



**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 2020**

## Acronyms

AP	Autonomous Province
B&H	Bosnia and Herzegovina
DR Congo	Democratic Republic Congo
DCP	Diplomatic Consular Post
EU	European Union
EC	European Commission
EC	European Community
IDP	Internally Displaced Person расељена лица
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
SAR	South African Republic
PPI	Penal Penitentiary Institute
MILEVSA	Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs
MHMRSD	Ministry for Human and Minority Rights and Social Dialogue
CRMS	Commissariat for Refugees and Migration of the R Serbia
NBS	National Bank of Serbia
PR China	People's Republic of China
NES	National Employment Service
SORS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia
USA	United States of America
BPS	Border Police Station
FR Germany	Federal Republic of Germany
N. Macedonia	North Macedonia
FRY	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
SFRY	Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
UN	United Nations
UAE	United Arab Emirates
BPD	Border Police Directorate

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## ***A. INTRODUCTION***

The Migration Profile is a document which compiles data on all categories of migrants in the country, classified in accordance with the Regulation 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007, on Community statistics on migration and international protection, and provides a description and analysis of the overall situation relating to migration in the Republic of Serbia. The development of the Migration Profile and its regular updating 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 eleven 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 overall picture of migration in 2020, both in the world and in the Republic of Serbia, was influenced by the proclamation of the coronavirus pandemic. Economic situation in the countries, as well as the natural and mechanical movement of the population, has suffered significant consequences thereof.

Due to the declared coronavirus pandemic, a state of emergency was introduced in the Republic of Serbia on March 16, 2020, and remained in force until May 6, 2020, when the state of emergency was abolished. However, due to the fact that the pandemic has not been lifted yet worldwide certain measures have been maintained, including monitoring of epidemiologically significant contacts with the aim of reducing epidemiological risk. In that sense, during the state of emergency, the Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted measures and documents in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia and the laws, with the aim of preventing the spread of coronavirus among all citizens of the Republic of Serbia and all other persons. at that time she was in the Republic of Serbia.

In accordance with the above, a part of this Migration Profile will be dedicated to the losses due to the coronavirus pandemic related to various migrant categories in the Republic of Serbia.

Also, for the first time, the Migration Profile includes indicators in the context of sub-goals 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.

In Annex 1 of this document we present the narrative of the matrices developed so far for the area of irregular migration and border management based on the four key pillars of migration policy within the EU. The matrices are presented on the website of the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration whose link is referenced in the text.

## ***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. At the moment, it is not possible to keep records of the issuing of visas in this manner in the Republic of Serbia.

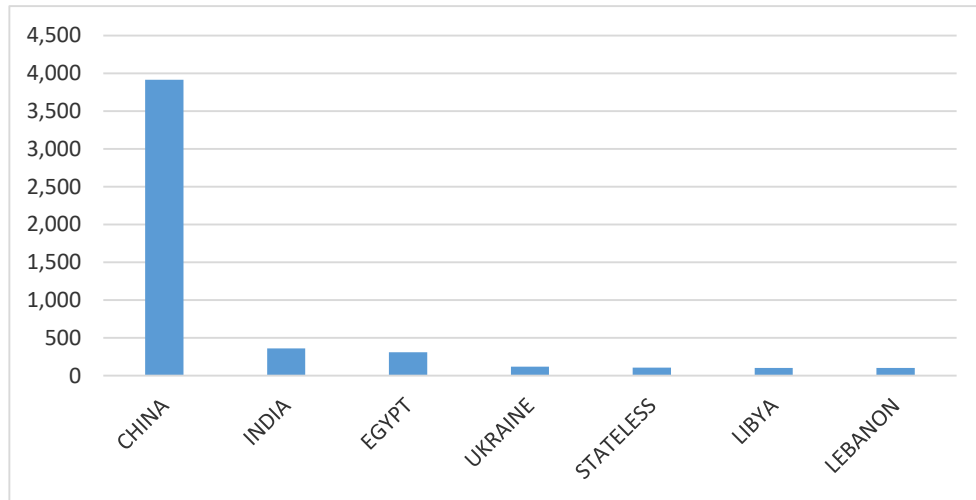
In 2020, the number of issued visas decreased in comparison with the previous year, from 11,117 to 6,638. The highest number of visas was issued to the nationals of PR China. Nationals of 125 countries of the world applied for a visa of the Republic of Serbia in 2020, and the largest number, as in the previous period, was issued to the nationals of China (58.98%) and Egypt (5.41%). Citizens of the People's Republic of China were granted almost every second visa of the total number of visas, with a significant trend of increase compared to previous years. This indicates a significant share of labor migration from this Asian country.

**Table 1:** Visas issued in 2020, by visa applicants' nationality and gender

<b>Country</b>	<b>Number of visas issued</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>%</b>
PR CHINA	3.913	58,95%	3.628	92,7%	285	7,3%
INDIA	359	5,41%	332	92,5%	27	7,5%
EGYPT	311	4,69%	269	86,5%	42	13,5%
UKRAINE	120	1,81%	90	75,0%	30	25,0%
STATELESS	105	1,58%	70	66,7%	35	33,3%
LIBYA	102	1,54%	80	78,4%	22	21,6%
LEBANON	101	1,52%	81	80,2%	20	19,8%
PHILIPPINES	96	1,45%	21	21,9%	75	78,1%
ALGERIA	88	1,00%	70	79,5%	18	20,5%
IRAQ	85	1,28%	63	74,1%	22	25,9%
IRAN	78	1,18%	46	59,0%	32	41,0%
SAR	77	1,16%	30	39,0%	47	61,0%
BANGLADESH	68	1,02%	67	98,5%	1	1,5%
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	63	0,95%	35	55,6%	28	44,4%
TURKEY	59	0,89%	57	96,6%	2	3,4%
UZBEKISTAN	57	0,86%	40	70,2%	17	29,8%
SYRIA	51	0,77%	37	72,5%	14	27,5%
FR GERMANY	49	0,74%	41	83,7%	8	16,3%
NIGERIA	47	0,71%	38	80,9%	9	19,1%
MOROCCO	43	0,65%	28	65,1%	15	34,9%
JORDAN	42	0,63%	33	78,6%	9	21,4%
OTHER COUNTRIES	724	11,21%	447	61,7%	277	38,3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6.638</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>5.603</b>	<b>84,4%</b>	<b>1.035</b>	<b>15,6%</b>

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Chart 1:** Visas issued in 2020 by citizenship of visa applicant



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Observed by sex, a little over 84% of visas were issued to men.

As in the previous years, current records in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs do not allow for differentiation between visas issued by type<sup>1</sup>, so it cannot be determined for which purposes they were issued.

### 1.2. Cross-border mobility that is not migration

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 2020, 17,000 entries, and over 17,000 exits were registered into and out of the Republic of Serbia. Higher number of entries and exits were registered among foreign citizens than domestic, i.e. citizens of the Republic of Serbia. A larger number of entries and exits was registered with foreign citizens in relation to citizens of the Republic of Serbia. This number of entries and exits has been almost halved compared to previous years, due to the closure of the borders of the Republic of Serbia and other countries, but also the measures that were implemented due to the declared COVID-19 pandemic.

**Table 2:** Cross-border mobility in the Republic of Serbia in 2019

	No. of entries into the Rep. of Serbia	No. of exits from the Rep. of Serbia
<b>Republic of Serbia nationals</b>	<b>6.901.611</b>	<b>7.172.299</b>
<b>Foreign nationals</b>	<b>9.979.415</b>	<b>9.868.788</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.810.026</b>	<b>17.041.087</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

<sup>1</sup> Visa types are: airport transit visa (type A visa), short stay visa (C type visa) and long stay visa (D type visa) (Art. 19 of the Law on Foreigners).

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 external migration into the Republic of Serbia which lasts or is expected to last over 12 months. Such definition and monitoring of immigration is in line with the EU Regulation 862.

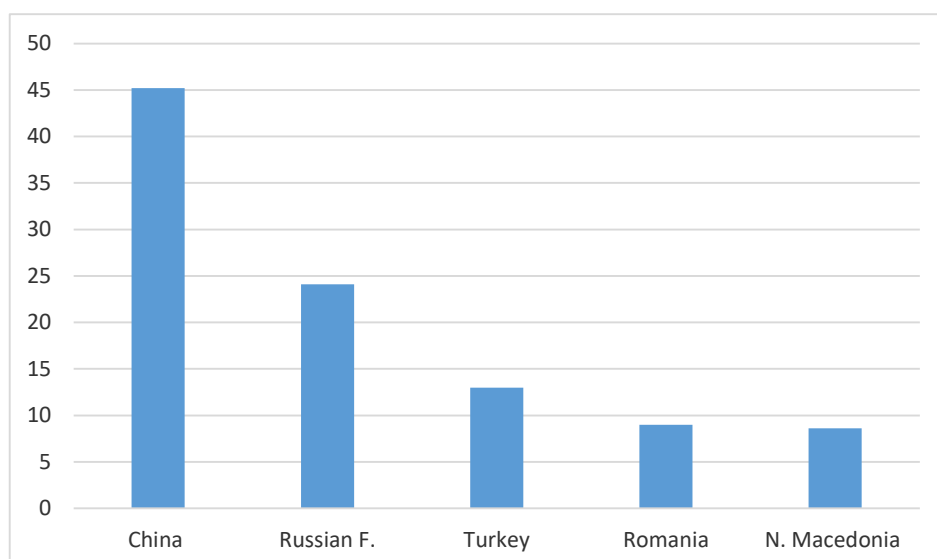
In 2019, the highest number of immigrants came from Russia and PR China (16.9% and 16.1%, respectively). What can be clearly seen by comparing previous observed years is an almost threefold share of immigrants from China.

Table 3: Countries with the highest number of citizens among the immigrant population in the Republic of Serbia in years 2018 and 2019.

	2019		2020.
Citizenship	Share in total immigration in %	Citizenship	Share in total immigration in %
Russian Federation	16,9	PR China	45,2
PR China	16,1	Russian Federation	24,1
Turkey	6,5	Turkey	13,0
N.Maced	5,1	Romania	9,0
Ukraine	4,8	N. Macedonia	8,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,4</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 2019



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 the Russian Federation and the PR China.

**Table 4:** The most numerous immigrant population in the Republic of Serbia in 2018 and 2019, by citizenship and sex

Citizenship	2019	
	Total	women %
Russian Federation	4.125	45,4
PR China	3.935	27,4
Turkey	1.578	9,9
N. Macedonia	1.215	60,8
Ukraine	1.185	38,5
Citizenship	2020	
	Total	women %
PR China	8.828	8,6
Russian Federation	4.711	13,4
Turkey	2.539	2,5
Romania	1.743	6,3
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 2020, 11,306 temporary residence permits were issued for the first time. The highest number of permits were issued to the citizens of PR China, Turkey and Russian Federation.

**Table 5:** Persons issued with temporary residence permits for the first time, by citizenship in 2020.

Citizenship	2020.	
	Number of issued permits	Share in the total number of issued permits (%)
PR China	3.718	32,8
Turkey	2.105	18,6
Russian Federation	1.295	11,4
N.Macedonia	271	2,5
Croatia	254	2,4
Other	3.663	32,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.306</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Disaggregation by grounds for approval shows that, in 2020, the most common grounds for temporary residence issued for the first time was employment (68.1%), which is an increase compared to the previous year. At the beginning of this decade, the most significant ground 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 2020, 497 persons or 4.5% of the total number was approved residence for this reason.

**Table 6:** Temporary residence permits issued for the first time according to grounds for approval, years 2019 and 2020

Ground for permit	2019.		2020.	
	No.	%	No.	%
Family reunification	2.236	20,1	2.670	23,6
Labour	7.740	69,6	7.704	68,1
Education	622	5,6	497	4,5
Other	521	4,7	435	3,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.119</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11.306</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Disaggregation by citizenship shows that in 2020, 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 work, namely every second person (45.7%).

**Table 7:** Temporary residence permits on the grounds of work issued for the first time in 2019 and 2020, by citizenship

Citizenship	2019.		2020.		
	No. of persons	%	Citizenship	No. of persons	%
PR China	1.448	18,7	PR China	3.545	45,7
Russian Federation	1.440	18,6	Turkey	2.015	26,2
Turkey	1.239	16,0	Russian Federation	599	7,8
Ukraine	533	6,9	B&H	134	1,8
Belarus	296	3,8	Romania	119	1,5
India	280	3,6	Italy	94	1,3
Romania	253	3,3	Albania	92	1,2
B&H	180	2,3	N. Macedonia	70	1,0
Italy	156	2,0	India	69	0,9
Poland	128	1,7	FR Germany	59	0,8
Other	1.787	23,1	Other	908	11,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.740</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 2019 and 2020

Nationality	2019.		2020.		
	No. of persons	%	Nationality	No. of persons	%
Russian Federation	446	20,0	Russian Federation	460	17,2
PR China	171	7,6	N. Macedonia	168	6,2
B&H	148	6,6	Montenegro	157	5,9
N.Macedonia	137	6,1	Croatia	155	5,8
Montenero	132	5,9	PR China	114	4,4
Ukraine	111	5,0	USA	95	3,5
Other	1.091	48,8	Other	1521	57,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.236</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.670</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Data on temporary residence permits issued for the first time on the grounds of education show that the number decreased significantly during 2020 compared to 2019 (from 622 to 497), probably due to the declared coronavirus pandemic. This is supported by the national structure, which shows that, in addition to Chinese citizens, the largest share is made up of citizens from the region.

**Table 9:** Temporary residence permits on the grounds of education issued for the first time, year 2020

Citizenship	2020.	
	No. of persons	%
Montenegro	34	6,8
Russian Federation	28	5,8
PR China	20	4,0
Croatia	20	4,0
B&H	19	3,8
Other	376	75,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Observed by gender, among the persons granted temporary residence for the first time on the basis of work, 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 both sexes is relatively equal. This trend was present in earlier periods and will continue in 2020.

**Table 10:** Temporary residence permits issued for the first time, by sex, for 2019 and 2020

Ground for permit	2019.			2020.		
	Men %	Women %	Total %	Men %	Women %	Total %
Employment	88,1	11,9	<b>100</b>	91,3	8,7	<b>100</b>
Family Reunificati	3	61,6	<b>100</b>	34	65,7	<b>100</b>
Education	8	43,7	<b>100</b>	,3	50,1	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

In 2020 a total of 26,391 temporary residence permits were issued, and an increase is observed compared 2019 (24,421). The highest number of permits were issued to the citizens of the PR China (25%) and Russian Federation (14,7%).

**Table 11:** Temporary residence permits valid at the end of 2019, by citizenship.

Citizenship	No. of persons	%
PR China	6.609	25,0
Russian Federation	3.887	14,7
Turkey	2.489	9,5
N. Macedonia	1.156	4,5
Libya	747	2,8
Other	11.503	43,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.391</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 2020 was on the grounds of employment. This trend was the same in previous years also. Permits on the grounds of work were approved to 51.8% of persons. The trend has changed compared to 2019, when the largest number of approvals valid at the end of the year was based on family reunification.

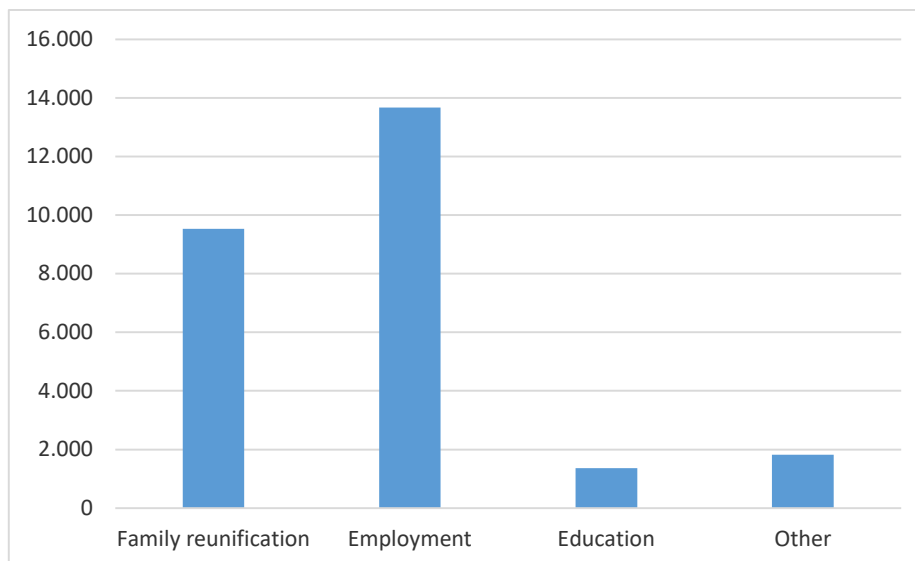
**Table 12:** Temporary residence permits valid at the end of 2019, by grounds for approval

Type of ground of approval	No. of persons	%
Family reunification	9.533	36,1
Employment	13.669	51,8

Education	1.366	5,2
Other	1.823	6,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.391</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

**Chart 3:** Temporary residence permits valid at the end of 2020, 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 2020, there were 7,991 foreigners residing permanently in the Republic of Serbia, which is a decrease compared to 2019, when there were 8,721 of them. Among the foreigners residing permanently, the majority come from China (27.8%) and Romania (11.3%) The trend has not changed compared to last year.

**Table 13:** Foreigners permanently residing in the Republic of Serbia in 2020, by citizenship

Citizenship	No. of persons	%
PR China	2.219	27,8
Romania	903	11,3
Russian Federation	824	10,3
N. Macedonia	531	6,4
FR Germany	365	4,6
Other	3.149	39,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.991</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

As in the previous years, in 2020 the highest number of foreigners were approved permanent residence on the grounds of marriage (60%).<sup>2</sup> If we add to this number the 9.2% 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 22.6% 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.

**Табле 14:** Foreigners permanently residing in the Republic of Serbia by grounds for residence, in 2019 and 2020

Grounds for residence	2019.		2020.	
	No. of persons	%	No. of persons	%
Marriage	5.367	61,5	4.745	60,0
Employment	1.814	20,8	1.800	22,6
Civil union	840	9,6	786	9,2
Property ownership	323	3,7	305	3,8
Minor	184	2,1	175	2,2
Interest of the Republic of Serbia	89	1,2	80	1,0
Origins in the Republic of Serbia	48	0,5	44	0,5
Other	56	0,6	56	0,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.721</b>	<b>100</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 he fulfils other conditions prescribed by the Law on Foreigners and does not need a work permit pursuant to the regulations governing the work of foreigners in the Republic of Serbia.

In the end of 2020, there were 1, 716 foreigners with a granted temporary residence in the Republic of Serbia, which is a drastic decrease compared to 2019, when there were 5,892 foreigners residing in Serbia on this groun. This decrease is understandable given the specific situation surrounding the coronavirus pandemic in 2020, as well as the related measures.

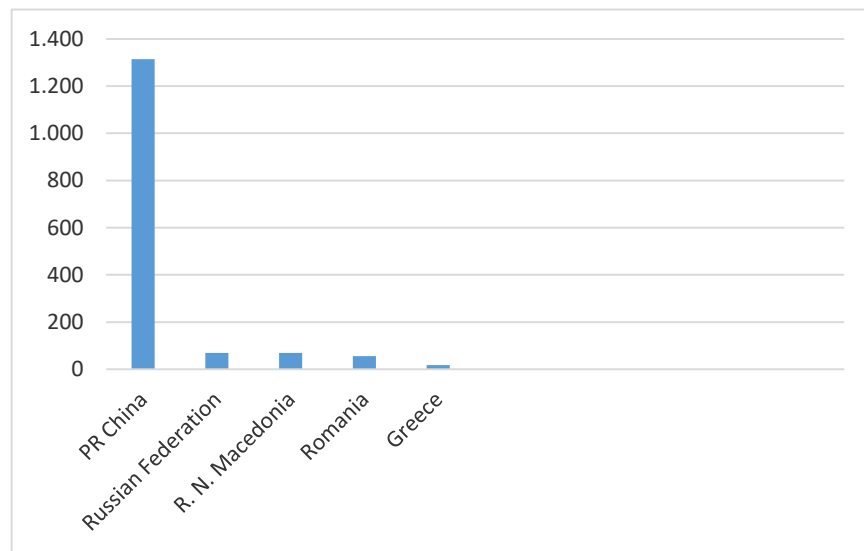
**Table 15:** Foreigners residing in Serbia on the grounds of work in 2019, by citizenship

Citizenship	No. of persons	%
PR China	1.314	76,6
Russian Federation	70	4,1
R. N. Macedonia	70	4,1
Romania	56	3,2
Greece	18	1,0
Other	188	11,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.716</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

<sup>2</sup> Pursuant to the Law on Foreigners, which has been in force since 03 October 2018, 2 grounds for approval of permanent residence are provided: General – stay up to 5 years (family reunification, property ownership, employment) and Specific (marriage, civil union, origin, minor and R. of Serbia interest / humanitarian reasons).

**Chart 4:** Foreigners residing in the Republic of Serbia on the grounds of work in 2020, 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 2019, National Employment Service (NES) issued a total of 12,931 work permits to foreign nationals, out of which 1,426 personal work permits, 6,688 work permits for employment, 1,784 work permits for posted workers, 1,087 work permits for inter-corporate transfers, 21 work permits for independent professionals, 1,897 work permits for self-employment 28 work permits for vocational training and professional development.

There were 12,372 work permits issued to foreigners with temporary residence in the Republic of Serbia in 2019, which is an increase compared to 2018, when there were 9,793 of such permits.

As the number of persons with work permits includes only individuals that applied for employment in accordance with the then valid Law on Conditions for Employment of Foreign Nationals (Official Gazette SFRY, No. 11/78 and 64/89, Official Gazette SRJ, No. 42/92, 24/94 and 28/96 and Official Gazette RS, No. 101/05 – other Law), it is estimated that the number of foreigners working in the Republic of Serbia is considerably higher than the number of issued work permits, because it does not relate to the engagement of foreigners other than formal employment, members of management boards and other types of engagement. This also accounts for the difference between the number of approved residence permits on the grounds of work by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the number of issued work permits by the NES.

Regarding the attained education level, the majority of work permits were issued to foreigners with VII-1 (3,118 permits), IV (2,873 permits), IV (2,766) and III (2,558 permits) education levels.

Out of the total number of issued work permits, 12.372 were work permits issued to foreign citizens with temporary residence, out of which 2,232, or 18%, to women. Looking at the percentage of issued work permits to women by branch offices, out of the total number of issued permits, the majority of permits were issued in the Branch Office for the City of Belgrade (60.5%), followed by the Branch Office Novi Sad (10.7%), Branch Office Niš (2.7%), Branch Office Subotica (2.6%), Branch Office Sremska Mitrovica (2.2%) and Branch Office Zrenjanin (1.4%).

**Table 16:** The number of work permits issued to foreigners with temporary residence in 2020, by citizenship

Citizenship	Number of work permits	
	Total	Women
PR China	3367	540
Russian Federation	1872	409
Turkey	1474	68
Romania	473	80
India	410	9
N.Macedonia	393	136
Italy	378	40
Ukraine	326	104
B&H	282	49
Montenegro	253	68
Croatia	207	89
FR Germany	175	44
Greece	172	15
Albania	160	6
Great Britain	132	26
Bulgaria	129	51
Belarus	123	26
France	111	23
USA	107	24
Poland	97	22
Slovenia	90	19
Austria	69	19
Colombia	64	5
Iran	64	24
Israel	59	10
Cuba	56	17
Hungary	55	22
Mexico	54	11
Netherlands	49	10
Philippines	49	24
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	48	8
Australia	47	17
Korea	47	2
Other	978	215
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.372</b>	<b>2.232</b>

Source: NES

In 2020, foreigners **with permanent residence** were issued with 557 work permits, out of which 44.7% to the female population. By citizenship, again the citizens of China came first with 150 permits or 26.9% of the total number, and within this group, men who were issued work permits prevail. The citizens of the Russian Federation came second, with more than one-half of the female population at 48.5%.

**Table 17:** The number of work permits issued to foreigners with permanent residence in 2020, by citizenship

Citizenship	Number of work permits	
	Total	Woman
PR China	150	56
Russian Federation	103	50
N.Macedonia	41	25
Ukraine	27	19
Italy	18	1
Romania	15	10
Turkey	15	2
Montenegro	13	4
Croatia	12	8
Great Britain	12	2
FR Germany	10	3
Slovenia	10	5
Other	131	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>249</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. On the records of the National Employment Service as of 31 December 2020 there were 679 unemployed foreign nationals, of whom 20.77% were women.

There were 491.347 unemployed persons registered with NES on 31 December 2020, 0.14% of whom are 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 Montenegro and Russian Federation.

The largest number of unemployed falls in the group of the younger middle-aged population, ie persons between the ages of 30 and 49 (61.12%).

**Table 18:** Foreigners registered with NES on 31 December 2020, by citizenship

Citizenship	No. of persons	%
N. Macedonia	136	20,03%
Montenegro	92	13,55%
Russian Federation	82	12,08%
Romania	54	7,95%
Albania	49	7,22%
B&H	43	6,33%
Ukraine	32	4,71%
Bulgaria	28	4,12%
Iran	18	2,65%
Croatia	13	1,91%
Moldavia	11	1,62%
Slovakia	11	1,62%
Other	110	16,21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: NES

**Table 19:** Foreigners registered with NES on 31 December 2020, by age

Age groups	No. of persons	%
Youth (15–29)	108	15,91%
Middle age group (30–49)	415	61,12%
Older workers (50–64)	156	22,97%
<b>Total</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Source: NES

Observed by the educational structure of foreigners registered with NES on 31 December 2020, on record under 12 months, persons without formal education and persons with completed primary school had the highest share, 70% in total. It was the same with persons on record for over 12 months, and the share of this category of persons was as high as 76.17% of the total number.

**Table 20:** Foreigners registered with NES on 31 December 2020, by education

Highest completed educational level	Registered up to 12 months		Registered over 12 months	
	No. of persons	%	No. of persons	%
No education or incomplete primary	113	49,13	161	35,86
Completed primary school	48	20,87	181	40,31
High school	37	16,09	65	14,48
College and university	32	13,91	42	9,35
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: NES

In 2020, a total of 415 foreign nationals registered with NES. The highest share of newly registered individuals came from North Macedonia (20.72%), the Russian Federation (12.53%) and Montenegro (10.9%). This shows that the trends from 2018 and 2019 continued.

**Table 21:** Foreigners registered with NES in 2020, by citizenship

Citizenship	No. of	%
N. Macedonia	86	20,72
Russian Federation	52	12,53
Montenegro	43	10,36
Ukraine	33	7,95
B&H	30	7,23
Romania	22	5,30
Bulgaria	20	4,82
Croatia	14	3,37
Albania	11	2,65
Iran	11	2,65
Burundi	10	2,41
Other	83	20,01
<b>Total</b>	<b>415</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 2020, 1,451 foreigners were temporary residing in the Republic of Serbia on the grounds of education, which is a slight decrease compared to 2019, when there were 1,557. This slightly decreasing trend has been perceived



over several years. Most of these persons came from Libya (14.3%), followed by, to a much lesser extent, the citizens of Iran (4.8%). 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 2019, by citizenship

Citizenship	No. of persons	%
Libya	208	14,3
Iran	70	4,8
Montenegro	67	4,6
Russian F.	65	4,5
Croatia	54	7,8
Other	987	64,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.451</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

#### 2.4. Acquisition of citizenship

In 2019, 28,892 persons acquired Serbian citizenship, which is an increase compared to 2018, when 15,554 persons acquired citizenship. There were by far the most citizens originating from B&H, as many as 23,560 persons, or 81.55% of the total number.

**Table 23:** Newly admitted citizens of the Republic of Serbia in 2020, by previous citizenship

Previous citizenship	Number of persons	%
B&H	23.560	81,55
Montenegro	1740	6,02
Croatia	1090	3,77
N.Macedonia	672	2,33
Russian Federation	174	0,6
Austria	167	0,58
Romania	149	0,52
SFRY	117	0,4
Australia	110	0,38
USA	107	0,37
Slovenia	100	0,48
Albania	98	0,34
Turkey	75	0,26
Canada	64	0,22
FR Germany	59	0,2
Ukraine	47	0,16
Norway	44	0,15
Netherlands	38	0,13
Argentina	36	0,12
Switzerland	30	0,1
Great Britain	30	0,1
Brazil	28	0,1
France	27	0,09
Israel	26	0,09
Bulgaria	24	0,08
Iraq	24	0,08
Sweden	15	0,05
Peru	14	0,05
Venezuela	14	0,05
Moldavia	13	0,04
Belarus	12	0,04
Philippines	12	0,04
Jordan	11	0,04
Kazakhstan	11	0,04
Syria	11	0,04

Greece	9	0,03
South African Republic	9	0,03
Italy	8	0,03
Poland	8	0,03
Chile	7	0,02
Tunisia	7	0,02
Algeria	6	0,02
Armenia	6	0,02
Palestine	6	0,02
Slovakia	6	0,02
Algeria	6	0,02
Czech Republic	5	0,02
Denmark	4	0,01
Egypt	4	0,01
Iran	4	0,01
Hungary	4	0,01
Vietnam	4	0,01
Dominican Republic	3	0,01
Georgia	3	0,01
Cuba	3	0,01
Belgium	2	0,01
Ethiopia	2	0,01
Ghana	2	0,01
India	2	0,01
Jamaica	2	0,01
Libya	2	0,01
Luxemburg	2	0,01
Mexico	2	0,01
Spain	2	0,01
Thailand	2	0,01
Uzbekistan	2	0,01
Gambia	1	0,003
Honduras	1	0,003
Indonesia	1	0,003
Ireland	1	0,003
Island	1	0,003
Kenya	1	0,003
PR China	1	0,003
Colombia	1	0,003
Lebanon	1	0,003
Malawi	1	0,003
Malta	1	0,003
Morocco	1	0,003
St Vincent and the Grenadines	1	0,003
Tajikistan	1	0,003
Uganda	1	0,003
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.892</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

## 2.5. 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 covered 2018 and 2019, data from 2018 and 2019 will be presented below.

Out of the total of 50,158 Serbian citizens who left the Republic of Serbia during 2018 and 2019, ie newly arrived immigrants to one of the EU and European countries (which submit data to Eurostat), the largest number opted for Austria (17%).

**Table 24:** Citizens of the Republic of Serbia who in 2018 and 2019 were registered as newly arrived immigrants in European countries that submit Eurostat data<sup>3</sup>

Destination countries	2018.		
	Total	Men	Women
Austria	4.340	2.335	2.005
Slovenia	3.177	2.609	568
Hungary	2.917	2.227	690
Croatia	2.161	1.869	292
Montenegro	2.144	1.351	793
Sweden	2.133	1.045	1.088
Czech Republic	1.427	1.081	346
Switzerland	1.233	539	694
Italy	777	334	443
Norway	705	371	334
Bulgaria	558	387	171
Belgium	455	214	241
Romania	446	304	142
Netherlands	400	178	222
Luxemburg	145	65	80
Denmark	140	73	67
Slovakia	45	28	17
Island	34	17	17
Finland	30	13	17
Lithuania	12	12	0
Estonia	9	4	5
Latvia	8	7	1
Lichtenstein	4	3	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.300</b>	<b>15.066</b>	<b>8.234</b>

Destination countries	2019.		
	Total	Men	Women
Austria	4.224	2.327	1.897

<sup>3</sup> Data on how many Serbian citizens reside in Germany are not available.

Croatia	3.995	3.384	611
Slovenia	3.778	3.046	732
Czech Republic	2.887	2.199	688
Montenegro	2.642	1.593	1.049
Hungary	2.499	1.896	603
Sweden	1.959	1.007	952
Switzerland	1.162	522	640
Italy	880	351	529
Norway	765	376	389
Bulgaria	532	364	168
Belgium	506	235	271
Netherlands	431	193	238
C. Macedonia	196	99	97
Luxemburg	139	68	71
Denmark	109	54	55
Finland	46	27	19
Lithuania	34	33	1
Slovakia	26	22	4
Island	20	6	14
Estonia	12	6	6
Latvia	9	8	1
Lichtenstein	7	1	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.858</b>	<b>17.817</b>	<b>9.041</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.

In line with the provisions of the law, during 2020, through the National Employment Service, at the request of foreign employers, 86 people were employed after the mediation procedures within the "Triple Win" Project. Also, the National Employment Service mediated with the German Employment Service in obtaining a work visa for 123 citizens of the Republic of Serbia who found an employer in FR Germany.

Pursuant to 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), which entered into force on 1 September 2019, the National Employment Service is the institution responsible for its implementation.

In the course of year 2020, the NES received a total of 2,658 requests from Slovenian employers for mediation in the employment of domestic citizens. In the reporting period, 1,620 people signed an employment contract with a Slovenian employer. Requests for employment mediation for 442 people were rejected. The procedure was suspended in 263 cases, due to the fact that the employers or persons withdrew from the further mediation procedure under the Agreement.

