



THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

MIGRATION PROFILE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA FOR 2010



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ACRONYM LIST

AP	Autonomous Province
LFS	Labour Force Survey
B&H	Bosnia and Herzegovina
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
EU	The European Union
CC	Criminal Code
FFS	Family Financial Support
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NES	National Employment Service
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PS	Primary School
TD	Travel Document
PISA	The OECD Programme for International Student Assessment
SORS	The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia
USA	United States of America
BPS	Border Police Station
FDI	Foreign Direct Investments
SFRY	The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
FR Yugoslavia	The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
FR Germany	The Federal Republic of Germany
FCC	The Federal Constitutional Court
SCG	Serbia and Montenegro
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
FPRY	Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus

PART A: INTRODUCTION

The Migration Profile was first proposed as an instrument of states by the European Commission in Annex VIII to the EC Communication on Migration and Development in 2005, aimed to gather information on migration and development and to allow the formulation of adequate national policies (Communication from the European Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Migration and Development, Concrete Solutions COM 2005, 390). Migration Profile is a means of monitoring migration flows and trends in the country and it serves as a basis for establishing and developing mechanisms for collecting data on migration. The Migration Profile is updated every year and it enables a better insight into the overall state of migration in the country. This document aims to inform the competent authorities in the Republic of Serbia about relevant migration trends and to allow consequent development of policies and adoption of necessary legislation in the field of migration management.

Drafting of migration profiles in South East Europe countries commenced in 2008, when the International Organisation for Migration, acting on recommendations of the European Commission, began defining Migration Profiles for Albania, B&H, Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro and Turkey for 2007. The International Organisation for Migration also produced a Migration Profile for Serbia for 2008 and 2009.

Meanwhile, the Visa liberalization roadmap, presented by the European Commission to the Government of the Republic of Serbia in June 2008, states that one of the obligations shall be to set up and start applying mechanisms for monitoring of migration flows, including the definition of the Migration Profile for Serbia by the Government of the Republic of Serbia that will be regularly updated and contain data on both illegal and legal migration, and to establish bodies responsible for collection and analysis of data on the origin of migration and migration flows.

The Migration Management Strategy, adopted on 23 July 2009 (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 59/09), acknowledges this obligation and states that one of its strategic objectives shall be “establishment and implementation of mechanisms for comprehensive and consistent monitoring of migration flows in the Republic of Serbia”. The Strategy states two specific objectives within this strategic objective, namely the objective to “institutionalise the competence for collection and analysis of data on the extent and flows of migration” and to “define the Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia and update it regularly”.

Also, the amended National Program for Integration of the Republic of Serbia into the European Union (Chapter 3.24.2 Migration Management), states that the definition of the Migration Profile is a short-term priority of the Republic of Serbia.

In order to implement these activities, the Commissariat for Refugees established a technical working group in February 2011 for drafting the Migration Profile. Members of the technical working group are representatives of the ministries that make up the Coordination Body for Monitoring and Management of Migration: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, Ministry for Kosovo and Metohija, Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, Public Administration and Local Self-government, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Religion and Diaspora, as well as representatives of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and Commissariat for Refugees. Experts involved in the project entitled *Capacity building of institutions involved in migration management and reintegration of returnees in the Republic of Serbia*, funded by EU and jointly implemented by the mission of the International Organisation for Migration in the Republic of Serbia and Commissariat for Refugees, are also involved in the work of the group and in drafting of the Migration Profile. Members of the technical working group established a Migration Profile Template which in addition to statistics also includes a presentation of demographic and socio-economic factors affecting migrations in the Republic of Serbia. The basis for establishing the Template was the Migration Profile Template made by the International Organisation for Migration which was tailored to meet the reporting needs of the Republic of Serbia during the ongoing work of the technical working group. A series of tables were defined in line with the requirements set by the Eurostat and European standards, in particular Regulation 862/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection, and in line with the existing provisions of the national legislation of the Republic of Serbia prescribing monitoring and record keeping on different categories of migrants. The tables include data on countries of citizenship, countries of birth and previous residence of a foreigner, gender and age structure, and other relevant indicators on migrants' movement and stay for 2009 and 2010. Relevant institutions presented data and tables to the Commissariat for Refugees, which subsequently carried out quantitative and qualitative analysis. Following the processing and analysis of all available data, the Migration Profile of the Republic Serbia was produced.

It is necessary to note that the Migration Profile is a representation of migrations in a given time period and that the data contained in this report should be considered bearing in mind the long-term migratory trends of the Serbian population. A concise overview of these trends points to dynamic population movements both in the form of internal migrations and international migrations that took place through waves of emigration or through immigrations flows in the Republic of Serbia, where forced migrations during military conflicts in the territory of the former SFRY in the last decade of the 20th century, had special socio-economic impact.

