

ANALYSIS OF THE GENDER AND AGE SENSITIVITY OF THE MIGRATION PROFILE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA



Migration
Multi-Partner
Trust Fund



COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES
AND MIGRATION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA



UNITED NATIONS
SERBIA



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical office of the European Union
IDAC	International Data Alliance for Children on the Move
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
SCRM	Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration
NES	National Employment Service
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SORS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSC	UN Statistical Commission

ABSTRACT

This analysis was conducted within the Promoting Evidence-Based Migration Management to Maximise Migration's Development Potential project, with a particular focus on assessing the age- and gender-sensitivity of the Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia. The analysis aims to identify existing practices in data collection and processing, to identify institutional and methodological constraints and to formulate recommendations for improving the quality and inclusiveness of data. The analysis includes a review of the national legal and institutional framework, the role of the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration, as well as relevant international standards, including the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Global Compact for Migration.

The results indicate that although the Migration Profile systematically includes data disaggregated by sex and age, there is room for improvement in their presentation, interpretation and the consistent integration of age- and gender-sensitive information. Based on the identified gaps, the analysis proposes concrete guidelines for improving the collection, processing and presentation of data, with the aim of strengthening capacities for evidence-based policymaking, as well as effective protection and support for the most vulnerable groups of migrants, particularly children and women.

The key findings of this analysis show that the biggest gaps in age- and sex-disaggregated data are present in important areas such as immigration, temporary residence, labour migration and acquisition of citizenship. Particularly highlighted is the insufficient visibility of children in most of these areas, which significantly limits the planning of protection, support and integration measures. At the same time, the analysis indicates that there is potential to improve data coverage and the structure of tables through closer cooperation with the competent institutions.

INTRODUCTION

Understanding the structure of the migrant population, including age and gender aspects, is crucial for ensuring that migration policies are comprehensive and oriented towards the protection of the most vulnerable groups. This analysis was conducted to review and improve the quality and coverage of data within the Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia (hereinafter: the Migration Profile), with a particular focus on assessing age- and gender-sensitive¹ data, in order to enhance its analytical and practical value as an instrument for monitoring and planning migration policies.

The following was done within the analysis:

- ✓ an analysis of the relevance of missing data in the Migration Profile;
- ✓ identification of existing limitations in terms of the availability of gender- and age-sensitive data;
- ✓ development of proposals for improvement, with particular emphasis on data relating to children as a vulnerable category and on the gender and age sensitivity of the overall migrant population.

This approach is aligned with Project Output 2.1: “SCRM data collection and analysis is strengthened, building on previous efforts (including Migration Profile) to provide regular quality monitoring and evaluation data and analysis to assess the results and impacts of migration policies”. The Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia², which represents an important instrument for understanding migration flows and trends in the country, as well as for planning adequate measures and policies related to different categories of migrants, which is prepared and published regularly, has been recognised as a key report in this field.

This report aims to identify existing practices in the collection of data on children, to highlight potential limitations in existing practices and to propose opportunities for improvements in line with the principles of gender and age sensitivity. This approach is aligned with international standards and commitments arising from the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (Article 22), which emphasises special protection and support for migrant children, as well as the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (Global Compact for Migration). One of the first and main objectives of the Global Compact for Migration is the collection and use of accurate, complete

¹ In this document, gender-sensitive data refer to disaggregation by sex, to male and female

² <https://kirs.gov.rs/cir/migracije/migracioni-profil-republike-srbije>

and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policymaking. In this context, the principles of gender responsiveness and child sensitivity are particularly emphasised as guiding principles in data collection, processing and analysis, in order to ensure the rights and meet the needs of the most vulnerable groups within migration flows. The migration of millions of children worldwide represents a complex and challenging phenomenon. For many children, migration also brings significant opportunities, but also serious risks, particularly in conditions where legal frameworks, public policies and services are insufficiently adapted or accessible. The lack of high-quality and regularly collected data on children on the move represents an obstacle to the creation of adequate policies and programmes capable of addressing their needs. Without reliable, timely and accessible data, it is not possible to properly understand the impact of migration and forced displacement on children and their families, nor to ensure timely and effective protection and support.

To overcome these challenges, in 2016, during the preparatory period for the Global Compact for Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees, leading international organizations such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) published a joint call to action under the slogan "Protecting children on the move starts with better data". This initiative called on Member States and other stakeholders to prioritise improvements in the collection of data on migrant children, given that both global documents include specific considerations on the need to incorporate sensitive and accurate data on children. In 2020, UNICEF supported the establishment of the International Data Alliance for Children on the Move (IDAC), together with Eurostat, IOM, OECD and UNHCR. This multisectoral global coalition brings together states, international and regional organisations, non-governmental organisations, research institutes and the academia with the aim of improving the quality, availability and use of data on migrant and forcibly displaced children. The core mandate of IDAC is to provide a reliable evidence base that will support the development of policies and programmes based on the best available data and aimed at protecting and empowering children. IDAC has an open membership policy and actively calls for new members and partners in order to ensure regional balance and the development of expertise in this field.

Taking into account the recommendations from the mentioned international documents and initiatives, the analysis provides an overview of various aspects of migration, such as visa issuance, immigration, granting of temporary and permanent residence, forced migration, as well as a detailed insight into how data on these processes are organised.

The first section of the report reflects on the importance of the Migration Profile as a main document that provides an overview of accurate and comprehensive migration data. The Migration Profile is essential for the development of effective migration policies, as it provides insight into the structure of migration flows and, therefore, into the

needs of migrant groups, which vary depending on sex, age, as well as other social and economic factors. After that, the national legal and institutional framework within which the Migration Profile is developed is examined. Particularly examined is the role of the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration, as the institution responsible for monitoring and reporting on migration processes in the country, but also of other authorities responsible for data collection.

The second section of the report analyses existing practices in the field of migration data collection and processing, with a particular focus on the sex and age structure of the migrant population, which is of huge importance for the accurate planning of support and protection measures for different categories of migrants, including children and women.

After the overview of the current practice, the further analysis pays particular attention to areas within the Migration Profile where there is room for additional improvement, primarily in terms of supplementing data with gender and age structure. The analysis identifies key findings indicating a significant need for systematic collection and processing of migration data by age and gender categories, in order to enable a more accurate understanding of the diverse needs and challenges faced by the most vulnerable groups of migrants, particularly children and women.

Finally, the report will offer concrete recommendations for improving the processes of collecting, processing and presenting migration data. These recommendations will refer not only to the need for regular updating of tables and the introduction of new data categories but also to the improvement of the analytical text through the consistent integration of gender- and age-sensitive data into the interpretation of migration trends. The conclusion will underline the importance of using gender- and age-sensitive data for the development of inclusive and efficient policies, that will ensure adequate protection and support for migrant groups, particularly the most vulnerable categories, such as children and women.

MIGRATION PROFILE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

The Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia represents a comprehensive and systematised document whose primary purpose is to consolidate and analyse migration-related data, as well as to present the institutional, normative and strategic frameworks governing migration management in the country. It is a document of great importance for the creation, implementation and evaluation of migration policies and measures at the national level. It encompasses data on all relevant categories of migrants in the Republic of Serbia, including foreign citizens, asylum seekers, persons under international and temporary protection, returnees under readmission agreements, internally displaced persons, emigrants and other categories. Data are collected, processed and analysed in parallel based on a common methodology established by Regulation (EC) No. 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as well as the 2020 Regulation amending it (European Union Regulation 2020/851). Although Serbia is not a member of the European Union, the implementation of European regulations demonstrates the country's strategic commitment to harmonisation with European standards and practices in the field of migration.

The first Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia was published in 2010 in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), thereby initiating the practice of systematic migration reporting. The Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia for 2024 was adopted in July of 2025. This marks the fifteenth consecutive year in which the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration has independently developed the Migration Profile.

The development of the Migration Profile is based on institutional cooperation among a wide range of public authorities and relevant institutions which are involved in the collection, processing and exchange of data and information. The Commissariat for Refugees and Migration carries out the overall coordination of the preparation process and it organises the systematic collection of data from official administrative sources, in accordance with the Law on Migration Management³. Data analysis is conducted in line with an established methodology that ensures the quality, accuracy and comparability of information. In addition to national sources, relevant reports and recommendations of international organisations, as well as data received from civil sector partners, can also be used for the preparation of the Migration Profile, thereby contributing to a comprehensive and detailed understanding of migration movements and trends.

³ "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 107/2012.

The collected data constitute an official administrative source prepared using an established methodology and regularly published in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Migration Management. The document also integrates reports and recommendations of relevant international organisations such as IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, etc.

The Migration Profile is used not only as a statistical overview, but also as an instrument offering broader insight into migration movements, with contextualisation of data relating to the social, economic and security aspects of migration. It monitors the demographic characteristics of the migrant population, sex, age, citizenship, etc. The Extended Migration Profile, in line with the need to monitor certain indicators of access to basic public services such as education, health care, the labour market and social protection systems, provides an overview of the situation for specific categories of migrants. In more recent editions, particular emphasis has been placed on indicators of migrant integration and measures for the protection of vulnerable categories.

Since 2023, special attention has been paid to the integration of indicators related to the Sustainable Development Goals from the 2030 Agenda into the Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia. These indicators, developed in cooperation with IOM and UNHCR, enable the monitoring of progress in achieving specific migration-related targets – such as labour mobility, safe and orderly migration, access to public services, equality in employment, as well as the protection of the human rights of migrants, etc. In line with the latest revisions of the Sustainable Development Goals indicators adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) at the beginning of 2025, the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration is preparing a revision of this section of the Migration Profile, which is dedicated to indicators for monitoring the 2030 Agenda in the fields of migration and asylum.

In addition to its analytical and statistical functions, the Migration Profile also has a significant operational role. It serves as a tool for decision-makers, public administration bodies, local self-government units, international partners and civil society organisations, providing them with a reliable and up-to-date overview of the state of migration in the Republic of Serbia. Precisely for this reason, it is possible to promptly identify changes in migration flows, new needs and challenges and respond promptly through the creation and improvement of appropriate policies and measures. That is why it is crucial to pay particular attention to age and gender sensitivity in all segments of migration analysis, with a focus on children, who, as a particularly vulnerable category, often have specific needs in terms of protection, education, health care and psychosocial support. The collection of data on children, their age, sex, educational status, health needs, needs related to the use of social protection services, as well as on whether they are accompanied by parents/guardians or are unaccompanied, enables the creation of fair and efficient public policies in the field of migration, more efficient planning of support measures and the provision of adequate protection for children. In addition, the collection and analysis of data on migrant children demonstrates a commitment to the implementation of the ratified United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, i.e., the commitment of the state to protect the rights of all children on its territory.

NATIONAL FRAMEWORK AND THE ROLE OF THE COMMISSARIAT

The national framework for migration management in the Republic of Serbia is based on several key laws: the Law on Migration Management, the Law on Foreigners⁴, the Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection⁵ and the Law on the Employment of Foreigners⁶, which regulate the competences of authorities, procedures and measures in the field of migration policy. In addition, laws relevant to family and social protection, health care and education also directly regulate the position of migrants. A special role within this system is played by the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration, which, pursuant to Article 10 of the Law on Migration Management, performs various professional, analytical and coordination tasks in the field of legal and irregular migration. The Commissariat for Refugees and Migration proposes to the Government the objectives and priorities of migration policy, monitors its implementation, proposes measures for the integration of persons granted the right to asylum, as well as measures for the reintegration of returnees under readmission agreements and for the improvement of the position of internally displaced persons. This authority is also responsible for the collection and analysis of data, the preparation and regular updating of the Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia, as well as for cooperation with other public authorities, international organisations and networks in the field of migration.

In addition to this law, other relevant regulations that govern the actions of authorities and the collection and processing of data also play an important role in the normative framework for data collection, such as the Law on Public Administration⁷, which governs the organisation and work of public administration bodies and the Law on Personal Data Protection⁸, which ensures security and privacy in the processing of personal data, and in particular the Law on Records and Data Processing in the Area of Internal Affairs⁹. These laws constitute the foundation for the protection of citizens' rights and the legal regulation of the processes of data collection and exchange within the migration management system. This law and the accompanying regulations form an institutional basis for comprehensive and coordinated management of migration processes at the national level.

⁴ "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 24/2018, 31/2019, 62/2023.

⁵ "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 24/2018.

⁶ "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 128/2014, 113/2017, 50/2018, 31/2019, 62/2023.

⁷ "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 79/2005, 101/2007, 95/2010, 99/2014, 47/2018 and 30/2018.

⁸ "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 87/2018.

⁹ "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 24/2018.

In addition to taking into account international good practice, the legal and strategic basis for the preparation of the Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia is also based on relevant national strategic documents. It is particularly important to note that the preparation and regular updating of this document represents one of the recommended steps within the Visa Liberalisation Roadmap in the process of the Republic of Serbia's approximation to the European Union. In this context, this practice has proven to be an important instrument for improving migration management and harmonisation with European standards.

In addition, the preparation of the Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia represents one of the specific objectives of the Migration Management Strategy¹⁰, which, as a key national document, defines the guidelines and priorities of public policy in this area. Thanks to continuity in its preparation lasting more than 15 years, the Republic of Serbia has established an institutionally sustainable and functional mechanism for monitoring and analysing migration flows.

The Commissariat for Refugees and Migration has an important coordination role within the migration management system in Serbia, and one of its most important tasks is the data collection, processing and analysis, as well as reporting on migration flows and situations. In this context, particularly important is its role in the preparation of the Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia, an analytical document that serves as a basis for the planning, adoption and evaluation of migration policy measures, but also for the improvement of institutional cooperation and public policies in this field.

The process of preparing the Migration Profile represents a continuous activity that requires institutional cooperation among multiple public authorities and institutions. The Commissariat performs central coordination of the process, which includes the collection and consolidation of data from various administrative and statistical sources, their verification, analysis and presentation in the document in accordance with a clearly defined methodology. The preparation of the Migration Profile is based on good practice standards defined by the International Organization for Migration. Authorities that collect and submit data within their respective competences participate in the preparation of the Migration Profile: the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Education, the Centre for Human Trafficking Victims' Protection, the National Employment Service, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, the Office for Kosovo and Metohija, the Protector of Citizens, while the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration itself also provides a large quantity of data that make up the content of the Migration Profile.

¹⁰ "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 59/09.

Within the Capacity Building for Migration Management project, a technical working group for the preparation of the Migration Profile was established in February 2011, in cooperation with relevant state institutions and experts of the International Organization for Migration. The working group included representatives of several ministries (Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs, Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government and others), as well as the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, which enabled cross-sectoral cooperation and consolidation of data from different sources. The group later evolved into the Working Group for Reporting in the Field of Migration Management, established in accordance with the Regulation on the Principles for Internal Organisation and Job Classification in Ministries, Special Organisations and Government Services¹¹. The composition of the Working Group was last revised in August 2023. The tasks of the Working Group are: to ensure efficient and timely data exchange, monitoring and reporting on migration trends and policies, to determine indicators relevant to migration management, as well as to develop, revise and implement the methodology for data collection and data updating for the preparation of the Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia, migration management indicators, but also other relevant reports in the field of migration management.

Such a data collection system requires intensive cooperation among competent authorities and efficiency in data exchange. The strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats associated with such a data collection system were analysed and presented in the *SWOT* analysis table.

The Commissariat manages this system for organised collection, recording, processing and exchange of data, which functions through the technical and institutional cooperation of all the mentioned stakeholders. Data are collected from administrative sources, databases and annual reports, entered into standardised and predefined forms and analysed based on the established indicators and the methodological framework. Particular attention is paid to the structure of data by sex, age, legal status and other relevant categories, which enables the identification of specific needs of groups such as unaccompanied minors, women, returnees of school age, victims of human trafficking, etc. The entire process is based on the secure exchange of statistical data obtained with full respect for the Law on Personal Data Protection.

Before the analysis of the Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia itself, which follows below, it is important to mention the procedure through which the Migration Profile becomes a reliable and relevant source of data. After the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration collects data on various categories of migrants from the competent institutions, it needs to obtain opinions without objections from all relevant authorities,

¹¹ "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 81/2007 – consolidated text, 69/2008, 98/2012, 87/2013, 2/2019 and 24/2021.

in order for the Government of the Republic of Serbia to adopt the document at its session. Following its adoption, the Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia becomes an official document, containing relevant data that may be used by the general public, the academia and public authorities.

Table 1: SWOT analysis of the Working Group for Reporting in the Field of Migration Management

Strengths	Weaknesses
✓ expertise of the members of the Working Group ✓ access to data ✓ direct communication ✓ more efficient coordination of report preparation ✓ data reliability and credibility of reports ✓ clear procedures	✓ lack of incentives for additional work ✓ burden of regular workload ✓ lack of an adequate digital platform for data exchange
Opportunities	Threats
✓ systematised exchange of knowledge and experience ✓ creation of coherent migration management policies based on reliable data ✓ coherent policies in the field of migration statistics	✓ lack of support to members of the Working Group in relieving them of regular duties ✓ political influence on the work of the Working Group ✓ lack of opportunities for professional development of Working Group members ✓ lack of material resources for the capacity building of the Working Group

ANALYSIS OF AGE AND GENDER SENSITIVITY OF THE MIGRATION PROFILE

With the aim of improving the quality and inclusiveness of the Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia, an analysis was conducted to assess the extent to which the data contained in this document are gender- and age-sensitive, with a particular focus on the position and visibility of children within migration flows. Children, as one of the most vulnerable social groups, require a specific analytical approach, since migration has a direct impact on their development, education, health, protection, security and social inclusion.

However, adequate data that would enable the identification of the specific needs and risks faced by migrant children are often missing in practice. That is why it is necessary for the system of data collection, processing and presentation to be age-sensitive, so that the data can be useful for planning and implementing measures in line with the best interests of the child.

This analysis seeks to identify where age and gender sensitivity is missing in the existing model of the Migration Profile, or to point to areas for improvement so that the report could better reflect the real needs of children in the context of migration and provide a better basis for effective policymaking based on the principles of child rights, equality and social justice.

Within the Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia, several tables contain data disaggregated by sex and age. Such an approach represents a positive practice that enables a deeper and more precise analysis of the position of different population categories in migration processes. The presence of such data contributes to a better understanding of the gender and age structure of migration flows, as well as to better planning of policies, interventions and support for the most vulnerable groups, such as children, women and older persons. Recognising the importance of age sensitivity in the context of migration is essential. The age structure of migrants can have a significant impact on the type of support that needs to be provided, as well as the integration strategies that will be the most successful. The most vulnerable age groups, such as children and unaccompanied younger minors, require a specific approach due to the specific needs they have in the migration process. Data on the number of children among migrants and returnees represent one of the key aspects that require special focus in the development of migration

policies. Children are the most vulnerable group in migration, because they are exposed to numerous risks such as abuse, inadequate living conditions and a lack of access to education and health care.

Issuance of visas

This section of the Migration Profile presents data on type C and type D visas issued to foreign citizens in the Republic of Serbia. These data are provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The data are disaggregated by sex and citizenship of the applicant only for the total number of visas issued. These data allow insight into the sex structure of foreigners arriving in the Republic of Serbia, but they cannot be linked to the planned length of stay. Also, the current presentation of data reveals significant room for improvement through the introduction of the age structure of applicants. This is particularly relevant for foreigners who applied for and were granted a type D visa for long-term stay. Data that would include age categories would allow a deeper understanding of migration flows and a better assessment of the needs of children and young people, which could indicate to competent institutions the need to monitor children's inclusion in school and potentially to undertake appropriate measures. This is particularly important, having in mind that preschool and primary education are mandatory. The importance for successful integration and strengthening social cohesion is evident.

Recommendation

Contact the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with an inquiry regarding the possibility of providing data disaggregated by the age of applicants for a D visa.

Cross-border mobility

This section of the Migration Profile presents data on cross-border mobility showing the total number of entries into and exits from the Republic of Serbia. These data are provided by the Ministry of the Interior for the purposes of preparing the Migration Profile. Data are not disaggregated by sex or age groups. Since monitoring the age and gender structure in this context is not relevant, the conclusion is that there is no need for further disaggregation of these data. The reason for that lies in the fact that, when crossing the border, neither the purpose of entry nor the duration of stay is recorded, which makes it impossible to distinguish between short-term and long-term visits. In this regard, additional analysis of these data would not provide a significant contribution to insight into the specific needs of particular categories of migrants.

Immigration

This section of the Migration Profile presents the immigrant population in the Republic of Serbia. Immigration, or influx, is defined in Article 2 of the Law on Migration Management as relocation to the Republic of Serbia from another country that lasts, or is expected to last, longer than 12 months. Data on immigration are provided by the Ministry of the Interior. The available statistics are disaggregated by sex and citizenship, which indicates a well-developed methodological approach and enables a gender-sensitive analysis. Such a presentation allows for the identification of differences in migration patterns between men and women depending on the country of origin. However, the absence of the age structure of immigrants is evident, which represents a limitation for a full understanding of the needs of the migrant population. Including the age structure in the existing overviews would be important for recognising specific needs such as access to education for children, employment support measures for young people or social and health care services for older persons.

Recommendation

Contact the Ministry of the Interior with an inquiry regarding the possibility of providing data also disaggregated by the age of immigrants.

Granting temporary residence

This section of the Migration Profile presents data on persons who were granted temporary residence in the Republic of Serbia for the first time, as well as data on single permits for temporary residence and work. These data are provided by the Ministry of the Interior.

With the aim of harmonising the legislation of the Republic of Serbia with European Union regulations, the Law on Amendments to the Law on Foreigners introduced a new legal mechanism of the single permit for temporary residence and work of foreigners into national legislation. The amendment entered into force on 1 February 2024 and allows a foreigner, in a single procedure before the competent public authority – the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia – to submit one application for the granting of a single permit for temporary residence and work.

Data on temporary residence permits issued for the first time are disaggregated by citizenship and grounds for stay, and in some tables, data disaggregated by sex are also available for three key grounds for stay: employment, family reunification and education. Such disaggregation provides a basis for creating targeted support measures, such as services intended for migrant women. However, the data are not disaggregated by age categories, which limits the possibility of a comprehensive analysis of the needs

and dynamics of the migrant population, particularly with regard to foreigners granted residence permits on the grounds of family reunification. The introduction of the age structure into the existing statistics would significantly contribute to understanding the needs related to social, educational and economic integration of different age groups, as well as to improving policies aimed at young, adult and older migrants. Data on the number of issued single permits for temporary residence and work are also not disaggregated by sex and age. Since it is assumed that they are adults, given the grounds for obtaining such permits, additional disaggregation by age, in addition to sex, is not necessary.

Recommendation

Contact the Ministry of the Interior with an inquiry regarding the possibility of providing data on:

- ✓ temporary residence permits first granted on the grounds of family reunification – disaggregated by sex and age;
- ✓ temporary residence permits first granted on the grounds and sex (all grounds disaggregated by sex);
- ✓ number of issued one single permits for temporary residence and work – disaggregated by sex.

Foreigners with permanent residence

This section of the Migration Profile presents data on foreigners with permanent residence in the Republic of Serbia. The data are provided by the Ministry of the Interior and they offer significant insight into the dynamics of long-term stay of migrants. They are presented in two tables, with the first relating to foreign citizens with permanent residence by citizenship, and the second showing the grounds for permanent residence. Such classification allows for a more detailed understanding of the structure and reasons for the long-term stay of migrants. However, although these data provide a basic picture of the national origin and the legal grounds for permanent residence, they lack disaggregation by sex and age. This represents a significant limitation, because without data on sex and age, it is not possible to assess the demographic characteristics of this population or to identify the specific needs and challenges faced by different groups. Monitoring the sex and age structure would enable deeper insight into the position of women, children and other vulnerable groups whose support and integration require tailored measures.

Recommendation

Contact the Ministry of the Interior with an inquiry regarding the possibility of providing data on foreign citizens with permanent residence, disaggregated by sex and age.

Labour immigration

The section of the Migration Profile relating to labour immigration presents data on foreign citizens who held a residence permit in the Republic of Serbia on the grounds of employment, valid at the end of the reporting year. These data are disaggregated only by citizenship, so it is necessary to further disaggregate them by sex to enable a more detailed insight into the overall structure of employed foreigners. The data are provided by the Ministry of the Interior.

As of 1 February, the National Employment Service (NES) no longer provides data on the number of work permits issued to foreign citizens, which used to be one of the most important pieces of data in the Migration Profile, these data are no longer relevant for further processing with regard to disaggregation by sex and age.

Additionally, this section of the Migration Profile contains data provided by the NES relating to unemployed foreign citizens registered with the NES. They hold temporary or permanent residence permits (approved by the Ministry of the Interior), are registered with the NES and are disaggregated by sex and age. It is significant that victims of trafficking in human beings are carefully monitored within employment statistics, which is of exceptional importance for understanding and addressing the needs of this vulnerable group in the labour market. Comprehensive presentation of data including disaggregation by sex and age enables designing measures tailored to the specific needs of different groups of migrants, reducing the risks of gender inequality, discrimination and marginalisation.

Recommendation

Contact the Ministry of the Interior with an inquiry regarding the possibility of providing data on foreign citizens who had temporary residence in the Republic of Serbia on the grounds of employment at the end of the year, disaggregated by sex.

Foreign students

This section of the Migration Profile presents data on the presence of foreign students in the Republic of Serbia. These data are provided by the Ministry of the Interior. The data are presented in a table monitoring the number of foreigners with granted temporary residence permits on the grounds of education, disaggregated by citizenship. However, other relevant demographic parameters are missing, such as age and sex structure. Although the age structure in this context may be considered less relevant given that it is assumed that these are adults, sex structure represents an important component, particularly in the context of developing gender-sensitive education policies, supporting student integration and monitoring the socio-economic aspects of the position of foreign students. Disaggregating these data by sex would enable not only a better understanding of the needs of these people, but also more accurate planning of services and resources within the academic community.