Based on the reports of employment agencies, in 2020, 1,196 citizens of the Republic of Serbia were employed by foreign employers (USA, Russian Federation, Germany, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovenia, Croatia, Slovakia, etc.).

In accordance with the Law on Employment and Unemployment Insurance, in 2020, 15 work permits were issued to newly established employment agencies, 9 work permits were extended, 8 decisions on changing the seat of the agency were made, while 1 work permit was rescinded. As of December 31, 2020 124 employment agencies in total were registered with work permits issued by the Ministry of Labor, Employment, Veterans and Social Affairs.

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 July 7, 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 2020, 699 employers from the Republic of Serbia posted a total of 8138 employees to temporary work in 93 countries. Among the posted employees, most of them are temporary employees (7391), most of them are males (7812), aged 41 to 65 (3648). Most employees were posted to temporary work in FR Germany (3909), Bulgaria (436), the Russian Federation (349), the Slovak Republic (237), the Republic of Montenegro (207), the Republic of Croatia (175), Romania (156).

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 Jan 2020 – 31 Dec 2020), the services in seven NES MSCs were used by a total of 95 persons, of whom 67.4% or 64 are men and 32.6% or 31 are women. Observed by status, service beneficiaries included 85.3% or 81 unemployed persons and 14.7% or 14 employed persons. Beneficiaries, according to their own statements, came from rural areas and prevail 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 95 beneficiaries, in the above period, the largest share of persons have completed high school – IV grade high school education level (29.5% or 28 persons) and III vocational high school education level (27.4% or 26 persons), followed by the persons with completed basic university studies – VII/1 (14.7% or 14 persons), persons with college – VI/1 (7.7% or 60 persons), while the least represented group interested to go to work abroad legally being persons with I high school education level (6.3% or 6 persons), II high school education level (2.1% or 2 persons), with V high school education level (1.1% or 1 person), VI/2 high school education level (1.1% person or 1 person) and VII/2 (1.1% person or 1 person).

Looking at age groups, the majority of beneficiaries came from the 31 to 50 age group (58.9% or 56 persons), followed by persons up to 25 years of age (14.7% or 14 persons), then persons over 50 years old (11.6% or 11 persons) and persons from 26 to 30 years of age (8.4% or 8 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 was in MSC Kruševac (34.7% or 33 persons), followed by MSC Belgrade (27.4% or 26 persons), MSC Novi USA (14.7% or 14 persons) and MSC Kraljevo (14.7% or 14 persons). Significantly fewer registered service users are in MSC Novi Pazar (6.3% or 6 persons), MSC Nis (1.1% or 1 person) and finally MSC Bor (1.1% or 1 person).

When it comes to the country of choice (destination) of potential migrants, the country of first choice is certainly FR Germany, and the country of second choice is Slovenia, while Austria is the third most desirable destination for users of 7 MSC services in the NES in the specified period. They are followed by Switzerland and Sweden from the European Economic Area, while Canada and Australia are recognized as the most desirable countries outside European territory, that the users of 7 MSCs in the NES are most interested in.

By far the largest number of potential migrants from our area, when we talk about the use of foreign languages, speak English, followed by German, Russian 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, 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 2019, 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 433 cases were established, initiating procedures for issuing certificates of insurance periods and using the right to financial compensation in other countries (Republic of Croatia 197, Bosnia and Herzegovina 138, Republic of Montenegro 39, Republic of Northern Macedonia 19, Republic of Slovenia 30, United Kingdom 1, Republic of Hungary 2, Federal Republic of Germany 2, Republic of Turkey 1, Slovak Republic 1, Republic of Austria 2).

In response to previously submitted requests, 539 certificates on years of service fulfilled in other countries were received (210 from Croatia, 205 from B&H, 78 from Montenegro, 11 from N. Macedonia, 28 from Slovenia, 3 from Republic of Italy, 1 from Turkey, 1 from the Kingdom of Holland, and 2 Republic of Austria).

There were 405 requests received from signatory countries (17 from Croatia, 87 from B&H, 36 from Montenegro, 216 from Slovenia, 24 from Hungary, 2 from Netherlands, 2 from Bulgaria, and 21 from Republic of Austria).

In response to the requests received, 570 certificates of insurance periods in the Republic of Serbia were sent out (25 to R Croatia, 118 to R B&H, 49 to R Montenegro, 321 to R Slovenia, 18 to R Hungary, 38 to Republic of Austria, and 1 to the Kingdom of Holland).

Under the execution of the agreement between the Republic of Serbia and B&H on social insurance enabling transfer of benefits, there were 3 requests for monetary compensation for a person whose insurance ended in the Republic of Serbia submitted from B&H in the reporting period; and one request was 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.

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 2019, the entry into the territory of the Republic of Serbia was not provided to a total of 3,866 foreign citizens. In 2019, out of the total number of foreign citizens who were refused entry into the Republic of Serbia, the majority were persons with unknown citizenship. In terms of the reason for refusal of entry into the Republic of Serbia, the majority of foreigners in 2019 were returned for the reasons of not having (valid) personal documents – visa/ID (32,7%).

**Table 25:** Persons who were refused entry into the Republic of Serbia, by citizenship and reasons for refusal in 2020

Citizenship.	No/invalid document/ visa/PD/ID	Unclear purpose of stay	Overextended stay	Insufficient funds for subsistence	Imposed measure	Threat to security condition for third country	Other	Data unavailable	Total	
Turkey	44	495	1		8	1	2	93	<b>644</b>	
Croatia	9				1			461	<b>474</b>	
Tunisia	8	368			1			9	<b>386</b>	
Bulgaria	120			2	4	9	9	169	<b>313</b>	
India		298	1						<b>299</b>	
Montenegro	47			4	90	2		110	<b>253</b>	
Romania	27	11			1	1	20	116	<b>180</b>	
B&H	16	1			6	2	2	140	<b>167</b>	
FR										
Germany	53	1			0	1	1	67	<b>123</b>	
Unknown	119							2	<b>121</b>	
Other	292	90	1	5	18	7	4	482	<b>906</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>1.264</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1.649</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3.866</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

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

In 2020, the number of foreigners that have been issued the measure of revocation of stay in the Republic of Serbia was 720. In comparison with 2018, this number significantly decreased. Among the persons whose stay has been revoked, majority were from Turkey (183 individuals). This trend (nationality of the persons whose stay has been revoked) has remained unchanged compared to 2019.



**Table 26:** The number of persons issued the measure of revocation of stay in 2019 and 20, 2020 by citizenship

Citizenship	2019.		Citizenship	2020.	
	No. of persons	%		No. of persons	%
Turkey	103	12,1	Turkey	183	25,4
Bulgaria	92	10,8	Bulgaria	68	9,4
Romania	66	7,8	N.Macedonia	52	7,2
Afghanistan	56	6,6	Albania	40	5,5
Albania	47	5,5	Romania	32	4,4
Tunisia	42	5,2	FR Germany	23	3,2
N.Macedonia	34	4,0	Algeria	22	3,1
Montenegro	31	3,6	Tunisia	22	3,1
B&H	31	3,6	Afghanistan	21	2,9
Algeria	29	3,4	B&H	17	2,3
Other	318	37,4	Other	240	33,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Compared to 2019, when the protective measure of removal of foreigner from the territory of the Republic of Serbia was issued in 109 cases, in 2020, there is an increase to 152. The majority of these persons were the citizens of PR China (over 14.47%), and Romania (13.16%).

**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, 2020

Citizenship	Number of persons	%
PR China	22	14,47%
Romania	20	13,16%
Turkey	19	12,50%
Pakistan	14	9,21%
Montenegro	10	6,58%
Afghanistan	9	5,92%
Tunisia	9	5,92%
B&H	6	3,95%
N.Macedonia	5	3,29%
India	3	1,97%
Albania	3	1,97%
Cuba	3	1,97%
FR Germany	3	1,97%
Algeria	2	1,32%
Bulgaria	2	1,32%
Iraq	2	1,32%
Iran	2	1,32%
Morocco	1	0,66%
USA	1	0,66%
Burundi	1	0,66%
Netherlands	1	0,66%
Nigeria	1	0,66%
Russia	1	0,66%
Australia	1	0,66%
New Zealand	1	0,66%
Ukraine	1	0,66%
Czech Republic	1	0,66%
Syria	1	0,66%
Libya	1	0,66%
Great Britain/Croatia	1	0,66%

Vietnam	1	0,66%
Ecuador	1	0,66%
Belarus	1	0,66%
Jordan/Palestine	1	0,66%
unknown	1	0,66%
<b>Total</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Source: Ministry of Justice

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 2020, the predominant group were persons between 21 and 40 years of age (58%). Out of the total number of persons issued with the protective measure of removal, the majority were men – 136 persons, which is even 89.5.% of the total number of persons.

**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, 2020

Age	No. of persons	%
14-20	7	5%
21-40	88	58%
41-60	50	33%
Over 60	7	5%
Unknown	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Source: Ministry of Justice

Most common reasons for removing foreigners from the territory of the Republic of Serbia include illegal stay in the Republic of Serbia (49%).

**Table 29:** The number of citizens of other countries and stateless persons who were issued with the protective measure of removal of foreigner from the territory of Republic of Serbia, by reason of removal, in 2020

Reason	No. of persons	%
Agreement with 1 <sup>st</sup> Instance Public Prosecutor's Office	2	1%
Illegal stay	75	49%
Crossing the border outside of border crossing without personal documents	10	7%
Unregistered stay	3	2%
Unregistered change of residence	1	1%
Did not leave R Serbia within the specified time	4	3%
Illegal entry in the country	5	3%
Limited entry and movement of foreigners due to Covid-19 pandemic	1	1%
Residing in the country despite ban of entry a	6	4%
Facilitating in illegal entry or stay in the country	1	1%
Violating public law and order	4	3%
Domestic violence	1	1%
Possession of cold weapons	3	2%
Other	36	24%

<b>Total</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>100,00%</b>
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Source: Ministry of Justice

In 2020, 294 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 2018 and 2019, 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 264 men and 30 women.

**Table 30:** Citizens of other states and stateless persons ordered the safety measure of expulsion from the country due to criminal offence, by age, 2020

<b>Person's age (enter age groups or years of birth)</b>	<b>No. of persons (enter)</b>
18-30	148
30-40	76
40-50	51
Over 50	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>294</b>

Source: Ministry of Justice

The safety measure of expulsion from the country, which is the most commonly ordered one, is ordered due to unauthorised production and putting in circulation of narcotic drugs (Article 246a of the Criminal Code) in 25.5% of the cases, theft (Article 2013, para. 1 of the Criminal Code) in 12.9% of the cases, falsified identity documents (Art. 355, para. 2 of the Criminal Code) in 11.2% of the cases.

### 3.3. Assisted voluntary return

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 2020, voluntary return for 66 people was effected.

Table 31: Number of voluntary returns to countries of origin in 2020

<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Adult men</b>	<b>Adult women</b>	<b>Children</b>
Iraq	14	7	3	4
Pakistan	3	3	0	0
Afghanistan	3	3	0	0
Iran	6	4	1	1
Algeria	7	7	0	0
Tunisia	13	13	0	0
India	1	1	0	0
Russian Federation	1	1	0	0
Morocco	3	3	0	0
Sri Lanka	2	2	0	0
Turkey	1	1	0	0
Egypt	1	1	0	0
Lebanon	3	1	0	2
Ukraine	1	1	0	0
Kenya	2	2	0	0
Moldavia	3	1	2	0

DR Congo	1	0	1	0
Albania	1	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</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 50 perpetrators for the criminal offence of THB over 38 victims of THB. Af all victims of THB in 2020 included in the above numbers, most were citizens of the Republic of Serbia (89.5%).

**Table 32:** Victims of THB by citizenship, 2019 and 2020

Citizenship	Number of victims	
	2019.	2020
Republic of Serbia	33	34
B&H		1
N. Macedonia		1
Croatia		1
FR Germany		1
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>38</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

According to the age-sex structure, it can be noticed that the majority of victims are female adults. In 2020, 11 cases of trafficking in men were recorded, of which 4 were minors under the age of 18.

**Table 33:** Victims of THB by type of exploitation and sex, 2019 and 2020

Age	2019.		2020.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Under 14 years	2	3	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
14–18 years	0	8	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
Over 18	10	10	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>27</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

According to data from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 2020 the most frequent form of exploitation was sexual exploitation, to which only women were exposed (42.1%), the same as last year. This was followed by labour exploitation.

**Table 34:** Victims of THB by type of exploitation and sex, 2020

Type of exploitation	2020.	
	men	women
Sexual exploitation		<b>16</b>
Labour exploitation	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>
Exploitation for begging	<b>2</b>	

Forced marriage		<b>1</b>
Exploitation for commission of criminal offences	<b>1</b>	
Multiple exploitation (labour and sexual)	<b>1</b>	
Multiple exploitation (sexual and forced marriage)		<b>1</b>
Multiple exploitation (prostitution, forcible commission of criminal offences and begging)		<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>27</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 2020, CHTVP registered 57 THB victims in the process of identification. Persons over 18 years of age (57.9%) and females (64.9%) dominate among the formally identified victims. Among women, persons over 18 years of age (51.4%) dominate. The most common type of exploitation is sexual exploitation (36.8%) of formally identified victims, followed by labor exploitation.

Among the formally identified victims, persons over 18 years of age (57.9%) and females (64.9%) dominate. In case of females, persons over 18 years of age (51.4%) are dominant. The most common type of exploitation is sexual exploitation (36.8%) among the formally identified victims, followed by labor exploitation.

**Table 35:** Overview of formally identified victims of trafficking by type of exploitation, age and sex, 2020

Type of exploitation	Under 18		Over 18		TOTAL
	F	M	F	M	
Sexual	7		13	1	<b>21</b>
Labour exploitation	1	2	2	7	<b>12</b>
Forced marriage	6		2		<b>8</b>
Forced begging	1	1			<b>2</b>
Illegal adoption	1				<b>1</b>
Forced criminal activities			1	3	<b>4</b>
Multiple	2	3	1	3	<b>9</b>
Subtotal	18	6	19	14	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>33</b>		<b>57</b>

Source: Centre for Human Trafficking Victims Protection

In the course of year 2020, 24 reports of suspected trafficking in the migrant group were received. The identification procedure was conducted for 23 persons. The identified victims of trafficking among migrants in 26% are persons from Afghanistan, 13% from India, 13% from Croatia, 8.7% from Eritrea, 8.7% from Syria, 4.3% from Congo, 4.3% from Ghana, 4.3% from Iran, 4.3% from Pakistan, 4.3% from S. Macedonia, 4.3% are from Germany and 4.3% are of unknown citizenship. Of the total number of identified victims among the migrant population, 61% are persons under 18 years of age, and in terms of gender, 61% are men.

**Table 36:** Structure of identified THB victims by country of exploitation and age, 2019

Country of exploitation	Under 18	Over 18
Serbia	19	23
Albania		1
Belgium		5
Italy		2
France	1	1
Denmark		1
FR Germany	2	
Turkey	1	
Congo	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>33</b>

Source: Centre for Human Trafficking Victims Protection

In 2020, police officers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs brought 23 criminal charges against 50 persons (34 men and 16 women) for the criminal offence of THB under Article 388 of the Criminal Code. Out of the total number of perpetrators, 48 persons were citizens of the Republic of Serbia, 1 citizen of Germany, and 2 citizens of Romania.

In 2020, first instance courts in the Republic of Serbia pronounced a total of 19 judgements for the criminal offence of THB under Article 388 of the Criminal Code.

**Table 37:** Number of judgements against perpetrators of THB pronounced in 2019 and 2020, by type of judgement

Type of judgement	2019	2020
Sentencing – final	4	10
Sentencing – non-final	4	6
Final acquittal	4	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>

Source: Ministry of Justice

**Table 38:** Number of persons convicted for criminal offence of THB, by age, 2020

Age	Number of persons
18-30	5
30-40	5
40-50	5
over 50	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>

Source: Ministry of Justice

#### ***B4. Statistics on forced migration and international protection***

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

In 2020, 2,813 confirmations of the registration of foreigner were issued to the foreigners who expressed their intent to apply for asylum in the Republic of Serbia. Of that number, there were 2,632 men (2,065 over 18 years old and 567 minors) and 181 women (112 over 18 years old and 69 minors). The largest numbers come from Afghanistan (54.9%), Syria (10.5%) and Pakistan (9.4%). Of the total number of minors (636), 70 are unaccompanied minors (65 boys and 5 girls).

The total number of issued certificates of registration of foreigners who expressed their intent to apply for asylum in 2020 is almost one fifth of the number in 2019, which is probably due to the impact of the coronavirus pandemic.

In 58.6% of cases, the intent for asylum was expressed in the Regional Police Directorates, while 37.8% of persons expressed their intent at the border crossings.

**Table 39:** Issued confirmations of registration of foreigner who expressed intent to apply for asylum in the Republic of Serbia in 2020, by citizenship

Citizenship	No.	%
Afghanistan	1.545	54,92
Syria	296	10,52
Pakistan	264	9,38
Iraq	102	3,63
Bangladesh	100	3,55
Other	506	18,00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.813</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

**Table 40:** Issued confirmation of registration to a foreigner who has expressed intent to apply for asylum in the Republic of Serbia in 2020, by place of expressing intent

The place of issuance of confirmation	Number of
Reception centre for foreigners	/
Regional police directorates	1.649
Reception Centre Preševo	1.063
Border crossing (line)	57
Asylum Office	44
Nikola Tesla Airport	/
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.813</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Out of the total 2,813 expressed intents for asylum, only 145 persons, ie only 5.2% of the total number of persons submitted an application for asylum. Of that number, 104 are men (15 minors and 89 adults) and 41 women (13 minors and 28 adult women). Of the total number of asylum applications submitted, 5 male unaccompanied minors submitted an asylum application. Of the total number of asylum applications submitted, little over 44% are nationals of Iraq, Syria and Iran.

**Table 41:** Number of submitted asylum applications by citizenship, 2020

Citizenship	No. of persons	%
Iraq	24	16,55
Syria	21	14,48
Iran	19	13,10
Burundi	17	11,72
Ghana	12	8,28
Other	52	35,87
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

#### 4.2. First instance decisions on asylum applications

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, not waiting for the first instance decision on their asylum application.

In 2020, the Asylum Office made 29 decisions approving applications for asylum (for 29 persons), for 19 men and 10 women.

The Asylum Office granted refuge to 17 persons (11 men and 6 women). Among the persons granted refuge, there were 6 minors (4 boys and 2 girls). Also, the Asylum Office granted subsidiary

protection to 17 persons (12 men and 5 women). Among the persons awarded subsidiary protection there were 5 minors (4 boys and 1 girl), there were 3 boys - unaccompanied minors.

**Table 42:** First instance decisions on asylum applications, by type of decision in 2019 and 2020

Одлуке	2019	2020
Rejected applications	10 for 15 persons	2 for 2 persons
Refused applications	56 for 80 persons	75 for 74 persons
Approved applications	25 for 34 persons	29 for 29 persons
Suspended proceedings	131 for 162 persons	122 for 120 persons
Conclusion/decision on rejecting the appeal	/	/
Other	82 for 152 persons	145 for 128 persons
<b>Total</b>	<b>304 for 443 persons</b>	<b>373 for 353 persons</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

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

The Asylum Commission makes second instance decisions on appeals against the decisions of the Asylum Office. In the period from January 1 to the end of October 2020, the Asylum Commission received 63 appeals, in connection with which it issued 52 decisions, of which the appeal was rejected in 43 cases, and in 9 cases it was adopted. In all cases in which the 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 the period from January 1 to October 31, 2020, the Administrative Court received a total of 32 initiated proceedings based on the asylum dispute. Of that number, the Administrative Court resolved three cases, rejecting two lawsuits and one complaint. In addition, in the course of year 2020, 11 more administrative disputes that were initiated in previous years were resolved. Nine lawsuits were refused, one was rejected, while one proceeding was suspended.

#### 4.5. Returnees under Readmission Agreements

According to the records of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, there were 1,570 readmission requests received in 2020, out of which 1,191 requests were approved, and in this period 1,008 Republic of Serbia citizens returned.

Out of the total number of received requests for readmission in 2020, 48.6% of applications were submitted from FR Germany. In terms of sex structure, 66.8% were men. In terms of age structure, 69.9% were adults and 30.1% minors.

**Table 43:** Readmission requests by country, sex and age of returnees in 2020

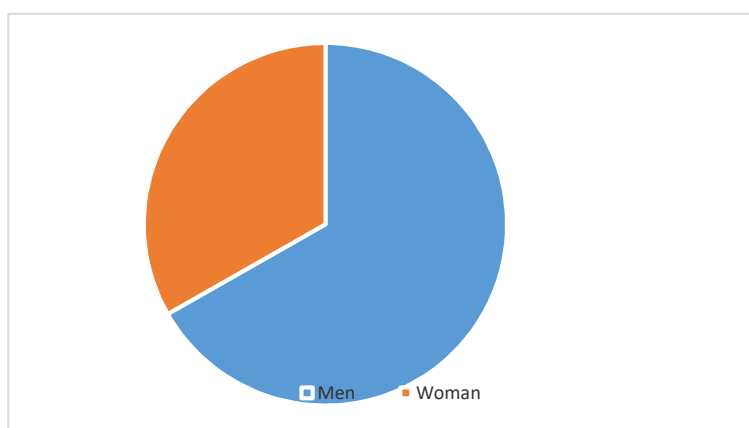
Requesting country	Men		Women		Total
	Minor	Adult	Minor	Adult	
FR Germany	175	262	145	181	<b>763</b>
Austria	13	151	7	13	<b>184</b>
France	19	90	17	27	<b>153</b>
Netherlands	26	36	27	22	<b>111</b>
Belgium	4	76	2	28	<b>110</b>



Switzerland	7	33	4	10	<b>54</b>
Italy	/	32	/	6	<b>38</b>
Sweden	3	19	3	9	<b>34</b>
B&H	5	6	5	4	<b>20</b>
Slovenia	/	20	/	/	<b>20</b>
Croatia	/	17	/	/	<b>17</b>
Hungary	/	15	/	/	<b>15</b>
Montenegro	2	9	1	2	<b>14</b>
Denmark	5	6	1	2	<b>14</b>
Great Britain	/	4	/	2	<b>6</b>
Bulgaria	/	2	/	3	<b>5</b>
Norway	/	4	/	/	<b>4</b>
Finland	/	3	/	/	<b>3</b>
N.Macedonia	1	1	/	1	<b>3</b>
Malta	/	1	/	/	<b>1</b>
Spain	/	1	/	/	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>1.570</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

**Chart 5:** Readmission requests by sex of returnee, 2020



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Out of the total number of approved readmission requests (1,191) in 2020, the highest number of requests approved were from Germany (46.7%). Among the returnees whose requests for readmission were approved, there were 68.2% men and 31.8% women. Out of the total number of approved requests, the majority were for adults (68.3%). Among the 378 minors who were approved requests, there were 213 boys and 165 girls.

**Table 44:** Approvals of requests to return citizens of the Republic of Serbia under Readmission Agreements in 2020

Requesting country	Men		Women		Total
	Minor	Adult	Minor	Adult	
FR Germany	138	162	105	115	<b>520</b>
Austria	13	146	6	13	<b>178</b>
France	19	68	15	21	<b>123</b>
Netherlands	24	32	25	18	<b>99</b>
Belgium	3	44	2	17	<b>66</b>
Switzerland	5	31	4	8	<b>48</b>
Sweden	3	19	3	8	<b>33</b>
Italy	/	22	/	2	<b>24</b>
Slovenia	/	20	/	/	<b>20</b>
Denmark	5	6	1	2	<b>14</b>

Croatia	/	14	/	/	<b>14</b>
B&H	/	6	3	4	<b>13</b>
Montenegro	2	7	1	2	<b>12</b>
Hungary	/	11	/	/	<b>11</b>
Bulgaria	/	2	/	3	<b>5</b>
Finland	/	3	/	/	<b>3</b>
Norway	/	3	/	/	<b>3</b>
N.Macedonia	1	/	/	1	<b>2</b>
Malta	/	1	/	/	<b>1</b>
Spain	/	1	/	/	<b>1</b>
Great Britain	/	1	/	/	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>1.191</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Out of the total number of returnees under Readmission Agreements that returned in 2020 to the Republic of Serbia (1,008), as many as 90.5% returned to the Republic of Serbia via the BPS Belgrade border crossing (Nikola Tesla Airport).

**Table 45:** Number of returnees under Readmission Agreements in 2020, by border crossing registration

<b>Regional centre (border police station)</b>	<b>Number of citizens of the Republic of Serbia</b>
BPS Belgrade	912
To Hungary	7
To Croatia	14
To B&H	17
To Romania	0
To Bulgaria	5
To N.Macedonia	0
To Montenegro	11
BPS Niš	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.008</b>

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

During the same period, 644 persons or 93 families addressed the Readmission Office at the Nikola Tesla Airport for information and assistance with return. Of this number, 51.9% are adults and 48.1% are minors.

**Table 46:** Number of returnees registered with the Readmission Office by sex, 2020 година

<b>Persons/families</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
No. of persons	644	348	296
No. of families	93		

Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

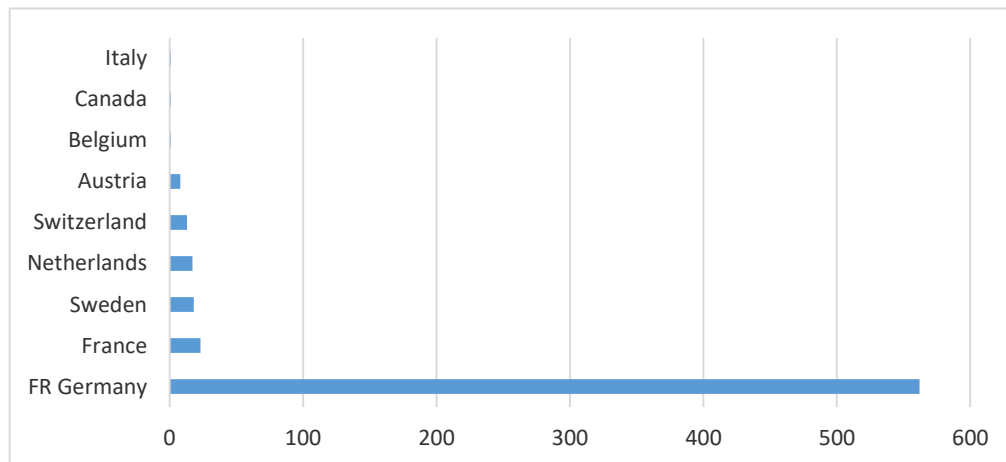
The highest number of returnees registered with the Readmission Office at the Nikola Tesla Airport came from Germany (87.3%), while France is on the second place (3.6%). Of the total number of returnees, 63% are of Roma ethnicity.

**Table 47:** Returnees registered with the Readmission Office by country they returned from, 2020

Country	Number
FR Germany	562
France	23
Sweden	18
Netherlands	17
Switzerland	13
Austria	8
Belgium	1
Canada	1
Italy	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>644</b>

Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

**Chart 6:** Returnees registered with the Readmission Office by nationality, 2020



Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

**Table 48:** Returnees registered with the Readmission Office, by age, 2020

Age	No.	%
Over 18	334	51,86
Under 18	310	48,14
<b>Total</b>	<b>644</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 0.9% 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, 2020

Employment status	No
Child	102
Pupil	187
Employed	3
Unemployed	349
Pensioner	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>644</b>

Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

**Table 50:** Returnees registered with the Readmission Office, by education status, 2020

<b>Education status</b>	<b>No</b>
No education	91
Incomplete primary school	115
Primary school	190
Secondary school	33
College	1
University	/
No answer	214
<b>Total</b>	<b>644</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, 2020

<b>INSTITUTION</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	
<b>Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development</b>	Number of public calls, projects and budget funds allocated by the MESTD at the local level, related to returnees.	MESTD published a call for accessing budget funds and allocated funds for 2 projects for year 2020, the beneficiaries of which were, among others, also families and pupils, returnees under Readmission Agreements. As part of the project 250 direct beneficiaries in 2 LSG were supported.  A special measure of support for returnee pupils in the system of education and upbringing are pedagogical assistants who, through their engagement, mitigated the consequences of absenteeism and contribute to the regularity of attendance.
<b>Ministry of Education, Science and Technological</b>	Number of returnees enrolled in appropriate grade	During the school year 2020/21 the total of 120

<p><b>Development</b></p>	<p>(primary + secondary school) + disaggregated by age and sex</p>	<p>students who are returnees by readmission (74 girls and 46 boys), were enrolled in primary schools in the territory of the Republic of Serbia.</p> <p>Since primary schools have an affirmative approach to resolving the issue of returnees upon readmission, these students in most cases are not registered separately, but a simplified enrollment and/or return to school procedures are applied, then a team for prior knowledge testing is hired and students are included in regular teaching. Additionally, if a student returns during the same school year, the school does not treat him or her as a newly enrolled student, but s/he remains in the same class. Thus, the child does not lose the school year, the absence is noted as justified, and the student is provided with additional support in mastering the material and the opportunity to make up for missed classes.</p> <p>One hundred and ten returnees were enrolled in the appropriate class. Most of the students that returned under the readmission agreement during 2020 (school year 2019/20 and 2020/21) are enrolled in the age-appropriate grade, while the rest are enrolled in lower grades according to the results of the team for prior testing of knowledge and abilities.</p> <p>During the current school year, 2020/2021, returnee pupils joined 30 primary schools under the following school directorates: Belgrade, Jagodina, Leskovac, Novi Sad, Nis, Pozarevac, Sombor, Valjevo, Zrenjanin, Zajecar, as well as in the territory of Special Pedagogical Supervision Novi Pazar. The largest concentration of returnees is recorded in the school administrations of Belgrade,</p>
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		Zrenjanin, Nis and Leskovac.
<b>Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development</b>	Number of requests for certificate equivalency and recognition of diplomas	MESTD used a simplified procedure during the school year 2019/2020 to finalise 95 requests for certificate equivalency and/or requests for diploma recognition, 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 and sex	92 returnees applied for the first time to enrol appropriate grade
<b>Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development</b>	Number of scholarships, financial support and number of free books distributed to returnees.	In the school year 2019/2020, a total of 110 students received free schoolbooks.
<b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</b>	Number of travel documents issued to returnees*	458 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)	1.779 asylum seekers from the Republic of Serbia. *the number of asylum applications submitted is not definitive given that some 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 2020, the Ombudsman did not have any reported human rights violations against returnees under Readmission Agreements.
<b>Office for Human and Minority Rights</b>	Number of Roma coordinators (their role is to be in contact with the Roma community, provide mediation and support, advice, cooperate with the NGO sector and LSG units) involved in the work of Migration Councils and/or programmes of support to returnees under Readmission Agreements.	According to the data of the program "Technical Assistance for the Improvement of Socio-Economic Living Conditions of the Roma Population", which is financed by the European Union, co-financed by the Republic of Serbia and implemented by a consortium led by KPMG d.o.o. Beograd, local self-government units have about 50 coordinators for Roma issues. The Ministry of Human and Minority Rights and Social Dialogue, in addition to the Ministry of

		Construction, Transport and Infrastructure, is the beneficiary of this project.
<b>NES</b>	Number of persons that declared themselves as returnees and are registered with NES as unemployed persons.	In the NES records as on 31 Dec 2020, there were 30 persons who registered as returnees on Readmission Agreement
<b>NES</b>	Number of developed individual employment plans for persons registered with NES as unemployed persons and declared as returnees.	During 2020, 51 assessments of employability and individual employment plans were made for 35 persons who declared themselves as returnees under the Readmission Agreement.
<b>NES</b>	Number of beneficiaries of active labour market measures, who declared themselves as returnees (including the type of active measure).	During 2020, the measure of subsidy for self-employment includes 2 persons who declared themselves as returnees under the Readmission Agreement
<b>CRMS</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 Decree on determining the Incentive Program for the implementation of measures and activities necessary to achieve the established goals in the field of migration management in local self-government units, the total amount earmarked for 2020 was RSD 20 million for returnee reintegration programs based on readmission agreements, but due to the new COVID-virus related situation, the budget on this item was reduced to 2 million RSD. In 2020, a public call was published for local self-government units to allocate funds intended to improve the living conditions of returnees on the basis of Readmission Agreement, through the allocation of assistance intended for the completion or adaptation of housing by purchasing of construction materials. Two municipalities (Vlasotince and Beocin) were selected and 4 packages of construction materials were awarded, two in each municipality.