INTERNAL MIGRATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Internal migration in the second half of the twentieth century led to a new population distribution in the area. In this period of rapid modernisation and socio-economic development, prevailing migration was rural-urban migration, as well as relocation between urban settlements (often from small and medium-sized towns to Belgrade or other regional centres of the Republic of Serbia), and relocation to settlements with faster economic development (tourist, industrial and transportation centres, etc). On the one hand, migrations led to a significant concentration of the Serbian population in a relatively small area (urban agglomerations, industrial centres, urban settlements, municipal centres, tourist centres, etc), while on the other hand, migrations led to settlement disintegration in a wide, predominantly rural and agrarian area (R. Stevanović, 1995). The size and dynamics of the process could be well illustrated by two facts. The first is that in 1948 three out of four residents of the Republic of Serbia were farmers (share of agrarian population in the total population accounted for 74.9%), or every tenth resident (10.9%) according to the 2002 census. The

second fact is that the share of urban population in the total population has significantly increased in 2002, ranging from 18.3% to 56.3%.

The development of modern migration in the Republic of Serbia in the second half of the twentieth century, i.e. the transfer of population from agriculture to non-agriculture occupations and from rural to urban settlements along with the general features of refugee migrations that are more directed towards cities, has changed the relations of indigenous and migrant population by type of settlement. According to the 2002 census of the Republic of Serbia, migrants accounted for 50.9% in urban settlements and in other non-urban areas they accounted for 39.2% of resident population. The relatively high share of migrant population in non-urban settlements could be explained by the fact that not all municipal seats have the statistical status of town and that certain rural settlements located in the vicinity of towns represent centres of immigration (migrants arriving in modern migrations as well as refugee streams over the last decade of the twentieth century).

According to the 2002 census, the towns of Central Serbia had more migrant inhabitants (51.6%) and towns in AP Vojvodina had more indigenous inhabitants (51.1%). The larger share of migrant population in the total urban population of Central Serbia compared to AP Vojvodina is the result of Belgrade's influence as a particularly strong centre of migrant concentration in the second half of the twentieth century, and also of most other regional urban centres. Unlike urban settlements, the share of migrant population in the total population in "other" settlements was larger in AP Vojvodina (44.3%) than in Central Serbia (37.3%). Colonization after the World War II in AP Vojvodina as well as the latest refugee streams during the 1990's were largely directed towards rural settlements in AP Vojvodina, hence the villages of Vojvodina have relatively more migrants than villages of Central Serbia.

The analysis of data on gender structure of the migrant population based on population censuses in the period from 1953 to 2002 and on the share of male and female migrant population in the total population shows that the share of migrant population in the total population of the Republic of Serbia has increased in both genders. All censuses indicated a significantly higher percentage of female migrant population, but this tendency is declining (the share of female population in the total migrant population has declined from 64.1% to 60.1% according to censuses from 1953 to 2002). This greater mobility of women is often explained by the fact that women, due to marriage and also socio-professional and other reasons change their place of residence in somewhat higher percentage than men (R. Stevanović, 2006).

TRENDS OF EMIGRATION FROM THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

At the 1971 population census, the number of Yugoslav citizens temporarily living and working abroad was recorded for the first time. Until then, all existing records, which were predominantly local and based on different methodologies, were lacking comprehensiveness and were unable to provide realistic estimates regarding the total number of people working and staying abroad (R. Stevanović, 1995). The said population census determined that 203,981 citizens of the Republic of Serbia were living abroad, which accounted for 2.8% of the total population of the Republic of Serbia. Despite certain limitations in receiving countries that were mostly caused by the economic crisis (initiated by the "first oil shock" in 1973), the 1981 population census determined that the number of citizens of the Republic of Serbia working and living abroad has increased compared to 1971 to a total of 269,012 (3.5% of total population). Between the two censuses the number of citizens from central Serbia

working and living abroad had increased (from 133,389 to 203,421 or 52.5%), while that number decreased in AP Vojvodina (from 70,592 to 65,591 or 7.1%).

A more restrictive immigration policy that was introduced in many and especially western European countries hosting the largest number of Serbian workers, as well a large number of returnees from abroad after 1981, resulted in almost unaltered number of Serbian citizens working and living abroad at the 1991 census compared to the data recorded at the previous census. At the time of the 1991 census, a total number of 273,817 citizens were working and living abroad (or more than 4,798 citizens compared to 1981), representing (3.5%) of the total population of the Republic of Serbia. In the period from 1981 to 1991, the number of people working and living abroad from central Serbia increased by 22,874 (11.2%), while that number declined in AP Vojvodina by 18,069 (27.5%).

The socio-economic and political situation in the Republic of Serbia during the last decade of the twentieth century induced the rapidly increasing trend in the number of “temporary migrants”. The 2002 census recorded a total of 414,839 persons working and living abroad, representing (5.3%) of the total population of the Republic of Serbia at that moment (in the country and abroad). As a result, the number of citizens of the Republic of Serbia working and living abroad increased by 54.2% compared to 1991 and by 103.4% compared to 1971. