



**РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА  
ВЛАДА РЕПУБЛИКЕ СРБИЈЕ**

A stylized graphic of the Serbian flag, consisting of a red upper section and a blue lower section, separated by a white wavy line. The graphic is positioned on the left side of the page, with the text overlaid on the blue section.

**MIGRATION PROFILE OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA FOR 2021**

<b>Acronyms</b>	
AP	Autonomous Province
B&H	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BPS	Border Police Station
CfP	Call for Proposals
CRM	Commissariat for Refugees and Migration of the Republic of Serbia
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DR Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DCP	Diplomatic Consular Post
EC	European Commission
EC	European Community
EU	European Union
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
LSG	Local Self-Government
LSGU	Local Self-Government Unit
MoLEVSA	Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs
NBS	National Bank of Serbia
NES	National Employment Service
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
N. Macedonia	North Macedonia
PR China	People's Republic of China
RS	Republic of Serbia
SAR	South African Republic
SFRY	Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
SORS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UK	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
UN	United Nations
USA	United States of America

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# Contents

MIGRATION PROFILE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA FOR 2021.....	1
A. INTRODUCTION.....	5
B1. General cross-border mobility .....	6
1.1. Visa issuance.....	6
1.2. Cross-border mobility .....	8
B2. International migration, temporary residence permits, permanent resident population and naturalization.....	9
2.1. Immigration .....	9
2.2. Temporary residence permit .....	11
2.3. Foreigners permanently residing in the Republic of Serbia .....	16
2.4. Labour immigration .....	17
2.5. Foreign students .....	25
2.6. Acquisition of citizenship .....	25
2.7. Emigration.....	26
B3. Statistics relating to the prevention of illegal entry and stay .....	33
3.1. Prevention of illegal entry into the Republic of Serbia .....	33
3.2. Return of individuals residing illegally in the Republic of Serbia .....	34
3.3. Assisted voluntary return .....	40
3.4. Trafficking in human beings.....	41
B4. Statistics on forced migration and right to asylum .....	45
4.1. Foreigners who expressed the intent to seek asylum and asylum seekers.....	45
4.2. First instance decisions .....	46
4.3. Second instance decisions.....	47
4.4. Decisions based on administrative disputes.....	47
4.5. Returnees under Readmission Agreements .....	47
4.6. Refugees under the Law on Refugees .....	59
4.7. Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) .....	61
B5. Statistics on internal migration.....	64
B6. Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) .....	68
6.1. Inclusion of indicators in the context of targets which are migration-specific and related to migration within the Sustainable Development Goals .....	68
6.2. National indicators for asylum seekers and persons granted the right to asylum in the Republic of Serbia within the Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).....	75
B7. CONCLUSION .....	92
Annex 1 .....	94

## *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 was the obligation of the Republic of Serbia in accordance with the Visa Liberalization Roadmap, as well as the specific goal set by the Strategy on Migration Management (Official Gazette RS, No. 59/09).

For 12 consecutive years, the Republic of Serbia has been independently developing the Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia. Data on different categories of migrants are collected from competent institutions, which enables regular updates of the profile on annual level, under overall management by the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration.

The Migration Profile is a general overview of statistics on migration and migration policies in the country, in order to provide to the stakeholders involved in migration management, and the broader public, with a comprehensive insight into the migration situation. Precise data are necessary for planning and undertaking appropriate measures with the aim to achieve comprehensive migration flow management. In addition to providing an overview of all data on migrants and serving as means to monitor migration flows and trends in the country, the Migration Profile also attempts to identify and analyse key challenges in the area of migration. Primary data for the development of this instrument are official statistics collected by competent authorities, also using data from international organisations and experts, as well as relevant studies and research.

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 the analysis of current migration flows. Regular annual updates provide better insight into the overall migration situation 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 globally, giving rise to a second generation of the profile, entitled the Extended Migration Profile.

The entire migration situation in 2021, both worldwide and in Serbia, was influenced by the fact that the COVID-19 pandemic is still ongoing. It has produced significant effects on the economic situation across countries, as well as on the natural and mechanical population movements.

This year, the same as the last, the Migration Profile includes indicators in the context of targets that are specific to migration and relate to migration within the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as indicators for asylum seekers and persons granted asylum in the Republic of Serbia under 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Migration-specific indicators were developed in conjunction with the IOM, while indicators for asylum seekers and asylum seekers who have been granted asylum in the Republic of Serbia, were developed in cooperation with the UNHCR.

Annex 1 of this document presents the narrative of the matrices developed so far for the area of legal migration, through the Matrix for Monitoring Strategic Documents in the Field Of Migration and Development, according to four key pillars of EU migration policy. The Matrices can be found on CRM website.

## ***B1. General cross-border mobility***

### **1.1. Visa issuance**

The EU Regulation establishing a Community code on visas (Regulation (EC) No. 810/09 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 C types of visa.

In 2021, the number of issued visas decreased drastically compared to the previous year, from 6,638 to 741. The highest number of visas were issued to the citizens of PR China. Citizens from 64 countries applied for Serbian visa in 2021, and the majority were issued to the citizens of PR China (36.57%) and Ukraine (11.47%). The citizens of PR China were approved approximately one in two visas out of the total number. This indicates a considerable share of labour migration from this Asian Country.

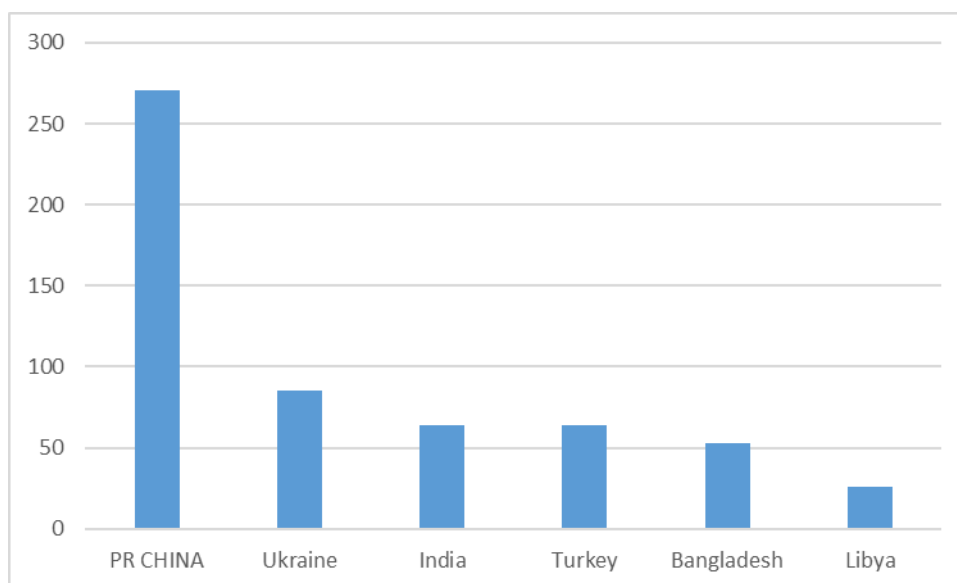
**Table 1:** Visas issued in 2021, by visa applicants' citizenship and sex

<b>Country</b>	<b>Number of visas issues</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>%</b>
PR CHINA	271	244	27	36.57
Ukraine	85	23	62	11.47
India	64	61	3	8.64
Turkey	64	63	1	8.64
Bangladesh	53	53	0	7,15
Libya	26	17	9	3.51
Egypt	16	14	2	2.16
Syria	13	12	1	1.75
Russian Federation	12	12	0	1.62

Philippines	11	2	9	1.48
SAR	9	3	6	1.21
Stateless	7	4	3	0,95
Indonesia	6	2	4	0.81
Iran	6	3	3	0.81
Mali	6	5	1	0.81
Lebanon	5	4	1	0.67
Nigeria	5	4	1	0.67
Pakistan	5	4	1	0.67
Thailand	5	0	5	0.67
Ghana	4	4	0	0,54
Nepal	4	4	0	0.54
Palestine	4	4	0	0.54
United Kingdom	4	0	1	0.54
Algeria	3	3	0	0,41
DR Congo	3	3	0	0.41
Morocco	3	1	2	0.41
Germany	3	2	1	0.94
Angola	2	1	1	0.27
Brazil	2	0	2	0.27
Chad	2	2	0	0.27
France	2	1	1	0.27
Armenia	2	2	0	0.27
New Zealand	2	2	0	0.27
Uganda	2	0	2	0.27
Other	30	20	10	4.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Chart 1:** Visas issued in 2021 by citizenship of visa applicant



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Looking at the sex of the applicant, somewhat over 78% of visas were issued to men.

## 1.2. Cross-border mobility

Data on cross-border mobility are an important indicator of the international position of a country, both geographically speaking, and from the perspective of traffic and transit. Also, this information is important for tourism, business activities, educational contents, etc. According to data provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 2021, 26 million entries, and over 25 million exits were registered into and out of the Republic of Serbia. Higher number of entries and exits were registered among foreign citizens than citizens of the Republic of Serbia.

**Table 2:** Cross-border mobility in the Republic of Serbia in 2021

	No. of entries into the Rep. of Serbia	No. of exits from the Rep. of Serbia
Republic of Serbia nationals	10,648,644	11,014,943
Foreign nationals	15,228,103	14,206,373
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,876,747</b>	<b>25,221,316</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs



As in the previous year, available data do not allow further disaggregation of cross-border mobility according to the purpose of entry into the Republic of Serbia, but only register 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***

Monitoring international migration in the Republic of Serbia is under harmonisation with EU frameworks and standards, defined by the Community Regulation on statistics on migration and international protection (EC, No. 862/2007). This Regulation defines the terms, categories and indicators for monitoring international migration and international protection in the EU area. Data on international migration flows and the characteristics of international migrants in the Republic of Serbia in this chapter are presented in line with the regulations, which means that they refer to regular migrants. Due to the new needs of the European Union, in terms of migration and international protection statistics and because the characteristics of migration are changing rapidly, it was necessary to establish a framework that would enable a rapid response to changes in the needs related to migration and international protection statistics. In accordance with the above, in June 2020, the European Parliament adopted Regulation (EU) 2020/851 amending Regulation (EC) no. 862/2007 on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection. This was also necessary due to the fact that statistics on migration and international protection are crucial for the analysis, design and evaluation of a range of policies, especially in terms of responding to the arrival of asylum seekers in Europe, in order to identify and implement best policies.

### **2.1. Immigration**

Article 2 of the Law on Migration Management (Official Gazette RS, No. 107/12) defines immigration as relocation into the Republic of Serbia from another country, which lasts or is expected to last over 12 months. Such definition and monitoring of immigration is in line with the EU Regulation on Community statistics on migration and international protection.

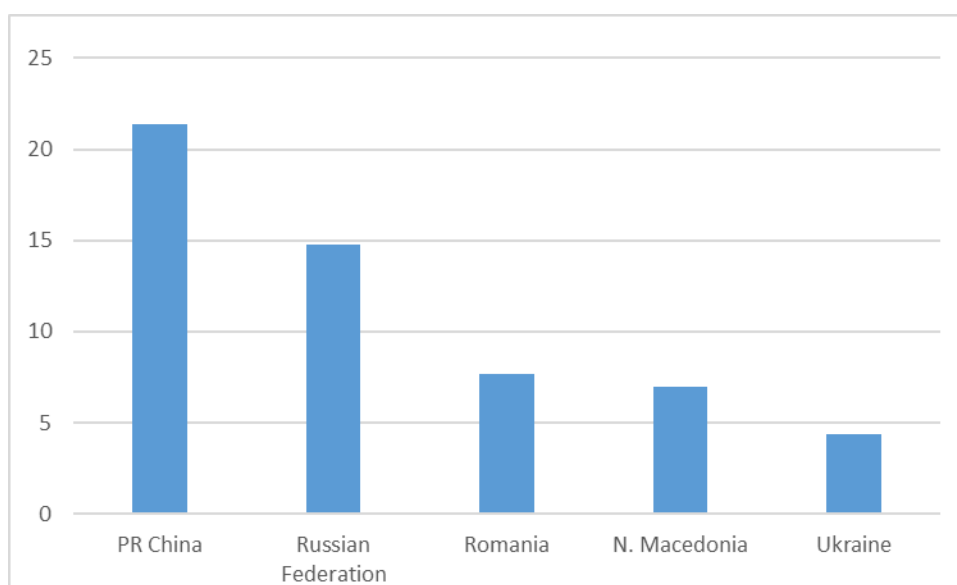
In 2021, the highest number of immigrants came from China and Russia (21.4% and 14.8%, respectively). What can be clearly seen by comparing previous observed years is an almost halved share of immigrants from China.

**Table 3:** Countries with the highest number of citizens among the immigrant population in the Republic of Serbia in years 2020 and 2021

	2021		2020	
Citizenship	Share in total immigration in %	Citizenship	Share in total immigration in %	
PR China	21.4	PR China	45.2	
Russian Federation	14.8	Russian Federation	24.1	
Romania	7.7	Turkey	13.0	
N. Macedonia	7.0	Romania	9.0	
Ukraine	4.4	N. Macedonia	8.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>99.9</b>	

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

**Chart 2:** Countries with the highest number of citizens among the immigrant population in the Republic of Serbia in 2021



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Observed by sex, there are notable differences by country of origin of immigrants. Namely, there is a higher share of women among the citizens of Romania, Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

**Table 4:** The most numerous immigrant population in the Republic of Serbia in 2020 and 2021, by citizenship and sex

Citizenship	2021		Citizenship	2020	
	Total	Women (%)		Total	Women (%)
PR China	9,104	26.1	PR China	8,828	8.6
Russian Federation	6,285	67.8	Russian Federation	4,711	13.4
Romania	3,282	82.8	Turkey	2,539	2.5
N. Macedonia	2,989	68.5	Romania	1,743	6.3
Ukraine	1,881	78.9	N. Macedonia	1,687	5.3

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

## 2.2. Temporary residence permit

Article 40 of the Law on Foreigners (Official Gazette RS, No. 24/2018 and 31/2019) defines that temporary residence constitutes a permit to a foreign citizen to reside in the Republic of Serbia, which can be approved to a foreigner who intends to stay in the Republic of Serbia for longer than 90 days on the grounds of: employment, education or learning Serbian, studies, participation in student international exchange programmes, professional development, training and practice, scientific research or other scientific or educational activity, family reunification, religious service, treatment and care, property ownership, humanitarian stay, status of presumed victim of trafficking in human beings, status of victim of trafficking in human beings and other justified reasons, in accordance with the law or an international treaty.

In 2021, 17,560 temporary residence permits were issued for the first time. The highest number of permits were issued to the citizens of China, Turkey and the Russian Federation.

**Table 5:** Persons issued temporary residence permits for the first time, by citizenship in 2021

Citizenship	2021	
	Number of issued permits	Share in the total number of issued permits (%)
PR China	6,437	36.7
Turkey	3,964	22.6
Russian Federation	1,049	5.9
India	774	4.4
Montenegro	366	2.1
Other	4,970	28.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,560</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Disaggregation by grounds for approval shows that, in 2021, the most common grounds for temporary residence issued for the first time was employment (76.7%), which is the same trend compared to the previous year. At the beginning of this decade, the most significant grounds for residence was family reunification, while today this trend has changed considerably in favour of work permits. The share of education, as a ground for a temporary residence for the first time has dropped, and in 2021, 561 persons or 3.2% of the total number were approved residence for this reason.

**Table 6:** Temporary residence permits issued for the first time according to grounds for approval, years 2020 and 2021

Grounds for permit	2021		2020	
	Number	%	Number	%
Family reunification	2,893	16.5	2,670	23.6
Employment	13,475	76.7	7,704	68.1
Education	561	3.2	497	4.5
Other	631	3.6	435	3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,560</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,306</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Disaggregation by citizenship shows that in 2021, the same as in the previous period, again there was the highest number of Chinese citizens among those that had come on the grounds of employment, namely one in two people (46.6%).

**Table 7:** Temporary residence permits on the grounds of employment issued for the first time in 2020 and 2021, by citizenship

Citizenship	2021		2020		
	No. of persons	%	Citizenship	No. of persons	%
PR China	6,283	46.6	PR China	3,545	45.7
Turkey	3,839	21.1	Turkey	2,015	26.2
India	739	5.5	Russian Federation	599	7.8
Russian Federation	305	2.3	B&H	134	1.8
Vietnam	167	1.2	Romania	119	1.5
Albania	126	0.9	Italy	94	1.3
Montenegro	126	0.9	Albania	92	1.2
Ukraine	123	0.9	N. Macedonia	70	1.0
Cuba	115	0.8	India	69	0.9
N. Macedonia	99	0.7	Germany	59	0.8
Other	1,553	11.5	Other	908	11.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,475</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,704</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Regarding temporary residence permits on the grounds of family reunification issued for the first time, the citizens of the Russian Federation represent the highest share in this type of permit and this trend has not changed as compared to the previous observed year.

**Table 8:** Temporary residence permits on the grounds of family reunification issued for the first time, years 2020 and 2021

Citizenship	2021		2020		
	No. of persons	%	Citizenship	No. of persons	%
Russian Federation	496	17.1	Russian Federation	460	17.2
Montenegro	179	6.2	N. Macedonia	168	6.2
N. Macedonia	174	6.0	Montenegro	157	5.9
B&H	139	4.8	Croatia	155	5.8
PR China	132	4.6	PR China	114	4.4
USA	114	4.0	USA	95	3.5
Other	1,659	57.3	Other	1,521	57.0

<b>Total</b>	<b>2,893</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>100</b>
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Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Data on temporary residence permits issued for the first time on the grounds of education show that the number increased during 2021 compared to 2020 (from 497 to 561). This is supported by the national structure, which shows that, in addition to the citizens from the region, the largest share was made up of Russian Federation citizens.

**Table 9:** Temporary residence permits on the grounds of education issued for the first time, year 2021

<b>Citizenship</b>	<b>2021</b>	
	<b>No. of persons</b>	<b>%</b>
Montenegro	48	8.5
Russian Federation	34	6.1
B&H	25	4.5
France	23	4.1
Nigeria	19	3.4
Other	412	73.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Observed by sex, among the persons granted temporary residence for the first time on the basis of employment, the male population dominates, in the case of family reunification the female population dominates, while in the case of requests for education the share of male population is considerably higher compared to the female population.

**Table 10:** Temporary residence permits issued for the first time, by sex, for 2020 and 2021

<b>Grounds for permit</b>	<b>2021</b>			<b>2020</b>		
	<b>Men %</b>	<b>Women %</b>	<b>Total %</b>	<b>Men %</b>	<b>Women %</b>	<b>Total %</b>
Employment	93.1	6.9	<b>100</b>	91.3	8.7	<b>100</b>
Family reunification	3.5	64.6	<b>100</b>	34.3	65.7	<b>100</b>
Education	5.5	43.1	<b>100</b>	49.5	50.1	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

In 2021 a total of 34,217 temporary residence permits were issued, and an increase is observed compared 2020 (24,421). The highest number of permits were issued to the citizens of China (31.1%) and Turkey (13,7%).

**Table 11:** Temporary residence permits valid at the end of 2021, by citizenship

<b>Citizenship</b>	<b>No. of persons</b>	<b>%</b>
PR China	10.637	31,1
Turkey	4.687	13,7
Russian Federation	3.538	10,3
N. Macedonia	1.135	3,3
Montenegro	870	2,5
Other	13.350	39,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.217</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

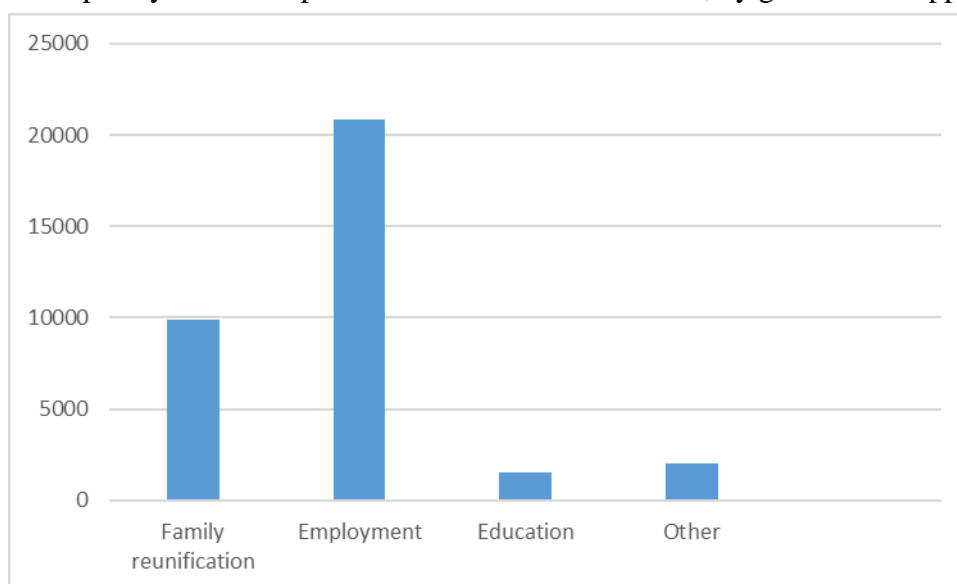
As with the residence permits issued for the first time, the highest number of permits valid at the end of 2021 was on the grounds of employment. Permits on the grounds of employment were approved to 60.9% of persons. This remained the same as in the previous observed year.

**Table 12:** Temporary residence permits valid at the end of 2021, by grounds for approval

<b>Type of grounds for approval</b>	<b>No. of persons</b>	<b>%</b>
Family reunification	9,869	28.8
Employment	20,828	60.9
Education	1,519	4.4
Other	2,001	5.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,217</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

**Chart 3:** Temporary residence permits valid at the end of 2021, by grounds for approval



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

### 2.3. Foreigners permanently residing in the Republic of Serbia

Permanent residence is a permit for long-term stay of a foreign citizen in the Republic of Serbia. The Law on Foreigners proscribes that permanent residence may be approved to a foreigner:

- Staying with no interruptions in the Republic of Serbia for at least five years on the basis of a temporary residence permit before applying for permanent residence permit;
- Who has entered into, on the territory of the Republic of Serbia, marriage or civil union with a citizen of the Republic of Serbia or a foreigner who has a permanent residence permit and has spent no less than three years with no interruptions on a temporary residence permit on the grounds of family reunification;
- Whose origins are on the territory of the Republic of Serbia;
- Who is an underage person with 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;
- Other foreigners with a temporary residence permit, for the reasons of humanity or if it is in the interest of the Republic of Serbia.

In 2021, there were 10,252 foreigners residing permanently in the Republic of Serbia, which is an increase compared to 2020, when there were 7,991 of them. Among the foreigners residing permanently, the majority came from China (25.8%) and the Russian Federation (12.3%). Compared to the previous year, there was a decreasing trend in the number of permanent residents among Romanian nationals.

**Table 13:** Foreigners permanently residing in the Republic of Serbia in 2021, by citizenship

<b>Citizenship</b>	<b>No. of persons</b>	<b>%</b>
PR China	2.645	25,8
Russian Federation	1.264	12,3
Romania	974	9,5
N. Macedonia	702	6,9
Ukraine	439	4,3
Other	4.228	41,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.252</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

As in the previous years, in 2021 the highest number of foreigners were approved permanent residence on the grounds of marriage (52.4%). If we add to this number the 13.5% of persons living in civil unions, it is clear that emotional reasons, i.e. reasons related to family, are by far the most prevailing for applying for permanent residence in the Republic of Serbia. Employment is the



grounds in 24% of the cases, which is a relatively low percentage, if we take into account that economic migration is the most common form of migration, both in Serbia, and worldwide.

**Table 14:** Foreigners permanently residing in the Republic of Serbia by grounds for residence, in 2020 and 2021

Grounds for residence	2021		2020	
	No. of	%	No. of	%
Marriage	5,375	52.4	4,745	60.0
Employment	2,463	24.0	1,800	22.6
Civil union	1,387	13.5	786	9.2
Property ownership	555	5.4	305	3.8
Minor	271	2.6	175	2.2
Interest of the Republic of Serbia	79	0.8	80	1.0
Origins in the Republic of Serbia	64	0.6	44	0.5
Other	58	0.6	56	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,252</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>7,991</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

#### 2.4. Labour immigration

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

- 1) Who has been granted the right to work, or temporary residence as a precondition for approval of such right, in conformity with the regulations governing the work of foreigners in the Republic of Serbia;
- 2) Who intends to stay in the Republic of Serbia for more than 90 days, if they meet other requirements proscribed by the Law on Foreigners and do not need a work permit pursuant to the regulations governing the work of foreigners in the Republic of Serbia.

At the end of 2021, 20,828 foreigners were granted temporary residence on the grounds of employment. This number is a twofold increase compared to 2020, when 13,669 foreigners stayed in the Republic of Serbia on these grounds.

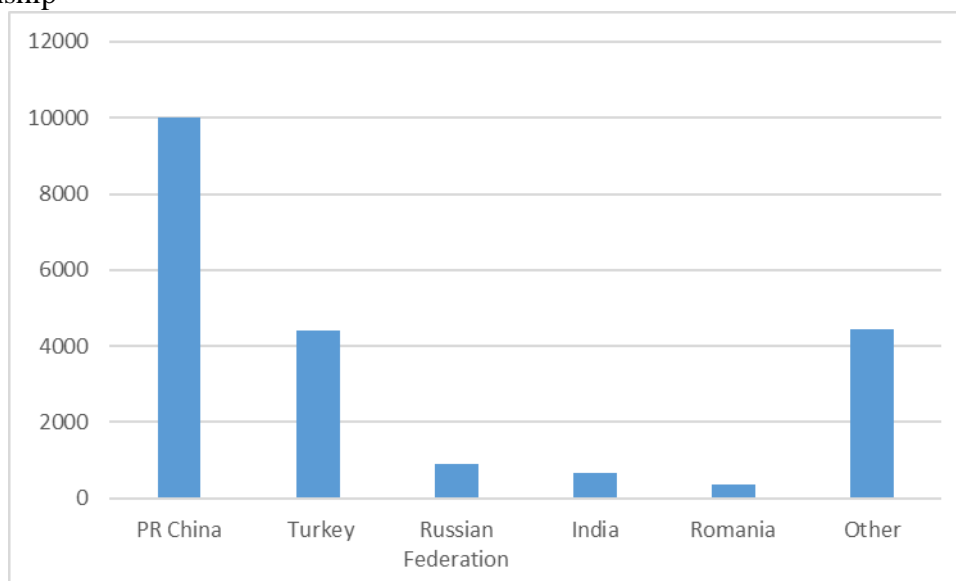
**Table 15:** Foreigners residing in Serbia on the grounds of employment in 2021, by citizenship

Citizenship	No. of persons	%
PR China	10,016	48.1
Turkey	4,413	21.2
Russian Federation	912	4.4
India	670	3.2
Romania	362	1.7

Other	4,455	21.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,828</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

**Chart 4:** Foreigners residing in the Republic of Serbia on the grounds of employment in 2021, by citizenship



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Employment of foreigners in the Republic of Serbia is regulated by the Law on the Employment of Foreigners (Official Gazette RS, No. 128/14, 113/17, 50/18 and 31/19), as well as the Rulebook on work permits (Official Gazette RS, No. 63/18 and 56/19), which more closely regulates the manner of issuance, or extension of the work permit, the ways in which fulfilment of conditions is proven and the necessary evidence for issuing or extending the work permit and the form and content of the work permit.

The Law proscribes that a foreigner employed in the Republic of Serbia, pursuant to this Law, has equal rights and obligations in relation to work, employment and self-employment as nationals, if conditions are met in accordance with the Law. Employment of foreigners is realised under the condition that they have a long-term visa on the grounds of employment, temporary residence permit or permanent residence in accordance with the Law and work permit. The 2019 amendments to the Law on the Employment of Foreigners introduced the possibility to issue the following work permits on the grounds of approved long-term visa on the grounds of employment: work permit for employment, work permit for posts, work permits for inter-corporate transfers, work permit for independent professional and work permit for self-employment. These provisions become effective on 1 January 2020.

Work permits may be issued as personal work permits or as work permits. Personal work permit is issued at the request of the foreigner if they have permanent residence approved, if they have refugee status, or belong to special categories of foreigners (asylum seeker, temporary protection grantee, victim of trafficking in human beings, or person granted subsidiary protection, in accordance with the Law).

Work permit is a type of permit issued as work permit for employment, work permit for special cases of employment (posted workers, inter-corporate transfers, independent professionals) as well as work permit for self-employment.

In the period between 1 January and 31 December 2021, the National Employment Service (NES) issued a total of 23,662 work permits to foreign nationals, out of which 1,635 personal work permits, 11,646 work permits for employment, 5,926 work permits for posted workers, 2,430 work permits for inter-corporate transfers, 18 work permits for independent professionals, 1,968 work permits for self-employment and 39 work permits for vocational training and professional development.

There were 23,098 work permits issued to foreigners with temporary residence in the Republic of Serbia in 2021, which is an increase compared to 2020, when there were 12,372 of such permits.

As the Law on the Employment of Foreigners stipulates certain exceptions from the obligation to acquire work permits, this would account for the difference between the number of approved residence permits on the grounds of employment by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the number of work permits issued by the NES.

Regarding the attained education level, the majority of work permits were issued to foreigners with education level III (6,324 permits), IV (4,821 permits), VII-1 (3,396 permits) and I (2,822 permits). This trend changed compared to the previous year, when the highest number of permits were issued to people with level VII-1. There was an increase in the number of persons who had completed primary school, from 1,286 in 2020 to 2,822 in 2021.

Out of the total number of issued work permits, 23,098 were work permits issued to foreign citizens with temporary residence in 2021, out of which 3,104, or 13.43%, to women. Looking at the percentage of work permits issued by branch offices, the majority of permits were issued in the Branch Office for the City of Belgrade (56.55%), followed by the Branch Office Bor (18.54%), Branch Office Novi Sad (4.65%), Branch Office Zrenjanin (2.61%), Branch Office Kruševac (2.12%), Branch Office Pančevo (1.82%), Branch Office Sremska Mitrovica (1.68%), and Branch Office Prokuplje (1.33%).

**Table 16:** The number of work permits issued to foreigners with temporary residence in 2021, by citizenship

<b>Citizenship</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
PR China	9,266	8,472	794
Turkey	4,587	4,503	84
India	1,267	1,260	7
Russian Federation	1,259	868	391
Ukraine	496	203	293
N. Macedonia	444	302	142
Italy	393	353	40
Romania	380	294	86
B&H	353	283	70
Montenegro	352	245	107
Croatia	259	155	104
Germany	230	174	56
Vietnam	175	174	1
Greece	163	151	12
USA	159	120	39
France	156	129	27
Albania	155	145	10
Cuba	153	110	43
UK	142	120	22
Philippines	115	42	73
Poland	114	87	27
Bulgaria	113	62	51
Slovenia	110	77	33
Australia	101	71	30
Bangladesh	101	101	0
Belarus	82	54	28
Israel	79	60	19
Mexico	79	46	33
Egypt	79	69	10
Austria	77	47	30
Iran	72	45	27
Japan	68	57	11
Tunisia	66	45	21
Brazil	64	43	21
Korea	63	57	6
Hungary	60	32	28
Netherlands	53	45	8

Pakistan	50	49	1
Other	1,163	844	319
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.098</b>	<b>19.994</b>	<b>3.104</b>

Source: NES

In 2021, foreigners with permanent residence were issued with 562 work permits, out of which 47.33% to the female population. By citizenship, again the citizens of China came first with 113 permits or 20.1% of the total number, and within this group, men who were issued work permits prevail. The citizens of the Russian Federation came second, with almost one-half of the female population at 19.2%.

Looking at the share of issued work permits to women by branch offices, relative to the total number of work permits issued, the highest number of permits were issued in the Branch Office for the City of Belgrade (48.22%), Branch Office Novi Sad (14.59%), Branch Office Niš (6.58%), Branch Office Jagodina (3.20%), Branch Office Sremska Mitrovica (3.02%) and Branch Office Pančevo (2.85%).

**Table 17:** The number of work permits issued to foreigners with permanent residence in 2021, by citizenship

<b>Citizenship</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
PR China	113	67	46
Russian Federation	108	54	54
N. Macedonia	39	16	23
Ukraine	28	7	21
Italy	23	19	4
Greece	20	18	2
Bulgaria	17	5	12
Croatia	16	3	13
Turkey	14	10	4
Germany	13	8	5
Romania	13	4	9
Montenegro	12	4	8
UK	10	6	4
France	9	7	2
Cuba	8	4	4
Netherlands	7	6	1
Poland	7	0	7
Serbia	6	4	2
Slovenia	6	4	2
B&H	5	1	4

Belarus	5	0	5
Kazakhstan	5	2	3
Libya	5	5	0
Moldova	5	1	4
USA	5	4	1
Indonesia	4	2	2
Slovakia	4	2	2
Tunisia	4	4	0
Czech Republic	3	1	2
Palestine	3	3	0
Hungary	3	2	1
Iran	3	2	1
Japan	3	1	2
Egypt	3	3	0
Albania	2	0	2
Azerbaijan	2	1	1
Brazil	2	0	2
Columbia	2	1	1
Korea	2	2	0
Morocco	2	2	0
Norway	2	1	1
Algeria	1	1	0
Australia	1	0	1
Chile	1	0	1
Cyprus	1	1	0
El Salvador	1	0	1
India	1	1	0
Ireland	1	1	0
Israel	1	1	0
Jordan	1	1	0
Kenya	1	1	0
Mexico	1	0	1
Pakistan	1	1	0
Senegal	1	1	0
Vietnam	1	0	1
South Africa	1	0	1
Syrian Arab Republic	1	1	0
Tajikistan	1	0	1
Thailand	1	0	1

Turkmenistan	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>266</b>

Source: NES

Unemployed foreign nationals on the NES records are persons who have a temporary residence or permanent residence (approved by the Ministry of the Internal Affairs) and are on the NES records. As of 31 December 2021, there were 572 unemployed foreign nationals on the records of the National Employment Service, with 78.5% women.

There were 477,564 unemployed persons registered with NES on 31 December 2021, with 0.12% foreign citizens. The trend was identical during the previous year. The majority of unemployed persons on NES records were from North Macedonia. They were followed by the citizens of the Russian Federation, Montenegro and Romania. The largest share of the unemployed were in the younger middle-aged population group, i.e. persons between the ages of 30 and 49 (59.96%).

**Table 18:** Foreigners registered with NES on 31 December 2021, by citizenship

Country	No. of persons	Women	%
N. Macedonia	120	98	20,98
Montenegro	81	61	14,16
Russian Federation	58	49	10,14
Romania	51	46	8,92
B&H	36	23	6,29
Albania	35	33	6,12
Ukraine	30	27	5,24
Bulgaria	22	21	3,85
Croatia	16	11	2,80
Other	132	80	21,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: NES

**Table 19:** Foreigners registered with NES on 31 December 2021, by age

Age groups	No. of persons	%
Youth (15–29)	99	17,31%
Middle age group (30–49)	343	59,96%
Older workers (50–64)	130	22,73%
<b>Total</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: NES

Observed by the educational structure of foreigners registered with NES on 31 December 2021, on record under 12 months, persons without formal education and persons with completed primary school had the highest share, 46.52% in total. It was the same with persons on record for over 12 months, and the share of this category of persons was 39.77% of the total number. The trend continued compared to previous years.

**Table 20:** Foreigners registered with NES on 31 December 2021, by education

Highest completed educational level	On record up to 12 months		On record over 12 months	
	No. of persons	%	No. of persons	%
No education or incomplete primary school	107	46.52%	136	39.77%
Completed primary school	58	25.22%	119	34.79%
High school	34	14.78%	53	15.50%
College and university	31	13.48%	34	9.94%
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: NES

In 2021, a total of 484 foreign nationals registered with NES. The highest share of newly registered individuals came from North Macedonia (18.80%) and the Russian Federation (12.40%). This shows that the trends from 2019 and 2020 continued.

**Table 21:** Foreigners registered with NES in 2021, by citizenship

Citizenship	No. of persons	%
N. Macedonia	91	18.80
Russian Federation	60	12.40
Montenegro	53	10.95
B&H	32	6.61
Romania	32	6.61
Ukraine	32	6.61
Albania	17	3.51
Croatia	14	2.89
Bulgaria	9	1.86
Philippines	8	1.65
Burundi	7	1.45
Greece	6	1.24
Hungary	6	1.24
Iran	6	1.24
Moldova	6	1.24
Slovakia	6	1.24



Egypt	6	1.24
Palestine	5	1.03
Germany	5	1.03
Iraq	5	1.03
Turkey	5	1.03
Other	73	15.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: NES

## 2.5. Foreign students

There are no precise data available on foreign students enrolled in universities in the Republic of Serbia. The closest estimate is enabled by data on foreigners with temporary residence on the grounds of education with valid permits. At the end of 2021, 1,519 foreigners were temporary residing in the Republic of Serbia on the grounds of education, which is a slight increase compared to 2020, when there were 1,451. Most of these persons came from Libya (15%), followed by, to a much lesser extent, the citizens of Montenegro (6.3%). It is interesting to note that the citizens of Libya have been for a decade by far the most numerous group of persons with temporary residence permits on the grounds of education.