<b>CRMS</b>	Number of public calls/projects dedicated to returnees (funded by CRM) for CSOs.	3 In 2020, there were no registered projects of civil society organizations dedicated to returnees in public calls
<b>CRMS</b>	Number of returnees registered at the Belgrade Airport (Nikola Tesla) by the Readmission Office.	644 persons, ie 92 families, were registered at the Belgrade airport.
<b>CRMS</b>	CRM support provided to LSGs with the aim to revise existing LAPs to include returnees.	Out of the total 157 municipalities / cities that have adopted the LAP, 120 of them have revised and extended the LAP with the category of returnees based on the Readmission Agreement
<b>CRMS</b>	Number of information booklets on rights and obligations of returnees under Readmission Agreements distributed.	In 2020, a total of 1,000 brochures dedicated to the rights and obligations of returnees under the Readmission Agreement were distributed.
<b>CRMS</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 people in 2020 stayed in the center for emergency reception.  The average stay in the emergency reception center is about 12 months.  In 2020, there was no financial aid due to the reduction of budget funds due to the coronavirus pandemic.
<b>CRMS</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).	There were no meetings of the Team for the implementation of the Strategy for Reintegration of Returnees.
<b>CRMS</b>	Number of articles (in printed media) on returnees.	12 articles on returnees
<b>All relevant institutions</b>	Number of civil servants who are/will be in charge of returnees under Readmission Agreements within various ministries/government	MILEVSA - The number of advisors working as employment counselors in Migration Service Centers is seven, as stipulated in the job post systematization of



	bodies.	<p>migration service centers</p> <p>CRMS - in the Department for Reception, Care and Returnees upon Readmission, 8 positions have been systematized (civil servants in charge of returnees upon readmission).</p> <p>MFA - Travel documents in the Consular Affairs Directorate (CAD of R. Serbia are issued to returnees on the basis of the Readmission Agreement by an officer - consular affairs assistant, and signed by the head of the CAD or a person authorized by him/her.</p> <p>MHMRS D - In the Office for Human and Minority Rights, which existed until October 2020, as well as in the Ministry for Human and Minority Rights and Social Dialogue, which was formed in October 2020, there are no planned jobs in this area of work in the systematization of jobs.</p> <p>MASTD-According to the systematization of jobs, there is one civil servant in the ministry in charge of this area of work.</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 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.	<p>MILEVSA - During 2020, NES advisors conducted 51 <i>assessments of employability and individual employment plans</i> for 35 persons who declared themselves as returnees under the Readmission Agreement.</p> <p>During 2020, the measure of subsidy for self-employment was granted to 2 persons who declared themselves as returnees under the readmission agreement</p>

		MHMRSD - no data on the number of returnees provided with free legal aid / counseling for returnees.
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#### 4.6. Refugees under the Law on Refugees

In 2020, 25,709 refugees were living in the Republic of Serbia. The majority of refugees came from Croatia (68.7%). In the period between 2019 and 2020, the refugee population reduced by 370 persons.

**Table 52:** Refugee population in the Republic of Serbia by country of origin, 2019 and 2020

Country of Origin	2019.	2020.
Croatia	17.967	17.670
B&H	8.197	8.124
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.164</b>	<b>25.794</b>

Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

Data on age structure indicate a substantial share of elderly age cohorts among the refugee population, meaning persons over 65 years of age (65.82%), 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, 2020

Age	%
0-14	0,03
15-29	4,17
30-39	7,03
40-49	5,97
50-64	17,08
65+	65,72
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

According to CRMS data, out of the total number of refugees in 2020, the majority of refugees were living in the Belgrade District (25.2%), followed by South Bačka District (17.2%) and Srem District (15.3%), which is almost identical as in the previous years, 2018 and 2019.

**Table 54:** Number of refugees by districts in the Republic of Serbia, 2020

District	Number of refugees
North Bačka	806
Central Banat	765
North Banat	283
South Banat	1.099
West Bačka	1.855
South Bačka	4.429
Srem	3.932
Mačva	1.914
Kolubara	298
Podunavlje	314

Braničevo	384
Šumadija	491
Pomoravlje	380
Bor	152
Zaječar	182
Zlatibor	387
Moravica	336
Raška	334
Rasina	203
Nišava	333
Toplica	87
Pirot	64
Jablanica	122
Pčinja	82
Belgrade	6.477
<b>Republic of Serbia Total</b>	<b>25.709</b>

Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

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

. Што се Otherг дела Републике Србије тиче, највећа заступљеност интерно расељених лица је у Рашкој, Шумадијској, Топличкој, Пчињској, Нишавској и Подунавској области. У погледу етничке структуре, најбројнији међу расељеним лицима су Срби, а затим Роми, док Горанци, Бошњаци/Муслимани, Црногорци и остали чине мањински део популације.

**Table 55:** Број интерно расељених лица по окрузима у Републици Србији, 2020. година

In 2020, 197.035 persons displaced from AP Kosovo and Metohija lived in the Republic of Serbia. 58.365 IDPs lived on the territory of Belgrade, which is one-third of the total number of IDPs. As for the rest of the Republic of Serbia, the highest share of IDPs lived in Raška, Šumadija, Toplica, Nišava, Pčinja and Podunavlje 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 the population

**Table 55:** The number of IDPs by districts in the Republic of Serbia, 2020

District	Number
North Bačka	2.813
Central Banat	1.066
North Banat	253
South Banat	1.866
West Bačka	648
South Bačka	5.282
Srem	1.146
Mačva	990
Kolubara	865
Podunavlje	10.931
Braničevo	2.313
Šumadija	14.334
Pomoravlje	7.798
Bor	1.397
Zaječar	1.510
Zlatibor	1.749
Moravica	3.916

Raška	30.099
Rasina	8.900
Nišava	10.934
Toplica	11.837
Pirot	572
Jablanica	6.498
Pčinja	10.953
Belgrade	58.365
<b>Republic of Serbia Total</b>	<b>197.035</b>

Source: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

In 2020, 247 IDPs returned to AP Kosovo and Metohija (201 persons with support, 46 persons spontaneously). The age structure of returnees shows that the majority of those that returned were in the age cohorts 0-14 and 30-49 age groups. This indicates that mostly families with children returned. The majority of persons returned to the municipality Pristina

Most persons have returned to Pristina with support. There was no organized return.

**Table 56:** IDPs returned to AP Kosovo and Metohija according to municipality of return, sex and age in 2020

Municipality of return	Sex	Subtotal	Age structure				
			0-14	15-29	30-49	50-64	65+
Municipality Istok	Women	4				2	2
	Men	6	1		2	2	1
Municipality Klina	Women	6		1	1	3	1
	Men	8	1	2	4	1	
Municipality Kosovo Polje	Women	11	4	4	3		
	Men	11	4	4	2	1	
Municipality Kosovska Kamenica	Women	4	2	1		1	
	Men	6	3	1	1	1	
Municipality Pristina	Women	32	10	5	10	3	4
	Men	27	12	4	6	3	2
Municipality Novo Brdo	Women	25	4	9	7	1	4
	Men	19	1	5	5	6	2
Municipality Obilić	Women	7	4	1	1		1
	Men	5	1	3		1	
Municipality Orahovac	Women	7	2	1	1	2	1
	Men	5	2		2		1
Municipality Prizren	Women	4			1	2	1
	Men	4		1		2	1
Municipality Vitina	Women	2	1		1		
	Men						
Municipality Gnjilane	Women	3	1		2		
	Men	5	2	1	2		
Municipality Strpce	Women	20	5	4	5	5	1
	Men	26	10	4	10		2
<b>Total</b>		<b>247</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>

Source: Office for Kosovo and Metohija

**Table 57:** IDPs that returned to AP Kosovo and Metohija in 2020 – by municipality and manner of return

Municipality of Return	Number of persons	Manner of return			
	Total	Supported	Organized	Total	Supported
Municipality Istok	10	9		1	
Municipality Klina	14	13		1	
Municipality Kosovo Polje	22	18		4	
Municipality Kosovska Kamenica	10	7		3	
Municipality Priština	59	59			
Municipality Novo Brdo	44	29		15	
Municipality Obilić	12			12	
Municipality Peć	12	12			
Municipality Prizren	8	8			
Municipality Vitina	2			2	
Municipality Gnjilane	8			8	
Municipality Strpce	46	46			
<b>Total</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>201</b>		<b>46</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 20 years. Total estimated population size in the Republic of Serbia on 1 January 2019 was 6,963,764 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.

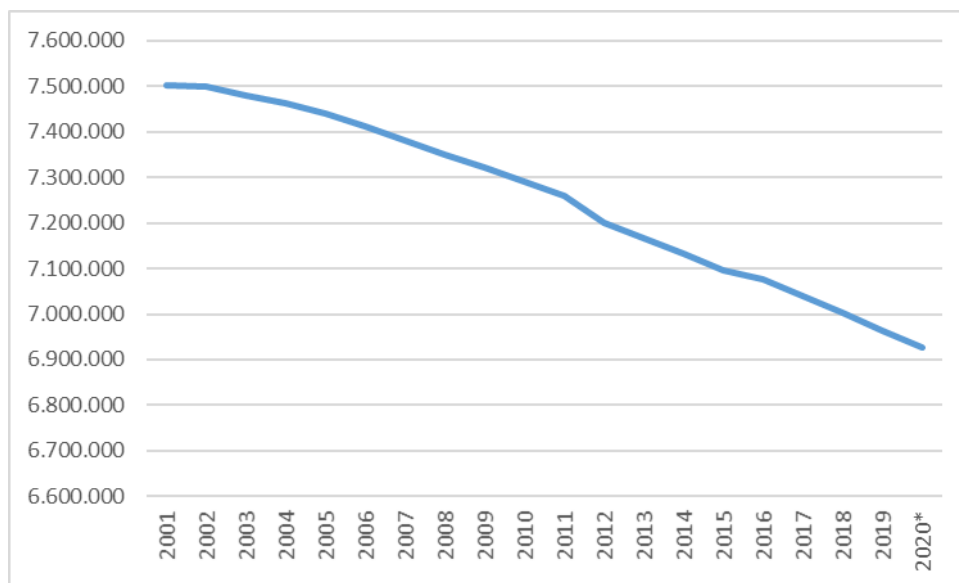
**Table 58:** Estimated population size in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2001-2019

Year	Total population		
	Total	Men	Women
2001	7.503.433	3.648.533	3.854.900
2002	7.500.031	3.647.190	3.852.841
2003	7.480.591	3.637.789	3.842.802
2004	7.463.157	3.629.194	3.833.963
2005	7.440.769	3.618.040	3.822.729
2006	7.411.569	3.603.698	3.807.871
2007	7.381.579	3.588.957	3.792.622
2008	7.350.222	3.573.814	3.776.408
2009	7.320.807	3.560.048	3.760.759
2010	7.291.436	3.546.374	3.745.062
2011	7.258.753	3.530.924	3.727.829
2012	7.199.077	3.505.713	3.693.364
2013	7.166.552	3.489.683	3.676.869
2014	7.131.787	3.472.746	3.659.041
2015	7.095.383	3.455.335	3.640.048
2016	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

Source: SORS \* Estimated population size on 1 January 2020

**Chart 7:** Population size in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2001-2020



Source: SORS

Looking at types of settlements, in 2020, larger part of the population lived in urban settlements, with 4,235,719 persons or 61.2%, than all other settlements inhabited by 2,690,986 persons or 38.8%. Female population prevailed in urban settlements, while in others, there were more men than women by a small margin.

**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

Source: SORS

**Table 60:** Comparative overview of population that migrated in and out of the Republic of Serbia, by sex, 2019

		2019.		
		Total	Male	Female
<b>Serbia-North</b> (Belgrade Region and Vojvodina Region)	<b>In-migration</b>	81.693	37.680	44.013
	<b>Outmigration</b>	73.450	33.892	39.558
<b>Serbia-South</b> (Šumadija and West Serbia Region and South and East Serbia Region)	<b>In-migration</b>	45.728	19.705	26.023
	<b>Outmigration</b>	53.971	23.493	30.478

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 80% of the male population moved to urban and only 20% 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 year 2019, 78% of male (compared to 22% 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.

Observed by age structure, the most mobile population is in the age between 15 and 64 years, primarily between 20 and 35 years of age, which is fertile and working age population. In this category of persons, the majority moved to the region Serbia-North, namely 63,510 persons, while nearly one-half of this number, or 35,980 persons moved to Serbia-South. The same trends are with outmigration, only the share of the population that migrated out of the Serbia-South region is close to the number of people that moved out of the Serbia-North region in the 15-64 age group.

**Table 61:** Migrant population by type of settlement and sex, 2019 (internal migration)

Area	Type of	Moved in %		Moved out %	
		Male	Female	Мушко	Женско
<b>Serbia-North</b>	Urban	80	79	78	74
	Other	20	21	22	26
<b>Serbia-South</b>	Urban	51	50	50	46
	Other	49	50	50	54
<b>Serbia Total</b>	Urban	70	68	66	62
	Other	30	32	34	38

Source: SORS

**Table 62: Migrant population by age groups in the Republic of Serbia, 2019 (internal migration)**

Age	Republic of Serbia	Serbia-North	Serbia-South
	<b>In-migration</b>		
<b>0-14</b>	17.852	11.667	6.185
<b>15-64</b>	99.490	63.510	35.980
<b>65 and over</b>	10.079	6.516	3.563
	<b>Outmigration</b>		
<b>0-14</b>	17.852	11.340	6.512
<b>15-64</b>	99.490	55.949	43.541
<b>65 and over</b>	10.079	6.161	3.918

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

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

The Report on Inclusion of Indicators in the Context of Sub-goals 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 sub-goals 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 (ie a matrix) designed primarily for data collection, but it can also allow for systematic policy analysis regarding the implementation of sub-goals 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 sub-goals 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 sub-goals 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 International Organization for Migration (IOM) has adapted and developed a general framework of migration indicators to meet the Agenda Sustainability Indicators. 2030. In the second phase, this framework is 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 sub-objectives.

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

- 1) Migration-specific sub-goals: sub-goals 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 sub-goals: sub-goals that are, inter alia, directly relevant for measuring the progress made in meeting the migration objectives of the SDGs.



<b>Goal 5 Gender equality</b>	<b>Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>		
Sub-goal 5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking in human beings and sexual and other forms of exploitation		
<b>IAEG SDG indicator</b>	<b>Custom indicator (s) to be included in the Migration Profile</b>	<b>Competent authority</b>	<b>Response</b>
5.2.2 Percentage of women and girls aged 15 and several years who have been exposed to sexual violence by persons in the previous 12 months who were not their intimate partners, by age and place of occurrence	<p>* NB Migration profile already contains quantitative indicators of human trafficking for each twelve-month period, estimated next year - sorted by citizenship, sex and age, type of exploitation / also divided by sex and age and country of exploitation, divided by sex, number of criminal charges against perpetrators and the number of convictions divided by citizenship, gender and age</p> <p>Proposed (additional) indicator (s):</p> <p>1) Number of identified victims of trafficking who received protection services, classified by citizenship / migrant status, age group (14-18 years and over) and gender</p>	<p><b>Center for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings,</b></p> <p><b>Ministry of Internal Affairs</b></p>	<p>23 identified victims of human trafficking in mixed migration (up to 18 years of age, 14 persons were identified, 4 females and 10 males, and over 18 years of age, 9 persons were identified, 5 females and 4 males). According to the country of origin, 6 persons from Afghanistan were identified, 3 from Croatia and India, 2 from Eritrea and Syria, 1 each from Germany, DR Congo, S. Macedonia, Ghana, Iran, Pakistan and unknown origin.</p> <p>* The Center for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings does not keep records of identified victims of trafficking in human beings by migrant status (asylum seeker, asylum seeker).</p>

<b>Goal 10 Reducing inequality</b>	<b>Reduce inequality both within and between countries</b>		
Sub-goals 10.7 10.c	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, among others, and through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies; By the end of 2030, reduce transaction costs for remittances of migrants to less than 3 percent and eliminate remittance flows with costs higher than 5 percent		
<b>IAEG SDG indicator</b>	<b>Custom indicator (s) to be included in the Migration Profile</b>	<b>Competent authority</b>	<b>Response</b>
<p>10.7.1 Employment costs are borne by employees as percentage of annual income generated in the country of destination</p> <p>10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-conducted migration policies</p> <p>10.c.1 Remittance costs as a percentage of the amount sent</p>	<p>1) Ratio of enrollment of children asylum seekers and refugees in primary and secondary schools, divided by gender and age group</p> <p>2) Number of complaints received by the competent authorities regarding violations of civil and political rights of migrants / foreigners</p> <p>3) Number of complaints received by the competent authorities regarding violations of social and economic rights of migrants / foreigners</p> <p>4) Number of identified</p>	<p><b>1. Commissariat for Refugees and Migrations (CRMS), Ministry of education, Science and Technological Development (MESTD)</b></p> <p><b>2-4. Ombudsman</b></p> <p><b>5. International Organisation of Migrations (IOM)</b></p> <p><b>6. Commissariat for Refugees and Migrations (CRMS)</b></p>	<p><i>CRMS and MESTD data :</i></p> <p>1. In the school year 2019/2020, 98% of migrant children out of the total number of placed children of primary school age in asylum and reception centers attended primary education. Of these, boys make up 58% and girls 42%.</p> <p>Secondary education was attended by Total 6% of children out of the total number of placed secondary school children in asylum and reception centers. Of these, 97% are boys and 3% are girls.</p> <p>Of the 98% of children who were included in the regular primary school system, the percentage of children by age groups, ie grades:</p> <p>I (7 years) - 13%</p> <p>II (8 years) - 13%</p> <p>III (9 years) - 9.5%</p> <p>IV (10 years) - 13%</p> <p>V (11 years) - 3%</p> <p>VI (12 years) - 20%</p>