Recommendation

Contact the Ministry of the Interior with an inquiry regarding the possibility of providing data on foreign students disaggregated by sex.

Acquisition of citizenship

This section of the Migration Profile presents data on new citizens of the Republic of Serbia. These data are provided by the Ministry of the Interior. The data are presented exclusively by previous citizenship, which provides useful insight into migration flows and the origin of new citizens. However, other important demographic characteristics are missing, such as sex and age structure. Including these data would be of great importance for creating gender- and age-sensitive public policies, as well as for a better understanding of the socio-demographic characteristics of the population acquiring citizenship. Such analysis would allow a deeper assessment of integration needs and potential challenges in the social and economic inclusion of new citizens.

Recommendation

Contact the Ministry of the Interior with an inquiry regarding the possibility of providing data on new citizens, disaggregated by sex and age.

Emigration from the Republic of Serbia to European countries and the diaspora

This section of the Migration Profile should be dedicated to data on emigration from the Republic of Serbia and the Serbian diaspora, but monitoring emigration is a particularly complex issue. Domestic records do not allow for comprehensive or accurate insights into the size and characteristics of the emigrant population, while statistics of foreign countries to which Serbian citizens traditionally emigrate are often not available or accurate, so statistics are largely based on estimates and incomplete sources. Based on the above, it is evident right now that the data consequently do not include information on sex and the age structure, which hinders the development of gender- and age-sensitive policies and limits the possibility of a comprehensive understanding of the needs of the diaspora and the emigrant population. The introduction of systematic data collection and processing that includes these parameters would enable better public policy planning and the provision of targeted support to different groups within this population.

Recommendation

Contact the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia to jointly explore possibilities, in cooperation with other relevant institutions, for improving data collection and reporting on emigration and the Serbian diaspora. In particular, consider the possibility of disaggregating data by age and sex.

Labour mobility – Employment of citizens of the Republic of Serbia and assigning employed citizens to work abroad

This section of the Migration Profile presents data on the labour emigration of citizens of the Republic of Serbia abroad, including the number of persons assigned for temporary work, destination countries, type of employment and the scope of secondment. The data are obtained from the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs (MoLEVSA) and the National Employment Service, and indirectly through information provided to the MoLEVSA by the Chamber of Commerce of Serbia and the Central Register of Compulsory Social Insurance. Data relating to the number of persons employed by foreign employers, which are updated by the MoLEVSA based on information received from employment agencies, are not disaggregated by sex and age. In contrast, data from the Central Register of Compulsory Social Insurance on the number of employees assigned for temporary work abroad are disaggregated by sex and age. Data collected and disaggregated in this manner do not allow for a full insight into the demographic characteristics of citizens of the Republic of Serbia who go to work abroad. Systematic monitoring of these parameters across all records would enable a deeper understanding

of migration patterns, assessment of labour capacities by age groups and identification of potential opportunities for managing labour migration of our citizens.

Recommendation

Contact the MoLEVSA and the National Employment Service to request from the Chamber of Commerce of Serbia and employment agencies data that include the sex and age structure of workers, if that is possible, or to recommend further improvement of data quality in this regard.

Prevention of illegal entry into the Republic of Serbia

This section presents data relating to the prevention of illegal entry of foreign citizens into the Republic of Serbia. The data are provided by the Ministry of the Interior and they offer a detailed insight into the number of refused entries, including the grounds for denial and the citizenship of the foreigners. They are presented in a table categorising decisions by the country of origin and the specific reason for denial of entry. However, the overview does not contain data on the age and sex structure of persons denied entry. Given that these are persons who do not reside in the territory of the Republic of Serbia, further disaggregation of the data is not relevant.

Recommendation

Continue with established practice.

Return of persons illegally staying in the Republic of Serbia

This section of the analysis presents statistics relating to measures of removal of foreigners, expulsion, revocation of stay, as well as readmission and forced returns of foreigners from the Republic of Serbia. The data are provided by the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice, but they are incomplete and unevenly processed. While the tables relating to imposed protective measures of removal and security measures of expulsion contain data on sex and the age structure, such information is missing from the tables concerning revocation of stay, readmission of foreigners from the Republic of Serbia or forced returns, where the statistics are limited solely to the citizenship of the persons. Although these types of measures do not allow reintegration support to returnees, monitoring the sex and age structure would significantly contribute to monitoring the realisation of migrants' human rights, particularly with regard to the treatment

of vulnerable categories in our country. This could be achieved by introducing sex- and age-disaggregated data into the relevant tables, which would improve the monitoring of social and security needs of vulnerable categories and indicate the procedures requiring capacity-building of competent services.

Recommendation

Contact the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice with an inquiry regarding the possibility of providing data disaggregated by sex and age of persons subject to measures of revocation of stay, readmission or forced return of foreigners.

Assisted voluntary return

The area relating to assisted voluntary return presents data on persons returning to their countries of origin with the support intended for reintegration. The data are provided by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and include the sex and age structure of persons, which represents a positive example in the field of migration statistics. These data enable a more accurate assessment of returnees' needs in the return and reintegration processes and significantly contribute to designing targeted support measures, particularly for vulnerable categories such as women, children and older persons. Consistent monitoring of these indicators allows for better resource planning and ensures sustainable reintegration of returnees into the communities to which they return.

Recommendation

Continue with the established practice of data collection and exchange.

Trafficking in human beings

The section of the Migration Profile relating to victims of trafficking in human beings presents data provided by the Ministry of the Interior and the Centre for Human Trafficking Victims' Protection. The data provided by the Ministry of the Interior are disaggregated according to several criteria: citizenship of victims, age, sex, and type of exploitation. The data provided by the Centre for Human Trafficking Victims' Protection are disaggregated by sex, age, type of exploitation, country of origin and country of exploitation, and are related to formally identified victims of trafficking in human beings and victims identified within mixed migration flows. In addition, sources of reports of suspected trafficking in

human beings, the number of criminal complaints and convictions against perpetrators, including the age structure of convicted persons, are also taken into account. Further cross-referencing of data on the type of exploitation and victims' status by age groups and sex would allow for more accurate identification of vulnerable groups and better planning of support services and victim protection policies.

Recommendation

Contact the Ministry of the Interior and the Centre for Human Trafficking Victims' Protection with an inquiry regarding the possibility of providing additional data on victims of trafficking in human beings that would enable cross-referencing of data on the type of exploitation by sex and age of the victim.

