	98	110	449
Belgium	62	95	47	57	261
Switzerland	51	63	33	33	180
France	23	57	22	21	123
Austria	1	70	2	4	77
Denmark	10	22	13	13	58
Netherlands	10	24	10	13	57
Luxembourg	12	6	9	3	30
Norway	6	8	7	5	26
B&H	3	14	/	4	21
Greece	/	14	/	1	15
Montenegro	/	11	/	1	12
Finland	4	2	3	2	11
Spain	/	7	/	2	9
Slovenia	/	7	/	1	8
Croatia	/	5	/	2	7
Italy	/	6	/	/	6
Czech	/	2	/	/	2
Cyprus	/	2	/	/	2
Malta	/	1	/	/	1
Poland	/	1	/	/	1
Total	1,618	3,202	1,551	1,759	8,130

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Of the total number of returnees under the readmission agreement who returned in 2014 by border crossings, as much as 87.68%, that is, 4,733 citizens returned to the Republic of Serbia through the border crossing BPS Belgrade (the Nikola Tesla Airport). By sex of returnees, 68.31% are men and 31.69% are women. As regards age structure, of the total number of returnees who returned to the Republic of Serbia in 2014, 24.32% are minors.

Table 45: Returnees who returned to the Republic of Serbia in 2014 by border crossing, gender and age

Regional centre (border police station)	Citizen of the Republic of Serbia				Total
	Men		Women		
	Adult	Minor	Adult	Minor	
BPS Belgrade	2,357	689	1,037	650	4,733
To Hungary	503	14	9	6	532
To Croatia	70	2	1	/	73
To B&H	26	4	6	1	37
To Romania	18	1	2	/	21
To Bulgaria	2	/	/	/	2
To Macedonia	/	/	/	/	/
To Montenegro	/	/	/	/	/
BPS Niš	/	/	/	/	/
Total	2,976	710	1,055	657	5,398

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

In the same period, 1,716 individuals (961 men and 755 women), that is, 597 families addressed the Readmission Office at the Nikola Tesla Airport for information and assistance for return.

Table 46: Number of returnees registered with the Readmission Office, by sex, 2014

Persons/Families	Total	Men	Women
Number of persons	1,716	961	755
Number of families	597	/	/

Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

Most returnees registered by the Readmission Office at the Nikola Tesla Airport are from FR Germany (78.67 %) and Sweden (11.66%).

Table 47: Number of returnees registered with the Readmission Office, by country they returned from, 2014

State	Number
Germany	1350
Sweden	200
Switzerland	108
Luxembourg	22
Belgium	9
Norway	9
Denmark	7
France	4
Austria	3
Spain	2

Netherlands	1
Italy	1
Total	1.716

Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

Graph 9: Number of returnees registered with the Readmission Office, by country they returned from, 2014



Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

In 2014, the Roma comprised 76% of the total number of returnees under the readmission agreement registered by the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration, followed by returnees of Serbian nationality who accounted for 12%, and in third, with 6%. It can be concluded that the trend did not change with regard to 2013.

As for the age structure of returnees registered by Readmission Office, in 2014, most were in the age group of 0 to 14 years of age (37% of the total number registered by the Readmission Office).

Table 48: Returnees registered with the Readmission Office, by age, 2014

Age	%
0-14	37
15-29	25
30-39	19
40-49	11
50-64	7
65+	1
Total	100

Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

In addition, records are kept of educational profile and employment status of returnees. Within the total number of returnees, 57% are unemployed. The remaining 43% are children and students; looking back at the year 2013, it can be observed that the situation was the same.

The educational attainment of returnees can be the cause of unemployment as only 1% has higher education, while 33% are without education or with incomplete primary education. 22% of the returnees has completed primary education.

Table 49: Returnees registered with the Readmission Office, by employment status, 2014

Employment status	%
Child	27
Pupil	16
Student	0
Employed	0
Unemployed	57
Pensioner	0
Other	0
Total	100

Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

Table 50: Returnees registered with the Readmission Office, by school attainment, 2014

	%
Without education	11
Incomplete primary school	22
Primary school	22
Secondary school	9
Higher school	1
Faculty	0
Other	35
Total	100

Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

4.6. Refugees under the Law on Refugees

43,763 refugees lived in the Republic of Serbia in 2014. Most of them came from (32,372). In the period between 2013 and 2014, the refugee population decreased by 13,484 persons (9,489 from Croatia, 3,992 from B&H and 3 individuals from Slovenia).

Table 51: Refugee population in the Republic of Serbia by the country of origin, 2013 and 2014

Country of origin	2013	2014
Croatia	41,861	32,372
B&H	15,315	11,323
Slovenia	70	67
Macedonia	1	1
Total	57,247	43,763

Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

The data on age structure show substantial share of elderly cohorts, 65% of persons are over the age of 50.

Table 52: Refugee population in the Republic of Serbia by age, 2014

Age	%
0-14	1
15-29	11
30-39	13
40-49	10
50-64	21
65+	44
Total	100

Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

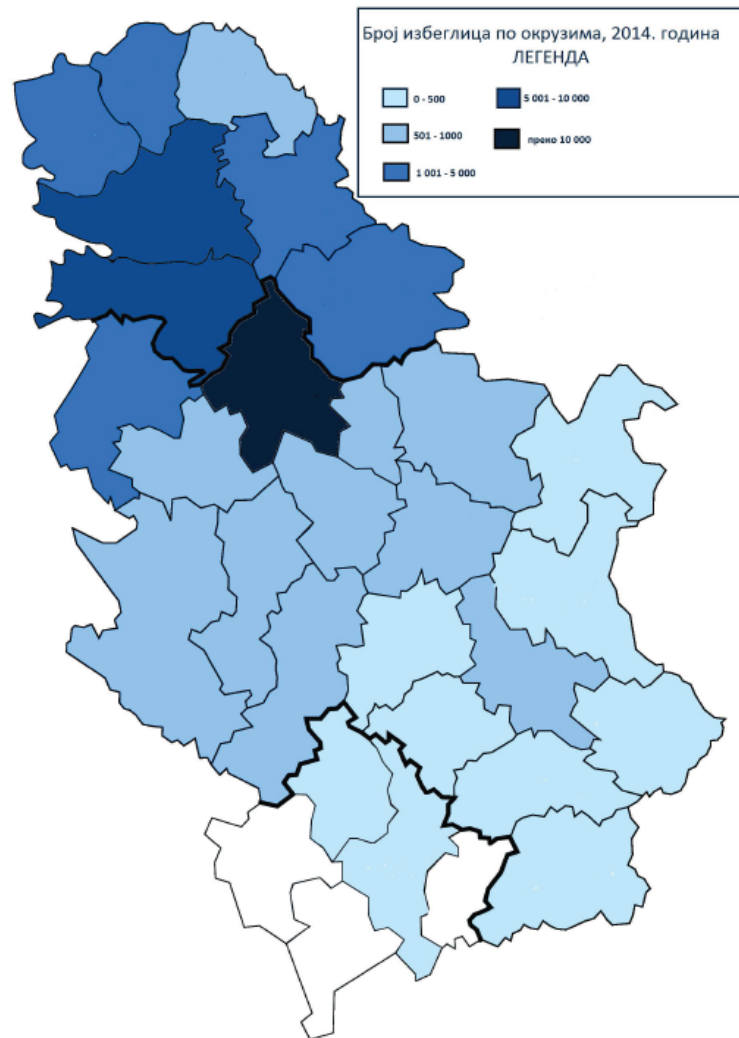
According to the data provided by the Commissariat, of the total number of refugees in 2014, the largest number live in the Belgrade District (11,745), followed by South Bačka District (7,018), Srem District (6,582), West Bačka (2,809) and Mačva District (2,737),

Table 53: Number of refugees, by districts in the Republic of Serbia, in 2014

District	Number of refugees
North Bačka	1.269
Central Banat	1.458
North Banat	529
South Banat	1.936
West Bačka	2.809
South Bačka	7.018
Srem	6.582
Mačva	2.737
Kolubara	533
Podunavlje	666
Braničevo	698
Šumadija	888
Pomoravlje	721
Bor	308
Zaječar	328
Zlatibor	617
Moravica	638
Raška	576
Rasina	436
Nišava	550
Toplica	153
Pirot	117
Jablanica	197
Pčinja	127
Kosovo	20
Kosovo Mitrovica	107
Belgrade	11.745
The Republic of Serbia Total	43.763

Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

Cartogram 1: Number of refugees by districts in the Republic of Serbia, 2014



Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

4.7. Internally displaced persons (IDP)

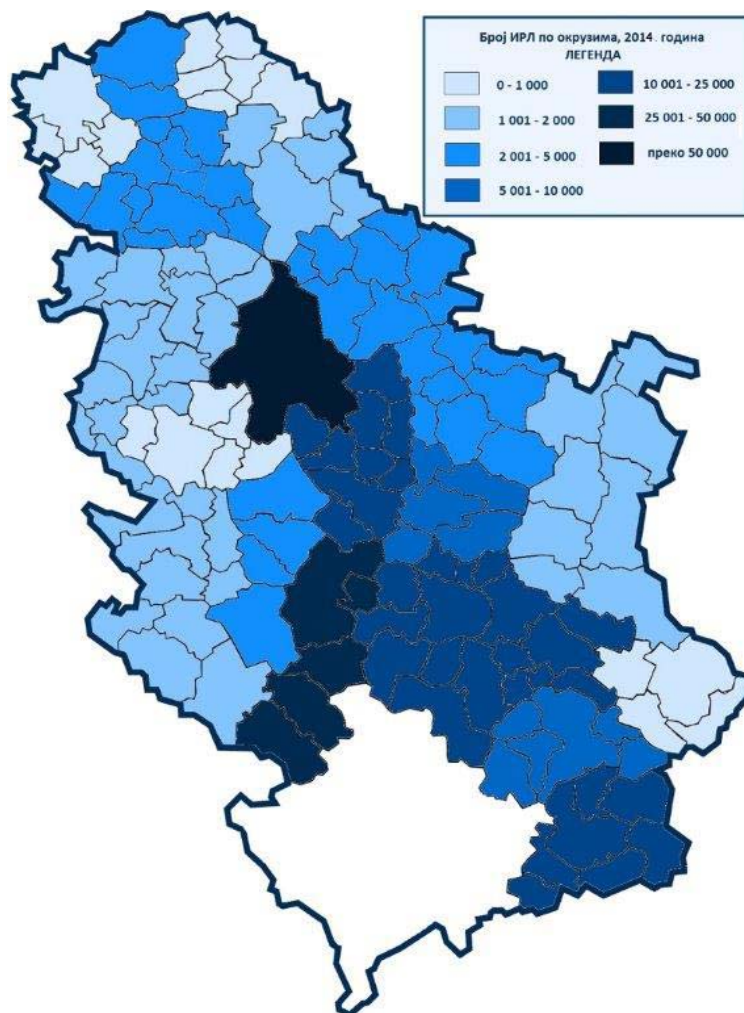
In 2014, in the Republic of Serbia, there are 204,049 persons displaced from the AP Kosovo and Metohia. There are 58,647 internally displaced persons living on the territory of Belgrade. As regards other parts of Serbia, the highest shares of internally displaced persons are found in the Raška, Šumadija, Nišava and Toplica Districts. In terms of ethnic structure, the Serbs account for the highest proportion of internally displaced persons, followed by the Roma, while the Gorani, Bosniaks/Moslems, Montenegrins and the others account for the minor part of the population. Taking into account the fact that IDP families traditionally have more children, the average IDP household comprises 4.16 members, a household in need 4.42 (those in need of some form of assistance due to difficult and poor living/housing condition, low income and unemployment), while a Roma household is comprised of 5.21 members.

Table 54: Number of internally displaced persons by districts in the Republic of Serbia, 2014

Name of district	Number of IDP
North Bačka	2,831
Central Bačka	1,016
North Banat	254
South Banat	1,955
West Bačka	681
South Bačka	5,304
Srem	1,170
Mačva	997
Kolubara	882
Podunavlje	11,085
Braničevo	2,344
Šumadija	15,970
Pomoravlje	8,588
Bor	1,447
Zaječar	1,562
Zlatibor	1,761
Moravica	3,965
Raška	30,472
Rasina	9,929
Nišava	12,374
Toplica	12,140
Pirot	601
Jablanica	6,655
Pčinja	11,419
Belgrade	58,647
The Republic of Serbia Total	204,049

Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

Cartogram 2: Number of internally displaced persons by districts in the Republic of Serbia, 2014



Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

During 2014, 310 internally displaced persons returned to AP Kosovo and Metohia (176 individuals spontaneously and 106 persons with various types of support) which is an increase compared with 2013, when 233 persons returned.

As regards age structure of the returnees, most fall in the 30-49 age group (27%), followed by 0-14 age group (23%).

Table 55: Internally displaced persons who returned to AP Kosovo and Metohia by municipality of return, sex and age, in 2014

Municipality of return	Sex	Total	Age structure				
			0-14	15-29	30-49	50-64	65+
Gora	F	11	3	2	2	3	1
	M	9	3	/	2	3	1

Gnjilane	F	21	4	5	9	1	2
	M	23	8	5	7	2	1
Istok	F	11	3	4	1	1	2
	M	10	3	1	3	2	1
Klina	F	3	/	2	1	/	/
	M	5	1	2	/	2	/
Kosovo Polje	F	6	1	4	1	/	/
	M	4	/	3	1	/	/
K. Kamenica	F	15	3	5	3	1	3
	M	21	4	6	6	2	3
Dečane	F	/	/	/	/	/	/
	M	1	/	/	/	1	/
Novo Brdo	F	14	3	3	3	5	/
	M	17	5	5	5	2	/
Obilić	F	3	2	1	/	/	/
	M	1	/	1	/	/	/
Kosovska Mitrovica	F	3	1	1	1	/	/
	M	1	/	/	1	/	/
Srbica	F	2	1	/	1	/	/
	M	/	/	/	/	/	/
Prizren	F	24	3	6	4	5	6
	M	19	3	1	3	5	7
Štrpce	F	34	7	5	11	8	3
	M	37	12	5	14	4	2
Vitina	F	2	/	/	/	1	1
	M	2	/	/	1	/	1
Vučitrn	F	6	1	2	2	/	1
	M	5	1	2	2	/	/
Total		310	72	71	84	48	35

Source: Office for Kosovo and Metohia

Table 56: Internally displaced persons who returned to AP Kosovo and Metohija in 2014, by municipality of return and manner of return

Municipality of return	Number of persons	Manner of return			
	Total	Supported	Organized	Spontaneous	Other
Gnjilane	44	43	-	1	-
Gora	20	-	-	20	-
Istok	21	7	-	10	4
Klina	8	3	-	5	-
Kosovo Polje	10	-	-	10	-

Obilić	4	-	-	4	-
Prizren	43	-	14	29	-
Vučitrn	11	1	-	10	-
Kosovska Kamenica	36	-	-	32	4
Vitina	4	1	-	3	-
Novo Brdo	31	2	-	27	2
Štrpce	71	45	-	22	4
Dečane	1	-	-	1	-
Kosovska Mitrovica	4	4	-	-	-
Srbica	2	-	-	2	-
Total	310	106	14	176	14

Source: Office for Kosovo and Metohia

B5. Statistics on internal migration

According to the estimate of the Republic Statistical Office, the overall number of inhabitants of the Republic of Serbia has decreased in the last 13 years by over 370,000 individuals. Although the number of city dwellers increased by over 54,000, in other settlements the number of inhabitants decreased by more than 425,000. The overall sex structure of the population mostly remained unchanged with 51.3% of women and 48.7% of men.

Table 57: Estimated number of inhabitants in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2001-2014, by type of settlement and sex

	Number of inhabitants (30.06.)			In urban settlements			In other settlements		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2001	7,503,433	3,648,533	3,854,900	4,215,583	2,016,029	2,199,554	3,287,850	1,632,504	1,655,346
2002	7,500,031	3,647,190	3,852,841	4,233,303	2,023,817	2,209,486	3,266,728	1,623,373	1,643,355
2003	7,480,591	3,637,789	3,842,802	4,239,980	2,026,423	2,213,557	3,240,611	1,611,366	1,629,245
2004	7,463,157	3,629,194	3,833,963	4,249,544	2,030,310	2,219,234	3,213,613	1,598,884	1,614,729
2005	7,440,769	3,618,040	3,822,729	4,257,878	2,033,178	2,224,700	3,182,891	1,584,862	1,598,029
2006	7,411,569	3,603,698	3,807,871	4,263,386	2,034,616	2,228,770	3,148,183	1,569,082	1,579,101
2007	7,381,579	3,588,957	3,792,622	4,270,400	2,037,012	2,233,388	3,111,179	1,551,945	1,559,234
2008	7,350,222	3,573,814	3,776,408	4,275,245	2,038,642	2,236,603	3,074,977	1,535,172	1,539,805
2009	7,320,807	3,560,048	3,760,759	4,279,035	2,039,934	2,239,101	3,041,772	1,520,114	1,521,658
2010	7,291,436	3,546,374	3,745,062	4,283,985	2,041,975	2,242,010	3,007,451	1,504,399	1,503,052
2011	7,236,519	3,523,911	3,712,608	4,284,218	2,045,719	2,238,499	2,952,301	1,478,192	1,474,109
2012	7,201,497	3,506,934	3,694,563	4,273,973	2,042,083	2,231,890	2,927,524	1,464,851	1,462,673
2013	7,166,553	3,489,688	3,676,865	4,272,060	2,037,550	2,234,510	2,894,493	1,452,137	1,442,356
2014	7,131,787	3,472,746	3,659,041	4,270,367	2,035,772	2,234,595	2,861,420	1,436,974	1,424,446

Source: RSO

The data on internal migration are collected for all persons take permanent residence within the boundaries of the Republic of Serbia, (excluding the data for AP Kosovo and Metohija), and then submit an application for registration or deregistration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs responsible for keeping records on residence.

The total number of persons migrating within the boundaries of the Republic of Serbia is about 125,000 in 2014 (persons who moved in/out).

Table 58: Comparative overview of population that moved in and out of the Republic of Serbia, by sex, in 2014

		2014		
		Total	Male	Female
Serbia -north (Belgrade region and the region of Vojvodina)	Inflow	78,813	35,649	43,164
	Outflow	71,727	32,586	39,141
Serbia -south ⁸ (Šumadija and West Serbia regions and South and East Serbia regions)	Inflow	45,659	19,063	26,596
	Outflow	52,745	22,126	30,619

Source: RSO

As regards the sex structure of the population that moved in/out, when compared to men, women tend to migrate in larger percentage in relation to the type of settlement. These data allow us to recognise the trend of internal migration from other settlements to urban settlements among women, as well as among men.

Table 59: Migrant population by type of settlement and sex, 2014, (internal migration)

Area	Type of settlement	Inflow %		Outflow %	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Serbia -north	Urban	79	78	78	73
	Other	21	22	22	27
Serbia -south	Urban	53	50	51	46
	Other	47	50	49	54
Republic of Serbia	Urban	70	67	67	61
	Other settlements	23	33	33	39

Source: RSO

⁸ As of 1998, the Republic Statistical Office does not have available data for AO Kosovo and Metohia, so that they are not contained in the data coverage for the Republic of Serbia.

Table 60: Migrant population by sex, 2014, (internal migration)

Area	Inflow %		Outflow + %	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Serbia -north	45	55	45	55
Serbia -south	42	58	42	58
The Republic of Serbia	44	56	44	56

Source: RSO

As regards age structure, it can be concluded that most migrants belong to the 15-64 age group, followed by under-15 age group. Such trend in population movement brings about a change in the age structure of the population observed to the level of settlement, which represents the structure of primary importance from the aspect of demographic development of a country.

Table 61: Migrant population by age groups in the Republic of Serbia, in 2014, (internal migration)

Age	The Republic of Serbia	Serbia -north	Serbia -south
	Inflow		
0-14	18,135	11,790	6,345
15-64	98,578	62,162	36,416
65 and over	7,759	4,861	2,898
	Outflow		
0-14	18,135	11,724	6,411
15-64	98,578	55,346	43,232
65 and over	7,759	4,657	3,102

Source: RSO

B6. Improvement of data gathering on categories of migrants in the Republic of Serbia

The Republic of Serbia has been collecting data in accordance with the requirements of the Eurostat and the Regulation 862/2007 of the European parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection. Although most data have been harmonized, there is a need for further improvement of indicators and classification of data in the following areas:

- in accordance with the EU Regulation on visa regulations (the Regulation 810/09 of the European parliament and of the Council) also governing the reporting on visa issuing, it is necessary to include records on visas issued on an annual level by the type of visas issued (A, B, C and D)

- as regards recording cross-border movement, in addition to the total number of entries and exits, it is necessary to record the number of entries by the purpose of entry and the border crossing at which an individual entered the country.
- in recording internal migration it is important to record motives for internal migration, which would be made possible by incorporating a question of the reason for moving in into the form.

It is also necessary to improve recording of data on reintegration of returnees on readmission. One of the recommendations by the Screening Expert Mission of European Commission for Chapter 24 of 24 February 2014 claims that it is necessary to improve the system for monitoring of the reintegration process, most notably, the assessment of quality of services provided by competent institutions at the central and local level, in order to assess the effectiveness of implemented measures. Following a TAIEX expert mission held with local authorities, a list was proposed of potential indicators for monitoring reintegration of returnees to the Republic of Serbia:

- The number of complaints lodged with the protector of patients' rights on the part of returnees concerning exercise of rights based on health protection and the average time needed for settlement of such disputes (the Ministry of Health);
- The number of health cards issued to returnees. (the Ministry of Health);
- The number of trained health mediators. The number of returnees monitored by each health mediator. (the Ministry of Health);
- The number of returnees by a selected doctor (the Ministry of Health);
- The number of information sessions provided for returnees on the health care system in the Republic of Serbia (the Ministry of Health);
- The number of public calls, projects and budgetary funds allocated by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development at the local level addressed to returnees. (the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development);
- The number of returnees who enrolled in the appropriate grade. (primary and secondary school) (the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development);
- The number of returnees who filled a questionnaire for the assignment/enrolment in the appropriate grade. (the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development);
- The number of applications for equalizing certifications and recognition of diplomas. (the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development);
- The number of scholarships, financial aid and free books provided for returnees. (the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development);
- The number of travel documents issued to returnees. (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs);
- The number of state and foreign donor activities addressed to the Roma who are returnees (the number of families and individuals covered, topics covered and similar). (the Office for Cooperation with Civil Society and Office for European Integration);
- The number of non-governmental organizations (which went through a tender) implementing projects addressed to returnees. (the Office for Cooperation with Civil Society and Office for European Integration);

- The number of local action plans addressed to the Roma and/or support activities for returnees. (the Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government);
- The number of articles (in printed media) dealing with returnees. (the Ministry of Culture and Information/Press Clipping Agency);
- The number of reported cases of discrimination (against returnees), as well as against other groups. (Protector of Citizens);
- The number of public calls/projects addressed to the returnees and financed by the Commissariat for Local Self-Government Units and the number of municipalities included. (the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration);
- The number of public calls/projects addressed to the returnees and financed by the Commissariat for intended for civil society organizations and connected with returnees. (the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration);
- The number of returnees registered at the Nikola Tesla Airport contacted by the commissioner for refugees and migration at the local level. . (the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration);
- The number of local action plans revised so as to include returnees. (the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration);
- The number of printed information leaflets dealing with rights and obligations of returnees. (the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration);
- The number of people placed by the Commissariat into centres for urgent admission, and the length of stay at the centre. (the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration);
- The frequency of sessions of the Team for Implementation of the Strategy for Reintegration of Returnees. (the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration);
- The number of users of the services of the National Employment Service (the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs);
- The number of returnees included in the active labour market measures. (the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs);
- The number of returnees receiving social assistance. (the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs);
- The number of returnees using other services (care provided by another person and similar). (the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs);
- The number of returnees using the address for the Centre of Social Work as a temporary place of stay/residence. (the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs);
- The number of registered returnees receiving assistance by the Centre for Social Work (the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs).

The Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia for 2015 should contain this information

B7. CONCLUSION

- As regards immigration, the Republic of Serbia is still not a destination country, not even among the countries of the region, especially for migrants seeking employment. The countries from which most immigrants came in 2014 are China, Russian Federation, Romania, Macedonia and Libya.
- The Republic of Serbia remains a pronouncedly emigration country with most of its diaspora living in FR Germany, Austria and Switzerland.
- Upon the entry into force of the common Readmission Agreement with the EU of 1. January 2008, a large number of citizens of the Republic of Serbia is being returned from the EU countries. Some of them have lost the legal basis for residence on the territory of a EU member country; however, most comprise persons who have applied for the asylum on the territory of the EU member countries following visa liberalization. Within the total number of applications received for readmission, most come from Hungary, FR Germany and Sweden. Most returnees registered with the Readmission Office at the Nikola Tesla Airport come from FR Germany and Sweden. FR Germany has included the Republic of Serbia in the list of safe states. At the crucial session of the Bundesrat of 19. September 2014, the Greens voted for Serbia, Macedonia and B&H to be classified as safe states. The Bundesrat, the upper house of the German parliament comprised of representatives of all 16 German provinces, adopted the law under which the Republic of Serbia was declared a country of safe origin. This means that the applications for asylum by its citizens are in principle groundless, although on an individual basis they can be confirmed, and that the procedure for the return of the asylum seekers is shortened. Apart from Serbia, Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina were also declared countries of safe origin.
- The Republic of Serbia has in recent years gained in importance as a frequent transit country for numerous migrants from Asia and Africa wishing to reach the EU countries, so the number of expressed intentions to seek asylum is on the rise, the trend which is expected to continue in the future. During the last two years (2013 and 2014) dramatically increased the number of asylum seekers from war stricken countries experiencing systematic violation of fundamental human rights: Syria, Eritrea, West African countries, while the citizens of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Somalia and the Maghreb countries (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia) have been continuously present in high proportion during the whole period of the existence of the asylum system in Serbia.
- In the Republic of Serbia the issue of refugees and internal displacement is still current. By following the trend from 2009, it can be observed that the number of refugees is decreasing by approximately 10,000 per year, while the number of IDP remains largely unchanged. Taking into account the impossibility of sustainable return, internal displacement remains a severe challenge for the Republic of Serbia. The decrease in the number of refugees is not the effect of the return of these individuals to the countries of previous residence, but rather of the process of reintegration in the Republic of Serbia.
- The changes in the number of inhabitants of the Republic of Serbia are in part caused by low or negative natural increase, which is the effect of low birth rate (among the lowest among European countries) and high mortality rate, depopulation of agricultural regions and the drain of population (economic migration, brain drain and similar), for temporary residence which increasingly assumes the character of permanent stay, and which is continually present, although varying in intensity.

C. Migration and development in the Republic of Serbia

This section provides an overview of the migration-development nexus and the international initiatives of key importance for the development of this concept which exerts significant influence on the creation of migration policies at the global level. Documents relevant for the inclusion of migration into development flows will be presented after the starting premises underpinning the nexus.

The central part provides the analysis of the manner in which the migration potential in the Republic of Serbia is used for developmental purposes through the use of remittances, investment by diaspora, brain gain policy and circulation of knowledge. The overview ends with an analysis of the socio-economic context affecting migration, identifying the principal factors influencing migration: demographic trends, regional development, macroeconomic indicators, education and social protection.

C1. Migration-development nexus: concept of action and global trends

Since as far back as 1960s, theoreticians have been studying the interconnectedness between migration and development, claiming that migration contributes to the development of the destination country to the detriment of the mother country. However, the notion that migrants can also contribute to the development of the country of origin only appeared in the last decade, and the migration-development nexus has increasingly gained ground in studies on migration, as well as among decision makers and within the donor community. In 2006 and 2013, the UN General Assembly organized High-level Dialogues on Migration and Development, and one of the eight conclusions of the dialogue of 2013 is the integration of migration into development policies. The inclusion of migration into development policies was also recommended by the Report of the Global Commission on International Migration: Migration in the Interconnected World – New Directions for Action of 2005. The Global Forum on Migration and Development was established as an international platform where representatives of states and international organizations once a month can consider initiatives and policies aimed at including migration into a developmental component of the states.

The main reason for overcoming the migration-development nexus was a swift rise in remittances at a global level. Namely, according to the World Bank data for 2013, the rise in remittances is the only flow in international financing which displayed constant and continuous rise during global financial crisis, from \$ 150 billion a year in 2004, to \$ 414 billion in 2013. Remittances represent a large material benefit for migrants' mother countries, taking into account the fact that their overall amount at the global level is three times as much as the official development assistance allocated by developed countries to the Global South. Although remittances are intended for private spending of households which receive them, they exert considerable influence on the development of local economies. This is the reason why over the last decade the international community has shown increased interest in possibilities for maximizing the benefit from remittances, that is, in considering how the remittances can contribute to economic development and reduction of poverty.

In parallel with understanding the significance of remittances for the development of the country of origin, efforts have been stepped up for the development of policies which would alleviate negative effects of brain drain. Numerous studies have been conducted into migration and development; the solution of the problem presented by the brain drain is envisaged through brain gain and circulation of knowledge programmes through which highly qualified migrants in diaspora are to contribute to

the advancement of their mother countries through the transfer of knowledge and skills. International organizations and states support brain gain programmes, circulation of knowledge and use of remittances for reducing poverty, through a series of projects implemented at an international level aimed at using the potential of migrants and their skills for the development of the countries of the Global South.

1.1. Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies: a handbook for policy planners

In 2010, the Global Migration Group⁹ issued a document *Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies: a handbook for policy planners*, addressed to officials in various ministries responsible for migration, national and regional decision makers, officials of the UN and other international organizations which support the process, as well as the representatives of the civil sector and scientific community.

The handbook draws a distinction between mainstreaming migration into development policies and other sector concerns arising from the very issue of human rights of migrants. Human development dimension means that economic measures are put in a context of concern for the improvement of people's lives, and involves broadened access to social services as well as increased political participation. The starting position of the handbook is that international migration contributes to the development of migrants themselves, their knowledge and skills, the development of the receiving communities, but also to the development of households and communities they leave. The handbook provides an analysis of concrete steps states should carry out in order for migration to be mainstreamed into development planning; it is divided into three parts:

1. **Overview of migration and development** – explains interconnectedness between migration and development and presents detailed account of advantages of inclusion of migration into development strategies.
2. **The process of mainstreaming migration into development planning** – provides detailed description of an institutional framework which must be put in place in order for migration to be integrated into a wider development context.
3. Overview of experiences of migration and development programmes – enumerates existing initiatives, programmes and best practices.

1.2. Project Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies

The project *Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies* is to be implemented in the Republic of Serbia from 2014 to 2018, as a part of a global programme carried out in another seven countries: Moldova, Morocco, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Ecuador, Bangladesh and Tunis. As already mentioned, the project is implemented by the IOM and UNDP, and financed by Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. The programme aims to provide support for the

⁹Global Migration Group is an inter-agency group comprised of 16 organizations dealing with issues of concern for migration and development: IOM, ILO, UNHCR, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNDESA, UNESCO, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNICEF, UNITR, UNODC, World Bank, UN regional commissions, UNIFEM, WHO.

countries to mainstream migration into national development policies and for the promotion of active partnership across countries in the area of migration and development. In the Republic of Serbia, the project provides support for the inclusion of migration into sector policies through numerous analyses, formulation of concrete policies and strengthening of the coordination mechanism. To this effect, the following activities are being pursued:

- Collecting information in the field of migration and development for successful planning of development policy, through the extension of the Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia with the issue of migration and development as well as by obtaining new data on internal and external migration. In addition, considered are the effects of working migration on demographic trends and the situation in the labour market, as well as the influence of diaspora on the development in the Republic of Serbia. There is also a study being carried out into the presence of migration in academic curricula.
- Recognition and execution of activities of national priority in the area of migration and development through the inclusion of the connection between migration and development into strategic documents being prepared or revised, as well as through building the capacity of the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration for monitoring migration and migration service centres for future work in the area of labour migration.
- Support for bringing together and coordinating the work of institutions through training courses relating to migration and development addressed to state officials at the national and the local level.
- Mainstreaming the issue of migration and development in the UNDAF.

C2. Using remittances for development purposes in the Republic of Serbia

One of positive effects of international migration on a country of destination is remittances sent by emigrants to members of their families or other members of their social networks in their mother countries. How the remittances are used depends on the macroeconomic situation in the country or the economic status of the migrant himself and the household receiving remittance. In the period 2005-2010, remittances accounted for 15.3% of the total gross domestic product (GDP) of the country, while in 2004, the Republic of Serbia was in the 11th place in the world by the amount of remittances received. In spite of their amount, the remittances predominantly go into consumption and purchase of immovable property, while a negligibly small amount is directed into investment, savings and local community development.

According to the World Bank data, the value of remittances received in 2014, in the Republic of Serbia stood at \$ 3.66 billion, out of which \$ 2.82 billion came from European countries. High proportion of European countries is understandable in the light of the report of the UN International Fund for Agricultural Development which states that the Republic of Serbia has 1.318 million migrants abroad, of which 1.019 million in European states. The same study reports that most remittances came from FR Germany, \$ 632 million, followed by considerable proportion of Austria, Netherlands and Switzerland. In 2014, remittances accounted for 8% of the GDP of the Republic of Serbia.

In 2013, EUR 2.86 billion came into the Republic of Serbia in the form of personal transfers. In comparison to European countries, the Republic of Serbia has the similar inflow as Poland, EUR 2.8

billion and Great Britain, EUR 2.3 billion. According to the NBS data, as of 2013, EUR 19.55 billion came into the Republic of Serbia in remittances. The amount is estimated to be even higher, since substantial amounts are sent informally. The largest amount of remittances was sent in 2009 - \$ 5.5 billion, mostly from countries with largest diaspora, such as FR Germany, Austria, Switzerland, USA, France, together comprising 32.2% of the overall amount of foreign currency remittances. Monetary remittances represent a significant pillar of macroeconomic stability, and their transfer in the period from the year 2000 to the present has, on average, accounted for 13.5% of the GNP. In this way, every citizen has received on average \$ 700 per year from abroad.

There have not been many studies into remittances in the Republic of Serbia, which makes it difficult to provide an analysis of their effect on local economy development. The RSO is at the moment conducting a survey on remittances under a project financed from the EU pre-accession funds and its results will be available for the next Migration Profile. The data obtained by more recent studies mapping Switzerland-Serbia and Germany-Serbia remittance corridors will be presented to provide a more detailed picture on the use of remittances and the relative share of formal transfer channels.

In 2007, IOM compiled a study on households receiving remittances from Switzerland. A field survey was carried out on a sample of 343 families from Petrovac on the Mlava, and Ćupria, as well as on focus groups in Belgrade. The investigation showed that almost all families receive remittances from abroad (91%) while 40% of families have been receiving them continuously for the last 20 years. The frequency and the amount vary, but it is evident that remittances play a key role in reducing poverty, as they account for 40% of monthly income of the households, and that on a monthly basis households receive 4,800 Swiss francs.

Table 62: Total monthly income of households in the Republic of Serbia which receive remittances in Swiss francs

Type of income	Income	%
Income from remittances (estimate)	400	40
Other income (salaries, pensions)	590	60
Total monthly income	990	100

Source: IOM study of 2006, Receipt of remittances from Switzerland

Remittances mostly go into current spending and elementary daily expenses. Economic activity for the most part involves construction and purchase of houses, and in some small part, the extension of agricultural production. As these are farming households, it is understandable that there is no substantial investment into business activities.

Table 63: The use of remittances from Switzerland in households in the Republic of Serbia, the percentage of households surveyed

Spending and social expenditure	%	Economic activity and acquisition of property	%
Utilities (water, electricity, gas)	64	Purchase/improvement/construction of house	51

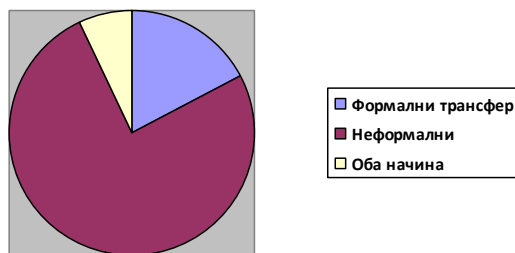
Telephone	51	Expanding farming production	27
Oil/transport	48	Purchase of land	9
Food	36	Purchase/start-up/maintenance of business	8
Medicines/health	34	Purchase of livestock/herd	8
Household appliances/furniture	34	Higher education	2
Clothes	20	Savings	1
Education of children	11	Repayment of credit for business/house	1
Entertainment	6		
House upkeep costs	4		
Assistance/loans to others	1		
Repayment of debt/loans	1		

Source: IOM study of 2006, Receipt of remittances from Switzerland

The survey shows that informal transfers of remittances predominate. Although informal channels are more expensive (the provision for transfer of remittances through the Western Union is 7%, a bank transfer is 3-4%, while transport operators charge 8-10%), most migrants still opt for them. This is the result of the lack of confidence felt by the emigrants from the Republic of Serbia concerning domestic financial system, due to experience of 1990s, collective saving and the period under sanctions when remittances could not be sent formally. In addition, members of diaspora also transfer money through friends and relatives.

A study of 2006, conducted under the auspices of Swiss Secretariat for Economic Affairs shows that migrants from Switzerland send between 2.1% and 5.4% of their annual income, and that they have been sending remittances continuously for almost two decades, on average 4 to 9 times a year. It has also been observed that second-generation migrants mostly do not send remittances. A sample of 600 migrants covered by the survey showed that 75% performs transfer through informal channels, 17% through formal, and 7% uses both manners of transfer.

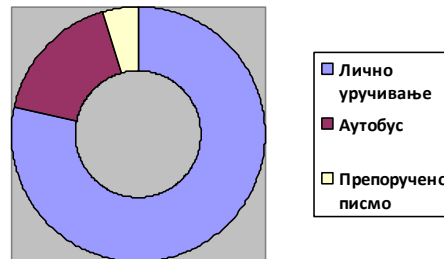
Graph 10: Manner of transfer of remittances from Switzerland into the Republic of Serbia



Source: IOM study on Swiss-Serbian remittance corridor, received from Switzerland

In informal transfer personal delivery predominates (87%), followed by transfer by bus (19%), and by a registered letter (5%). Most migrants who use formal transfer opt for banks (73%) and money transfer companies (20%).

Graph 11: Types of informal transfer from Switzerland into the Republic of Serbia



Source: IOM study on Swiss-Serbian remittance corridor, received from Switzerland

The study recommends that an establishment of partnership between financial institutions of the Republic of Serbia and those of Switzerland coupled with the improvement of banking conditions which would encourage investment into small and medium-sized enterprises in the Republic of Serbia would foster the use of remittances for development purposes and increase the use of formal channels for their transfer.

The World Bank study on Germany-Serbia remittance corridor shows that 50% of migrants use informal channels, while those who make use of formal channels mostly use banks (40%), and far less money transfer companies (10%). The fact that over half of the overall amount of remittances stays out of the financial system presents a major challenge to policy planners, as the overall flow of remittances cannot be quantified, making it impossible to fully understand their characteristics, trends and the impact on the reduction of poverty and development.

It would be of primary importance for the Republic of Serbia to reduce the costs of transfer of remittances and the use of informal forms of transfer, which requires stepping up efforts for directing remittances into development channels, as recommended in 2010 at the international conference on monetary remittances of Serbian diaspora, organized by UNDP with the Ministry of Diaspora of the period aimed at making the transfer more accessible and easier. It is also necessary to encourage the placement of remittances into production investment, and thus increase their effect on local development.

C3. Investment by the diaspora

Diaspora can take a lead role as investors in the mother country owing to the advantages they have in terms of experience and skills, new professional culture and rich business contacts both in destination and countries of origin which facilitate cooperation.

To promote possibilities for investment, in 2010, the former Ministry of Diaspora issued the First multimedia catalogue "Possibilities for investment into municipalities of Serbia" with concrete investment projects. The catalogue was prepared in cooperation with local self-governments, the

Chamber of Commerce of Serbia and centres for diaspora with Regional Chambers of Commerce, and contains 193 projects for investment into 68 cities and municipalities of the Republic of Serbia. Most projects (40.6%) concern opportunities for investment into the existing or new capacities in tourism, 20.3%, followed by investment into industrial zones, 18.7%, into infrastructure, 9.3%, ecology, 8.6% as well as projects in agriculture and production of healthy food. The Ministry has the lead role in the project "Investment into Serbia" presenting individual foreign investors from diaspora (Sweden, Canada, Great Britain).

There is a Business Council for Diaspora with the Serbian Chamber of Commerce, comprised of the members of diaspora and representatives of line ministries. Sixteen centres for diaspora have been established within local chambers of commerce, as well as 12 offices for diaspora in municipalities where more than 10% of the population lives in emigration. A virtual Diaspora Club has been founded in order to foster the exchange of experience and knowledge between members of diaspora and the mother country; there is also published a journal called Diaspora Info, addressed to diaspora¹⁰. The Administration for Cooperation with the Diaspora and Serbs in the Region has organized practical experience for students from diaspora in companies and public administration in the country, to provide them incentives for return.

Since the year 2000, the diaspora has invested over \$ 550 million into the economy of the Republic of Serbia, providing 22,000 jobs by setting up small and medium sized enterprises. However, taking into account the share common for other countries (50% investment, and 50% remittances from diaspora), in Serbia, the relative proportion is 10% investment and 90% remittances, and it is obvious that cooperation with the diaspora needs to be intensified in order to attract investment. This means identifying concrete projects which could draw attention from the diaspora, but also the adoption of a set of measures which would provide incentives for the members of the diaspora to take part in development programmes: preferential credits, transfer of social rights, pension, tax exemptions, fiscal incentives and similar. A set of concrete incentives to transnational entrepreneurship in the Republic of Serbia would result in a larger engagement by the diaspora.

C4. Brain gain and circulation of knowledge: the return of highly qualified professionals

The Republic of Serbia is a country with pronounced emigration of highly educated professionals, and according to research, for the last two decades it has taken the lead in terms of brain drain, which is a specific type of migration of population concerning the emigration of highly educated professionals. Difficult economic situation characterized by high unemployment, a drop in living standards and poor perspective for career development comprise some of the reasons to explain continuous emigration, estimated at 15,000 persons annually.

Regardless whether emigration is motivated by economic, political, educational, scientific or other reasons, it always represents a loss of human resources and the loss of intellectual potential of a state. One of the principal development factors in countries seeking global competitiveness and economic stability is young, highly qualified labour force; hence their emigration has direct effect on the country's competitiveness and stability. Educational profiles finding employment abroad perform their activity there, while the country of origin is deprived of their contribution and professional achievement. Since brain drain is a political, economic and social problem, it is necessary to consider measures and possibilities to use the migration flows of highly educated professionals in the best manner possible.

¹⁰ IOM study on internal and external migration with special emphasis on internal migration of young people, 2015.

As the state cannot stop the brain drain, it is necessary to pursue broader initiative, that is, organize professional and scientific diaspora and connect national institutions with foreign educational and scientific organizations for mutual benefit. To this effect, it is necessary to take advantage of new information technologies for the establishment of more productive creative networks. The engagement of professionals from diaspora on domestic projects with the aim to transfer their knowledge would result in the "brain gain", and this requires the development of brain gain policies.

The strategy of 2011 for maintaining and strengthening the relations between the mother country and the diaspora and the mother country and the Serbs in the region sets as a strategic goal better use of capacities of the diaspora and the Serbs in the region for fostering economic development of the Republic of Serbia, and strengthening of the scientific, technological, cultural, educational and sport potential of the country. In order to illustrate what has been done concerning the use of the capacity of the diaspora, this section will enumerate some of the main projects directed at the return of highly qualified professionals.

The projects for the return of professionals have mostly been implemented by international organizations. In the period from 2011 to 2012, IOM carried out the project "Migration for Development in the Western Balkans" (MIDWEB) which involved a component concerning the return of professionals: 15 temporary and 2 virtual returnees to the Republic of Serbia were accomplished. The host organizations which benefited from the transfer of knowledge were YAT Airways, SHARE Foundation, the Faculty of Architecture, the Faculty of Art and the National Alliance for Local Economic Development – NALED.

In the period 2002-2011, World University Service Austria, WUS Austria, under the project "Brain Gain Project for the Western Balkans" performed the return of professionals through a system of mentoring, research and guest lectures. Over 309 lectures were held in the Republic of Serbia, and visiting lecturers continued cooperation with national institutions, and also took part in other projects.

Since most students who emigrate are from faculties of technology, the Electro-technical Faculty, the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, the Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy and the Faculty of Civil Engineering in Belgrade, in partnership with the municipality of Palilula and the Democratic Transition Initiative, with the support from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) established the Business Technology Incubator of Technical Faculties, in Belgrade, in 2007. The Incubator aims to create an instrument which would provide support for young educated people to start up and develop their own businesses and thus remain in the country, as well as to create conditions for popularization of results of scientific and research work by professors and associates. The incubator seeks to create new small and medium-sized enterprises in the field of high technology. In the pursuit of these aims, students in final years and graduates are educated through the Incubator for establishing their own business; after the start up, the newly founded enterprises are offered assistance by the Incubator through a range of services. In this manner, the Incubator provides support in the early phase of the development of a business, by covering a part of costs (renting office and research space, technological and telecommunications infrastructure), administrative assistance (legal regulations, accounting) as well as business consulting (business plan, management, marketing). Special emphasis is given to the cooperation with technology professionals in diaspora and to the promotion of exports, through the development of technological platforms for the promotion of export.

The results of the Incubator show that up to now 600 attendants have gone through training on starting up one's own business, while 44 start-up companies in various fields of high technology were founded. They engage 280 young engineers, of which 25 are returnees from abroad. Moreover, 33 innovations have been developed, 9 patents have been registered and a service and project centre

has been opened. During three-year cooperation with the Swiss Secretariat for Economic Affairs, 25 start-up companies were established, employing over 100 individuals. Some of these enterprises have won prestigious awards and recognition for their services and products in the Republic of Serbia and abroad. It is important to emphasize that some of the companies had been oriented towards export from the very start, such as the companies "Bitgear" and HTEC which after only several years of operation were included in the list of 50 fastest growing technological companies in central Europe.