	<p>(reported) cases reported by civil society organizations in relation to a) discrimination based on migrant status / cross-linked to any provisions on discrimination of anti-discrimination laws; b) denied access to services, by type of service for which they are denied; c) violation of basic human rights, by type of violation; d) lack of institutional capacity and / or administrative burdens for access to basic rights and services</p> <p>5) AVRR programs - number of migrants / foreigners (divided by gender, adult category / under 18ci, type of vulnerability, migrant status / citizenship) who were helped to return voluntarily to other countries with which Serbia implements AVRR programs</p> <p>6) Number of returnees (based on readmission agreements) who were helped to return to Serbia, divided on the basis of qualifications (profession), gender and age group</p> <p>Options and estimates: (informal data):</p> <p>10) Average employment costs borne by employees (* foreigners hired to work in Serbia)</p> <p>12) Total amount (frequent) of remittances</p> <p>13) Share of remittances in GDP</p>	<p><b>10. National Employment Service (NES)</b></p> <p><b>12 - 13. Statistical Office of Republic of Serbia (SORS)</b></p>	<p>VII (13 years) - 13% VIII (14 years) - 15.5%</p> <p>Of the 6% of children who were included in the regular high school system, the percentage of children by age groups or classes: I (15 years) - 50% II (16 years) - 15.7% II (17 years) - 13% IV (18 years) - 21.5%</p> <p><i>Ombudsman data:</i></p> <p>2. In 2020, there were 6 complaints of violations of the right to asylum. 3. In 2020, there was one complaint for violation of the right to freedom of movement and discrimination against migrants. 4. In 2020, there were 6 reports of civil society organizations for violating the right to inviolability of physical and mental integrity, and two reports of civil society organizations for violating the right to freedom of movement.</p> <p><i>CRMS and IOM data:</i></p> <p>5. In 2020, voluntary return was realized for 66 persons from the migrant population. Of these, 51 were over 18 men, 8 over 18 women and 7 children. The persons returned to their countries of origin: Iraq (14), Pakistan (3), Afghanistan (3), Iran (6), Algeria (7), Tunisia (13), India (1), Russian Federation (1), Morocco (3), Sri Lanka (2), Turkey (1), Egypt (1), Lebanon (3), Ukraine (1), Kenya (2), Moldova (3), DR Congo (1), Albania (1).</p> <p>6. In 2020, according to the readmission agreement, a total of 644 persons were returned to Serbia. Of that number, over 18 people have 51.9% and minors 48.1%. Of the total number, 54.2% of returnees were unemployed, and the remaining 45.8% were preschool children, students, pensioners and employees. The educational structure of returnees shows that only 0.2% have completed high school and college, while 32% of persons have not completed school or incomplete primary school.</p> <p><i>NES data:</i></p> <p>10) The amount of the republic administrative fee for issuing a work permit is 13,970.00 dinars, and 320 dinars for a request. A foreigner shall bear the costs of the tax for a personal work permit and a work permit for self-employment, as well as a work permit for training and specialization, if he / she independently submits an application for the issuance of a work permit. For other types of work permits, the costs of fees for issuing work permits are borne by the employer.</p> <p>Data from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS), and according to the NBS:</p> <p>12. In 2020, the total amount of remittances was around € 3.1 million</p> <p>13. In 2020, the share of remittances in GDP was about 6.7%</p>
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<p><b>Goal 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions</b></p>	<p><b>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, ensure access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b></p>
<p>Sub-goal 16.2</p>	<p>End child abuse and exploitation, child trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children</p>

IAEG SDG indicator	Custom indicator (s) to be included in the Migration Profile	Competent authority	Response
<p>16.2.1 Number of children from 1 to 7 years of age who have experienced some corporal punishment and / or psychological aggression by guardians in the previous month</p> <p>16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking on 100,000 inhabitants, divided by sex, age and shape exploitation</p> <p>16.2.3 number of young women and men aged between 18 and 29 years old who have experienced sexual violence before 18 years of age</p>	<p><i>* NB MoJ USA contains some basic indicators of victims of trafficking, by type of exploitation, divided by age group and indicators of minora unaccompanied among asylum seekers and the number of underage children among refugees and internally displaced persons.</i></p> <p>1) Number of children (0-14) and minors (14-18) asylum seekers and migrants accommodated in state facilities where they have protection</p> <p>2) Number of children (0-14) and minors (14-18) asylum seekers and unaccompanied migrants accommodated in state facilities where they have protection</p> <p>3) Number of children (0-14) and minors (14-18) asylum seekers and migrants who were provided with the following: a) health care 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) health care services /e.g. examinations; b) attending compulsory education (including language classes); c) psycho-social support</p>	<p><b>Commissariat for Refugees and Migrations (CRMS), Ministry of Labor, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs (MINLEVSA)</b></p>	<p><i>CRMS data:</i></p> <p>1. Number of children in asylum and reception centers in 2020: From 0 to 14 years of age: 1,068, From 14 to 18 years of age: 3,777</p> <p>2. Number of unaccompanied minor children in asylum and reception centers in 2020: From 0 to 14 years of age: 304 From 14 to 18 years of age: 2,474</p> <p>3. a.) 100% b.) 98% of primary school children and 6% of secondary school age were included in the regular system, accessible to all c) 100%,</p> <p>4. 100%</p> <p>5. In 2020, there were no unaccompanied children in CRMS accommodation units with an approved right to asylum.</p> <p><i>MINLEVSA data:</i></p> <p>1. The following are accommodated in social protection institutions: • from 0 to 14 years of age - 1 unaccompanied asylum seeker • From 14 to 18 years of age - 15 unaccompanied asylum seekers</p> <p>4. All asylum seekers and unaccompanied migrants accommodated in social protection institutions are provided with health care services, as well as access to education and psychosocial support..</p>

Goal 17	Strengthen implementation resources and strengthen the global partnership for sustainable development		
Sub-goal 17.18	By the end of 2020, improve capacity building support for developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, in order to significantly increase the availability of high quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migrant status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant to the given national contexts		
IAEG SDG indicator	Custom indicator (s) to be included in the Migration Profile	Competent authority	Response
17.18.1: Percentage of sustainable development indicators developed at the national level, fully classified when relevant to the Sub-goal, in accordance with the Basic Principles of Official Statistics.	<p><i>*NB The migration profile is a key / regularly updated statistical instrument (ie indicator) and is relevant for measuring the achievement of Sub-Goals 17.18</i></p> <p>Optional: 3) Percentage of "positive" media articles in relation to the percentage of "negative" media articles related to migrants in Serbia 6) Number of trainings available to state actors</p>	<p><b>Commissariat for Refugees and Migrations (CRMS)</b></p>	<p>3. According to the analysis of presclippings of media announcements and social networks, the percentage of extremely positive inscriptions about migrants in Serbia is about 5%, while negative ones are about 10%. The largest percentage of publications is neutral in terms of value.</p> <p>6. As part of the general training plan of the National Academy of Public Administration, 3 trainings for representatives of state administration and local self-government have been accredited, as follows: 1. <i>Basics of migration management,</i> 2. <i>Migration and development and</i> 3. <i>Local action plans for improving the position of different categories of migrants.</i></p>

	responsible for determining migration flows, their monitoring and management in Serbia		
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## 1. Integration with other SDGs: Consistency among goals

Goal 1. End poverty everywhere and in all its forms			
Sub-goal 1.a. Ensure the mobilization of significant resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and predictable resources for developing countries, especially the least developed countries, to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions			
IAEG SDG indicator	Custom indicator (s) to be included in the Migration Profile	Competent authority	Response
1.a.1 The amount of funds allocated by the state directly for poverty reduction programs 1.a.2 Amount of total government consumption on the most important services (education, health and social protection)	<i>Assessment - partially related to Objective 17 and Objective 10 (see indicators)</i>  <i>ii) Total government spending (eg for a two-year period in RSD) for the most important services provided to migrants - i) food and other non-food items, ii) housing, iii) health care, iv) education and c) social protection .</i>	<b>Commissariat for Refugees and Migrations (CRMS)</b>	The total consumption of the state for the two-year period (2019-2020) for the purpose of providing reception services in asylum and reception centers, as well as for the purpose of integration of persons who have been granted the right to asylum is around 3.7 billion RSD.
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, adaptable and sustainable			
11.1 By the end of 2030, ensure that everyone has access to adequate, safe and affordable accommodation and basic services, and improve conditions in unhygienic settlements 11.2 By the end of 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, primarily by expanding the scope of public transport, paying special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly			
IAEG SDG indicator	Custom indicator (s) to be included in the Migration Profile	Competent authority	Response
11.1.1 Number of urban population living in unhygienic settlements, informal settlements or in inadequate accommodation  11.2.1 Number of population with adequate access to public transport, disaggregated by sex, age and persons with disabilities	2) Available 2 m2 of space area per migrant accommodated in an asylum / reception center 3) Number of asylum and reception centers with adequate access to public transport	<b>Commissariat for Refugees and Migrations (CRMS)</b>	1. According to EASO Standards, 4m2 is provided per person who is accommodated in asylum and reception centers. 2. All 19 asylum and reception centers have adequate access to accessible 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 sub-goals within the Sustainable Development Goals, which concern or are related to migration, as well as the sub-goals 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 (CRMS).

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 sub-goals 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 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 related sub-goals 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 that "no one be left out". 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 sub-objectives 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 sub-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, ie 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 sub-goals 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, ie 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, conventions, and which have entered into force with the adoption of laws.

Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Competent authority	Response:
<b>1. End poverty in all its forms and everywhere</b>			
SUBGOAL1.2	Reduce the number of men, women and children of all ages living in any form of poverty by at least half by 2030, according to national definitions of poverty		



Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Competent authority	Response:
1.2.1 Portion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	1) Percentage of persons granted the right to asylum (outside asylum centers) living below the national poverty line, disaggregated by sex, age, marital status and living conditions (alone, accommodation provided by the state or not)	<b>Commissariat for Refugees and Migrations (CRMS)</b>	<p>During 2020, asylum was granted to 29 people. The data presented further in the analysis refer to 22 persons who were granted protection in 2020, and who are still on the territory of the Republic of Serbia.</p> <p>Out of 22 persons, 17 persons reside outside the asylum centers, of which 15 live at a private address and 2 unaccompanied minors accommodated in a social protection institution. From 15 at the private address:  -6 singles (5 men and 1 woman)  -3 families with a total of 9 persons, of which 4 are adults and 5 are minors (4 males and 5 females).</p> <p>The asylum centers accommodated 5 persons who were in the process of being transferred to a private address:  -2 singles (2 males)  -1 family with 3 members (2 females and 1 male), of which 2 are minors.</p> <p>Financial assistance for housing provided by the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration, in November 2020, amounted to 30,367.04 dinars.</p> <p>Out of 15 persons staying at a private address, 6 persons (3 men and 3 women) applied for housing assistance. There were 2 singles and 2 families with a total of 4 members.</p> <p>Out of 15 people living at a private address, 10 are able to work over the age of 16. Of these are:</p> <p>Unemployed (2 men and 2 women) -  - 3 single persons (1 person receives financial compensation for housing in the amount of 30,367 dinars, which is higher than the amount of the national threshold of the population, while the other 2 persons declared that they do not need help).  - 1 adult family member unemployed (receives financial compensation for housing in the amount of 30,367 dinars which is higher than the amount of</p>

Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Competent authority	Response:
			<p>the national population threshold)</p> <p>Employees (4 men and 2 women) -</p> <p>- 3 singles (with incomes higher than the national poverty line).</p> <p>- 3 adult family members (with income higher than the national poverty line per household member)</p>
<b>SUBGOAL1.3</b>	Implement appropriate national social protection systems and measures for all, including the most vulnerable, and by the end of 2030 achieve a sufficient coverage of the poor and vulnerable		
1.3.1 Share of residents covered by social protection systems, by sex, with distinction of children, unemployed persons, elderly people, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, victims of injuries at work, as well as the poor and vulnerable	<p>1) Percentage of asylum seekers (not) covered by social protection services (eg 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 unaccompanied 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>Commissariat for Refugees and Migrations (CRMS), Ministry of Labor, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs (MINLEVSA), Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA)</b></p>	<p>CRMS and MIA data:</p> <p>1. All asylum seekers accommodated in asylum centers 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 72% and women 28%. Adult seekers make 80.7% of the total number, while minors make 19.3%. Of the total number of minors who applied for asylum, and there were 17.9% unaccompanied minors.</p> <p>Data from MINLEVSA and MIA:</p> <p>1. All asylum seekers are covered by social protection services regardless of gender and age group.</p> <p>2. Everyone who has been granted the right to asylum has the right to access social protection services, regardless of gender or age group.</p> <p>3. Every under minor asylum seeker and minor who has been granted the right to asylum is covered by social protection services regardless of gender and age group.</p> <p>Under 18 unaccompanied asylum seekers: In the age group from 0 to 14 years: 1 girl In the age group of 14 to 18:</p>

Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Competent authority	Response:
			14 boys. Unaccompanied minors granted the right to asylum: In the age group from 14 to 18: 3 boys (for all 3 boys, accommodation was provided in social protection institutions, with one leaving the territory of the Republic of Serbia).
<b>SUBGOAL 1.4</b>	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, especially the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and land management, or other forms of ownership, heritage, natural resources, appropriate new technologies and financial services, including microfinance		
1.4.1. Share of population living in households with access to basic services	<p>1) Availability (Yes / No) of a certain set of basic services in all asylum centers and other facilities designated for accommodation.</p> <p>2) Percentage of asylum seekers living in outside facilities designated 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>Commissariat for Refugees and Migrations (CRMS)</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% considering that all asylum seekers and persons who have been granted asylum have access to the above.</p>
<b>SUBGOAL1.A</b>	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from various sources, among others and through increased development cooperation, to provide adequate and predictable resources for developing countries, especially the least developed countries, to implement programs and policies to end all forms of poverty		
<p>The share of domestic own resources that the government allocates directly to poverty reduction programs</p> <p>Share of total government expenditure on basic services (education, health and social protection)</p>	<p>1) Percentage of total government expenditure received through development assistance (including EU funds) directed to poverty reduction programs / measures for asylum seekers and asylum seekers</p> <p>2) Share of total government expenditures received through development assistance (including EU funds) on behalf of basic needs and services of asylum seekers and persons granted asylum, including food and non-food items, accommodation, health care, education, social protection, etc.</p>	<b>Commissariat for Refugees and Migrations (CRMS)</b>	<p>1. Poverty reduction funds are not allocated from the development of 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 of asylum seekers and persons granted the right to asylum is RSD 555 million, which is 45.39% of the total funds received.</p>
<b>Goal 3. Ensure a healthy life and promote well-being for people of all generations</b>			
<b>SUBGOAL3.8</b>	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, the availability of quality basic health services and the availability of safe, effective, quality and cheap basic medicines and vaccines for all		
3.8.1 Coverage of basic health services (defined	1) Number of health care points and / or nurses / doctors	<b>Commissariat for Refugees and Migrations</b>	1. In 19 asylum and reception centers, Total has



Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Competent authority	Response:
<p>as average coverage of basic services based on monitored interventions that include reproductive health, maternity, neonatal and child health, communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, and capacity and access to services, among the general and most vulnerable population)</p>	<p>available to asylum seekers in asylum centers and other accommodation facilities, including for the purposes of consultation with a doctor on issues of reproductive, maternity health, health care of newborns and children, infectious and non-communicable diseases, compared to the national health care standard.</p> <p>2) Availability of information (Yes / No) to asylum seekers and asylum seekers on their rights to health care and mechanisms for submitting applications for registration in the health care system, disaggregated by place of residence (asylum centers 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 health care plans of citizens</p>	(CRMS)	<p>17 health care points where 21 medical workers work. In the remaining two centers, medical teams come as needed.</p> <p>2. Yes.</p> <p>3.0%, given that they all gained access to health care services.</p> <p>4. 0%, given that they are all covered.</p>
<p><b>SUBGOAL3.B</b></p>	<p>Support research and development of vaccines and medicines for communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, ensure the availability of cheap basic medicines and vaccines in accordance with the "Doha Declaration on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and Public Health" Reaffirms the right of developing countries to make full use of the provisions of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and to address flexibility in the protection of public health and, in particular, to ensure the availability of medicines for all</p>		
<p>3.B.1 Proportion of the population that has access to cheap medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis</p>	<p>1) Percentage of asylum seekers who passed the first medical examination (including 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 of the Republic of Serbia (Institute of Public Health)</p>	<p><b>Commissariat for Refugees and Migrations (CRMS)</b></p>	<p>1.100%, since all persons underwent the first medical examination upon admission to asylum and reception centers.</p> <p>2. Yes, and are prescribed by 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 Center or Other Facility Intended for Accommodation of Asylum Seekers (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 57/18 ),</p>

Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Competent authority	Response:
			Directive on the procedure in case of SARS 19 virus, Instructions of the Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Serbia.
<b>Goal 4. Provide inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>			
<b>SUBGOAL4.1</b>	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equal and high quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes		
4.1.1 Share of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of the primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary education achieving at least the minimum level of achievement in (1) reading and (2) mathematics, by gender	<p>1) Percentage of children attending primary and secondary education</p> <p>2) Percentage of children of asylum seekers who gain access to the school system directly or at the latest within three months from the day of submitting the request for granting the right to asylum</p> <p>3) Percentage of migrant students / asylum seekers who have mastered the language of instruction in the education system (by gender)</p> <p>4) Percentage of children attending the entire class</p> <p>5) Availability of (Yes / No) hours of additional "homework assistance" to children from the asylum center and other reception centers and to children of persons who have been granted the right to asylum.</p> <p>6. Number of issued school reports per year</p>	<b>Commissariat for Refugees and Migrations (CRMS), Ministry of Labor, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs (MINLEVSA), Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA)</b>	<p><i>Data of CRMS and MESTD:</i></p> <p>1. In the school year 2019/2020, 98% of migrant children out of the total number of placed children of primary school age in asylum and reception centers attended primary education. Secondary education was attended by Total 6% of children out of the total number of placed secondary school children in asylum and reception centers..</p> <p>2. 100%, considering that in the Republic of Serbia, every child, regardless of his legal status, has the right to free primary and secondary education and it is possible for him/her.</p> <p>3. 85% of migrant students / asylum seekers have mastered the language of instruction enough to be able to attend classes (65% girls, 45% boys)</p> <p>4. 40% of migrant students attend 25 hours of regular classes and 2 hours of additional classes on a weekly basis</p> <p>5. Yes, given that assistance was provided to all children from the migrant population and children of persons granted asylum in homework.</p> <p>6. During 2020, 50 school reports were issued</p> <p>Data from the MINLEVSA refer to children placed in social protection institutions:</p> <p>1. Of the unaccompanied children (0-14) who were accommodated in 3 social protection institutions and 2 NGO houses, 2 beneficiaries attended primary and secondary education.</p> <p>2. Of the unaccompanied</p>

Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Competent authority	Response:
			adolescents (14-18) accommodated in 3 social welfare institutions and 2 NGO houses, 46 attended primary or secondary education. Thus, they are considered to have mastered the language of instruction in the education system.
<b>SUBGOAL4.2</b>	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-school education to be ready for primary education		
4.2.2 Rate of participation in organized learning (one year before the official age for enrollment in primary school), by gender	<p>1) Percentage of six-year-old children attending organized preschool classes in asylum centers disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>2) Percentage of six-year-old children of persons granted the right to asylum who attend organized preschool classes disaggregated by gender.</p>	<b>Commissariat for Refugees and Migrations (CRMS)</b>	<p>1. 98% of six-year-old children accommodated in asylum centers attended the compulsory preparatory preschool program in 2020.</p> <p>2. 100% of six-year-old children of persons who have been granted the right to asylum attending organized preschool classes</p>
<b>SUBGOAL4.4</b>	By 2030, significantly increase the number of young people and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, dignified jobs and entrepreneurship		
4.4.1 Participation rate of young people and adults who have skills in information and communication technologies, by types of skills	<p>1) Share of young people (15-28) who have been granted the right to asylum and who participate in ICT courses disaggregated by gender (and disability) Optional: 2) Proportion 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 who have been granted the right to asylum who have passed Serbian language classes with a certificate of the level of language proficiency appropriate for a dignified job in this country dissected by gender and age group.</p>	<b>Commissariat for Refugees and Migrations (CRMS), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</b>	<p>1. Out of 8 young people (6 males and 2 females) aged 15-28, only one male participated in the ICT course, ie 12.5%.</p> <p>2. 0%, given that no female person granted the right to asylum has attended ICT training or formal education for the profession.</p> <p>3. 9% of asylum seekers in 2020 have a university degree.</p> <p>4. 45% of asylum seekers in 2020 started attending Serbian language classes. Thereof, 50% of the faces are male and 50% are female. By age group, 50% are minors and 50% are adults.</p>
<b>SUBGOAL4.7</b>	By the end of 2030, ensure that all students acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including through education on sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, and the promotion of a culture of peace and nonviolence, belonging to the global community and respect for cultural diversity and the contribution of culture to sustainable development		
The extent to which education for (1) belonging to the global community and (2) sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights at all levels, is integrated at all levels: (a) national education policies; (b) the curriculum;	1) Share of persons granted the right to asylum who participate in various cultural integration programs	<b>Commissariat for Refugees and Migrations (CRMS)</b>	1.100%, considering that all persons who applied in 2020 and participated in various cultural integration programs.

Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Competent authority	Response:
(c) teacher education; i (e) student and student assessments			
<b>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>			
<b>SUBGOAL5.2</b>	Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking in human beings, and sexual and other forms of exploitation		
5.2.1 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 and over who have ever been exposed to physical, sexual, or psychological violence in a relationship by a U.S. or ex-partner in the past 12 months, by type of violence and 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), gender and country of origin.	<b>Center for protection of human trafficking victims</b>	1. 23 identified victims of trafficking in mixed migrations (up to 18 years of age, 14 persons were identified, 4 females and 10 males, and over 18 years of age, 9 persons were identified, 5 females and 4 males). According to the country of origin, 6 persons from Afghanistan, Croatia and India 3 persons each, Eritrea and Syria 2 persons each, Germany, Congo, Macedonia, Ghana, Iran, Pakistan and 1 unknown person each.
<b>Goal 8. Promote continuous, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>			
<b>SUBGOAL8.5</b>	Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men by 2030, including young people and people with disabilities, as well as equal pay for work of equal value		
8.5.1 Average earnings of women and men per hour, by occupation, age, and disability  8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age, and disability	2) Percentage of persons who have been granted the right to asylum and who are employed, ie perform some income activity (self-employed, entrepreneurs) disaggregated by gender, age group, level of education, disability and years of residence in Serbia.  3) Average time (determined) between obtaining a positive decision on determining the status and obtaining a work permit (for persons who have been granted the right to asylum).  4) Percentage of asylum seekers who have received work permits (due to the length of the procedure for determining the status).	<b>2-3. Commissariat for Refugees and Migrations (CRMS), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</b>  <b>4. National Service for Employment (NES)</b>	<i>CRMS and UNHCR data:</i>  2. <i>Out of the total of 29 persons who were granted asylum in 2020, 22 of them are still on the territory of the Republic of Serbia (15 over 18 and 7 minors). Also, out of that number, 14 of them are male and 8 are female.</i> <i>Out of 22 persons who are still on the territory of the Republic of Serbia, there are 15 able-bodied, of which 6 persons are employed (4 men and 2 women). Their average salary is in line with the average salary in RS for 2020.</i>  3. <i>The average time between obtaining a positive decision on determining the status and obtaining a work permit is about 2 months.</i>  <i>NES data:</i>  4. <i>The total number of issued work permits to foreigners belonging to a special category of foreigners is 146 work permits. Of that number, 38 work permits were issued to women.</i> <i>* (NES, in a special category of foreigners to</i>

Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Competent authority	Response:
			<p><i>whom it issues work permits, does not classify asylum seekers separately).</i></p> <p><i>The total number of work permits for foreigners with refugee status is 5 work permits, of which one is for women.</i></p>
<b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and between countries</b>			
<b>SUBGOAL10.7</b>	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies		
<p>10.7.1 Employment costs borne by employees in relation to the annual income earned in the country of destination</p>	<p>1) Human development rate of persons granted asylum in terms of poverty, type of employment (eg unskilled / highly qualified), housing, health disaggregated by gender and age group.</p> <p>2) Percentage of persons granted the right to asylum covered by the health insurance program disaggregated by gender, age group and disability.</p> <p>3) The rate at which asylum seekers and asylum seekers gain access to health care facilities compared to Serbian citizens.</p> <p>4) Number of reported cases of persons granted the right to asylum / asylum seekers being denied access to public health services due to their social status or religion (history).</p> <p>6) Number of complaints to the competent authorities regarding violations of civil and political rights (in accordance with 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 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 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 field of refugees / asylum aimed at asylum seekers and</p>	<p><b>Commissariat for Refugees and Migrations (CRMS), International Organisation of Migration (IOM), Ombudsman</b></p>	<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>The migration management profile refers to the rights of migrants, the “participation of all authorities” approach, partnership, the socio-economic well-being of migrants, the dimension of the crisis related to mobility and safe and orderly migration.</p> <p>Data of the Protector of Citizens (Ombudsman):</p> <p>In 2020, there were 6 complaints of violations of the right to asylum, there was also one complaint of violations of the right to freedom of movement and discrimination against migrants, as well as 6 complaints of civil society organizations for violations of the right to inviolability of physical and mental integrity. civil society for violating the right to freedom of movement.</p>

Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Competent authority	Response:
	<p>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 and which have been monitored in the past 12 months.</p>		
<b>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>			
<b>SUBGOAL11.1</b>	By year 2030 ensure that all persons have access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and improve the conditions in unsanitary settlements.		
11.1.1 Part of urban population living in cardboard settlements, informal settlements or inadequate housing conditions	<p>1.No. of m2 per person accommodated in asylum and reception centres.</p> <p>2) No. of persons whose right to asylum has been granted and who live in affordable housing provided through the program of state subsidies</p>	<b>Commissariat for Refugees and Migrations (CRMS)</b>	<p>1.As per AESO standards, 4m2 per person has been ensured for the persons accommodated in asylum and reception centres.</p> <p>2. Of the total of 29 persons who have been approved asylum in 2020, in year 2020 the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration. године, submitted and received from 8 persons (4 singles and 2 families - ie 4 persons). The Commissariat for Refugees and Migration provides funds for housing allowance within the integration program, which lasts for one year from the moment the decision on obtaining asylum becomes final.</p>



Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Competent authority	Response:
<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, ensure access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>			
<b>SUBGOAL16.2</b>	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children		
16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 who have experienced any physical punishment and / or psychological aggression by childcare workers in the past month  16.2.2 Number of victims of trafficking per 100,000 inhabitants, by sex, age, and form of exploitation  16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 who were exposed to sexual violence by the age of 18	2) Number of unaccompanied children (0-14) and adolescents (14-18) asylum seekers accommodated in state protection facilities 6) Percentage under 18 unaccompanied asylum seekers covered by the guardianship system / who have been assigned a temporary guardian appointed by the guardianship authority 7) Percentage of minors unaccompanied who have been granted the right to asylum covered by the guardianship system / who have been assigned a guardian appointed by the guardianship authority	<b>Commissariat for Refugees and Migrations (CRMS), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Ministry of Labor, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs (MINLEVSA)</b>	CRMS data:  2. Number of unaccompanied minor children in asylum and reception centers in 2020 by age groups: from 0-14 years: 304 persons, from 14-18 years: 2,474 persons.  MINLEVSA data refer to unaccompanied minors accommodated in social protection institutions:  2. There were 35 children in the accommodation for unaccompanied children.  6. 100%, given that all under-18 unaccompanied asylum seekers were granted custody.  7. 100%, given that all unaccompanied minors who have been granted the right to asylum have been granted guardianship.
<b>SUBGOAL16.9</b>	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration		
16.9.1 Share of children up to 5 years of age whose birth is registered in the registry books kept by the competent 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>Commissariat for Refugees and Migrations (CRMS)</b>	1,100%, considering that all children born in the Republic of Serbia were registered at birth in the hospital.
<b>Goal 17. Strengthen implementation tools and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>			
<b>SUBGOAL17.18</b>	By 2020, enhance capacity building support for developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, in order to significantly increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics that are relevant in the given national contexts		
17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress through multi-agency frameworks for monitoring the effectiveness of development that support achievement Sustainable development goals  17.18.1: Proportion of sustainable	1) Frequency of data collection and validation exercises (meetings) among the competent national institutions (in accordance with the Basic Principles of Official Statistics)  2) Availability (Yes / No) of data reporting, ie their dissemination and annual publications related to the implementation of relevant SDGs for asylum seekers and	<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</i>	1. The frequency of data collection among the competent national institutions is once a year.  2. Yes  3. Yes

Global indicators (IAEG/SDG)	Disaggregated indicators (according to migration status)	Competent authority	Response:
development indicators produced at the national level with a classification corresponding to the respective target value, in accordance with the Basic Principles of Official Statistics	persons granted the right to asylum  2) Availability (Yes / No) of data reporting, ie their dissemination and annual publications related to the implementation of relevant SDGs for asylum seekers and persons granted the right to asylum	<i>asylum seekers</i>	

## ***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 favorable 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 come in 2020 are the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation and Turkey. The picture has not changed compared to previous years.
- 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 2020, the most were submitted from FR Germany, Austria, France and the Netherlands. The largest number of returnees registered in the Readmission Office at the "Nikola Tesla" Airport is from the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Sweden, so the outlook has not changed compared to previous years.
- Out of the total of 2,935 foreigner registration certificates issued to the foreigners who expressed his intention to apply for asylum, the largest portion of issued certificates was submitted in the regional police administrations (58.6%). Of the total number of expressed intentions, only 5.2% of persons applied for asylum. Of the total number of asylum applications submitted, about 44% are citizens of Iraq, Syria and Iran. In 2020, the Asylum Office issued 29 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 370 compared to 2019, while the number of IDPs decreased by 1,510. 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 programs in the Republic of Serbia.
- According to the estimates of the Republic Statistical Office, the total population in the Republic of Serbia has been constantly declining over the past 20 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 a permanent stay, and which is constantly present of weaker or stronger intensity.



- In terms of external migration, the Republic of Serbia is a traditional emigration area. Although incomplete, the 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 has a clear negative migration balance. The birth crisis and its consequences related to population aging and open depopulation will continue and deepen in the time to come.

### ***C. LOSSES DUE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC UPON DIFFERENT MIGRANT CATEGORIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA***

Due to the declared pandemic of COVID-19, a state of emergency was introduced in the Republic of Serbia on March 16, 2020, which was in force until May 6, 2020, when it was abolished, but due to the fact that the pandemic has not been lifted yet at the global level, certain measures have been maintained, including the monitoring of epidemiologically significant contacts with the aim of reducing epidemiological risk.

In that sense, during the state of emergency, the Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted measures and acts in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia and laws, with the aim of preventing the spread of COVID-19 infection among all citizens of the Republic of Serbia and all other persons residing at that time in the Republic of Serbia, including refugees from B&H and Croatia, internally displaced persons, asylum seekers and persons who were granted the right to asylum.

Providing adequate living conditions and finding permanent housing solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons requires significant allocations from budget and donor funds, and the available financial resources are decreasing. The reduction of budget funds due to the COVID-19 pandemic is reflected in the support and care of vulnerable categories of persons under the jurisdiction of the Commissariat.

#### **Refugees from former SFRY republics**

Today, 25,794 people are still refugees and most of them belong to particularly vulnerable categories. Refugees from the former republics of SFRY have the same right to the scope and content of health care as citizens of the Republic of Serbia. The consequences on physical and mental health, as well as on the exercise of the right to health care, can be equated with those that other residents of Serbia have had. As there are no school-age children in refugee status, changes in the way classes are held have not affected this population.

Among able-bodied refugees, who do not have their housing solution resolved (there are close to 10,000 of them), it is estimated that about 40% of them have not been able to earn an income, because, according to data on their employment, they work in activities that were practically stopped during the state of emergency (crafts, seasonal agricultural and construction jobs, small business owners, market tenants, etc.). It is estimated that their financial loss exceeds 387 million RSD.

Provision of

housing solutions for refugees from B&H and the Republic of Croatia within the Regional Housing Project was prolonged due to the pandemic and the state of emergency, so over 2,500 families did not achieve a housing solution in the project period. Due to the costs for the extended rental of apartments for three months, the estimated losses are 177 million RSD.

At the annual level, the Commissariat allocates budget funds for housing refugees, which in 2020 amounted to 270 million RSD. Due to the new situation, the budget on that item was reduced by 6 million RSD, which means that about 10 families in 2020 are left without help to resolve their housing problems.

In addition to the above, due to the reduction of the budget for 2020, refugees from the former republics of SFRY will receive about 20 million RSD, assistance in the form of one-time financial support for the purchase of fuel and medicines, less than planned.

#### **Internally displaced persons**

Today, there are 196,995 internally displaced persons in the Republic of Serbia who had to leave the territory of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija due to persecution and human rights violations. Internally displaced persons are citizens of the Republic of Serbia and have the same right to health care as other citizens. It can be assumed that the consequences on the health and psychosocial well-being of this population are more severe than the average population, taking into account their less favorable financial position.

Based on the methodology developed in cooperation with the UNHCR Specialized Service in Geneva (Joint IDP Profiling Service), the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration regularly updates the data and prepares an overview of the situation and needs of this category of population. Based on the latest data, out of this number, 15,857 families belong to the category in a state of need, that is, they do not have an adequate housing solution or regular income with which they could solve this existential need without an organized support. In its annual budget, the Commissariat has funds intended for the improvement of living conditions and housing for internally displaced persons. In 2020, the planned funds for these purposes amounted to 270 million RSD. Due to the new situation with the corona virus, the budget on that item was reduced by 148 million RSD, which means that about 220 of families were without help in 2020 in finding a housing solution. The direct financial consequence of this situation is 12 million RSD that these families had to set aside to pay rent in the past three months. In the following period, until the housing issue is resolved, these families will have to pay 4 million RSD per month.

Among the 35,000 able-bodied internally displaced persons who are vulnerable due to small and irregular incomes and unresolved housing issues, according to the activity in which they are engaged or the manner of engagement (crafts, seasonal agricultural and construction jobs, small business owners, market tenants, etc.), it is estimated that 21,000 people were unable to earn a living or lost their jobs during the crisis due to the coronavirus pandemic. Taking the minimum wage as a basis for estimation, these individuals lost almost 2 billion RSD.<sup>4</sup>

As a number of internally displaced persons still reside in informal collective centers, reducing the budget by RSD 5 million on this budget line has delayed resolving plans for their resettlement and resolving the problems of their tenants.

In addition, the funds intended for one-time financial assistance for the most vulnerable IDPs, as well as assistance for obtaining fuel and medicines, were reduced by RSD 58 million, which means that about 3,500 most vulnerable IDP families, or more than 20,000 persons were denied this form of assistance.<sup>5</sup>

When it comes to school-age children, it is estimated that over 5,000 school-age children were not able to, or found it difficult to follow classes through online applications due to the lack of the Internet, computers, tablets, etc. Children of internally displaced Roma were particularly affected. Although this data cannot be expressed quantitatively in money, we believe that it must be mentioned, because these children permanently fell behind the teaching content.

The pandemic has a similar impact on returnees under readmission agreements who most often belong to the Roma ethnic minority, and are often internally displaced persons in secondary migration. In addition, due to the reduction of the budget for 2020, the benefits for returnees upon readmission were reduced by an additional 5 million dinars.

With the conversion of funds from the pre-accession IPA funds for the needs of providing funds for the fight against the epidemic, the project intended to provide legal aid for these endangered categories of migrants was canceled. This further aggravated the situation of these vulnerable categories of migrants.

Every year, the Commissariat allocates funds for project support to associations of refugees and internally displaced persons and other civil society organizations in the amount of 12 million RSD, which annually supports about 60 projects. As this budget has been reduced by 11 million RSD, this year a maximum of 6 associations will be supported, and several thousand beneficiaries will not be included in the projects. These projects are aimed at informing about activities important for the realization of the rights of refugees and internally displaced persons, returnees under readmission

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<sup>4</sup> 21.000 for 3 months, per 250 EUR per month is 15.750.000 EUR.

<sup>5</sup> On average, a displaced persons' family has 4.2 members.

agreements and asylum seekers, raising public awareness of problems and obstacles faced by the beneficiary population, promoting and strengthening tolerance at national and local level. level, preservation of cultural identity and tradition, research aimed at the sustainability of the return of refugees and internally displaced persons to countries / places and whom they have fled. The lack of these projects will certainly affect the general well-being of this population.

The coronavirus pandemic in Serbia, in addition to the economic, educational and social aspects, certainly has a psychological impact on this part of the population as well as on all other citizens of Serbia. Self-isolation and the ban on movement during a state of emergency have caused consequences for many people's mental health. Research done up to now has shown a worrying increase in anxiety and depression among the total population. This is especially true for countries that have had drastic measures introduced such as Serbia.

### **Asylum seekers and migrants**

On the day of the declaration of the state of emergency, 5,912 persons were accommodated in the asylum and reception centers of the Republic of Serbia. During the time that the state of emergency was declared, the Government of the Republic of Serbia made a decision to temporarily restrict the movement of asylum seekers and irregular migrants accommodated in asylum centers and reception centers of the Republic of Serbia. In just two days, after the declaration of the state of emergency, the number of people accommodated in the centers increased by 2,000, so the number of migrants accommodated in the centers in mid-March 2020 was 7,960, and at one point the number of people accommodated during the state of emergency reached more than 9,100. In order to urgently provide care for the persons, the Commissariat raised the capacity for accommodation in solid facilities as soon as possible, converting certain common areas into dormitories. Also, as soon as possible, regulat tents and rubhall tents were reactivated and they are intended for a shorter stay. Additional rub hall tents were installed to accommodate 680 people, 1,200 additional places were established in winterized tents and about 630 additional places in ordinary tents without additional equipment (bed and/or heating).

In addition to the existing centers, two other locations have been determined, Morović and Miratovac, for setting up facilities and tents for emergency accommodation. The overcrowding of the centers and the restriction of movement due to emergency measures have resulted in increased tensions among the users of the centers and increased risks related to safety and security in the centers. The Commissariat was forced to relocate persons from one reception center to another in order to ensure minimum accommodation conditions, avoid potential problems with hygiene conditions, reduce overcrowding in the centers and prevent tensions among beneficiaries.

The biggest challenge was certainly to prevent the spread of the infection among users. The Commissariat has been implementing intensive prevention measures since mid-February 2020. Appropriate instructions for asylum seekers are prescribed, as well as directives intended for employees in accordance with the national algorithm for prevention and treatment in case of infection. Hygiene standards have been raised to a high level and the information and education of migrants accommodated in asylum centers and reception centers has begun in a timely manner. Also, a daily bulletin was introduced, which was written and printed every day and translated into four languages (English, French, Arabic and Farsi) with the aim of informing people on a daily basis about the impact of coronavirus both in the country and in the world. Thanks to the timely measures taken, no positive cases of coronavirus were recorded in the centers.

The Commissariat was forced to take additional care of another 3,000 people in an emergency situation, which is 50% more than the regular capacities that the Republic of Serbia has determined for these purposes. Due to this situation, the Commissariat had 280 million RSD of unplanned costs in the period March-May as a result of the corona virus epidemic. Additional costs incurred due to the unforeseen situation amount to over 280 million RSD.

The impact on asylum seekers and migrants themselves has been manifold. Access to health care was provided to all accommodated persons. In all centers, medical teams are engaged, which at least consist of a doctor and a medical technician, and most often a psychologist. All persons, in accordance with the indications, were provided with health care at both the secondary and tertiary levels. The National Commission on Illness Diseases has prepared a Protocol for dealing with suspected coronavirus in asylum centers and reception centers. All persons who had indications were tested for the virus.

In order to preserve psychosocial health, various activities were organized to occupy the time of these people through sports activities, planting trees within the centers, film screenings, etc., and respecting the social distance, as much as possible in this type of accommodation. In some centers where there is a possibility for that, migrants were engaged in sewing masks for them and for the employees, which they also distributed to volunteers in the local community. Regardless of the

numerous measures that have been taken in order to preserve mental health, it is certain that long-term isolation and uncertainty have also had an impact on the psychological well-being of these individuals.

The situation is especially challenging for migrants in terms of education, because they have to follow the teaching of the Serbian curriculum organized on national TV channels and portals and submit homework electronically. School children in the centers face difficulties in monitoring Serbian school programs due to a lack of educational equipment, including televisions. The equipment was provided with the help of UNHCR and UNICEF, which enabled these children to finish the school year. Additional difficulties were the lack of interest of parents to include their children in the school system and the overburdening of employed asylum seekers during the state of emergency.

Since non-governmental organizations stopped distributing cash cards to users of asylum centers and reception centers in the amount of 3,000 dinars during the state of emergency, it can be said that there are economic consequences of the pandemic. In addition, of the 27 asylum seekers who were employed, 10 lost their jobs during the state of emergency.

### **Persons granted asylum in the Republic of Serbia - refugee status and subsidiary protection**

Shortly after Serbia declared a state of emergency, there was a need to disseminate information about the situation to asylum seekers and migrants in their mother tongue. In cooperation with the WHO and UNHCR, adequate materials were prepared with information on access to health care facilities, psychological support, restriction of movement, health prevention measures through posters, leaflets as well as by telephone or social networks.

Education in the conditions of the corona virus epidemic, when both adults and children were locked indoors most of the time, created new needs and obstacles in schooling. The situation is especially challenging for asylum seekers, who have to follow Serbian curriculum classes organized on national TV channels and portals and submit homework electronically. Of the 14 privately placed children, 100% faced language barriers, a lack of online lecture tracking devices, and the inability of parents to support learning efforts.

Since the declaration of the pandemic, 18 households consisting of 33 asylum seekers have reported job and income losses as a result of the economic slowdown. Of this number, 24 are adults of working age, and their average monthly salary in Serbia is the minimum salary of around 32,000 RSD dinars. However, as most asylum seekers are employed as service staff or in seasonal jobs, the question is whether employers will invite them to continue working. In conclusion, we can expect them to return to work with lower capacity and lower salaries and that not all persons with approved asylum will be re-employed.

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### **Annex 1**

#### **MATRIXES FOR MONITORING THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK IN THE FIELD OF MIGRATION**

In the previous two decades, within the continuous reform process of public policies of the Republic of Serbia, a significant number of strategic documents in the field of migration have been adopted. In addition to public policy documents that directly regulate certain areas of migration or the position of specific categories of migrants, other sectoral public policy documents also contain objectives, activities and measures relevant to the area of migration and / or the position of migrants. An additional level is represented by public policy documents that are directly related to the negotiation process with the European Union. 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 (Matrix) 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. Until the USA, matrices for the areas of irregular migration and border management have been prepared, prepared within the project *Support to the Migration Management System in the Republic of Serbia*, funded by the Swiss Government through the State Secretariat for Migration and can be found on the website of the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration. <sup>6</sup>In the field of asylum, within the

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[https://kirs.gov.rs/media/uploads/Matrica\\_za\\_pracenje\\_relevantnih\\_strateskih%C2%AC\\_dokumenata\\_u\\_oblasti\\_upravljanja\\_granicom.pdf](https://kirs.gov.rs/media/uploads/Matrica_za_pracenje_relevantnih_strateskih%C2%AC_dokumenata_u_oblasti_upravljanja_granicom.pdf)

multi-year project "Regional Support for the Protection of Sensitive Migration Management in the Western Balkans and Turkey" with the support of the European Asylum Support Agency, the Asylum Office and the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration develop a matrix for monitoring (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 24/2018), while the matrix for labor migration will be prepared with the support of the Global Program "Migration for Sustainable Development", taking into account that the relevant strategic framework is currently being improved and is expected soon adoption of an action plan for the implementation of the Strategy on Economic Migration for the period 2021-2027. "Official Gazette of RS", number 21/2020).

### **Methodology**

Matrices prepared for the area of irregular migration and border management provide the possibility of monitoring the adopted objectives, measures and activities at four levels: **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 / border management (horizontal monitoring in the matrix), **second level**, provides the possibility of monitoring according to sets of activities identified in public policies (vertical monitoring in the matrix), **third level**, provides the possibility of monitoring defined sets of activities (areas in the matrix) within one strategic documents. Taking into account the political, strategic and reform significance of the Revised Action Plan for Chapter 24 - Justice, Freedom and Security, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals, the relevant strategic documents are linked to these documents, which is the fourth level of monitoring.

For the preparation of the Matrix, the following strategic documents were used (ie valid Action Plans. if developed):

Area of irregular migration:

- Strategy for combating irregular migration in the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2018 to 2020;
- Strategy of integrated border management in the Republic of Serbia 2017 - 2020;
- Migration management strategy
- Strategy for reintegration of returnees based on readmission agreements
- Strategy for prevention and suppression of trafficking in human beings, especially women and children and protection of victims for the period from 2017 to 2022
- National Youth Strategy for the period from 2015 to 2025
- Strategy for prevention and protection against discrimination for the period from 2014 to 2018
- National Strategy for Prevention and Fight against Terrorism for the period 2017–2021

Border management area:

- Strategy for combating irregular migration in the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2018 to 2020
- Strategy of integrated border management in the Republic of Serbia 2017 - 2020.
- Migration management strategy
- National Strategy for Prevention and Fight against Terrorism for the period 2017–2021

All measures from the mentioned strategic documents that are relevant for the specified area of migration management are entered in the relevant matrix.

The measures are classified according to the following areas of work:

**INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE CAPACITIES** - within this area, measures / activities are systematized related to personnel, training, coordination of competent institutions, equipment, data monitoring, development and analysis of operational plans,

**CHANGES IN THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK** - within the area, measures / activities related to changes in laws and strategic documents, monitoring the application of regulations have been systematized.

**PROCEDURES / OPERATIONAL WORK** - within the area, measures / activities related to undertaking actions, procedures and procedures are systematized

**PROTECTION** - within the area, measures / activities related to providing protection and protection of vulnerable categories are systematized

**INFORMATION** - within the area, measures / activities related to informing the public, sensitizing actors and local communities and cooperation with the media have been systematized,

**COOPERATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS AND ROLE OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENTS** - within the area, measures / activities related to local self-governments, interstate

cooperation, EU institutions, international and civil society organizations, and the academic community are systematized.

For the purposes of publication within the Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia, key information available in matrices has been prepared, while complete matrices are available on the website of the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration of the Republic of Serbia.

## **Matrix analysis**

### **IREGULAR MIGRATION**

In the Total of eight strategic documents, 95 different measures are envisaged for implementation in order to achieve the strategic goals of the Republic of Serbia in the field of irregular migration. The largest number of measures belongs to the group that has the goal of raising institutional capacities and infrastructure for Goal, more than a third of the total number of measures in this area. Furthermore, measures are envisaged for Goal to improve the normative framework, cooperation with various actors at the national and local, as well as international level, and protection of migrants' rights (from 13 to 15 measures per area). The least measures are envisaged in the area of operational work and information (nine measures for each area).

It is also important that certain measures, especially those related to migrants' rights, are envisaged in several different strategic documents, and that a significant number of measures related to the improvement of large information systems (including EURODAC) are part of the Integrated Border Management Strategy. It is also possible to see the coverage of different categories of migrants who may be in an irregular position: persons residing illegally on the territory of RS, returnees under readmission agreements, victims of human trafficking, but also generally migrants in a vulnerable position. Finally, this recognition of the problem of migrants in a number of strategic documents points to the conclusion that irregular migration is recognized as a phenomenon that requires multisectoral work.

### **BORDER MANAGEMENT**

The four strategies relevant to the area of border management envisage more than 120 measures. As in the area of irregular migration, most of the measures belong to the group of institutional capacities and infrastructure, however the share of these measures is significantly higher here and constitutes more than 60% of all measures. At the same time, no measures related to informing the public, beneficiaries and other stakeholders, as well as measures related to the protection of migrants are provided for in these strategic documents.

As expected, most of the measures are envisaged by the Integrated Border Management Strategy itself, followed by the Migration Management Strategy, while the number of measures in other strategic documents that can contribute to better border management is minimal.

## **Conclusion**

The prepared matrices indicate that the improvement of institutional and infrastructural capacities has been recognized as crucial for reforms and further improvement of the migration management system in the Republic of Serbia. The use of matrices also shows that some areas lack sufficiently clear measures related to the protection of migrants' rights. Further analysis and cross-referencing of data from the matrices makes it much easier to identify overlaps, but also shortcomings in the strategic framework, which should allow for the revision of existing and the development of new policies based on facts. Also, the matrices will facilitate evaluation of existing policies relevant to migration management.