**Table 22:** Foreigners with valid temporary residence permits on the grounds of education, at the end of 2021, by citizenship

<b>Citizenship</b>	<b>No. of persons</b>	<b>%</b>
Libya	227	15.0
Montenegro	96	6.3
Russian Federation	94	6.2
Iran	78	5.1
Greece	55	3.6
Other	969	63.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.519</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

## 2.6. Acquisition of citizenship

In 2021, 22,502 persons acquired Serbian citizenship, which is a decrease compared to 2020, when 28,892 persons acquired citizenship of the Republic of Serbia. In 2021, by far the most citizens originated from the region, i.e. persons originating from B&H, as many as 16,526, or 73.44% of the total number of newly admitted citizens.

**Table 23:** Newly admitted citizens of the Republic of Serbia in 2021, by previous citizenship

Previous citizenship	No. of persons	%
B&H	16.526	73.44
Croatia	1.394	6.2
Montenegro	1.282	5.7
N. Macedonia	1.151	5.12
Austria	313	1.39
Slovenia	270	1.2
Romania	200	0.89
Russian Federation	197	0.88
USA	123	0.55
Canada	101	0.45
Albania	100	0.44
Germany	86	0.38
SFRY	66	0.29
Australia	58	0.26
Iraq	58	0.26
France	56	0.25
Netherlands	54	0.24
Turkey	51	0.23
UK	44	0.2
Ukraine	41	0.18
Sweden	37	0.164
Switzerland	36	0.16
Norway	25	0.11
Bulgaria	15	0.07
Argentina	13	0.06
Brazil	13	0.06
Italy	11	0.05
Syria	11	0.05
Greece	10	0.04
Other	160	0.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.502</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

## 2.7. Emigration

### 2.7.1. Emigration from the Republic of Serbia to European countries

The Law on Migration Management (Official Gazette RS, No. 107/12) defines emigration as external migration from the Republic of Serbia which lasts, or is expected to last, over 12 months (Article 2). Monitoring migration is a particularly complex issue. Domestic records do not enable a

comprehensive or precise overview of the size and characteristics of the emigrant population, and foreign country statistics towards which emigrants from the Republic of Serbia traditionally gravitate, are often not available or precise.

According to the Law on Permanent and Temporary Residence of Citizens (Official Gazette RS, No. 87/11), which regulates reporting the start and end of temporary and permanent residence, reporting temporary residence abroad, competences and manner of keeping appropriate records, 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 (DCP) (Article 19).

The Republic of Serbia is an emigration country, but, like many other states, does not keep complete records of persons emigrating from the country, so data obtained from Eurostat, published by EU member states on the number of immigrants in the current year, were used for the Migration Profile. In addition to regular submission of data on estimated population size for the current year, countries also send to Eurostat data on immigration and emigration, published annually. Thus, referent data on population size, live births, deaths, immigration and emigration both on national and regional levels are available in Eurostat database, together with demographic indicators derived from the data.

As Eurostat's last published data refer to the year 2020, even though this document covers data for 2021, data for 2020 will be presented below.

Out of the total of 18,186 Serbian citizens who left the Republic of Serbia during 2020, i.e. newly arrived immigrants to one of the EU and European countries (which submit data to Eurostat), the largest number opted for Austria (23%).

**Table 24:** Citizens of the Republic of Serbia who were registered in 2020 as newly arrived immigrants in European countries that submit data to Eurostat <sup>1</sup>

Destination countries	2020		
	Total	Men	Women
Croatia	4,191	3,636	555
Austria	3,443	1,824	1,619
Slovenia	2,979	2,157	822
Sweden	1,675	839	836
Montenegro	1,068	574	494
Switzerland	938	392	546
Czech Republic	933	680	253

<sup>1</sup> Data on the number of Serbian citizens that reside in Germany are not available.

Hungary	696	496	200
Italy	632	269	363
Norway	353	171	182
Bulgaria	343	225	118
Netherlands	325	145	180
N. Macedonia	189	81	108
Luxembourg	133	72	61
Denmark	114	55	59
Finland	67	42	25
Lithuania	56	54	2
Iceland	27	13	14
Slovakia	12	11	1
Latvia	9	8	1
Lichtenstein	3	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,186</b>	<b>11,745</b>	<b>6,441</b>

Source: Eurostat

### 2.7.2. Republic of Serbia citizens employed and posted abroad

Employment of citizens of the Republic of Serbia abroad is governed by the Law on Employment and Unemployment Insurance (Official Gazette RS, No. 36/09, 88/10, 38/15, 113/17 and 113/17-national law). The National Employment Service (NES) and employment agencies are in charge of agency activities in employment abroad, both for unemployed persons and those looking to change jobs. NES and private employment agencies provide information on the opportunities and conditions for employment abroad, working and living conditions, labour related rights and obligations, and forms and manners of protection in accordance with the employment contract abroad, as well as the rights upon return from work abroad, in accordance with the law. These employment agencies are obligated to provide protection to persons employed abroad, which includes at least equal treatment in labour relations with the citizens of the country of employment.

Based on the reports of employment agencies, in 2021, 1,139 citizens of the Republic of Serbia were employed by foreign employers. Destination countries were: the Russian Federation, Germany, Croatia, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovenia, Austria, Slovakia, etc.

Pursuant to the Law on Employment and Unemployment Insurance, in 2021, 12 work permits were issued to newly established employment agencies, and 2 work permits were extended. As of 31 December 2021, there were a total of 115 employment agencies registered in the Republic of Serbia. The Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans and Social Affairs, pursuant to employment

regulations, is in charge of oversight over employment agencies (NES and employment agencies) pursuant to the Law on Public Administration, and within its remit.

Posting employees to temporary work abroad is regulated in the Republic of Serbia by the Law on Conditions for Posting Employees to Temporary Work Abroad and Their Protection, which has been in force since January 2016, with amendments that have been in force since 7 July 2018. This law regulates the rights of employees who are posted to temporary work abroad as well as the conditions, procedure and obligations of the employer in connection with posting employees to temporary work abroad.

According to the data of the Central Register of Compulsory Social Insurance for 2021, 710 employers from the Republic of Serbia posted a total of 7,807 employees to temporary work in 98 countries. Among the posted employees, most of them were temporary employees (6,891), male (7,310), aged 41 to 65 (3,668). Most employees were posted to temporary work in Germany (3,820), the Russian Federation (830), Slovenia (233), Montenegro (150), Bosnia and Herzegovina (133), Norway (132), Italy (130), and Romania (113).

This law applies to employers that temporarily post their workers abroad for:

- 1) Investment and other works and service provision, based on business cooperation agreements, or on other appropriate grounds;
- 2) Work or vocational training and professional development commissioned by the employer in its business units abroad, based on the act on posting or on other appropriate grounds;
- 3) Work or vocational training and professional development commissioned by the employer within inter-corporate transfers based on an invitation letter, inter-corporate transfer policy, or on other appropriate grounds.

For the year 2019/2020 the competent authorities of Germany approved the quota of 2,770 work permits, and average utilization was 2,756 work permits. The Decision of the Minister No. 119-01-16/2016-02 of 22 June 2016, which was adopted based on the Government Conclusion 05 No. 337-4653/2016 of 17 May 2016, the Chamber of Commerce of Serbia was designated as suitable organization for distributing the determined maximum number of dispatched workers among employers from the territory of the Republic of Serbia, keeping records on the distribution of the group and control of use of the awarded group in accordance with the Agreement between the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY and the Government of Germany on referring Yugoslav associated workers from SFRY and their employment in Germany, on the grounds of contract on works, starting with the year 2019/2020.

### **Migration Service Centres**

Through an established network of seven NES Migration Service Centres (MSCs) (Belgrade, Niš, Novi Pazar, Novi Sad, Kraljevo, Kruševac and Bor), migrants and potential migrants are offered information about risks involved in irregular migration, migrants' rights, procedures for obtaining visas, work and residence permits, opportunities for employment and study abroad, access to health care and education abroad and other, which contributes to efficient dissemination of information concerning legal migration flows, that is, equips them with better information in preparation for

potential leaving, or suitable adjustment to conditions and regulations in force in destination countries.

In the reporting period (1 January 2021 – 31 December 2021), the services in seven NES MSCs were used by a total of 908 persons, including 66.5% or 604 men and 33.5% or 304 women. Observed by status, service beneficiaries included 70.7% or 642 unemployed persons and 26.9% or 244 employed persons, with the least represented beneficiaries being students (8 persons), employers (3 persons) and pupils (1 person). The majority of beneficiaries, according to their own statements, came from rural areas and prevailed over the beneficiaries coming from urban areas in the Republic of Serbia.

An important indicator on service beneficiaries is the formally attained education level. Among the total of 908 beneficiaries, in the above period, the largest share of persons completed high school – high school education level IV (38.9% or 353 persons) and vocational high school education level III (24.9% or 226 persons), followed by persons with completed basic university studies – VII/1 (14.5% or 132 persons), followed by persons with college – VI/1 (6.8% or 62 persons), while the least represented group interested to go to work abroad legally were persons with high school education level I (5.6% or 51 persons), high school education level II (3.1% or 28 persons), education level V (1.7% or 15 persons), education level VI/2 (12 persons), VII/2 (10 persons) and VIII (2 persons).

Looking at age groups, the majority of beneficiaries came from the 31 to 50 age group (54.8% or 498 persons), followed by persons over 50 years of age (14.6% or 133 persons), persons between 26 and 30 years of age (13.1% or 119 persons), and persons under 25 years of age (9.9% or 90 persons).

Migrations for the purpose of work dominate, followed by migration choices for the purpose of acquiring residence, recognition of qualifications, schooling, emigration, family reunification, and finally self-employment and asylum.

The largest number of service users in the indicated period came to MSC Belgrade (40.6% or 369 persons), followed by MSC Kruševac (19.1% or 173 persons), MSC Novi Sad (14.2% or 129 persons) and MSC Niš (13.3% or 121 persons). Significantly fewer service users were registered in MSC Novi Pazar (5.6% or 51 persons), MSC Kraljevo (4.3% or 39 persons) and finally MSC Bor (2.9% or 26 persons).

When it comes to the country of choice (destination) of potential migrants, the country of first choice was certainly Germany, and the country of second choice Austria, while Switzerland was the third most desirable destination for the users of 7 NES MSC services in the specified period. They were followed by Sweden and Norway from the European Economic Area, while Canada and Australia were recognized as the most desirable countries outside European territory, which the users of 7 MSCs in the NES showed the most interest in. By far the highest number of potential migrants from this area, when it comes to the use of foreign languages, use English, followed by German, Russian, Norwegian and other languages.

## **Bilateral agreements**

The Republic of Serbia has concluded bilateral agreements on social security with 30 countries: the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Cyprus, the Slovak Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Republic of France, Hungary, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Republic of Bulgaria and the Czech Republic. Republic of Italy, Federal Republic of Germany, Kingdom of Sweden, Republic of Slovenia, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Republic of Poland, Kingdom of Belgium, Romania, Republic of Croatia, Kingdom of Norway, Swiss Confederation, Republic of Panama, Greater Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Montenegro, The Republic of Macedonia, Canada, the Republic of Turkey, the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China.

In the period January – December 2021, in the process of implementation of bilateral agreements on social insurance between the Republic of Serbia and other signatory countries, in the part related to using the right to financial compensation on the grounds of unemployment, a total of 763 cases were established, initiating procedures for issuing certificates of insurance periods and accessing the right to financial compensation in other countries (Croatia 491, B&H 174, Montenegro 43, N. Macedonia 20, Slovenia 24, Germany 3, Spain 1, Czech Republic 1, the Russian Federation 1, Bulgaria 1, UK 1 and Hungary 1).

In response to previously submitted requests, 667 certificates on years of service fulfilled in other countries were received (327 from Croatia, 235 from B&H, 43 from Montenegro, 22 from N. Macedonia, 34 from Slovenia, 1 from Cyprus, 2 from Italy, 1 from Czech Republic, 1 from Turkey, and 1 from the Netherlands).

There were 395 requests received from signatory countries (70 from Croatia, 83 from B&H, 40 from Montenegro, 165 from Slovenia, 22 from Hungary, 1 from Bulgaria, 14 from Austria).

In response to the requests received, 669 certificates of insurance periods in the Republic of Serbia were sent out (213 to Croatia, 197 to B&H, 75 to Montenegro, 157 to Slovenia, 1 to Czech Republic, 10 to Hungary, 1 to Turkey, 1 to Bulgaria, 1 to Cyprus, 1 to the Netherlands, and 12 to Austria).

Under the execution of the agreement between the Republic of Serbia and B&H on social insurance enabling transfer of benefits, there was 1 request for monetary compensation for a person whose insurance ended in the Republic of Serbia submitted from B&H in the reporting period; and 4 requests were submitted to B&H for persons whose insurance ended in that country, and were registered with NES.

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

With the adoption of the Law on ratification of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on the employment of citizens of the Republic of Serbia in the Republic of Slovenia (Official Gazette RS – International Agreements, No. 9/18), the said agreement was ratified.

In November 2018, two line ministries signed the Protocol on the implementation of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on the employment of citizens of the Republic of Serbia in the Republic of Slovenia.

In addition, in 2018, a Memorandum on Cooperation in the area of employment was signed between the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of National Economy of Hungary.

Negotiations are under way to sign bilateral agreements on temporary employment with Qatar, Malta, Czech Republic and the Russian Federation.

### **2.7.3 Diaspora**

The term “diaspora”, in accordance with the Law on Diaspora and Serbs in the Region, refers to the citizens of the Republic of Serbia living abroad and members of the Serbian people, emigrants from the territory of the Republic of Serbia and the region and their descendants, while the term “Serbs in the region”, in accordance with the said law, refers to the members of the Serbian people living in the Republic of Slovenia, the Republic of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, the Republic of Macedonia, Romania, the Republic of Albania and the Republic of Hungary. On the one hand, the notion of diaspora defined by the Law indicates respect for the principle of multiethnicity in working with the diaspora, because members of the diaspora are all citizens of the Republic of Serbia living abroad. On the other hand, the Law introduces the term “Serbs in the region” as an expression of the aspiration of the home country to improve the position and rights of Serbian people living outside the borders of the Republic of Serbia.

Having in mind the above, official data on the total number of the Serbian diaspora and Serbs in the region do not exist, while earlier estimates speak of a number of about five million people. Such a large number of members of the diaspora abroad and Serbs in the region is the result of a long history of emigration of Serbs from their country for various reasons in different periods, from economic, political, religious, cultural, family, to emigration before violence and persecution.

According to the principle of national treatment, our citizens are enabled to exercise and use their social security rights, based on work and residence in about 30 countries, with which bilateral agreements on social security have been concluded. Also, it is estimated that there are over 1,300 various associations active in the diaspora, gathering people from Serbia across all five continents, the majority being in the countries of the European Union, North America and Australia. According to the proportion of diaspora to the population in the homeland, Serbia is among the countries with a very numerous diaspora.

The average age of persons that have citizenship of the Republic of Serbia is 34.7 years. This is of particular concern because these people are much younger than the total population of Serbia, which is on average 42.2 years old. The majority of citizens of Serbia go to live and work in Austria, and



they stay the longest working in France, Switzerland and Germany, which is data jointly published by the Statistical Office and the Danube Transnational Programme.

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

#### **3.1. Prevention of illegal entry into the Republic of Serbia**

According to Article 15 of the Law on Foreigners, entry into the Republic of Serbia shall be refused to a foreigner if:

1. They do not have a valid travelling document or a visa, if required;
2. They do not have sufficient means of subsistence during their stay in the Republic of Serbia, for return to their country of origin or transit to another country, or are not in other ways provided with subsistence during their stay in the Republic of Serbia;
3. They are transiting and do not meet the requirements to enter the next transit country or final destination country;
4. A protective measure of removal or the security measure of expulsion is in effect, i.e. ban on entry into the Republic of Serbia;
5. They do not have a certificate of inoculation or other proof of good health, if coming from areas affected by an epidemic of infectious diseases;
6. They do not have travel health insurance for the period they are intending to stay in the Republic of Serbia;
7. This is necessary for reasons related to safeguarding the security of the Republic of Serbia and its citizens;
8. It is established that there is a negative security risk assessment regarding the entry and stay of foreigners on the territory of the Republic of Serbia;
9. This is an obligation of the Republic of Serbia regarding the implementation of international limitation measures;
10. It is established that the foreigner is using falsified documents;
11. The foreigner has already stayed in the Republic of Serbia for 90 days over a period of 180 days, if it is not defined otherwise in an international agreement, unless this is a foreigner who has a visa for long-term stay (visa D) or temporary residence permit;

12. There is reasonable doubt that they would take advantage of the stay for purposes other than declared;
13. There is reasonable doubt that they will not leave the Republic of Serbia before the expiry of the visa, or if there is a possibility of illegal migration after entry into the Republic of Serbia.

The above reasons also provide grounds for revocation of stay to foreigners in the Republic of Serbia. In 2021, the entry into the territory of the Republic of Serbia was not allowed to a total of 5,976 foreign citizens. In 2021, out of the total number of foreign citizens who were refused entry into the Republic of Serbia, the majority were Turkish citizens. In terms of the reason for refusal of entry into the Republic of Serbia, the majority of foreigners in 2021 were returned for the reasons of not unclear purpose of stay (57.31%).

**Table 25:** Persons who were refused entry into the Republic of Serbia, by citizenship and reasons for refusal in 2021

Citizenship	No/invalid document/visa/PD/ID	Unclear purpose of stay	Overextended stay	Insufficient funds for sustenance	Issued measure	Threat to security	No requirement for third country	Other reasons	Data unavailable	Total
Turkey	49	801	0	0	22	8	0	62	0	942
India	3	841	0	0	1	0	0	12	0	857
Tunisia	2	843	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	851
Cuba	5	614	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	621
Croatia	21	0	0	0	1	1	0	281	14	318
Germany	98	1	0	0	0	1	0	116	0	216
Montenegro	47	0	0	0	56	5	0	68	0	176
Romania	43	1	0	0	3	0	0	127	0	174
Bulgaria	123	2	0	0	3	2	0	26	0	156
Austria	39	0	0	0	1	0	0	108	2	150
Other	511	322	1	3	57	11	7	599	4	1,515
<b>Total</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,404</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5,976</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

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

In 2021, the number of foreigners that have been issued the measure of revocation of stay in the Republic of Serbia was 1,313. In comparison with 2020, this number increased. Among the persons whose stay was revoked, majority were from Turkey (392 individuals). This trend according to nationality remained unchanged compared to 2020.

**Table 26:** The number of persons issued the measure of revocation of stay in 2020 and 2021, by citizenship

Citizenship	2021		Citizenship	2020	
	No. of persons	%		No. of persons	%
Turkey	392	29.9	Turkey	183	25.4
Bulgaria	83	6.3	Bulgaria	68	9.4
Cuba	73	5.6	N. Macedonia	52	7.2
N. Macedonia	53	4.0	Albania	40	5.5
India	43	3.3	Romania	32	4.4
B&H	42	3.2	Germany	23	3.2
Albania	41	3.1	Algeria	22	3.1
Afghanistan	32	2.4	Tunisia	22	3.1
Germany	31	2.4	Afghanistan	21	2.9
Bangladesh	21	1.6	B&H	17	2.3
Other	502	38.2	Other	240	33.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Compared to 2020, when the protective measure of removal of foreigner from the territory of the Republic of Serbia was issued in 152 cases, in 2021, there is decrease to 101. The majority of these persons were the citizens of Turkey (17.82%), Afghanistan (10.89%), China (6.93%), and Cuba (6.93%). Looking at the age structure of the citizens of other countries and stateless persons issued the protective measure of removal of foreigner from the territory of the Republic of Serbia in 2021, the predominant group were persons between 21 and 40 years of age (71.29%). Out of the total number of persons issued the protective measure of removal, the majority were men – 89.1% of the total number of persons.

**Table 27:** The number of citizens of other countries and stateless persons issued the protective measure of removal of foreigner from the territory of Republic of Serbia, by citizenship, 2021

Citizenship	Number of persons	%
Turkey	18	17.82
Afghanistan	11	10.89
PR China	7	6.93
Cuba	7	6.93
Tunisia	6	5.94
Bulgaria	5	4.95
India	5	4.95
Montenegro	5	4.95
Romania	5	4.95
B&H	3	2.97
Pakistan	3	2.97

N. Macedonia	3	2.97
Ghana	2	1.98
Russian Federation	2	1.98
Iran	2	1.98
Albania	2	1.98
Croatia	2	1.98
Libya	1	1
Morocco	1	0.99
Germany	1	0.99
Switzerland	1	0.99
Algeria	1	0.99
USA	1	0.99
Turkmenistan	1	0.99
Jordan	1	0.99
Portugal	1	0.99
Syria	1	0.99
Spain	1	0.99
Austria	1	0.99
Poland	1	0.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Justice

When it comes to the total number of foreign citizens who were forcefully removed from the territory of the Republic in Serbia in 2021, according to the data of the Ministry of Interior, whether they were removed pursuant to article 81 of the Law on Foreigners, or they were forcefully removed foreign citizens under the Readmission Agreement to the country they used to enter the Republic of Serbia, for the above period, it was 231 persons (Tables 27a and 27b below).

**Table 27a:** The number of forcefully removed foreign nationals, led to the border crossing with neighbouring countries, by citizenship, 2021

<b>Country</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>%</b>
Turkey	15	23.44
Romania	10	15.63
B&H	10	15.63
Montenegro	8	12.50
India	5	7.81
N. Macedonia	3	4.68
China	3	4.68
Bulgaria	2	3.12

USA	2	3.12
Greece	1	1.56
Albania	1	1.56
France	1	1.56
Germany	1	1.56
Norway	1	1.56
Spain	1	1.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

**Table 27b:** The number of forcefully removed foreign nationals, led to the border crossing with neighbouring countries, under readmission agreements, by citizenship, 2021

<b>Country</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>%</b>
Afghanistan	116	69.46
Bangladesh	20	11.97
Syria	14	8.38
Iraq	4	2.39
Algeria	3	1.79
Egypt	3	1.79
Libya	3	1.79
Philippines	1	0.59
Lebanon	1	0.59
Russian Federation	1	0.59
Montenegro	1	0.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

**Table 28:** The number of citizens of other countries and stateless persons who were issued the protective measure of removal of foreigner from the territory of the Republic of Serbia, by age, 2021

<b>Age</b>	<b>No. of persons</b>	<b>%</b>
14-20	6	5.94
21-40	72	71.29
41-60	18	17.82
Over 60	5	4.95
Unknown	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100,00</b>

Source: Ministry of Justice

The most common reasons for removing foreigners from the territory of the Republic of Serbia include falsifying documents (32.67%) and illegal stay (21.78%).

**Table 29:** The number of citizens of other countries and stateless persons who were issued the protective measure of removal of foreigner from the territory of the Republic of Serbia, by reason for removal, in 2021

<b>Reason</b>	<b>No. of persons</b>	<b>%</b>
Theft (Art. 203/1 CC)	4	3.96
Aggravated/Compound Larceny (Art. 204/1 CC)	3	2.97
Forging a Document (Art. 355/2 CC)	33	32.67
Unlawful Possession of Narcotics (Art. 246a/1 CC)	6	5.94
Grave Offences against Traffic Safety (Art. 297/3 CC)	1	0.99
Fraud (Art. 208/1 CC)	1	0.99
Attack on an Official in Performance of Duty (Art. 323/2 CC)	1	0.99
Light Bodily Injury (Art. 122/2 CC) and Serious Bodily Harm (Art.121/1 CC)	1	0.99
Forging a Document (Art. 355/2CC) and Unlawful Possession of Narcotics (Art. 246a/1 CC)	1	0.99
Interfering with an officer of the law performing their lawful duties (Art. 23 LPOP)	1	0.99
Failure to obey issued decision	1	0.99
Illegal stay	2	1.98
Not leaving the territory of RS pursuant to issued decision	2	1.98
Overextended duration of stay	9	8.91
Unregistered stay	2	1.98
Illegal stay	22	21.78
Perpetration of violence	1	0.99

Unreported weapons	1	0.99
Illegal entry	1	0.99
Crossing the state border without valid travel or other document	1	0.99
Violation of regulations valid on the territory of RS	6	5.94
Ban on entry on the territory of RS	1	0.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Justice

In 2021, 323 persons were ordered the measure of expulsion from the country due to criminal offence. Observed by age groups, the trend has not changed at all compared to 2019 and 2020, with the highest percentage of persons issued the safety measure of expulsion from the country due to criminal offence being in the group between 18 and 30 years. Disaggregated by sex, it can be seen that the measure was issued to 302 men and 21 women.

**Table 30:** Citizens of other countries and stateless persons ordered the safety measure of expulsion from the country due to criminal offence, by age, 2021

<b>Age</b>	<b>No. of persons</b>
18-30	147
30-40	99
40-50	54
Over 50	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>323</b>

Source: Ministry of Justice

The safety measure of expulsion from the country, which is the most commonly ordered one, was ordered due to unauthorised production and putting in circulation of narcotic drugs (Article 246a of the Criminal Code) in 40.5% of the cases, falsified identity documents (Art. 355, para. 2 of the Criminal Code) in 14.6% of the cases, and theft (Article 203, para. 1 of the Criminal Code) in 11.1% of the cases.

### 3.3. Assisted voluntary return

Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) is an area of activity developed at the International Organization for Migration (IOM) more than 20 years ago. According to the Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection (Official Gazette of RS, No. 24/18), the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration is competent to implement programs for the voluntary return of aliens. As part of the process of assisted voluntary return, the Commissariat, in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), continued to conduct an information campaign aimed at the persons residing in the Republic of Serbia illegally. In cooperation with IOM, in 2021, voluntary return for 111 people was effected.

**Table 31:** Number of voluntary returns to countries of origin in 2021

Country of origin	Total	Adult men	Adult women	Children
Iraq	21	17	1	3
Pakistan	4	4	0	0
Afghanistan	5	5	0	0
Iran	15	12	2	1
Bangladesh	4	4	0	0
Tunisia	16	16	0	0
India	5	5	0	0
Sudan	1	1	0	0
Russian Federation	3	0	1	2
Belarus	1	0	1	0
Morocco	2	2	0	0
Sri Lanka	1	1	0	0
Egypt	3	3	0	0
Kenya	1	1	0	0
Jordan	6	5	0	1
Lebanon	2	2	0	0
Nigeria	1	1	0	0
Turkey	9	6	3	0
Uganda	2	0	1	1
Azerbaijan	7	2	1	4
Mongolia	1	1	0	0
Cuba	1	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>

Source: International Organisation for Migration (IOM)



### 3.4. Trafficking in human beings

Data on victims of trafficking in human beings (THB) 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 (CHTVP), which is a state institution authorised to identify victims of THB. The data supplied by the Ministry of Internal Affairs are provided based on the number of criminal charges brought against perpetrators of THB offences. The data from CHTVP are provided based on the identification procedure, which includes the breach of human rights of the victim in a THB situation, even though it does not necessarily result in criminal proceedings for THB and a sentence for the perpetrator. This is the reason why the number of identified victims of THB in Serbia exceeds the numbers obtained from the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

According to data provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, 23 criminal charges were brought against 43 perpetrators for the criminal offence of THB over 46 THB victims. Out of all the victims of THB in 2021 covered, the majority were citizens of the Republic of Serbia (97.82%).

**Table 32:** THB victims by citizenship, 2020 and 2021

Citizenship	No. of victims	
	2020	2021
Serbia	34	45
B&H	1	1
N. Macedonia	1	-
Croatia	1	-
Germany	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>46</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

According to the age-sex structure, it can be perceived that the majority of victims are female adults. In 2021, 11 cases of trafficking in men were recorded, of which 4 were minors under the age of 18.

**Table 33:** THB victims by sex and age, 2020 and 2021

Age	2020		2021	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 14	2	5	3	2
14–18	2	4	1	10
Over 18	7	18	4	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>38</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

According to data from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 2021 the most frequent form of exploitation was sexual exploitation, to which only women were exposed (71.73%), the same as last year.

**Table 34:** THB victims by type of exploitation and sex, 2021

Type of exploitation	2021	
	Men	Women
Sexual exploitation	/	33
Labour exploitation	1	
Exploitation for begging	6	3
Economic exploitation	1	/
Multiple exploitation (sexual, forced commission of criminal offences, labour, forced marriage)	/	1
Multiple exploitation (labour and economic)	/	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>38</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

The identification of THB victims is organised as a professional procedure within CHTVP, implemented in accordance with the assessment standards under the social protection system.

In 2021, CHTVP formally identified 46 THB victims. The identified victims were predominantly persons over 18 years of age (63.04%) and females (80.43%). The women were predominantly over 18 years of age (45.65%). The most common type of exploitation was sexual exploitation (50%) among the formally identified victims, followed by multiple exploitation (17.4%).

**Table 35:** Overview of formally identified THB victims by type of exploitation, age and sex, 2021

Type of exploitation	Under 18		Over 18		Total
	F	M	F	M	
Sexual	6		17		23
Forced marriage	3				3
Labour	3			1	4
Forced begging	2		1	2	5
Multiple	1	1	3	3	8
Forced criminal activities	1			1	2
Economic				1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>46</b>

Source: Centre for Human Trafficking Victims Protection

In the course of 2021, 26 reports of suspected THB in the migrant group were received. Out of the total number of reported persons among the migrant population, 36.9% were persons under 18, and in terms of sex, 61.53% were male.

**Table 36:** Structure of identified THB victims by country of exploitation and age, 2021

Country	Under 18	Over 18
N. Macedonia	-	1

Source: Centre for Human Trafficking Victims Protection

In 2021, police officers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs brought 23 criminal charges against 43 persons (30 men and 13 women) for the criminal offence of THB under Article 388 of the Criminal Code. Out of the total number of perpetrators, 43 persons were citizens of the Republic of Serbia.

In 2021, first instance courts in the Republic of Serbia pronounced a total of 17 judgements for the criminal offence of THB under Article 388 of the Criminal Code.

**Table 37:** Number of adjudications against perpetrators of THB pronounced in 2021, by type of judgement

Type of adjudication	No. of persons
Sentencing – final	12
Sentencing – non-final	3
Acquittal	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>

Source: Ministry of Justice

**Table 38:** Number of persons convicted for criminal offence of THB in 2021, by age

Age	No. of persons
18-30	7
30-40	7
40-50	1
Over 50	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>

Source: Ministry of Justice

#### ***B4. Statistics on forced migration and right to asylum***

##### **4.1. Foreigners who expressed the intent to seek asylum and asylum seekers**

In 2021, 2,306 confirmations of the registration of foreigner were issued to the foreigners who expressed their intent to apply for asylum in the Republic of Serbia. Out of that number, there were 2,081 men (1,622 adults and 459 minors) and 225 women (155 adults and 70 minors). The largest numbers came from Afghanistan (44%), Syria (20%) and Burundi (6%). Out the total number of minors (529), 11% were unaccompanied minors (58 boys and 2 girls). In 69.77% of the cases, the intent to apply for asylum was expressed in Regional Police Directorates, while in 19.21%, intent was expressed at border crossing points.

**Table 39:** Confirmations of registration issued to foreigners who expressed intent to apply for asylum in the Republic of Serbia in 2021, by citizenship

<b>Citizenship</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Afghanistan	1,025	44.5
Syria	466	20.2
Burundi	134	5.8
Pakistan	120	5.2
Bangladesh	107	4.6
Cuba	92	4.0
Iraq	51	2.2
Other	311	13.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

**Table 40:** Confirmations of registration issued, by place of issuance, 2021

<b>The place of issuance of confirmation</b>	<b>No. of persons</b>
Regional Police Directorates	1,609
Border crossing (line)	443
Asylum Office	103
Nikola Tesla Airport	146
Reception Centre for Foreigners	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,306</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Out of the total 2,306 expressed intents for asylum, only 172 persons (7.45%) submitted an application for asylum. Of that number, there were 123 men (99 adults, 19 minors and 5 unaccompanied minors) and 49 women (30 adults, 18 minors and 1 unaccompanied

minor). Of the total number of asylum applications submitted, 41% were the nationals of Burundi, Afghanistan and Iran.

**Table 41:** Number of submitted asylum applications by citizenship, 2021

<b>Citizenship</b>	<b>No. of persons</b>	<b>%</b>
Burundi	28	16
Afghanistan	22	13
Iran	20	12
Syria	14	8
Turkey	6	4
Pakistan	6	3
Congo	6	3
Other	70	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

#### 4.2. First instance decisions

The statistics on asylum procedure show that proceedings are suspended for the majority of asylum seekers, which is the result of the fact that the majority of persons continue migrating on, and do not wait for the first instance decision on their asylum application. In 2021, the Asylum Office made 14 decisions approving applications for asylum.

The Asylum Office granted refuge to 7 persons (5 men and 2 women). Among the persons granted refuge, there were 6 adults (5 men and 1 woman) and 1 minor (1 girl). Also, the Asylum Office granted subsidiary protection to 7 persons. Among the persons awarded subsidiary protection there were 2 boys (1 unaccompanied minor).

**Table 42:** First instance decisions on asylum applications, by type of decision in 2020 and 2021

<b>Decisions</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Rejected applications	2	4
Refused applications	75	48
Approved applications	29	14
Suspended proceedings	122	73
Other	145	164
<b>Total</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>303</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

### 4.3. Second instance decisions

The second instance decisions on appeals against the decisions of the Asylum Office in the asylum procedure are made by the Asylum Commission. In 2021, the Asylum Commission received 41 appeals, and issued 65 decisions, with the appeal rejected in 39 cases, and adopted in 9. Also, the Asylum Commission issued 7 decisions annulling the Asylum Office's decisions, based on adjudications by the Administrative Court, which granted appeals. In all cases in which an appeal was adopted, the decision was annulled, and the case was returned to the first instance body for a new procedure.

### 4.4. Decisions based on administrative disputes

The Administrative Court, pursuant to the Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection, is the designated authority competent to decide on administrative disputes initiated against final decisions of the Asylum Commission. In 2021, the Administrative Court received a total of 35 initiated proceedings based on asylum disputes. The Administrative Court issued 23 decisions on appeals against the Asylum Commission, rejecting 13 and adopting 9 claims disputing decisions on asylum, while one claim was refused. In 2021, the Court did not decide on the dispute of full jurisdiction.

### 4.5. Returnees under Readmission Agreements

According to the records of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, there were 1,419 readmission requests received in 2021, of which 1,087 requests were approved, and in this period 777 Republic of Serbia citizens returned.

Out of the total number of received requests for readmission in 2021, 52.9% of applications were submitted from Germany. In terms of sex structure, 65.7% were men. In terms of age structure, 70.8% were adults and 29.3% minors.

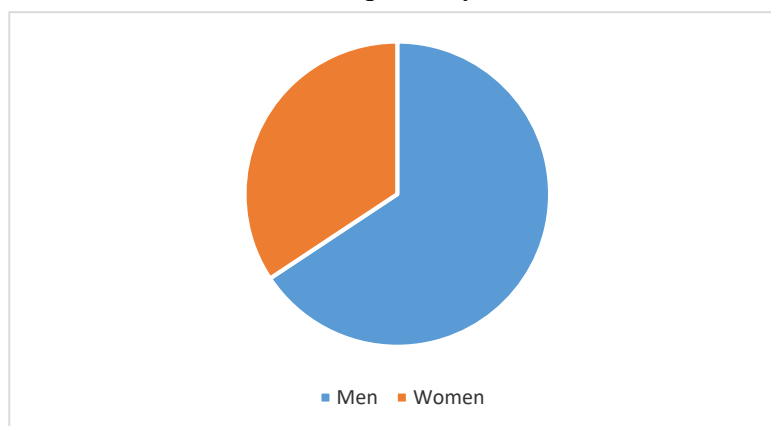
**Table 43:** Readmission requests by country, sex and age of returnees in 2021

Requesting country	Men		Women		Total
	Minor	Adult	Minor	Adult	
Austria	8	138	9	19	<b>174</b>
Belgium	2	31	1	18	<b>52</b>
B&H	/	7	2	3	<b>12</b>
Bulgaria	/	3	/	/	<b>3</b>
Montenegro	4	20	1	2	<b>27</b>
Denmark	2	11	/	1	<b>14</b>

Finland	/	2	/	/	2
France	21	117	16	33	187
Netherlands	3	9	9	8	29
Croatia	/	3	/	/	3
Italy	/	47	/	9	56
Hungary	/	3	/	2	5
Malta	/	1	/	/	1
Germany	149	274	170	158	751
Norway	/	1	/	/	1
Russian Federation	/	1	/	/	1
Slovenia	/	1	/	/	1
Spain	/	5	/	1	6
Switzerland	4	37	3	8	52
Sweden	3	15	8	6	32
United Kingdom	/	1	/	/	1
Romania	/	1	/	/	1
Luxembourg	/	1	/	/	1
Poland	/	3	/	/	3
Slovakia	/	3	/	/	3
Albania	/	1	/	/	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>1,419</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

**Chart 5:** Readmission requests by sex of returnee, 2021



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs



Out of the total number of approved readmission requests (1,087) in 2021, the highest number of requests approved were from Germany (49.2%). Among the returnees whose requests for readmission were approved, there were 65.2% men and 34.8% women. Out of the total number of approved requests, the majority were for adults (69%). Among the 337 minors who were approved requests, there were 138 boys and 199 girls.

**Table 44:** Approved requests to return citizens of the Republic of Serbia under Readmission Agreements in 2021

Requesting country	Men		Women		Total
	Minor	Adult	Minor	Adult	
Austria	8	132	9	19	<b>168</b>
Belgium	/	19	/	7	<b>26</b>
B&H	/	6	2	2	<b>10</b>
Bulgaria	/	2	/	/	<b>2</b>
Montenegro	2	18	1	1	<b>22</b>
Denmark	2	11	/	1	<b>14</b>
Finland	/	2	/	/	<b>2</b>
France	20	87	15	26	<b>148</b>
Netherlands	3	6	9	8	<b>26</b>
Croatia	/	1	/	/	<b>1</b>
Italy	/	35	/	5	<b>40</b>
Hungary	/	3	/	2	<b>5</b>
Malta	/	1	/	/	<b>1</b>
Germany	98	188	152	97	<b>535</b>
Norway	/	1	/	/	<b>1</b>
Luxembourg	/	1	/	/	<b>1</b>
Slovenia	/	1	/	/	<b>1</b>
Spain	/	5	/	1	<b>6</b>
Switzerland	2	30	3	4	<b>39</b>
Sweden	3	15	8	6	<b>32</b>
Albania	/	1	/	/	<b>1</b>
Poland		1			<b>1</b>

Romania		1			1
Russian Federation		1			1
Slovakia		3			3
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>1,087</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Out of the total number of returnees under Readmission Agreements that returned in 2021 to the Republic of Serbia (77), as many as 93% returned to the Republic of Serbia via the BPS Belgrade border crossing (Nikola Tesla Airport).

**Table 45:** Number of returnees under Readmission Agreements in 2021, by border crossing registration

<b>Regional centre (border police station)</b>	<b>Number of citizens of the Republic of Serbia</b>
BPS Belgrade	722
To Hungary	24
To Croatia	1
To B&H	12
To Romania	1
To Bulgaria	2
To N. Macedonia	0
To Montenegro	15
BPS Niš	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>777</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

During the same period, 518 persons or 65 families addressed the Readmission Office at the Nikola Tesla Airport for information and assistance with return. Of this number, 67% were adults and 33% minors.

**Table 46:** Number of returnees registered with the Readmission Office by sex, 2021

<b>Persons/Families</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
No. of persons	518	326	192
No. of families	65		

Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

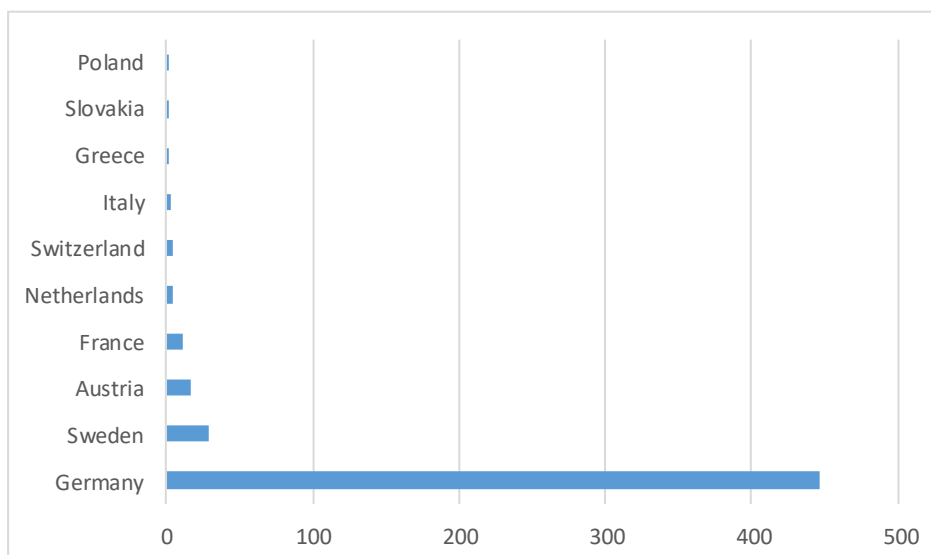
The highest number of returnees registered with the Readmission Office at the Nikola Tesla Airport came from Germany (86.3%), followed by Sweden (5.6%). Of the total number of returnees, 62.7% were of Roma ethnicity.

**Table 47:** Returnees registered with the Readmission Office by country they returned from, 2021

<b>Country</b>	<b>Number</b>
Germany	447
Sweden	29
Austria	16
France	11
Netherlands	5
Switzerland	4
Italy	3
Greece	1
Slovakia	1
Poland	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>518</b>

Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

**Chart 6:** Returnees registered with the Readmission Office by nationality, 2021



Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

**Table 48:** Returnees registered with the Readmission Office, by age, 2021

Age	Number	%
Over 18	347	67
Under 18	171	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

Also, records are kept on the educational profile and employment status of returnees. Out of the total number, 54.2% of returnees were unemployed. The remaining 45.8% were children of pre-school age, pupils, pensioners and employed persons. The educational structure of returnees shows that only 0.2% have completed college or university education, while 32% have no school or they have incomplete primary school education.

**Table 49:** Returnees registered with the Readmission Office, by employment status, 2021

Employment status	Number
Child	98
Student	161
Employed	4
Unemployed	253

Pensioner	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>518</b>

Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

**Table 50:** Returnees registered with the Readmission Office, by education status, 2021

<b>Education status</b>	<b>Number</b>
No education	78
Incomplete primary school	134
Primary school	24
Secondary school	12
College	/
University	/
No answer	270
<b>Total</b>	<b>518</b>

Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

#### **4.5.1 Identifying and defining the set of indicators for evaluation of reintegration of returnees under Readmission Agreements**

The Republic of Serbia has developed mechanisms at the central and local levels to implement different types of returnee support programmes. Also, with the aim to collect data on returnees, the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration developed a special questionnaire, voluntarily filled in by returnees in the Readmission Office. Based on the recommendations by experts of the European Commission Peer Review Mission organised in February 2014, covering key areas for Chapters 23 and 24, the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration developed a set of indicators to assess reintegration of returnees, measuring the efficiency of measures undertaken on reintegration of returnees under Readmission Agreements. The development of indicators was necessary also for collecting data on concrete progress on maintaining the visa-free regime and preventing remigration of returnees to EU countries and preventing secondary migration. Reporting on these indicators was included for the first time in the 2015 Migration Profile.

However, even with the mentioned activities, a lack of comprehensive records on this population turned out to be one of the greatest problems for adequate planning of assistance and all future activities. This problem is primarily caused by lack of any legal obligation to register returnees, and lack of systemic monitoring of voluntary returns. A part of this category of persons eludes official statistics, and dedicated research done by some organisations and competent government institutions uncovers only parts of the problem.

**Table 51:** List of indicators for monitoring the reintegration of returnees under Readmission Agreements in the Republic of Serbia, 2021

INSTITUTION	INDICATORS	
<p><b>Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development</b></p>	<p>Number of public calls, projects and budget funds allocated by the MESTD at the local level, related to returnees.</p>	<p>MESTD allocated budget funds for a CfP in 2021 and supported 1 project, the beneficiaries of which were returnees under Readmission Agreements. Within the project, 150 direct beneficiaries were supported in 2 LSGs.</p> <p>A special support measure for student returnees in the education system are pedagogical assistants, who mitigated the effects of absenteeism and contributed to regular attendance.</p>
<p><b>Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development</b></p>	<p>Number of returnees enrolled in appropriate grade (primary + secondary school) + disaggregated by age and sex</p>	<p>During the school year 2021/2022, a total of 49 students returnees under Readmission Agreements enrolled, 21 girls and 28 boys.</p> <p>Considering that primary schools have an affirmative approach to addressing the issues of returnees under Readmission Agreements, these students are in the majority of cases not registered individually, but facilitated enrolment or re-enrolment procedures are applied, then a team is established to assess their knowledge, and the students are included in regular classes.</p> <p>Additionally, if the student returns the same year, the school does not treat him as a newly enrolled student, but they stay in the same grade. This way the child does not lose a school year, their</p>

		<p>absence is noted as justified, and the student is provided with additional support in mastering the programme and the opportunity to make up for the missed classes.</p> <p>49 returnees were enrolled in the appropriate grade. The majority of returnee students during 2021 (school year 2020/2021 and 2021/2022), were enrolled in an age-appropriate grade, while others enrolled lower grades, following the results of the team's assessment.</p> <p>During the current school year 2021/2022, returnee students joined 13 primary and 5 high schools in the following school directorates: Belgrade, Novi Sad, Niš, Sombor, and Zrenjanin, as well as on the territory of the Group for Professional Pedagogical Monitoring Novi Pazar. The highest concentration of returnees was recorded on the territory covered by the Group for Professional Pedagogical Monitoring Novi Pazar.</p>
<b>Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development</b>	Number of requests for certificate equivalency and recognition of diplomas	MESTD, using a simplified procedure, finalised 38 applications for certificate equivalency and recognition of diplomas during the school year 2021/2022, which facilitated further education.
<b>Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development</b>	The number of returnees who applied FOR THE FIRST TIME to enrol appropriate grade (primary + high school) within the Serbian school system + disaggregated by age	32 returnees applied for the first time to enrol the appropriate grade.

	and sex	
<b>Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development</b>	Number of scholarships, financial support and number of free books distributed to returnees	During the school year 2020/2021, a total of 36 students received free textbooks.
<b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</b>	Number of travel documents issued to returnees	327 travel documents were issued to returnees.
<b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</b>	As general indicator: number of asylum seekers from the Republic of Serbia applying for asylum in EU countries and Schengen member states (source DCP)	2,211 asylum seekers from the Republic of Serbia.  *The number of asylum applications submitted is not final, having in mind that certain countries either do not provide such data or they are not yet officially available.
<b>Ombudsman</b>	Number of reported cases of human rights violations of returnees under Readmission Agreement	In 2021, the Ombudsman did not have a single reported case of human rights violations of returnees under Readmission Agreements.
<b>NES</b>	Number of persons that declared themselves as returnees and are registered with NES as unemployed persons	On 31 December 2021, NES records included 37 persons that declared as returnees under Readmission Agreements.
<b>NES</b>	Number of developed individual employment plans for persons registered with NES as unemployed persons and declared as returnees	In 2021, 58 employability assessments and individual employment plans were developed for 37 persons that declared themselves as returnees under Readmission Agreements.
<b>NES</b>	Number of beneficiaries of active labour market measures, who declared themselves as returnees (including the type of active measure	In 2021, 2 persons who self-declared as returnees under Readmission Agreements, were included in the employment measure, additional education programme – functional primary education .



<b>CRM</b>	Number of public calls and approved projects dedicated to returnees, including also the number of beneficiaries covered by the projects (funded by CRM) for local self-government units (also, number of participating municipalities)	The Ordinance on the programme of incentives for the implementation of measures and activities necessary to achieve the established objectives in the area of migration management in local self-government units, allocated 15 million RSD in 2021 for programmes for the reintegration of returnees under Readmission Agreements. In 2021, one CfP was published for LSGUs, for funds aimed at improving the living conditions of returnees under Readmission Agreements, by awarding assistance for the completion or adaptation of housing facilities by purchasing construction material. 9 municipalities were selected (Aleksinac, Beočin, Gnjilane, Koceljeva, Kula, Požega, Tutin, Vladičin Han and Vranje).
<b>CRM</b>	Number of public calls/projects dedicated to returnees (funded by CRM) for CSOs	In 2021, one CfP was published for funding CSO programmes on refugees, IDPs and returnees under Readmission Agreements. Out of the 34 programmes that met the eligibility criteria, two were on returnees under Readmission Agreements.
<b>CRM</b>	Number of returnees registered at the Belgrade Airport (Nikola Tesla) by the Readmission Office	518 persons, or 65 families were registered at the Belgrade Airport.
<b>CRM</b>	CRM support provided to LSGs with the aim to revise existing LAPs to include returnees	CRM provided support to all municipalities with developed LAPs, and, as necessary, included the category of

		Returnee under Readmission Agreement in the LAPs (157 municipalities).
<b>CRM</b>	Number of information booklets on rights and obligations of returnees under Readmission Agreements distributed	In 2021, over 1,000 information booklets on the rights and obligations of returnees under Readmission Agreements were distributed in total.
<b>CRM</b>	Number of people placed by CRM in centres for emergency reception (in case of necessity/urgent need) + average length of stay + total number of awarded financial compensations to returnees by CRM	A total of 15 persons were staying in the Centre for Emergency Reception in 2021.  Average stay in the Centre for Emergency Reception is around 12 months.  In 2021, no financial aid was provided.
<b>CRM</b>	Frequency of meetings of the Team (representatives of different ministries) for the implementation of the Strategy for Reintegration of Returnees. General indicator (not directly related to services available to returnees)	The Team for the Implementation of the Strategy for Reintegration of Returnees did not meet.
<b>CRM</b>	Number of articles (in printed media) on returnees	15 articles on returnees under Readmission Agreements.
<b>All relevant institutions</b>	Number of civil servants who are/will be in charge of returnees under Readmission Agreements within various ministries/government bodies	MoLEVSA – Pursuant to the Rulebook on internal organisation and classification of jobs in MoLEVSA, the Sector for Social Protection has a job position for administrative affairs and monitoring in social protection, which includes 3 staff members, including planning and coordinating affairs related to access to rights and integration/reintegration of

		<p>refugees and IDPs, returnees under Readmission Agreements, etc.</p> <p>CRM – The Department for Reception and Returnees under Readmission Agreements, 8 job positions are classified (civil servants in charge of returnees under Readmission Agreements).</p> <p>MFA – Travel documents in Serbian DCPs are issued to returnees under Readmission Agreements by a Consular Affairs Associate, and signed by DCP Chief or authorised person.</p> <p>MESTD – According to the job classification, the Ministry has one civil servant in charge of this area.</p>
<b>All relevant institutions</b>	Number of organisational units / decentralised organisational units authorised to act on affairs related to returnees under Readmission Agreements	CRM has one specialised internal organisational unit – Department for Reception and Returnees under Readmission Agreements
<b>All relevant institutions</b>	Number of returnees provided with free legal aid/advice	

#### 4.6. Refugees under the Law on Refugees

In 2021, 25,330 refugees were living in the Republic of Serbia. The majority of refugees came from Croatia (68.4%). In the period between 2020 and 2021, the refugee population was reduced by 464 persons.

**Table 52:** Refugee population in the Republic of Serbia by country of origin, 2020 and 2021

Country of Origin	2020	2021
Croatia	17,670	17,334
B&H	8,124	7,996

<b>Total</b>	<b>25,794</b>	<b>25,330</b>
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Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

Data on age structure indicate a substantial share of older age cohorts among the refugee population, meaning persons over 65 years of age (65.72%), and considerably fewer persons in the 50-64 age group (17.08%). This means that over 80% of persons in the refugee population were over 50 years old in 2020.

**Table 53:** Refugee population in the Republic of Serbia by age, 2021

<b>Age</b>	<b>%</b>
0-14	/
15-29	4,2
30-39	8,2
40-49	9,7
50-64	13
65+	64,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

According to CRM data, out of the total number of refugees in 2021, the majority of refugees were living in Belgrade District (25.14%), followed by South Bačka District (17.13%) and Srem District (15.24%), which is almost identical as in the previous years, 2019 and 2020.

**Table 54:** Number of refugees by districts in the Republic of Serbia, 2021

<b>District</b>	<b>No. of refugees</b>
North Bačka	780
Central Banat	758
North Banat	282
South Banat	1,073
West Bačka	1,813
South Bačka	4,341
Srem	3,862
Mačva	1,883
Kolubara	294
Podunavlje	310
Braničevo	381

Šumadija	483
Pomoravlje	373
Bor	148
Zaječar	182
Zlatibor	379
Moravica	327
Raška	325
Rasina	203
Nišava	328
Toplica	86
Pirot	64
Jablanica	120
Pčinja	81
Belgrade	6,370
<b>Republic of Serbia Total</b>	<b>25,330</b>

Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

#### 4.7. Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)

In 2021, 196.140 persons displaced from AP Kosovo and Metohija lived in the Republic of Serbia. 58,166 IDPs were registered on the territory of Belgrade, which is nearly one-quarter of the total number of IDPs. Regarding the rest of the Republic of Serbia, the highest share of IDPs lived in Raška, Šumadija, Toplica, Podunavlje, Pčinja, Nišava, and Rasina districts. In terms of ethnic structure, the most numerous among IDPs were Serbs, followed by Roma, while Gorani, Bosniacs/Muslims, Montenegrins and others accounted for the minority share of this population.

**Table 55:** Number of IDPs by districts in the Republic of Serbia, 2021

District	Number
North Bačka	2,821
Central Banat	1,008
North Banat	250
South Banat	1,880
West Bačka	666
South Bačka	5,281
Srem	1,158

Mačva	987
Kolubara	861
Podunavlje	10,918
Braničevo	2,313
Šumadija	14,141
Pomoravlje	7,758
Bor	1,390
Zaječar	1,507
Zlatibor	1,749
Moravica	3,913
Raška	30,049
Rasina	8,814
Nišava	10,809
Toplica	11,790
Pirot	569
Jablanica	6,449
Pčinja	10,893
Belgrade	58,166
<b>Republic of Serbia Total</b>	<b>196,140</b>

Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

In 2021, 114 IDPs returned to AP Kosovo and Metohija (97 persons with support, 17 persons spontaneously). The age structure of returnees shows that the majority of those that returned were in the age cohorts 15-29, 0-14 and 30-49 age groups. This indicates that mostly younger families with children returned. The majority of persons returned to the municipalities Kosovska Kamenica (19), Obilić (17), and Klina (17). The highest number of persons returned to Kosovska Kamenica municipality, with support. There was no organised return.

**Table 59:** IDPs that returned to AP Kosovo and Metohija, by municipality of return, sex and age in 2021

Municipality of	Sex	Subtotal	Age structure				
			0-14	15-29	30-49	50-64	65+
Municipality Gnjilane	Women	3	2		1		
	Men	1		1			
Municipality Istok	Women	7	1	3		1	2
	Men	2		1		1	
Municipality Klina	Women	11	3	4	3		1
	Men	6	2	2	1	1	
Municipality	Women	3		2		1	

Kosovo Polje	Men	<b>4</b>		2	2		
Municipality K. Kamenica	Women	<b>11</b>	1	5	3	1	1
	Men	<b>8</b>	3	1	3		1
Municipality Priština	Women	<b>4</b>	2	2			
	Men	<b>2</b>		1	1		
Municipality Novo Brdo	Women	<b>1</b>			1		
	Men	<b>1</b>				1	
Municipality Obilić	Women	<b>8</b>	3	2	2	1	
	Men	<b>9</b>	6	1	2		
Municipality Orahovac	Women	<b>7</b>		2		3	2
	Men	<b>7</b>		2	1	3	1
Municipality Peć	Women	<b>1</b>					1
	Men	<b>1</b>					1
Municipality Prizren	Women	<b>1</b>				1	
	Men						
Municipality Štrpce	Women	<b>7</b>	1	3	1	2	
	Men	<b>7</b>	1	2	3	1	
Municipality Lipljan	Women	<b>1</b>			1		
	Men						
Municipality Đakovica	Women	<b>1</b>				1	
	Men						
<b>Total</b>		<b>114</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>

Source: Office for Kosovo and Metohija

**Table 60:** IDPs that returned to AP Kosovo and Metohija in 2021, by manner of return

Municipality of return	No. of persons	Manner of return				
		Total	Supported	Organised	Spontaneous	Other
Municipality Gnjilane	<b>4</b>				4	
Municipality Priština	<b>6</b>	6				
Municipality Istok	<b>9</b>	8			1	
Municipality Klina	<b>17</b>	8			9	
Municipality Kosovo Polje	<b>7</b>	7				
Municipality Obilić	<b>17</b>	17				
Municipality Orahovac	<b>14</b>	14				

Municipality Peć	2	2			
Municipality Prizren	1			1	
Municipality K. Kamenica	19	19			
Municipality Novo Brdo	2	2			
Municipality Štrpce	14	14			
Municipality Lipljan	1			1	
Municipality Đakovica	1			1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>97</b>		<b>17</b>	

Source: Office for Kosovo and Metohija

## B5. Statistics on internal migration

According to the estimates of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, the total population size in the Republic of Serbia has been continuously decreasing during the last 21 years. Total estimated population size in the Republic of Serbia on 1 January 2021 was 6,871,547 persons, which is over one-half a million less than at the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Serbia is in advanced stages of demographic transition, with profound biological depopulation, developed all forms of modern internal and international migration, biological ageing, marriage, family and household transitions. As in 2001, there were more females in the population, at 51.3% compared to 48.7% of males, primarily due to the higher life expectancy of the female population.

**Table 58:** Estimated population size in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2001-2021

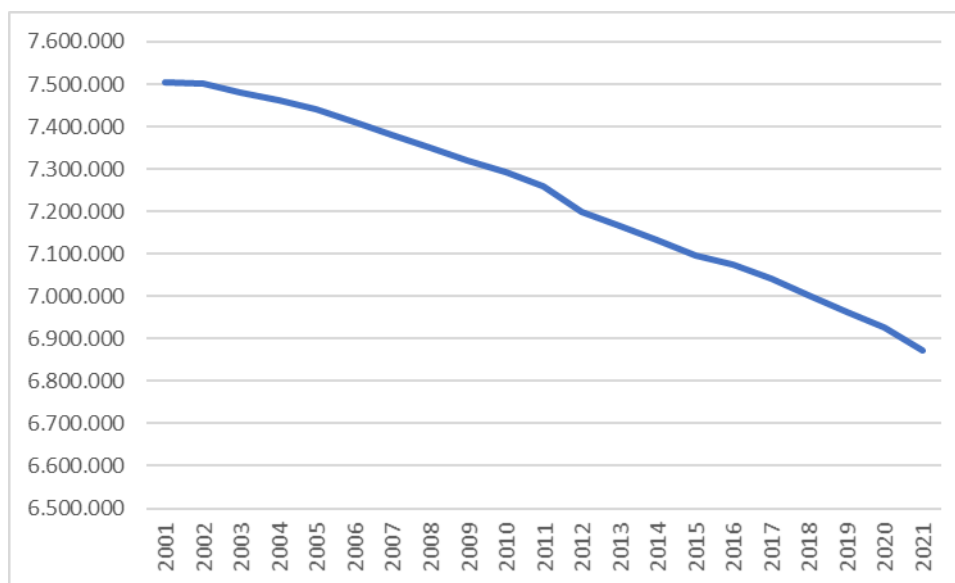
Year	Total population		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>2001</b>	7,503,433	3,648,533	3,854,900
<b>2002</b>	7,500,031	3,647,190	3,852,841
<b>2003</b>	7,480,591	3,637,789	3,842,802
<b>2004</b>	7,463,157	3,629,194	3,833,963
<b>2005</b>	7,440,769	3,618,040	3,822,729
<b>2006</b>	7,411,569	3,603,698	3,807,871
<b>2007</b>	7,381,579	3,588,957	3,792,622
<b>2008</b>	7,350,222	3,573,814	3,776,408
<b>2009</b>	7,320,807	3,560,048	3,760,759
<b>2010</b>	7,291,436	3,546,374	3,745,062
<b>2011</b>	7,258,753	3,530,924	3,727,829
<b>2012</b>	7,199,077	3,505,713	3,693,364
<b>2013</b>	7,166,552	3,489,683	3,676,869
<b>2014</b>	7,131,787	3,472,746	3,659,041



<b>2015</b>	7,095,383	3,455,335	3,640,048
<b>2016</b>	7,076,372	3,446,258	3,630,114
<b>2017</b>	7,040,272	3,429,027	3,611,245
<b>2018</b>	7,001,444	3,410,592	3,590,852
<b>2019</b>	6,963,764	3,392,811	3,570,953
<b>2020</b>	6,926,705	3,374,639	3,552,066
<b>2021*</b>	6,871,547	3,345,972	3,525,575

Source: SORS \*Estimated population size on 1 January 2021

**Chart 7:** Population size in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2001-2021



Source: SORS

Looking at the types of settlements, in 2021, larger part of the population lived in urban settlements, with 4,212,018 persons or 61.3%, compared to all other settlements inhabited by 2,659,529 persons or 38.7%. The female population prevailed in urban settlements, while in others, there were somewhat more women than men.

**Table 59:** Estimated population size in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2001-2020, by type of settlement and sex

Year	Population in urban settlements			Population in other settlements		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2001	4,215,583	2,016,029	2,199,554	3,287,850	1,632,504	1,655,346
2002	4,233,303	2,023,817	2,209,486	3,266,728	1,623,373	1,643,355
2003	4,239,980	2,026,423	2,213,557	3,240,611	1,611,366	1,629,245
2004	4,249,544	2,030,310	2,219,234	3,213,613	1,598,884	1,614,729
2005	4,257,878	2,033,178	2,224,700	3,182,891	1,584,862	1,598,029
2006	4,263,386	2,034,616	2,228,770	3,148,183	1,569,082	1,579,101
2007	4,270,400	2,037,012	2,233,388	3,111,179	1,551,945	1,559,234
2008	4,275,245	2,038,642	2,236,603	3,074,977	1,535,172	1,539,805
2009	4,279,035	2,039,934	2,239,101	3,041,772	1,520,114	1,521,658
2010	4,283,985	2,041,975	2,242,010	3,007,451	1,504,399	1,503,052
2011	4,286,114	2,042,566	2,243,548	2,972,639	1,488,358	1,484,281
2012	4,273,980	2,039,174	2,234,806	2,925,097	1,466,539	1,458,558
2013	4,272,061	2,037,554	2,234,507	2,894,491	1,452,129	1,442,362
2014	4,270,367	2,035,772	2,234,595	2,861,420	1,436,974	1,424,446
2015	4,267,079	2,033,446	2,233,633	2,828,304	1,421,889	1,406,415
2016	4,264,826	2,031,983	2,232,843	2,811,546	1,414,275	1,397,271
2017	4,259,678	2,029,094	2,230,584	2,780,594	1,399,933	1,380,661
2018	4,252,578	2,025,256	2,227,322	2,748,866	1,385,336	1,363,530
2019	4,244,308	2,020,926	2,223,382	2,719,456	1,371,885	1,347,571
2020	4,235,719	2,016,089	2,219,630	2,690,986	1,358,550	1,332,436
2021*	4,212,018	2,002,934	2,209,084	2,659,529	1,343,038	1,316,491

Source: SORS

**Table 60:** Comparative overview of population that migrated in and out of the Republic of Serbia, by sex, 2020

		2020		
		Total	Male	Female
<b>Serbia-North</b> (Belgrade Region and Vojvodina Region)	<b>In-migration</b>	69,698	32,062	37,636
	<b>Outmigration</b>	63,895	29,575	34,320
<b>Serbia-South</b> (Šumadija and West Serbia Region and South and East Serbia Region )	<b>In-migration</b>	40,049	17,578	22,471
	<b>Outmigration</b>	45,852	20,065	25,787

Source: SORS

Looking at the types of settlements, Serbian towns are still more migratory areas than other settlements. This primarily refers to the statistical region Serbia-North, where 79% of the male population moved to urban and only 21% to other settlements, and it is similar also with the female population. However, the towns in this statistical region are extremely migratory areas, out of which, in 2020, 77% of male (compared to 23% from other settlements) and 74% of female population (compared to 26% from other settlements) moved. In the statistical region Serbia South, migration according to sex and type of settlement is more balanced.

Looking at the age structure, the most mobile population is in the age between 15 and 64 years, primarily between 20 and 35 years of age, that is, fertile and working age population. In this category of persons, the majority moved to the region Serbia-North, namely 54,824 persons, while nearly one-half of this number, or 31,696 persons moved to Serbia-South. The trend with outmigration is the same, with the share of the population that migrated out of the Serbia-North region being higher than the Serbia-South region in the 15-64 age group.

**Table 61:** Migrant population by type of settlement and sex, 2020 (internal migration)

Area	Type of settlement	Moved in %		Moved out %	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Serbia-North</b>	Urban	79	77	77	74
	Other	21	23	23	26
<b>Serbia-South</b>	Urban	49	48	51	46
	Other	51	52	49	54
<b>Republic of Serbia</b>	Urban	68	66	67	62
	Other	32	34	33	38

Source: SORS

**Table 62:** Migrant population by age groups in the Republic of Serbia, 2020 (internal migration)

Age	Republic of Serbia	Serbia-North	Serbia-South
	<b>In-migration</b>		
<b>0-14</b>	14,336	9,225	5,111
<b>15-64</b>	86,520	54,824	31,696
<b>65 and over</b>	8,891	5,649	3,242
	<b>Outmigration</b>		
<b>0-14</b>	14,336	9,114	5,222
<b>15-64</b>	86,520	49,214	37,306
<b>65 and over</b>	8,891	5,567	3,324

Source: SORS

## ***B6. Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)***

### **6.1. Inclusion of indicators in the context of targets which are migration-specific and related to migration within the Sustainable Development Goals**

The Report on Inclusion of Indicators in the Context of SDG Targets which are Migration-specific and Related to Migration in the Sustainable Development Framework constitutes an overview of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 migration-specific targets within the correlation between migration and sustainable development which, as agreed, is reported about in the Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia.

This report was prepared within the framework of the project Including Migration in the National Development Strategy, which was financed by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and co-sponsored by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). It is an instrument (i.e. a matrix) designed primarily for data collection, but it can also allow for systematic policy analysis regarding the implementation of SDG targets that are explicitly related to migration.

As a practical starting point, the analysis was done on a global framework of indicators developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators and then adapted and developed a general framework of migration indicators proposed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Universal indicators are adjusted in the context of local migration dynamics in the Republic of Serbia, as well as the modalities of reporting according to the available sources of information in the Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia.

The matrix of identified migration indicators can play a key role as a review and resulting framework for measuring progress in meeting the migration targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development related to migration in the context of sustainable development in Serbia. The proposed matrix of indicators included in the report can be understood as a “living instrument” or “work in progress” that can be changed later in accordance with sudden changes in priorities or unexpected external influences that are directly relevant to migration flows in or through Serbia. If possible, the matrix will reflect existing instruments for sustainable development planning in the context of migration policies and trends in Serbia in the long run.

A number of indicators for measuring progress made in relation to migration-specific SDG targets have been identified and selected and adapted, which support the framework for monitoring and reviewing implementation.

Assessing the “migration relevance” of the Global Indicator Framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), the IOM has adapted and developed a general framework of migration indicators to meet the Agenda Sustainability Indicators 2030. In the second phase, this framework was adapted to the migration context in Serbia, and from the official list of 230 individual indicators on which general agreement has already been reached at the United Nations (UN) level. The selection was made in terms of direct relevance to the implementation of the SDG migration targets.

This methodology was used to determine the selection criteria based on the proposed applicable international solution that is adapted to the local context in Serbia:

- 1) Migration-specific targets: targets that focus exclusively on migration, which are essentially exclusively designed to measure the progress made in achieving the migration objectives of the SDGs;
- 2) Migration-related targets: targets that are, inter alia, directly relevant for measuring the progress made in meeting the migration objectives of the SDGs.

<b>SDG 5 Gender Equality</b>	<b>Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>		
Target 5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation		
<b>IAEG SDG Indicator</b>	<b>Customised indicator(s) to be included in the Migration Profile</b>	<b>Responsible institution</b>	<b>Response</b>

<p>5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence</p>	<p>*NB The Migration Profile already contains quantitative THB indicators for 12-month periods, estimate for next year – disaggregated by citizenship, sex and age, type of exploitation / also by sex and age and country of exploitation; by sex, number of criminal charges brought against perpetrators and number of adjudications by citizenship, sex and age. Proposed (additional) indicator(s):</p> <p>1) Number of identified THB victims who received protection services, disaggregated by citizenship/migrant status, age group (14-18 and over) and sex</p>	<p><b>Centre for Human Trafficking Victims' Protection (CHTVP)</b></p> <p><b>Ministry of Internal Affairs</b></p>	<p>26 reports on suspected THB in mixed migration flows (6 persons under 18, including 4 females and 2 males, and 20 persons over 18 years of age, including 4 females and 16 male). According to the country of origin – 6 persons from Tajikistan, 4 from Philippines, 3 from Germany, Iran and Vietnam, respectively, and 1 from China, Cameroon, Montenegro, Iran, Cuba, Burundi, and Eritrea, respectively.</p> <p>*CHTVP does not keep records on identified THB victims by migrant status (asylum seeker, person granted asylum).</p>
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<b>SDG 10 Reduce inequality</b>	<b>Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>		
<p>Targets 10.7 10.c</p>	<p>Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies; By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent</p>		
<b>IAEG SDG Indicator</b>	<b>Customised indicator(s) to be included in the Migration Profile</b>	<b>Responsible institution</b>	<b>Response</b>
<p>10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination</p>	<p>1) The ratio of enrolled children asylum seekers and refugees in primary and secondary schools, by sex and age group (or: Ratio of children migrants/asylum seekers of school age accommodated in reception</p>	<p><b>1. Commissariat for Refugees and Migration (CRM), Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Developments (MESTD)</b></p>	<p><i>CRM and MESTD data:</i></p> <p>1. 128 migrant students enrolled in the school year 2021/2022, which is 85-97% coverage in the total number of migrants of school age. Since October 2021, 97 students (56 boys and 47 girls), among whom 7 unaccompanied minor students, were included in 16 primary schools, with one child included in the</p>

<p>10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people</p> <p>10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted</p>	<p>centres, and enrolled children asylum seekers and refugees in primary and secondary schools, by sex and age group – proposed by MESTD)</p> <p>2) Number of complaints received by competent authorities regarding the violations of civil and political rights of migrants/foreigners</p> <p>3) Number of complaints received by competent authorities regarding the violation of social and economic rights of migrants/foreigners</p> <p>4) Number of identified (reported) cases by CSOs in relation to a) discrimination on the grounds of migrant status, interlinked with any provisions on discrimination in anti-discrimination legislation; b) denied access to services, by type of service denied; c) violation of basic human rights, by type of violation; d) lack of institutional capacities and/or administrative obstacles in accessing basic rights and services.</p> <p>5) AVRR programmes – number of migrants – foreigners (by sex, adult/minor, type of vulnerability, migrant status/citizenship), who were assisted to return voluntarily to other countries with which Serbia implements AVRR programmes.</p>	<p><b>2-4. Ombudsman</b></p> <p><b>5. International Organisation for Migration (IOM),</b></p> <p><b>6. Commissariat for Refugees and Migration (CRM)</b></p> <p><b>10. National Employment Service (NES)</b></p> <p><b>12 – 13. Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS)</b></p>	<p>preparatory pre-school programme. Since October 2021, 30 students (22 boys, 8 girls) enrolled 10 high schools. The majority of students were within the School Directorate Belgrade (69), followed by School Directorate Novi Sad (8), School Directorate Valjevo (8) and the territory of the Group for Professional Pedagogical Monitoring Novi Pazar, 3 students. There were 15 unaccompanied minors among high-school students. The majority of students enrolled the first grade of high school.</p> <p>On average, the coverage of children migrants/asylum seekers in primary schools in the school year 2021/2022 ranged 85-87%, while in high schools the coverage was 15-30% (high school is not compulsory in Serbia).</p> <p><i>Ombudsman data:</i></p> <p>2. In 2021, there were 3 complaints and one self-initiated proceeding for the violation of the right to asylum.</p> <p>3. In 2021, there was one complaint for the violation of the right to family protection.</p> <p><i>CRM and IOM data:</i></p> <p>5. In 2021, the voluntary return of 111 migrants was effected. Among them, there were 89 adult men, 10 adult women and 12 children. The persons returned to the following countries of origin: Iraq (2), Tunisia (16), Iran (15), Türkiye (9), Azerbaijan (7), Jordan (6), Afghanistan (5), India (5), Pakistan (4), Bangladesh (4), the Russian Federation (3), Egypt (3), Morocco (2), Lebanon (2), Uganda (2), Sudan (1), Belarus (1), Sri Lanka (1), Kenya (1), Nigeria (1), Mongolia (1), and Cuba (1).</p> <p>6. In 2021, a total of 644 returned to Serbia under Readmission Agreements. Of that number, there were 51.9% adults, and 48.1% minors. Of the total number, 54.2% returnees were unemployed, and the remaining 45.8% were pre-school children, students, pensioners and employees. The educational structure of returnees shows that only 0.2% completed higher school and university, while 32% did not complete any school or partially completed primary school.</p> <p><i>NES data:</i></p> <p>10) The amount of the Republic Administrative Fee for issuing a work permit is 14,360 RSD, plus 330 RSD for the application. The foreigner bears the costs of the fee</p>
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	<p>6) Number of returnees (under Readmission Agreements) assisted to return to Serbia, by qualifications (profession), sex and age group.</p> <p>Options and estimates (informal data):</p> <p>10) Average employment costs borne by the employees (*foreigners hired to work in Serbia).</p> <p>12) Total amount (~est.) of remittances</p> <p>13) Share of remittances in GDP</p>		<p>for the personal work permit, or work permit for self-employment, as well as the work permit for training and further development, if they apply for the work permit independently. With other work permits, the costs for the fees are borne by the employer.</p> <p><i>SORS data, according to NBS data:</i></p> <p>12. In 2021, the total amount of remittances was around 3.6 million EUR.</p> <p>13. In 2021, the share of remittances in GDP was around 6.8%.</p>
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<b>SDG 16</b> <b>Peace, justice and strong institutions</b>	<b>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>		
Target 16.2	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children		
<b>IAEG SDG Indicator</b>	<b>Customised indicator(s) to be included in the Migration Profile</b>	<b>Responsible institution</b>	<b>Response</b>
16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	<p><i>*NB MP contains some basic indicators for THB victims, by type of exploitation, by age group and indicators for the number of unaccompanied minors among asylum seekers and the number of children and minors among refugees and IDPs.</i></p> <p>1) Number of children (0-14) and minors (14-18) asylum seekers and migrants accommodated in state facilities with protection.</p>	<b>Commissariat for Refugees and Migration (CRM), Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Developments (MESTD)</b>	<p><i>CRM data:</i></p> <p>1. The number of children in asylum and reception centres in 2021: 0 to 14 years of age: 1,703 15 to 18 years of age: 6,611</p> <p>2. Number of unaccompanied minor children in asylum and reception centres in 2021: 0 to 14 years of age: 215 15 to 18 years of age: 1,131</p> <p>3. a) 100% b) On average, primary school education coverage of children migrants/asylum seekers in the school year 2021/2022 ranges between 85 and 87%, while in high school the coverage is 15-30%. c) 100%</p> <p>4. 100%</p>
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by	2) Number of children (0-14) and minors (14-18) asylum seekers and unaccompanied migrants accommodated in state facilities with protection.		



<p>sex, age and form of exploitation</p> <p>16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18</p>	<p>3) Number of children (0-14) and minors (14-18) asylum seekers and migrants who were provided with the following: a) healthcare services, e.g. examinations; b) attending compulsory education (including language classes); c) psycho-social support.</p> <p>4) Number of children (0-14) and minors (14-18) asylum seekers and unaccompanied migrants who were provided with the following: a) healthcare services, e.g. examinations; b) attending compulsory education (including language classes); c) psycho-social support.</p>		<p>5. In 2021, there were no unaccompanied children granted asylum in CRM accommodation facilities.</p> <p><i>MoLEVSA data:</i></p> <p>1. In 2021, 124 unaccompanied minors were accommodated in social protection institutions and NGO reception centres, including: 0-18: 3 beneficiaries granted asylum 0-18: 3 beneficiaries granted the right to stay for humanitarian reasons</p> <p>4. All asylum seekers and unaccompanied migrants accommodated in social protection institutions were provided with healthcare services, as well as access to education and psychosocial support.</p>
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<b>SDG 17</b>	<b>Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b>		
Target 17.18	By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts		
<b>IAEG SDG Indicator</b>	<b>Customised indicator(s) to be included in the Migration Profile</b>	<b>Responsible institution</b>	<b>Response</b>
17.18.1: Percentage of SDG indicators developed at national level, fully disaggregated when relevant for the target, in accordance with the Basic Principles of Official Statistics.	<p><i>*NB The Migration Profile is the key and regularly updated statistical instrument (i.e. indicator) and is relevant for measuring the achievement of SDG Target 17.18</i></p> <p>Optional: 3) Percentage of “positive” media articles compared to the percentage of “negative” media articles related to migrants in Serbia 6) Number of training courses available to government stakeholders responsible for identifying,</p>	<b>Commissariat for Refugees and Migration (CRM)</b>	<p>2. According to an analysis of press clippings, media reports and social media, the share of extremely positive titles on migrants in Serbia in 2021 decreased compared to 2020, while the share of negative ones increased compared to 2020 (3% positive vs. 17% negative). Still, the highest share of publications are neutral (around 80%). An increase in negative reports is perceptible in official media, and the negative narrative was predominant on social media.</p> <p>6. As part of the general training plan of the National Academy for Public Administration, the following 3 training courses for public administration and local self-government representatives were accredited:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Migration Management Basics</i></li> <li>2. <i>Migration and Development</i> and</li> <li>3. <i>Local Action Plans for improving the position of different categories of migrants</i></li> </ol>

	monitoring and managing migration flows in Serbia		
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1. **Integration with other SDGs: Consistency among goals**

<b>SDG 1. End poverty everywhere and in all its forms</b>			
Target 1.a. Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions			
<b>IAEG SDG Indicator</b>	<b>Customised indicator(s) to be included in the Migration Profile</b>	<b>Responsible institution</b>	<b>Response</b>
1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income  1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	<i>Estimate – partially connected to SDG 17 and SDG 10 (see indicators)</i>  <i>ii) Total government spending (e.g. for two-year period in RSD) for the essential services provided to migrants – i) food and non-food items, ii) housing, iii) healthcare, iv) education and v) social protection</i>	<b>Commissariat for Refugees and Migration (CRM)</b>	Total government spending for 2021, with the purpose of providing reception services in asylum and reception centres, as well as for the purposes of integration of the persons granted the right to asylum amounted to 250 million RSD.
<b>SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>			
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons			
<b>IAEG SDG Indicator</b>	<b>Customised indicator(s) to be included in the Migration Profile</b>	<b>Responsible institution</b>	<b>Response</b>
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing  11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	2) Available 2 m <sup>2</sup> per migrant accommodated in asylum/reception centre 3) Number of asylum and reception centres with adequate access to public transport	<b>Commissariat for Refugees and Migration (CRM)</b>	1. According to EASO standards, 4 m <sup>2</sup> per person is available in asylum and reception centres. 2. All 19 asylum and reception centres have adequate access to available public transport.

## **6.2. National indicators for asylum seekers and persons granted the right to asylum in the Republic of Serbia within the Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)**

*The report on the development of national indicators for asylum seekers and persons granted the right to asylum in the Republic of Serbia within the Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) is a document that is an extension of work on merging "migration and development" and the proposed inclusion matrix national indicators in the context of achieving the targets within the Sustainable Development Goals, which concern or are related to migration, as well as the targets that are observed through the initial framework. Reporting according to indicators is provided through the Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia. The report was prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration of the Republic of Serbia (CRM).*

*As a result of this report, **National Indicators for Asylum Seekers and Persons Granted the Right to Asylum in the Republic of Serbia have emerged under the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).***

National indicators, derived from the global framework of indicators, enable systematic and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of key public policies and programs, which relate to the well-being of asylum seekers and persons granted the right to asylum in Serbia. Thanks to the mentioned indicators, progress in achieving the relevant targets of the Sustainable Development Goals and international commitments in the field of sustainable development towards the most vulnerable groups is monitored, which certainly includes asylum seekers and persons granted the right to asylum in Serbia.

The member states of the United Nations have agreed on 17 SDGs and 169 related targets as a universal set of criteria according to which public policies and initiatives related to sustainable development can be adjusted and implemented worldwide over the next 15 years.

The holistic nature of the SDG framework is equally applicable to all countries, with the inevitable imperative to leave no one behind. The key prerogative for this approach is the development and subsequent implementation of public policies at the national level, designed to alleviate and consequently eliminate extreme poverty, inequality and discriminatory obstacles to economic, social and environmentally sustainable development of the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in society. It further elaborates (where possible and important) the need to disaggregate data according to "migratory status" into two separate groups: asylum seekers and persons granted the right to asylum in the Republic of Serbia.

In developing these indicators, the welfare of asylum seekers and the integration of asylum seekers are seen as prerequisites for sustainable development in Serbia, and the well-being of asylum seekers is seen as an integral part of the potential integration process of asylum seekers.

The adaptation of national indicators shows the understanding of “shared responsibility” between countries of origin, transit and destination to ensure the continued implementation of the 2030 Agenda across borders. The matrix of indicators presented here includes a broader list of SDG objectives and targets that the competent authorities should prioritize in accordance with the context at the national level, available data and other resources, strategic objectives, policy implications.

The matrix uses global SDG targets and indicators as a starting point for assessing the relevance and concrete contributions of two criteria - the welfare of asylum seekers and the integration of asylum seekers, as key components in the context of resilience, sustainability and development. found by some users in Serbia.

Standards and indicators from UNHCR practice have been used as internationally recognized principles to guide efforts in terms of global commitments regarding the well-being and sustainable life of refugees and asylum seekers in transit and destination countries and as existing benchmarks to justify policy progress, programs and local "field" practices aimed at asylum seekers and persons granted the right to asylum in Serbia.

The proposed indicators were made with the purpose of collecting specific data and avoiding complications in the field of data collection, i.e. in their misinterpretation.

A wide range of quantitative and qualitative indicators are intended to:

- a. Monitor the progress of national public policies and programs aimed at asylum seekers and persons granted the right to asylum, within the framework of achieving the targets of sustainable development to which the states have committed themselves through the SDG;
- b. Serve as a database of records for the development of non-existent mechanisms for monitoring the well-being and integration of the target population;
- c. Facilitate insights for the purpose of improving, developing new and expanding existing public policies and programs;
- d. Evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of service provision, i.e. provide a base of evidence for standards in practice;
- e. Monitor compliance with national / international obligations.

The indicators reflect the values of human rights protection and the principles to which the state has committed itself by ratifying international declarations and conventions

Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Responsible institution	Response
<b>1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>			
<b>TARGET 1.2</b>	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions		
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	1) Percentage of persons granted the right to asylum (outside asylum centres) living below the national poverty line, disaggregated by sex, age, marital status and living conditions (alone, accommodation provided by the state or not)	<b>CRM</b>	<p>In 2021, asylum was granted to 14 persons. Data presented further in the analysis refer to all 14 persons granted protection in 2021, who are still on the territory of the Republic of Serbia.</p> <p>Out of the 14 persons, 12 persons were staying at private addresses outside reception centres, while 2 persons were staying in the Asylum Centre.</p> <p>The 12 persons on private addresses included: - 9 single men - 1 family with a total of 2 females, 1 adult and 1 minor - 1 minor staying at a private address with family members (1 male).</p> <p>2 persons were accommodated in Asylum Centres, in the procedure of transferring to private addresses: - 2 single men</p> <p>In November 2021, the financial assistance for housing provided by the CRM amounted to 32,371.68 RSD.</p> <p>Among the 12 persons staying at private addresses, 6 applied for financial assistance for housing (4 men and 2 women). They included 4 single persons</p>

Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Responsible institution	Response
			<p>and 1 family with 2 members.</p> <p>Among the 12 persons who were granted asylum in 2021, living at private addresses, there were 10 work-age persons over 16, including:</p> <p><b>10 unemployed persons (9 men and 1 woman)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 8 single persons (4 persons receiving financial assistance for housing in the amount of 32,371.68 RSD, which is higher than the national poverty threshold, while the other 3 persons said they did not need assistance.</li> <li>- 1 unemployed adult family member (receiving financial assistance for housing in the amount of 32,371.68 RSD, which is higher than the national poverty threshold)</li> </ul> <p><b>2 employed persons (2 men)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 single men (with income higher than the national poverty threshold)</li> </ul>
<b>TARGET 1.3</b>	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable		

Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Responsible institution	Response
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	<p>1) Percentage of asylum seekers (not) covered by social protection services (e.g. accommodation, food, health care, education, etc.) disaggregated by gender and group</p> <p>2) Share of persons granted the right to asylum who are not covered by social protection services disaggregated by sex and group</p> <p>3) Percentage of unaccompanied minors and accompanied minors who have been granted the right to asylum covered by social assistance, disaggregated by age, gender, disability and living conditions (foster family, social welfare institution, other).</p>	<p><b>CRM, MoLEVSA, MIA</b></p>	<p><i>CRM and MIA data:</i></p> <p>1. All asylum seekers accommodated in asylum centres are provided with accommodation, food, clothing, footwear, hygiene, etc. Also, primary, secondary, as well as tertiary health care is available to everyone. Their children are also provided with access to primary and secondary education, in the same way as domicile children. Of the total number of asylum seekers, men make up 71.5% and women 28.5%. There are 75% adult asylum seekers, and 25% minors. Of the total number of minors who applied for asylum, 14% were unaccompanied minors.</p> <p><i>MoLEVSA and MIA data:</i></p> <p>1. All asylum seekers are covered by social protection services regardless of sex or age.</p> <p>2. Everyone who has been granted the right to asylum has the right to access social protection services, regardless of sex or age.</p> <p>3. Each minor asylum seeker and minor granted the right to asylum is covered by social protection services regardless of sex or age group.</p> <p>In 2021, 6 minors (4 boys and 2 girls), who were</p>

Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Responsible institution	Response
			granted the right to asylum pursuant to the Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection were accommodated in social protection institutions. Compared to the number of asylum seekers and persons granted asylum, there were many more unaccompanied minors that used the accommodation in social protection institutions (124).
<b>TARGET 1.4</b>	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance		
1.4.1. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<p>1) Availability (Yes / No) of a specific set of basic services in all asylum centres and other facilities for accommodation.</p> <p>2) Percentage of asylum seekers living outside of the facilities for accommodation without access to basic services.</p> <p>3) Percentage of all asylum seekers and persons granted the right to asylum who have access to basic services (health care, education, social assistance).</p> <p>4) Share of asylum seekers and persons granted the right to asylum who have regular access to financial services (bank account, remittances, financial assistance, etc.).</p>	<b>CRM</b>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. 0%, given that everyone has access to basic services.</p> <p>3. 100%, given that all asylum seekers, as well as asylum seekers, have access to basic services.</p> <p>4. 100% given that all asylum seekers and persons who have been granted asylum have access to the above.</p>
<b>TARGET 1.A</b>	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions		



Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Responsible institution	Response
<p>Share of domestic own resources distributed by the government directly on poverty reduction programmes.</p> <p>Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</p>	<p>1) Share of total government expenditure received through development assistance (including EU funds) directed to poverty reduction programmes/measures for asylum seekers and persons granted asylum</p> <p>2) Share of total government expenditure received through development assistance (including EU funds) for basic needs and services for asylum seekers and persons granted asylum, including food and non-food items, accommodation, health care, education, social protection, etc.</p>	<p><b>CRM</b></p>	<p>1. Poverty reduction allocations do not come from development assistance but from budget funds and amount to 1% of the funds allocated to asylum.</p> <p>2. The share of total state expenditures received through development assistance for basic needs and services for asylum seekers and persons granted the right to asylum was 510 million RSD, which is 40.52% of the total funds received.</p>
<p><b>SDG 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b></p>			
<p><b>TARGET 3.8</b></p>	<p>Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</p>		
<p>3.8.1 Coverage by essential health services (defined as average coverage by basic services based on monitored interventions that include reproductive health, maternity, neonatal and child health, communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, as well as capacity and access to services, among the general and vulnerable population)</p>	<p>1) Number of healthcare points and/or medical nurses/doctors available to asylum seekers in asylum centres and other accommodation facilities, including for the purposes of consultation with a doctor on issues of reproductive, maternity health, health care of new-borns and children, communicable and non-communicable diseases, compared to the national healthcare standard.</p> <p>2) Availability of information (Yes / No) to asylum seekers and persons granted asylum on their rights to healthcare and mechanisms for submitting applications for registration in</p>	<p><b>CRM</b></p>	<p>1. There is a total of 18 healthcare points in 19 asylum and reception centres, employing on average two medical workers per centre. In the remaining centres, medical teams come as required.</p> <p>2. Yes.</p> <p>3. 0%, given that they all gained access to healthcare services.</p> <p>4. 0%, given that they were all covered.</p>

Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Responsible institution	Response
	<p>the healthcare system, disaggregated by place of residence (asylum centres or private accommodation).</p> <p>3) Percentage of persons granted the right to asylum disaggregated by age, sex and place of residence, who did not have timely access to health care services in the field of reproductive health, non-communicable diseases, as well as for management during infectious diseases.</p> <p>4) Percentage of persons granted the right to asylum not covered by health care plans within social protection mechanisms, disaggregated by age, sex and place of recovery, compared to the minimum citizen healthcare plans</p>		
<b>TARGET 3.B</b>	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.		
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	<p>1) Percentage of asylum seekers who underwent the first medical examination (including the assessment of vaccination records)</p> <p>2) Available (Yes / No) written standards and procedures for performing the first medical examinations in order to identify lifelong chronic health conditions and diseases when receiving asylum seekers in accordance with the standards of the Ministry of Health (Public Health Institute)</p>	<b>CRM</b>	<p>1. 100%, given that all persons underwent the first medical examination upon admission to asylum and reception centres.</p> <p>2. Yes, and are proscribed with the following acts: Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 24/18), Rulebook on Medical Examinations of Asylum Seekers upon Admission to the Asylum Centre or Other Facility Intended for</p>

Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Responsible institution	Response
			Accommodation of Asylum Seekers (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 57/18 ), Directive on the Procedure in the Case of COVID-19 virus outbreak, Instructions of the Public Health Institute of the Republic of Serbia.
<b>SDG 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>			
<b>TARGET 4.1</b>	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes		
4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	<p>1) Percentage of children attending primary and secondary education</p> <p>2) Percentage of children of asylum seekers who have access to the school system directly or at the latest within three months from the day of the submission of the asylum application</p> <p>3) Percentage of students migrants/asylum seekers who have mastered the language of instruction in the education system (by sex)</p> <p>4) Percentage of children attending all classes</p> <p>5) Availability of (Yes / No) hours of additional “homework assistance” to children from the Asylum Centre and other reception centres and to children of persons granted the right to asylum.</p> <p>6. Number of issued school reports per year</p>	<b>CRM, MoLEVSA, MESTD</b>	<p><i>CRM and MESTD data:</i></p> <p>1. In the school year 2019/2020, 85-87% of the total number of migrant children of primary school age accommodated in reception centres attended primary schools. A total of 15-30% of the total number of high-school children accommodated in asylum and reception centres attended high schools.</p> <p>2. 100%, given that in Serbia, every child, regardless of their legal status, has the right to free primary and high school education, and this is made possible for them.</p> <p>3. 80% of student migrants/asylum seekers have mastered the language of instruction sufficiently to be able to follow classes (60% girls, 40% boys). At least 20% of migrant students, primarily those in the education system for over a year, have mastered the language of instruction very well.</p>

Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Responsible institution	Response
			<p>4. At least 43% of migrant students attend 25 regular classes plus 2 additional classes weekly. Other students migrants/asylum seekers, mainly those who have been in Serbia for over a year, have attended all classes, between 22 and 28 classes per week, depending on the grade.</p> <p>5. Yes, considering that assistance with homework has been provided to all migrant children and children of persons granted the right to asylum.</p> <p>6. In 2021, a total of 42 school reports were issued.</p> <p><i>MoLEVSA data, related to children accommodated in social protection institutions:</i></p> <p>Among unaccompanied minors accommodated in social protection institutions, 45 minors, or 36% of the total number of persons accommodated in social protection institutions and NGO reception centres attended primary or secondary school. They are therefore considered to have mastered the language of instruction in the education system.</p>
<b>TARGET 4.2</b>	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education		
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry	1) Percentage of six-year-old children attending organised preschool classes in asylum centres disaggregated by sex.	<b>CRM</b>	1. 99% of six-year-old children accommodated in asylum centres attended the compulsory preparatory

Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Responsible institution	Response
age), by sex	2) Percentage of six-year-old children of persons granted the right to asylum attending organised preschool classes disaggregated by sex.		preschool program in 2020.  2. In 2021, there were no six-year-old children attending organised preschool classes.
<b>TARGET 4.4</b>	By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship		
4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	<p>1) Share of young people (15-28) who have been granted the right to asylum and who participate in ICT courses disaggregated by sex (and disability).</p> <p>Optional: 2) Share of girls and women (who have been granted the right to asylum) enrolled in vocational training courses (ICT) or in formal education for that profession disaggregated by age group</p> <p>3) Share of people with higher (university) education among persons granted the right to asylum</p> <p>4) Share (asylum seekers) and persons granted the right to asylum who attended Serbian language classes with a certificate of the level of language proficiency appropriate for a dignified job in this country, disaggregated by sex and age.</p>	<b>CRM, UNHCR</b>	<p>1. No young people aged 15-28 expressed interest in attending ICT courses.</p> <p>2. 0%, given that no females granted the right to asylum attended ICT training or formal education in this profession.</p> <p>3. 21% of the persons granted asylum in 2021 reported having higher, university-level education.</p> <p>4. 64% of the persons granted asylum in 2021 started Serbian language classes. Among these, 78% were males and 22% females. By age groups, 11% were minors, and 89% adults.</p>
<b>TARGET 4.7</b>	By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development		
4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for	1) Share of persons granted the right to asylum who participate in various cultural integration programmes	<b>CRM</b>	1. 100%, considering that all the persons that applied in 2021, participated in various cultural integration

Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Responsible institution	Response
sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment			programmes.
<b>SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>			
<b>TARGET 5.2</b>	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation		
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	1) Number of identified victims of trafficking in mixed migrations who were provided with protection services disaggregated by age group (14-18 and over 18), sex and country of origin.	<b>CHTVP</b>	26 reports of suspected THB in mixed migration flows (6 persons under 18 years of age, including 4 females and 2 males, and 20 persons over 18 years of age, including 4 females and 16 males). By country of origin, there were 6 persons from Tajikistan, 4 from the Philippines, 3 from Germany, Iran and Vietnam, respectively, 1 each from China, Cameroon, Montenegro, Iran, Cuba, Burundi, and Eritrea.  *CHTVP does not keep records on identified THB victims by migrant status (asylum seeker, person granted asylum).
<b>SDG 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>			
<b>TARGET 8.5</b>	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value		
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	2) Percentage of persons granted the right to asylum and employed, i.e. performing an income-generating activity (self-employed, entrepreneurs)	<b>2-3.CRM, UNHCR  4. NES</b>	<i>CRM and UNHCR data:</i>  2. Out of the total of 14 persons granted asylum in 2021, 14 are still on the territory of the Republic of

Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Responsible institution	Response
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	<p>disaggregated by sex, age group, level of education, disability and years of stay in Serbia.</p> <p>3) Average time (determined) between obtaining a positive decision on the status and obtaining a work permit (for persons granted the right to asylum).</p> <p>4) Percentage of asylum seekers who have received work permits (due to the prolonged procedure of status determination).</p>		<p>Serbia (13 adults and 1 minor). Also, out of this number, 12 are male and 2 females. Out of the 14 persons still on the territory of the Republic of Serbia, there are 11 work-age people, among whom 2 employed persons (2 males). Their average income corresponds to the average income for RS for 2021.</p> <p>3. Average time span between the positive decision on status and obtaining a work permit is around 1 month.</p> <p><i>NES data:</i></p> <p>4. The total number of issued work permits to foreigners belonging to the special category of foreigners was 156. Out of this number, 44 work permits were issued to women.</p> <p>*(NES does not disaggregate separately asylum seekers under the special category of foreigners issued work permits)</p>
<b>SDG 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>			
<b>TARGET 10.7</b>	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies		

Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Responsible institution	Response
10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	<p>1) Human development rate of persons granted asylum in terms of poverty, type of employment (e.g. unskilled/highly qualified), housing, health, disaggregated by sex and age.</p> <p>2) Percentage of persons granted the right to asylum covered by the health insurance programme disaggregated by sex, age group and disability.</p> <p>3) Rate at which asylum seekers and persons granted asylum gain access to healthcare facilities compared to Serbian citizens.</p> <p>4) Number of reported cases of persons granted the right to asylum/asylum seekers denied access to public health services due to their social status or religion (history).</p> <p>6) Number of complaints to competent authorities regarding violations of civil and political rights (in accordance with the national legislation) of persons granted the right to asylum.</p> <p>7) Number of complaints to the competent authorities regarding violations of social and economic rights (in accordance with the national legislation) of persons granted the right to asylum.</p> <p>10) Percentage of persons granted the right to asylum who do not have free access to courts, legal aid, exemption from court costs and other</p>	CRM, IOM, Ombudsman	<p><b>Migration Management Profile:</b> Republic of Serbia, (International Organization for Migration, 2017)  <a href="https://kirs.gov.rs/media/uploads/MGI%20Republic%20of%20Serbia%202017.pdf">https://kirs.gov.rs/media/uploads/MGI%20Republic%20of%20Serbia%202017.pdf</a></p> <p>Migration Management Profile refers to the rights of migrants, the whole-of-government approach, partnership, the socio-economic well-being of migrants, the dimension of the crisis related to mobility and safe and orderly migration.</p> <p><i>Ombudsman data:</i></p> <p>6. In 2021, there were 3 complaints and one proceedings on own initiative for the violation of the right to asylum.</p> <p>7. One complaint for violation of family protection.</p>



Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Responsible institution	Response
	<p>related costs paid to state authorities. Optional:</p> <p>15) Percentage of implemented activities planned in the action plans for relevant public policies in the area of refugees/asylum aimed at asylum seekers and persons granted the right to asylum in Serbia.</p> <p>16) Number of public policy documents that provide recommendations for the adjustment of public policies/action plans aimed at asylum seekers and persons granted the right to asylum/subsidiary protection monitored in the past 12 months.</p>		
<b>SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>			
<b>TARGET 11.1</b>	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums		
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal	1. No. of m <sup>2</sup> per person accommodated in asylum and reception centres.	<b>CRM</b>	1. Under EASO standards, 4 m <sup>2</sup> is available per person accommodated in asylum

Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Responsible institution	Response
settlements or inadequate housing	2) No. of persons granted the right to asylum who live in affordable housing under the state subsidy programme.		and reception centres.  2. Out of the 14 persons granted asylum in 2021, the request for housing assistance was submitted to CRM by and awarded to 6 persons (4 single people and 1 family with 2 members). CRM provides financial housing assistance under the integration programme which starts at the moment when the decision on asylum takes effect.
<b>SDG 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>			
<b>TARGET 16.2</b>	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children		
<p>16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month</p> <p>16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation</p> <p>16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18</p>	<p>2) Number of unaccompanied children (0-14) and adolescents (14-18) asylum seekers accommodated in state protection facilities</p> <p>6) Percentage of unaccompanied minor asylum seekers covered by the guardianship system/assigned a temporary guardian appointed by the guardianship authority</p> <p>7) Percentage of unaccompanied minors granted the right to asylum covered by the guardianship system/assigned a guardian appointed by the guardianship authority</p>	<b>CRM, UNHCR, MoLEVSA</b>	<p><i>CRM data:</i></p> <p>2. Number of unaccompanied minor children in asylum and reception centres in 2021: 0-14 years: 215 14-18 years: 1,131</p> <p><i>MoLEVSA data refer to unaccompanied minors accommodated in social protection institutions.</i></p> <p>2. There were 124 children accommodated in institutions for unaccompanied children.</p> <p>6. 100%, given that all unaccompanied minor asylum seekers were awarded guardianship protection.</p> <p>7. 100%, given that all unaccompanied minors</p>

Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Responsible institution	Response
			granted the right to asylum were awarded guardianship protection.
<b>TARGET 16.9</b>	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration		
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	1) Percentage of children (asylum seekers and persons granted the right to asylum) born in Serbia whose birth was registered with the competent authorities, disaggregated by sex, status and living conditions.	<b>CRM</b>	1.100%, given that all children born in the Republic of Serbia are registered in the hospital at birth.
<b>SDG 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b>			
<b>TARGET 17.18</b>	By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts		
17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals  17.18.1: Percentage of SDG indicators developed at national level, fully disaggregated when relevant for the target, in accordance with the Basic Principles of Official Statistics.	1) Frequency of data collection and validation exercises (meetings) among competent national institutions (in accordance with the Basic Principles of Official Statistics)  2) Availability (Yes / No) of data reporting, i.e. dissemination and annual publications related to the implementation of relevant SDGs for asylum seekers and persons granted the right to asylum  3) Availability (Yes / No) of the list of specific indicators at the national level (matrix) for asylum seekers and persons granted the right to asylum with the aim to monitor progress in SDG implementation	<i>Relevant parts of the Migration Profile</i>  <i>Documentation of certain programs and projects</i>  <i>Implementation of migration-specific and migration-related indicators / implementation of relevant indicators for asylum seekers and persons granted asylum</i>	1. The frequency of data collection among competent national institutions is once a year.  2. Yes  3. Yes

## ***B7. CONCLUSION***

Population migrations are one of the most significant social phenomena. Population migrations are influenced by various factors, such as geographical, demographic, economic, environmental, political, cultural, religious, etc. However, the most dominant, and also the most important, is the economic one. Monitoring migration flows is crucial for efficient migration management, especially in terms of achieving positive effects of migration for the socio-economic development of the Republic of Serbia. The basic picture of migration flows and characteristics of migrants indicates that the Republic of Serbia, with its development processes and potentials, is not a significant destination country that attracts immigration due to better chances for employment and achieving a favourable economic standard, but a country with large emigration. The following conclusions are based on the previously presented data as the most important:

- The Republic of Serbia is not a significant destination country that attracts immigration due to its economic potential and employment opportunities. The countries from which the most immigrants came in 2021 are the PR China, the Russian Federation and Romania. The situation has changed regarding migration from Romania.
- Following the entry into force of the single Readmission Agreement with the EU on 1 January 2008, a large number of citizens of the Republic of Serbia are being returned from EU countries. Among these persons there are persons who have lost the legal basis of residence in the territory of some of the EU member states, but still they are predominantly persons who have sought asylum in the territory of EU member states after visa liberalization. Of the total number of received readmission requests, in 2021, the most were submitted from Germany, Austria, France and Switzerland. The largest number of returnees registered in the Readmission Office at the Nikola Tesla Airport came from Germany, Sweden and Austria, so the situation did not change compared to previous years.
- Out of the total of 2,306 foreigner registration certificates issued to the foreigners who expressed intent to apply for asylum, the largest portion of issued certificates were submitted in the Regional Police Directorates (69.77%). Of the total number of expressed intents, only 7.45% of persons applied for asylum. Of the total number of asylum applications submitted, about 41% were the citizens of Burundi, Afghanistan and Iran. In 2021, the Asylum Office issued 14 decisions approving the asylum application.
- The issue of refugees and internal displacement is still relevant in the Republic of Serbia. It is recognized that the number of refugees decreased by 464 compared to 2020, while the number of IDPs decreased by 855. Given the impossibility of sustainable return, internal displacement remains a major challenge for the Republic of Serbia. The decrease in the number of refugees is not the result of the return of these persons to the countries of previous residence, but of the integration process supported by various support programmes in the Republic of Serbia.
- According to the estimates of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, the total population in the Republic of Serbia has been constantly declining over the past 21 years. This is partly caused by low or negative natural increase, which is a consequence of low

birth rate (among the lowest in European countries) and high mortality, depopulation of rural areas, as well as emigration of the population abroad (economic migration, departure of highly educated, etc.) to temporary work/stay that increasingly has the character of permanent stay, and which is constantly present, but of weaker or stronger intensity.

- In terms of external migration, the Republic of Serbia is traditionally an emigration area. Although incomplete, data on emigration indicate a significant outflow of the population of the Republic of Serbia towards the more developed countries of the EU, North America, Australia and New Zealand. Today, it records a clear negative migration balance. The birth crisis and its consequences related to population aging and open depopulation will continue and deepen in the future.

## Annex 1

### MATRICES FOR MONITORING THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK IN THE FIELD OF MIGRATION

The number of strategic documents, multi-sectoral and complex nature of the migration phenomenon, as well as demanding reform processes have necessitated the development of a Matrix for monitoring the strategic framework in the field of migration as a practical tool that will provide a framework for horizontal and vertical areas of migration. The purpose of the Matrix is to facilitate the process of planning, monitoring and reporting on the implementation of public policies, and in particular to identify areas not covered by strategic plans, as well as to avoid duplication and overlap of individual measures. The importance of introducing a practical tool that will enable more efficient monitoring of public policy implementation was recognized in the Action Plan for Chapter 24 – Justice, Freedom and Security (Activity 1.1.5. Develop a methodology for monitoring the implementation of public policy documents in the field of migration). Following the example of the four key pillars of migration policy within the European Union, the starting point is four key areas: asylum, irregular migration, border management and legal migration. Matrices are published on the website of the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration, while an overview of key indicators available in the matrices has been prepared for the Migration Profile 2020.<sup>2</sup>

In the field of asylum, within the multi-annual project Regional Support to Protection-Sensitive Migration Management in the Western Balkans and Turkey, with the support of the European Asylum Support Agency (EUAA), indicators are developed for monitoring the Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection (Official Gazette RS, No. 24/2018), which is why asylum is not covered in the Matrix. The area of legal migration was presented in the Matrix for monitoring the strategic documents in the field of migration and development, prepared with the support of the project Making Migration Work for Sustainable Development – Phase 3, funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), and implemented by IOM and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). **The Matrix contains three separate thematic areas: regular migration of foreigners, emigration and cooperation with diaspora and internal migration.**

The Matrix for monitoring the strategic documents in the field of migration and development, in addition to public policy documents directly regulating specific areas of migration, also analyses public policy documents by sectors, i.e. objectives, activities and measures directly relevant for the areas of topics covered by the Matrix.

The Matrix provides an opportunity to monitor the adopted objectives, measures and activities at **four levels.**

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<sup>2</sup> <https://kirs.gov.rs/cir/dokumenti-i-publikacije/publikacije>, Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia for 2020, [https://kirs.gov.rs/media/uploads/Migracioni%20profil%20Republike%20Srbije%202020%20FINAL%20\(1\).pdf](https://kirs.gov.rs/media/uploads/Migracioni%20profil%20Republike%20Srbije%202020%20FINAL%20(1).pdf)

**The first level**, provides an opportunity to review strategic documents (strategies and accompanying action plans) that contain objectives, measures and activities related to irregular migration of foreigners, the area of emigration and cooperation with the diaspora and the area of internal migration (horizontal monitoring in the matrix).

**The second level**, provides an opportunity to monitor strategies, objectives and measures according to sets of activities identified in public policies (vertical monitoring in the Matrix). The sets of activities are divided into 6 areas:

- INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE CAPACITIES (this area classifies, measures/activities related to personnel, training, coordination of competent institutions, equipment);
- CHANGES IN THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK (this area classifies measures/activities related to changes in laws and strategic documents, monitoring the implementation of regulations)
- RESEARCH AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS (this area classifies measures/activities related to research and analysis, implementation of programmes/projects and undertaking of measures and activities producing direct effects);
- DATA MONITORING (this area classifies measures/activities related to data collection);
- INFORMATION (this area classifies measures/activities related to informing the public, sensitizing stakeholders and local communities and cooperation with the media);
- COOPERATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS AND THE ROLE OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENTS (this area classifies measures/activities related to local self-governments, cooperation with other countries, EU institutions, international and civil society organisations, and the academia).

**The third level**, provides an opportunity to monitor defined sets of activities (areas in the Matrix) within one strategic document.

**The fourth level** indicates the linkages between the relevant strategic documents with transitional measures and activities in the Revised Action Plan for Chapter 24 – Justice, Freedom and Security (applicable only to the area of regular migration of foreigners), as well as with Sustainable Development Goals (at the target level), taking into account the political, strategic and reformative importance of the above-mentioned processes, as well as the fact that continuity has been achieved regarding monitoring progress.

The Matrix can be applied on concrete examples as follows. If the sought information relates to the Republic of Serbia's strategic documents containing objectives, measures and activities related to capacity building in the area of regular migration of foreigners, the column under institutional and

infrastructural capacities should be followed vertically. If the inquiry requires to determine whether a specific strategic document contains objectives, measures, and/or activities related to international cooperation, the Matrix should be followed horizontally, by selecting the relevant strategy and linking it with the column on the area of cooperation with key stakeholders. The same principle can be used to follow the AP for Chapter 24 on regular migration of foreigners, while SDGs are presented in a more general way and correspond to the whole of the matrix for a specific migration policy – the area of regular migration of foreigners, area of emigration and cooperation with the diaspora and the area of internal migration.