The Innovation Activity Fund was established, which supports and finances projects in priority areas of science and technology through the Early-stage Development Programme and the Programme for Co-financing Innovative Projects addressed to the private sector and small and medium sized enterprises. The first programme supports start-up and spinoff companies with a grant of up to EUR 80,000 up to 12 months, the other is oriented towards commercialization of research and development, as well as the international cooperation with companies, with a grant in the amount of EUR 300,000 for the period of 24 months, with the requirement of sharing proceeds from the sale¹¹. Encouragement for business innovation in the field of high technology is also provided through scientific-technological parks in Belgrade, Novi Sad, Niš, Leskovac and Kragujevac.

The Administration for Cooperation with the Diaspora and Serbs in the Region, as the principal mechanism for support for young members of the diaspora holds co-financing competitions for projects which through their quality contribute to maintaining and strengthening connections between the mother state and the diaspora. Implemented brain gain and circulation of knowledge projects demonstrated that there is a substantial interest in cooperation among the scientific diaspora. This is why such projects need to be intensified and made sustainable, independent of international donations, so that scientific capacities of the diaspora can be used to their maximum for the development of science in the Republic of Serbia.

C5. Demographic trends

Migration flows should be observed in the context of broader demographic trends in the Republic of Serbia. In recent decades, demographic trends are marked by the decrease in the number of inhabitants, depopulation of rural areas, the aging of the population and the unfavourable proportion of dependent categories of the population in relation to the working age category.

According to the current indicators of RSO, the estimated number of inhabitants in 2014 was 7,131,787, of which 51.3% women, and 48.7% men. The depopulation trend continues, and the population growth coefficient is negative compared with the previous year, -4.9%. Despite the decrease in the total number of inhabitants, the Belgrade area and the South Bačka District record slight increase in the number of inhabitants. In relation to the estimated number of inhabitants in the previous year, the highest relative decrease of the number of inhabitants (1.5%) was recorded in the Zaječar area, and the highest relative increase was found in the Belgrade area (0.3%). In the Republic of Serbia 50% of the population live in only six areas – most in Belgrade (1,675,043 or 23.5%) and the South Bačka area (616,378 or 8.6%), while the least number of inhabitants live in Toplica (88,513 or 1.2%) and Pirot areas (89,191 or 1.3%). In the 2002- 2011 intercensal period, the number of inhabitants of the Republic of Serbia decreased by 363,000. The main reasons for the decrease in the number of inhabitants are negative natural increase rate and external migration. Unfavourable demographic characteristics such as the aging of the population, depopulation of rural areas and unequal regional

¹¹ Budget for 2011 was EUR 8.4 million, provided from IPA EU funds and with the support of the World Bank (Pavlov et al, 2014:18, in IOM study on internal and external migration, with special attention to migration of youth, 2005)

development exert substantial influence on the movement of labour force and require adequate measures in the field of labour migration.

The trend of negative natural increase rate continued in 2013 and 2014. There were 65,554 live births in 2013, while the number of deaths was almost double (100,300), so the natural increase rate stands at -34,746. Negative natural increase continued in 2014 (-34,786), there were 66,464 live births, while the number of deaths was almost double (101,247). The main reason for negative natural increase rate is low fertility and high mortality rate due to the aging of the population. In 2010, the fertility rate was 1,4, which is lower than the average for the European Union, and 35% lower than the fertility necessary for replacement reproduction¹². Delaying the birth of the first child or foregoing birth altogether significantly contribute to the negative trends in birth rates (the average age of mothers at first birth increased from 25.3 in 2002 to 29.2 in 2014).

The census of 2011 showed that the Republic of Serbia has one of the oldest populations in the world. The average age of population is 42.2¹³ (40.86 years in men and 43.55 in women). The ageing index is 1.22¹⁴. The share of inhabitants over the age of 65 in the total population is 17.4%, while the proportion of the population under 15 is 14.3 %. The Southern and Eastern Serbia region is the oldest, with the average age of 43.3 years. The average age of the overall population in the Republic of Serbia is continuously growing, reaching 42.6 years of age (men 41.2 and women 43.9) in 2014. The aging of the population is the consequence of the decrease of the proportion of young population (0-14) in the total population, which in 2014 was 14.4%, while the share of population over 65 accounted for 18.2%. Population capable of working 15-64 years of age accounts for 67.4% of the total population. The share of female population aged 15-49 (fertile contingent) in the total population is 22.2%.

The Republic of Serbia has a regressive population pyramid. The ratio between large age groups of young people (up to 15), old (over 65) and working age (15-65), shows to what extent the working contingent is burdened by dependent population (young and old).

The proces of demographic ageing of the population causes the change in the structure of dependent population, namely, proportion of youth is decreasing (from 15.8% to 14.3% in the period from 2002 to 2011), while the share of the old is increasing (from 16.7% to 17.4%)¹⁵. An additional problem is presented by a high coefficient of old age dependency¹⁶, standing at 25, which means that there is one person over the age of 65 per four persons of working age, so the number of pensioners which would have to be supported by active population is increasing, which is an important indicator for planning sustainability of pension schemes. In 2014, demographic trends are mainly marked by the age dependency ratios, most pronounced in the Zaječar (40.6) and Pirot (36.) districts, and the least in Pčinja district (20.8). Estimates for the year 2014 put the age dependency ratio in the Republic of Serbia at 27.1.

The demographic decrease of the population capable of working will require a more efficient educational system, especially among the new entrants on the labour market. In order to alleviate deteriorating demographic situation of the reduction of the labour force, the management of migration must be performed in a strategic manner, in keeping with long-term economic development and labour

¹² IOM study on the effects of demographic and migration flows on Serbia, 2011

¹³ The average population age is calculated as a quotient between the total number of years and the total number of inhabitants and has a threshold value of 30, above which the population is considered to be old.

¹⁴ The ageing index is the ration between the population over 60 and the youth aged 0-19, with a treshold value of 0.4 above which the population is considered to be old.

¹⁵ Demographic review of 2013. The census of 2011. године: principal population structures in Serbia.

¹⁶ Old age dependency coefficient is the proportion of population aged over 65 in relation to the population aged 15-64, multiplied by 100. This indicator shows the number of individuals of pension age per 100 individuals of economically active age.

market needs in the Republic of Serbia. These challenges require new solutions which may include immigration of workers from neighbouring states and a system of incentives for young workers from undeveloped regions.¹⁷

As regards emigration, in the last inter-censal period, 146,500 persons not recorded in Census of 2011 left the country, bringing the total of external migrants to 313,411 individuals, of which 132,534 have emigrated in the last five years¹⁸. According to the investigation based on the data of Census 2011, specific regularities are observable concerning migration flows from certain regions in the Republic of Serbia towards neighbouring countries and other states in the vicinity. Population from Šumadija and Western Serbia mostly migrates to B&H (58.89%), while most migration to Croatia are from AP Vojvodina (59.95%). Migration movement towards Montenegro predominantly starts from Šumadija and Western Serbia (39.68%) followed by AP Vojvodina (24.07%). Slovenia is a destination for citizens of Serbia coming from various parts of the country: 37.97% from Eastern Serbia, and 24% from Šumadija and Western Serbia¹⁹.

C6. Regional differences and internal migration

Regional disparities in the Republic of Serbia are among the greatest in Europe, as cited in the Second National Report on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction. By the level of development of local self-government units, within a total of 145 municipalities and cities, 46 are very undeveloped, of which 23 fall within a group of devastated areas, more specifically, municipalities whose level of development falls below 50% of the national average. The main problems of the regional development are: unemployment and social exclusion, demographic devastation, unfavourable educational structure of the population, insufficient competitiveness of economy, underdeveloped infrastructure, unfinished institutional framework and insufficient preparedness of administration in terms of programmes and projects²⁰.

There are deep disparities across regions concerning the risk of poverty. According to the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) conducted in the Republic of Serbia, at-risk of poverty rate among the total population stood at 24.6% in 2012. Only the city of Belgrade has at-risk of poverty rate under the average (11.6%). Most at risk are Southern and Eastern Serbia region (31.0%), followed by Šumadija and Western Serbia (28.2%).

Such regional inequalities have as a consequence pronounced internal migration towards better developed regions. Dominant migration directions are from southern towards northern parts of the country, as well as from rural to urban parts, resulting in rural depopulated zones. In 2009, negative population increase was recorded in 157 of 165 cities. Positive population growth was registered in four Belgrade municipalities (Zemun, Palilula, Surčin and Čukarica), Novi Sad, Sjenica and Tutin. As regards the distribution of income, the highest income was found in Belgrade and South Bačka, and the lowest in Toplica and Jablanica districts (60% under the national average).²¹

¹⁷ IOM study on the labour migration and the effects on demographic picture and the labour market in Serbia, 2015

¹⁸ IOM study, "Impact of education in minority languages on external and internal migration of members of national minorities", 2015

¹⁹ Vladimir Stanković, "Serbia in the External Migration Process" (Србија у процесу спољних миграција), Републички завод за статистику, Београд, 2015.

²⁰ The Government of the Republic of Serbia, 2014

²¹ The Report on the Reduction of Poverty and Social Inclusion, 2015

In 2014, positive migration balance was observed only in Belgrade region (7,505), while negative migration balance was recorded in Vojvodina region (-419), Šumadija, Western Serbia (-4,217) and Southern and Eastern Serbia (-2,869). According to the estimates of population by type of settlement, urban population (59.9%) predominates in the Republic of Serbia. Demographically, it is younger than inhabitants of other settlements: the average age of city dwellers is lower than the average age of the dwellers of the so-called other settlements, by 2.4 years. The ageing index is lower in urban settlements (121.5 to 151.4) as well as the dependency rates of population over 65 in relation to population capable of working (24.3 to 31.4).

The preconditions for the return of labour force to undeveloped regions are improved infrastructure and possibilities of employment through decentralization and development of local and regional employment opportunities. These activities would require greater allocation of funds into undeveloped regions, which would contribute to equal economic development.²²

In addition, it is necessary to adopt the National Plan of Regional Development to 2020, and five strategies of regional development, as well as amendments to the Law on Regional Development providing precise definition of an institutional framework for the implementation of the national plan. Each regional development strategy must take into account the issues of unemployment, poverty and other factors of social exclusion.

C7. Economic factors

For comprehensive overview of the overall condition in the country affecting migration, it is necessary to present economic environment in which migration occurs. This is why macroeconomic indicators presenting current situation in the economy of primary significance to understand push or pull factors for migrants. This section will demonstrate the development of GDP in the current year, the situation on the labour market, the overall competitiveness of Serbian economy and other relevant factors.

The period of intense transition, from 2001 to 2008 was marked by dynamic growth of GDP at an average annual rate of 6%, followed by a fall caused by economic crisis; this period, in turn, was not followed by recovery, but by stagnation. After 2008, every second year a growth of up to 1% to 2% has been recorded; however, it is coupled with the fall in GNP of the same value.²³

Exceptionally, in 2014, there was a decrease of about 2%, but the value was falling evenly over time, reaching the lowest point of 3.6% in the third quarter.²⁴ The real decrease of GDP in the third quarter of 2014 compared with the same period previous year was 1.6%.²⁵

The fall in GDP of 3.6 % in the third quarter is the consequence of lowered activity in mining and energy sectors following the floods, as well as substantial slowing down in exports brought about by negative trends in manufacturing industry²⁶.

²² IOM investigation on labour migration and their impact on demographic picture and labour market in Serbia, 2015

²³ The Ministry of Finance, Basic Macroeconomic Indicators, 2015

²⁴ RSO data

²⁵ There is a new methodology for calculating GDP, which includes current prices, GDP in euros, real growth of GDP in % and per capita GDP

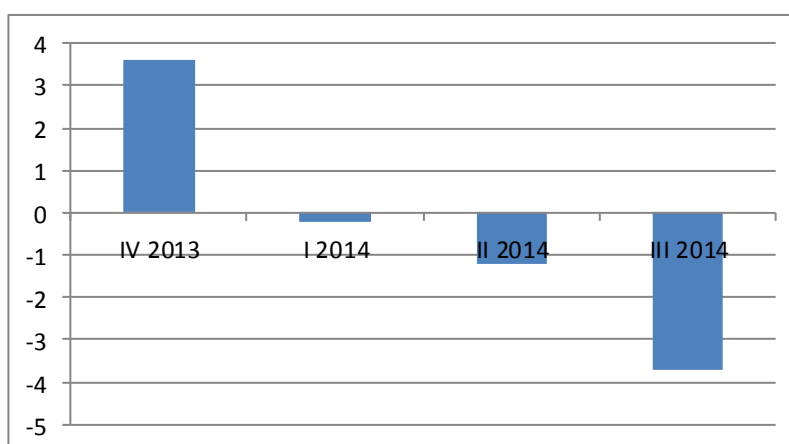
²⁶Current economic movement, the Ministry of Finance

Table 64: Movement in GDP in 2014 in the Republic of Serbia

	Amount in RSD million (permanent prices in previous year, ref. year 2015)	Growth rate %	Amount in RSD million (current prices)
I quarter	734,446.9	-0.2	884,742.3
II quarter	764,335.1	-1.3	961,274.6
III quarter	787,198.0	-3.6	986,116.5

Source: The Ministry of Finance

Graph 12: Decrease in GDP in 2014



Source: The Ministry of Finance

GDP structure shows that there has been a decrease in all sectors, with inter-annual growth rate registering more pronounced growth in some industries, while in others stagnation is evident. Unfavourable circumstances still reflect more on some sectors than on others. In this respect, the sharpest decrease has been registered in the industry sector (11.9%) and construction (6.4%). It is significant to point out that regional economies display great variations in terms of structure. Almost two thirds of the production industry is concentrated in two regions, AP Vojvodina and Belgrade. AP Vojvodina also holds a dominant position in the creation of added value in agriculture, while Belgrade region mostly contributes to GDP in the services sector.

The price growth rate and living costs demonstrate an increase of 2.2% in consumer prices at the end of the period²⁷. The foreign exchange data, presented in millions of euro, show a deficit in trade in goods, since imports predominate over exports. In 2014, inflation was at 2.1%, but it is important to note that there has been a slowdown in inflation since the last quarter of 2013.

²⁷ The Ministry of Finance, Basic Macroeconomic Indicators

As regards direct foreign investment, in the period from 2013 to 2014, it mostly concerned the purchase of parts of domestic state and social enterprises and banks through tendering and auctioning process of privatization. In this period, the overall amount of foreign direct investment stood at EUR 15.9 bn. reaching its peak in 2006, at EUR 3.3 bn.²⁸

Foreign currency reserves of the NBS have decreased by about 8% and stand at EUR 10,271 mil. At the end of the period, the value of US\$ to RSD stood at 96.84, and the value of EUR to RSD stood at 120.55. The comparative review of values shows that the dinar has weakened against foreign currency (EUR about 5% and US\$ about 14% compared to the end of 2013). Total amount of credit to the public increased compared with 2013, and their value for 2014 was RSD 725,907 mil. while the amount of credit granted to economy was reduced and stood at RSD 1.100,722.²⁹

7.1. Labour market

According to the Labour Force Survey of 2014, the unemployment³⁰ rate for the IV quarter of 2014 stood at 16.8%. At the end of 2014, there were 741,906 unemployed persons. The largest decrease in the number of unemployed is registered in groups of occupations connected to industry (machining and metal working, textile, leather, electrotechnics, chemistry and non-metals) and in agriculture, while a larger number of the unemployed is registered in health, pharmacy and social protection.

The employment rate in Belgrade region is 15.9%, in AP Vojvodina 18.7%, in Šumadija and Western Serbia 14.8%, and in Southern and Eastern Serbia 18.1%. The employment rate was 40.4%. Within this figure, the employment rate for men was 47.6%, and for women 33.6%. The highest employment rate was in the Šumadija and Western Serbia (43.0%), followed by AP Vojvodina (40.0%) and Belgrade region (39.3%). The lowest employment rate was in Southern and Eastern Serbia region (38.7%).

Table 65: Unemployment rate, employment rate and informal employment rate in 2014, in the Republic of Serbia

	I quarter	II quarter	III quarter	IV quarter
Unemployment rate	20.8	20.3	17.6	16.8
Employment rate	38.4	39.5	40.6	40.4
Informal employment rate	20.5	21.2	23.4	24.2

Source: Labour Force Survey, RSO

According to the real growth rates, net income has dropped by 0.4 %, more specifically, 0.2 % in the public sector and 0.6 % in the private sector; the value of an average pension has decreased as well (about 0.9 %).³¹ When analysing these data, the increase in prices already registered and the rise in consumer prices should also be borne in mind. Most impact on the rise of average net

²⁸ Second National Report on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction in the Republic of Serbia, 2014

²⁹ Macroeconomic and fiscal data, the Ministry of Finance

³⁰ The unemployment rate represents the share of unemployed in the total number of active population (employed and unemployed)

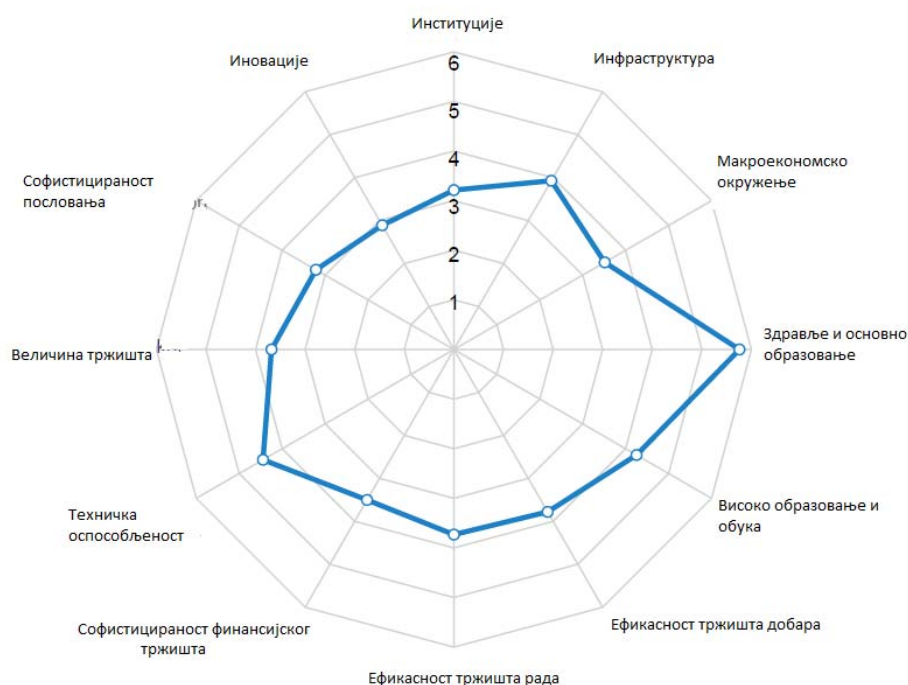
³¹ Current economic movement, the Ministry of Finance

income in the period from January to November 2014 was exerted by the rise of income in the sector of information and communication and manufacturing industry. The average net income expressed in EUR, in 2014, stood at EUR 376.8 while in the same period of the previous year it was EUR 383.3.³²

7.2. Competitiveness of economy

The economy in the Republic of Serbia is facing a major problem of the lack of competitiveness. According to the most recent Global Competitiveness Index of the World Forum which measures the quality and competitiveness of the business environment in 144 countries of the world, for the period from 2014 to 2015, by the global competitiveness index, the Republic of Serbia is in 94 place of 144 states ranked (while in 2013 it was in 101 place).³³ The global competitiveness index is measured on the basis of 12 pillars of competitiveness: pillar 1 – institutions; pillar 2 – infrastructure; pillar 3 – macroeconomic environment; pillar 4 – health and primary education; pillar 5 – high education and training; pillar 6 – effectiveness of the goods market; pillar 7 – effectiveness of the labour market; pillar 8 – development of the financial market; pillar 9 – technological readiness; pillar 10 – size of markets; pillar 11 – business sophistication; pillar 12 – innovation;

Graph 13: Pillars of the global competitiveness index for the Republic of Serbia for 2014/2015



Source: The World Economic Forum, Report on Global Competitiveness

³² The Ministry of Finance, Current macroeconomic movements, 2015

³³ The World Economic Forum, 2015

Compared with 2013, in 2014, a decrease was recorded in the effectiveness of the labour market, while considerable growth was achieved in infrastructure, macroeconomic environment, high education and training, effectiveness of the goods market and technological readiness.

Table 66: Values of the global competitiveness index by pillars of competitiveness for 2013/2014

	2013	Changes	2014
Institutions	3,20	↗	3,21
Infrastructure	3,51	↗	3,93
Macroeconomic environment	3,36	↗	3,51
Health and primary education	5,75	↗	5,76
High education and training	4,05	↗	4,25
Effectiveness of the goods market	3,64	↗	3,78
Effectiveness of the labour market	3,90	↘	3,73
Sophistication of the financial market	3,48	↗	3,50
Technological readiness	3,94	↗	4,45
Size of the market	3,68	↔	3,68
Sophistication of business	3,18	↗	3,21
Innovation	2,85	↗	2,89

Source: The Foundation for the Advancement of Economics, Competitive position of Serbia in 2014, according to the Report of the World Economic Forum

C8. Education

Indicators of literacy and education of the population which represent significant human capital necessary for the achievement of sustainable development show an unfavourable picture which is not in keeping with the developmental needs of knowledge based economy.

According to the data of Census 2011, 2% of the inhabitants over the age of ten are illiterate (in the illiterate group, there are five times as many women than men), 11% of the population over the age of 15 has incomplete primary education, 20.8% only primary, and 48.9% has secondary school attainment. Only 16.2% of the population has complete higher or high education (5.6% higher and 10.6% high).³⁴

The principal challenge faced by the educational system is the coverage by preschool education which is not obligatory, and from which children in rural areas and children from marginalized groups are excluded to a substantial extent. Poor quality of education is manifest in the inadequate

³⁴ RSO, Census, 2011

level of development of key skills in young people, inadequate level of inclusivity of formal education, substantial regional disparities in the level of education, high percentage of adult population with only primary education and the low percentage of adult population included in some type of education and training. International testing of educational attainment shows that the quality of education in the Republic of Serbia is lower than the international average, most notably in educational attainment of students following the completion of primary education.

For planning in education and migration policy, also of importance is the emigration of members of national minorities and their educational attainment. The results of Census 2011 demonstrated that members of national minorities emigrate to their mother states, and so IOM conducted a research on the influence of education in minority languages on external and internal migration of members of national minorities. The study shows that increasing numbers of students from national minorities upon the completion of primary school in their own language continue further education out of the country. The connection between ethnicity and emigration is clearly manifest among members of Hungarian national minority who comprise 95% of the migrants who temporarily or permanently migrate to Hungary.

As regards educational structure of emigrants by the census data, it can be observed that 12% has high school attainment and 38.8% completed secondary school. In the overall structure of emigrants up to the age of 14, there are 23.6% Albanians, 25.7% Bosniaks, 25.8% Roma and 18.9% Moslems. Connecting ethnicity with educational attainment shows that the Roma (46%), Vlachs (51.1%) and Romanians (43%) are the predominant ethnic groups in the overall structure of emigrants with only primary education attainment. Among the emigrants, 7% of the Roma, 2.1% of Albanians and 1.6% of Romanians and 1.4% of Vlachs do not have completed primary school. As regards the structure of Bosniaks in emigration, 35% have at most primary school attainment, while among Albanians this percentage stands at 40.2%.³⁵

C9. Social protection

Under the Law on Social Protection, social protection involves payment of disability benefits – carer’s allowance, family and children cash benefits – financial social assistance, budgetary benefits for children and family – family housing, budgetary benefit for housing and sustenance – centres for social work and placement in institutions, as well as payment of one-off assistance.

One in five inhabitants of the Republic of Serbia either belongs, or is at risk of falling within vulnerable social groups, accounting to a total of 19% of insured persons for whose social protection funds are allocated from the budget of the Republic of Serbia³⁶. In the period from 2010 to 2013, the number of cash social assistance beneficiaries in the Republic of Serbia increased by over 50%, while the share of expenditure in GDP almost doubled. At the same time, expenditure for social protection fell by 8%. Some of the greatest challenges in the area of financial benefits are the broadening of coverage and the improvement of benefits directed to the poor (financial social assistance for child benefit). As regards the number of social assistance beneficiaries, in 2013, the total number was 654,558, of which 186,424 children, 63,813 youths, 307,357 adults and 96,964 old persons.

³⁵ IOM study on the impact of education in minority languages on external and internal migration of members of national minorities of 2015

³⁶ Second National Report on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction in the Republic of Serbia, 2014

In addition to inadequate financial benefits, the greatest challenges in the area of social protection are the need for increased family support, the continuation of the deinstitutionalization process, the development of community services and building capacities of local self-governments. It is also necessary to improve the quality of services and make available long-term care services. At the local level, it is necessary to work on the networking of centres for social work with institutions which provide services in the fields of health, education, employment and civil society organizations which represent certain vulnerable groups, as well as local self-government services.

C10. Conclusions

Remittances from abroad can represent a significant driver for the development of the country, taking into account the fact that in the last decade they accounted for 13.7% GDP on average. The conducted studies pointed out two issues preventing the remittances from contributing to the local level in any significant measure: the fact that remittances mostly go into current spending of households, and predominance of the use of informal transfer channels. This is the reason why it is necessary to step up efforts in redirecting remittances into development channels and making the transfer more accessible and easy, providing incentives for emigrants who send remittances to perform it through formal channels.

Investments from the diaspora still remain a substantial unused potential for the development of the Republic of Serbia. All projects carried out with the diaspora show that there is considerable interest by the members of the diaspora for investment into the mother country; however, for their more intense engagement it is necessary to adopt a set of measures which would provide economic incentives for investment. Measures such as preferential credits, transfer of social rights, pensions, tax exemptions and fiscal incentives would foster the growth of transnational entrepreneurship of concrete investment projects.

Increasing emigration of highly qualified professionals presents a grave problem for the development of society. In strategic documents, the Republic of Serbia has recognized the need for investment into programmes for circulation of knowledge and the return of the highly educated cadre; a number of projects have been implemented aiming to make use of knowledge and skill of scientists from abroad for the improvement of situation in various sector areas. The projects have demonstrated that there is considerable interest among the diaspora for cooperation with scientific and economic institutions in the country. This is the reason why continuous efforts need to be put into cooperation and development of joint projects, together with greater systemic investment for the projects to be sustainable.

The analysis of socio-economic factors reveals that unequal regional development is the key reason for pronounced internal migration from undeveloped to developed regions, which results in rural depopulated zones. One of the preconditions for the return of labour force to undeveloped regions is the improvement of infrastructure and increasing the opportunities for employment, which requires greater allocation of funding into undeveloped regions. The establishment of small and medium sized enterprises and the development of tourism and the services sector would contribute to economic recovery of undeveloped regions and reduce the youth unemployment rates, especially in the south and south-east of the county from where the largest proportion of young people emigrate. These measures should be incorporated in the National Plan of Regional Development to 20120 and five strategies of regional development.

In recent decades the demographic trends in the Republic of Serbia have been characterized by the decrease in the number of inhabitants, the ageing of the population and the unfavourable ratio of

dependent categories of population to the category of working age. This is why it is necessary to develop pro-birth policies coupled with adequate measures in the area of labour migration in keeping with long-term economic development and the needs of the labour market in the Republic of Serbia.

The field of education should be connected to the labour market through the development of educational policies oriented towards attracting deficit labour force in certain regions of the country, but also through the development of additional qualification and change of qualification programmes. Emigration of members of national minorities who continue their education in their mother countries is also of importance for planning high quality educational policies which would respond to the needs of all citizens.

There are numerous challenges in the area of social protection: inadequate financial benefits, the continuation of the deinstitutionalization process, the development of community services and building capacities of local self-governments. It is also necessary to improve the quality of services and make available long-term care services. At the local level, it is necessary to work on the networking of centres for social work with institutions which provide services in the fields of health, education, employment and civil society organizations which represent certain vulnerable groups, as well as local self-government services.

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