Foreigners who have expressed the intention to apply for asylum and asylum seekers

This area of the Migration Profile contains data on persons who have registered an intention to apply for asylum. The data are provided by the Ministry of the Interior. Data showing the number of registration certificates issued to these persons are disaggregated by citizenship, sex and age structure, allowing for a more detailed picture of the demographic profile of migrants. This information is important as it allows for monitoring trends within the asylum-seeker population and understanding their needs. This is particularly important for ensuring adequate accommodation capacities for vulnerable groups such as women or minors, thereby improving support policy. Data on the place of issuance of registration certificates are also significant, as they provide insight into migration pressures at different locations. This is important for adapting services in specific contexts, such as border areas. Data showing the total number of submitted asylum applications are disaggregated by citizenship, sex and age, whereas data on first-time applications for asylum lack disaggregation by sex. The inclusion of this information would enable a better response to needs within the asylum-seeker reception system.

Recommendation

Contact the Ministry of the Interior to provide the missing data on the sex of persons who submitted first-time applications for asylum.

Decisions on asylum applications in administrative proceedings

Information on first-instance decisions on asylum applications is reviewed based on data provided by the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia, the Asylum Office. The data are disaggregated by outcome – data are presented on dismissed, rejected, approved and suspended proceedings. More detailed disaggregation by citizenship also exists for rejected applications, while there is no insight into the sex and age structure of persons whose applications were rejected. For suspended applications, no more detailed data are available.

When it comes to decisions of the Asylum Commission, that is, in second-instance proceedings, apart from the total number of resolved appeals disaggregated by type of Commission decision, there is no further disaggregation by any parameter.

Accurate data on sex and age structure are of great importance for understanding the specific needs of each group after the granting of asylum. This enables the timely preparation of appropriate programmes for integration into society. When it comes to negative decisions, the origin of applicants is monitored so far. More in-depth analysis could offer additional insight into the sensitivity of the asylum procedure and its application to gender- and age-related needs of asylum seekers. However, these data are also of specific importance for the preparation of appropriate assisted voluntary return and reintegration programmes, so it is appropriate to also consider the structure of unsuccessful asylum seekers, by their country of origin, family status, sex and age.

Recommendation

Contact the Ministry of the Interior with an inquiry regarding the possibility of providing data disaggregated by sex and age, including for persons whose asylum applications were rejected, as well as decisions following rulings of the second-instance authority.

Decisions on asylum applications in judicial proceedings

This segment of the Migration Profile presents data on decisions of the Administrative Court in asylum protection procedures. The data are provided by the Administrative Court and the Ministry of the Interior, the Asylum Office.

The data include information on the sex and age structure of parties to the proceedings, which represents good practice and enables systematic monitoring of the demographic characteristics of asylum seekers who have exercised their right to judicial proceedings. This type of data is important because it contributes to identifying potential barriers

to access to judicial protection that may be related to gender or age. In this way, it is possible to better organise support in the form of legal aid in accordance with the risks and challenges faced by these groups, thereby increasing fairness and efficiency in the implementation of refugee law.

Recommendation

Continue with current practice.

Reception and accommodation of Ukrainian refugees

This segment of the Migration Profile presents data on persons who have applied for temporary protection in the Republic of Serbia. The data are provided by the Ministry of the Interior. The collected data present statistics on Certificates of registration of foreigners who expressed an intention to apply for asylum – temporary protection, as well as on the number of decisions granting temporary protection. All data were collected and classified according to sex and age structure, thereby ensuring a comprehensive insight into the demographic profile of persons displaced from Ukraine. Data on persons granted temporary protection who are accommodated in asylum centres also provide insight into the demographic characteristics of beneficiaries of these services. In parallel with information on accommodation, the data are disaggregated by age groups and sex, enabling gender- and age-sensitive analysis. Such categorisation represents good practice, as it enables systematic monitoring of the needs of different categories, particularly vulnerable groups such as children and women, thereby contributing to better tailoring of services. Statistics on the inclusion of children from families displaced from Ukraine into the education system of the Republic of Serbia also contain age and sex structure, which is important both for planning and providing adequate support in the teaching process and for monitoring the exercise of the right to education.

Recommendation

Continue with current practice.

Returnees under the Readmission Agreement

This section of the Migration Profile presents data on returnees within the readmission process of citizens of the Republic of Serbia who were returned from EU Member States and other countries with which the Republic of Serbia has readmission agreements. The

data are provided by the Ministry of the Interior and the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration. Data relating to readmission requests and consent to such requests are systematically classified by country, sex and age of returnees. They include gender and age structure, providing an appropriate insight into the demographic composition of returnees and enabling the monitoring of statistics and needs across different age and gender groups.

Data on returnees registered at the Readmission Office at Nikola Tesla Airport are also disaggregated by sex and basic age categories, contributing to a better understanding of the demographic characteristics of this population. On the other hand, statistics on returnees by country from which they were returned do not contain data on sex or age, which hinders a comprehensive understanding of the migration profile by countries of origin. However, given that more than 90% of returnees were returned from Germany, cross-referencing of these variables is not significant. Nevertheless, in future profiles, these data should be monitored in the event of changes in the distribution of countries from which citizens are returned. In addition, data relating to the employment status and educational level of returnees contribute to a better understanding of the dynamics of readmission and the support required in the process of reintegration of returnees.

Recommendation

Monitor the distribution of countries from which the largest number of citizens illegally staying abroad are returned.

Refugees under the Law on Refugees

This segment of the Migration Profile presents data on the refugee population that found refuge in the Republic of Serbia following the dissolution of the SFRY. Data on this category of refugees are collected and provided by the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration for the purposes of the Migration Profile. Data on the refugee population in the Republic of Serbia are systematically organised according to several criteria that allow for a clear understanding of the demographic characteristics of this group. The structure of the refugee population is monitored by the country of origin, which is important for monitoring the exercise of rights in the countries from which they came or to which they return, and for advocacy before competent authorities. The age structure of the refugee population is also presented in detail by age groups, but given that the majority of refugees have acquired citizenship of the Republic of Serbia and thus initiated integration, this information reflects just obstacles to return and reintegration. In addition to other data, the Migration Profile provides an overview of the number of refugees by districts of the Republic of Serbia. As this number correlates with the number of persons in the

integration process, this information offers a useful picture of the required integration programmes. However, the available data lack gender sensitivity, which represents a significant omission. This information could indicate gender-sensitive obstacles in the process of return and exercise of rights in the country of origin, which are the most common reasons why individuals have not renounced their status even after 30 years of being refugees.

Recommendation

Introduce data on the sex of persons with refugee status under the Law on Refugees.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs)

This section of the Migration Profile presents data on internally displaced persons from the AP Kosovo and Metohija. These data are collected and provided by the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration for the purposes of the Migration Profile. Data on the number of persons who have returned to their place of origin are provided by the Office for Kosovo and Metohija. When it comes to data showing the number of internally displaced persons displaced outside the territory of the AP Kosovo and Metohija, they are disaggregated only by place of displacement, specifically by districts. Although they are not gender- or age-sensitive, disaggregation of data from the database of internally displaced persons would not contribute to assessing the needs of this population, given the time elapsed since the completion of registration. Also, in line with the recommendations of the special rapporteurs on internally displaced persons, the Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs and the fact that return to the place of origin is practically impossible, the status of IDPs changes only in the case of return to Kosovo and Metohija. All other persons remain registered until conditions are met for return and access to rights in the place of origin. That is why the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration and UNHCR have established a methodology for data collection and analysis of the situation of IDPs, which is conducted periodically. This analysis disaggregates data by sex and age. Accordingly, it would be useful for parts of this publication to also be partially presented in the Migration Profile in line with the schedule of research implementation.

On the other hand, data on internally displaced persons who have returned to the AP Kosovo and Metohija, disaggregated by age, sex and municipality of return, represent good practice and an example of an integrated approach to data collection. This sex and age structure enables accurate planning and tailoring of support for returnees, which is particularly important for improving the living conditions and social inclusion of vulnerable groups.

Recommendation

The Commissariat for Refugees and Migration should provide selected data for migration profiles in the years when the situation and needs analysis of IDPs is conducted.

Statistics on internal migration

This section of the Migration Profile presents statistics on internal migration. These data are provided by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. The data are disaggregated by sex, age and type of settlement. The table presenting estimates of the population by type of settlement and sex also contains a partial age structure. However, age categories are presented in a rather generalised manner, most often within a broad interval of 15 to 64 years of age, which does not allow for adequate assessment of other age groups. Such an approach limits the capacity for more detailed analysis of demographic composition and the needs of specific population categories, particularly when it comes to children. A similar shortcoming is also observed in the table presenting a comparative overview of the immigrant and emigrant population by sex. Although disaggregation by sex is present, age structure is not included, thereby reducing the analytical value of these data in the context of monitoring migration flows. The same applies to the table on the migrant population by type of settlement and sex, where the age component is also missing. This shortcoming significantly reduces the possibility of a comprehensive understanding of migration processes and of creating policies tailored to different age categories. Accordingly, integrating detailed age structures into all relevant tables represents another step towards understanding migration movements, identifying at-risk age groups and developing targeted measures in areas such as education, social protection, and employment.

Recommendation

Contact the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia with an inquiry to ensure more detailed age disaggregation.

CONCLUSION

Within the contents of the Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia, a significant amount of data including the age and gender structure of the migrant population is observed. Such practice represents an important step towards the development of sensitive and inclusive evidence-based policies. Age- and gender-sensitivity in processing migration data enables decision-makers to recognise the specific needs of different groups, particularly children and women, as well as other vulnerable categories, and to plan appropriate interventions, resources and support measures accordingly.

At the same time, the analysis of data presented in the Migration Profile, which are grouped into 22 categories, indicates that there is considerable room for further improvement. Out of all analysed categories, only seven include a recommendation to continue the existing practice or to monitor the situation (cross-border mobility, prevention of irregular entry, assisted voluntary return, appeals before the Administrative Court in the asylum process, temporary protection, readmission of citizens and statistics on internally displaced persons). The remaining 15 categories can be improved (visas, immigration, temporary and permanent residence, labour migration and labour mobility, foreign students, acquisition of citizenship, emigration, prevention of irregular entry, statistics on returning the foreigners, as well as the asylum procedure, victims of trafficking in human beings, refugees from the former SFRY and internal migration) through additional disaggregation of data by sex and age, which is a standard in statistical reporting. The introduction of additional data would contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of structures and trends within migration processes. For this reason, specific recommendations have been provided for each of these areas, along with the identification of the competent authorities responsible for determining the feasibility of implementing the recommendations. Most recommendations concern the Ministry of the Interior, followed by the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, while one recommendation each concerns the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Employment Service.

The table and chart below provide an overview of recommendations for further improvement of the Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia.

Table 2: Overview of recommendations by content

Recommendation	Number
Continue without changes	5
Monitor trends and adjust if necessary	2
Improve – by age	3
Improve – by sex	4
Improve – by both variables	6
Improve – additional variables	2

Figure 1: Overview of recommendations for improving the Migration Profile by content

The most vulnerable groups, such as unaccompanied minors, migrant children, returnees of school age and women in migration, often remain insufficiently visible in standard statistics. For this reason, the collection, systematisation and analysis of gender- and age-disaggregated data represent not only good practice but also a necessity for formulating efficient and equity-oriented policies.

In this regard, there is a real possibility to improve the format of certain tables through cooperation with institutions that generate and process data, which have been identified in this analysis. Through such an approach, the Migration Profile would enable better planning, design and implementation of policies and programmes that respond to the actual needs of people on the move and the interests of the citizens of the Republic of Serbia.

This would contribute to creating a society characterised by inclusion and to migration management harmonised with the needs of sustainable development.

In order to further determine possibilities for improving the Migration Profile based on the findings of this analysis, and within existing data sources, the Commissariat will submit a request to the Working Group for Reporting in the Field of Migration Management for additional data, which will be published in the Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia for 2025. Based on the feedback, appropriate activities will be undertaken. In the case of a positive response, standard data submission templates will be updated. If the competent authority is not able to provide additional data, the necessary steps for supplementing the Migration Profile with missing data will be considered in the upcoming period, their feasibility and required resources will be assessed, and based on that, work will continue on improving data for the purposes of future Migration Profiles.

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Law on Public Administration, "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 79/05, 101/07, 95/10, 99/14, 47/18 and 30/18 – other law.

Law on Records and Data Processing in the Area of Internal Affairs, "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 107/09 and 104/16.

Law on the Employment of Foreigners, "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 128/14, 113/17, 50/18, 31/19 and 86/19.

Law on Personal Data Protection, "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 87/18.

Law on Foreigners, "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 24/18, 31/19 and 62/23.

Law on Migration Management, "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 107/12.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989.

Visa Liberalisation Roadmap (EU document in the accession process).

Migration Management Strategy, "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 59/09.

Regulation (EU) 2020/851 amending Regulation No. 862/2007.

Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No. 862/2007 on statistics on migration and international protection.

ANNEX

Tabular overview of data and their disaggregation by sex and age

Data	Competent institution	Disaggregation by sex and age	Recommendation
Issuance of visas	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Data are disaggregated by sex, age is missing.	Contact the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with an inquiry regarding the possibility of providing data disaggregated by the age of applicants for a D visa.
Cross-border mobility	Ministry of the Interior	Disaggregation by sex/age is not relevant.	Continue with established practice.
Immigration	Ministry of the Interior	Data are disaggregated by sex, age is missing.	Contact the Ministry of the Interior with an inquiry regarding the possibility of providing data also disaggregated by the age of immigrants.
Granting temporary residence	Ministry of the Interior	Data are disaggregated by sex, age is missing.	Contact the Ministry of the Interior with an inquiry regarding the possibility of providing data on: ✔ temporary residence permits first granted on the grounds of family reunification – disaggregated by sex and age; ✔ temporary residence permits first granted by grounds and sex (each ground disaggregated by sex); ✔ number of issued one single work permits for temporary residence and work – disaggregated by sex.

Data	Competent institution	Disaggregation by sex and age	Recommendation
Foreigners with permanent residence	Ministry of the Interior	Data are not disaggregated by sex and age.	Contact the Ministry of the Interior with an inquiry regarding the possibility of providing data on foreign citizens with permanent residence, disaggregated by sex and age.
Labour immigration	Ministry of the Interior and the National Employment Service	Data on foreign citizens who had a residence permit on the grounds of employment in the Republic of Serbia, valid at the end of the reporting year, are not disaggregated by sex and age. Data relating to unemployed foreign citizens registered in the records are disaggregated by sex and age.	Contact the Ministry of the Interior with an inquiry regarding the possibility of providing data on foreign citizens who had temporary residence in the Republic of Serbia on the grounds of employment at the end of the year, disaggregated by sex.
Foreign students	Ministry of the Interior	Data are not disaggregated by sex and age.	Contact the Ministry of the Interior with an inquiry regarding the possibility of providing data on foreign students disaggregated by sex.
Acquisition of citizenship	Ministry of the Interior	Data are not disaggregated by sex and age.	Contact the Ministry of the Interior with an inquiry regarding the possibility of providing data on new citizens, disaggregated by sex and age.

Data	Competent institution	Disaggregation by sex and age	Recommendation
Emigration from the Republic of Serbia to European countries and the diaspora	Domestic records do not allow comprehensive or precise insights into the size and characteristics of the emigrant population and the diaspora	Data are not disaggregated by sex and age.	Contact the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia to jointly explore possibilities, in cooperation with other relevant institutions, for improving data collection and reporting on emigration and the Serbian diaspora. In particular, consider the possibility of disaggregating data by age and sex.
Labour mobility – Employment of citizens of the Republic of Serbia and assigning employed citizens to work abroad	Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs, National Employment Service, Chamber of Commerce of Serbia and Central Registry of Compulsory Social Insurance	Data on employees working for foreign employers are not disaggregated by sex and age. Data from the Central Registry of Compulsory Social Insurance on assigned workers are disaggregated by sex and age.	Contact the MoLEVSA and the National Employment Service to request from the Chamber of Commerce of Serbia and employment agencies data that include the sex and age structure of workers, if that is possible, or to recommend further improvement of data quality in this regard.
Prevention of illegal entry into the Republic of Serbia	Ministry of the Interior	Disaggregation by sex/age is not relevant.	Continue with established practice.

Data	Competent institution	Disaggregation by sex and age	Recommendation
Return of persons illegally staying in the Republic of Serbia	Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice	Data on removal and expulsion measures are disaggregated by sex and age. Data on revocation of stay, readmission and forced returns are not disaggregated by sex and age.	Contact the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice with an inquiry regarding the possibility of providing data disaggregated by sex and age of persons subject to measures of revocation of stay, readmission or forced return of foreigners.
Assisted voluntary return	Commissariat for Refugees and Migration	Data are fully disaggregated by sex and age groups.	Continue with established practice.
Trafficking in human beings	Ministry of the Interior, Centre for Human Trafficking Victims' Protection and Ministry of Justice	Data are disaggregated by sex and age groups, but it is necessary to cross-reference data on the type of exploitation and the status of victims by age groups and sex.	Contact the Ministry of the Interior and the Centre for Human Trafficking Victims' Protection with an inquiry regarding the possibility of providing additional data on victims of trafficking in human beings that would enable cross-referencing of data on the type of exploitation by sex and age of the victim.

Data	Competent institution	Disaggregation by sex and age	Recommendation
Foreigners who have expressed the intention to apply for asylum and asylum seekers	Ministry of the Interior	Data on registration of intention and total applications are disaggregated by sex and age. Data on first-time applications are disaggregated by age, but there is no disaggregation by sex.	Contact the Ministry of the Interior to provide the missing data on the sex of persons who submitted first-time applications for asylum.
Decisions on asylum applications in administrative proceedings	Ministry of the Interior	Data are not disaggregated by sex and age.	Contact the Ministry of the Interior with an inquiry regarding the possibility of providing data disaggregated by sex and age, including for persons whose asylum applications were rejected, also including decisions following rulings of the second-instance authority.
Decisions on asylum applications in judicial proceedings	Administrative Court, Ministry of the Interior	Data are disaggregated by sex and age groups.	Continue with established practice.
Reception and accommodation of Ukrainian refugees	Ministry of the Interior	Data are disaggregated by sex and age groups.	Continue with established practice.

Data	Competent institution	Disaggregation by sex and age	Recommendation
Returnees under the Readmission Agreement	Ministry of the Interior and Commissariat for Refugees and Migration	Data on returnees by the country from which they were returned are not disaggregated by sex and age.	Monitor the distribution of countries from which the largest number of citizens illegally staying abroad are returned.
Refugees under the Law on Refugees	Commissariat for Refugees and Migration	Data are disaggregated by age, but there is no disaggregation by sex.	Introduce data on the sex of persons with refugee status under the Law on Refugees.
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	Commissariat for Refugees and Migration and Office for Kosovo and Metohija	Disaggregation by sex/age is not relevant.	The Commissariat for Refugees and Migration should provide selected data for migration profiles in the years when the situation and needs analysis of IDPs is conducted.
Statistics on internal migration	Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia	Data are disaggregated by sex and age, but the age structure is too broad.	Contact the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia with an inquiry to ensure more detailed age disaggregation.

A stylized, light blue map of Europe is visible in the background, centered on the continent. The map shows the outlines of major landmasses and some internal borders.

**ANALYSIS
OF THE GENDER AND AGE
SENSITIVITY OF THE
MIGRATION PROFILE OF THE
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**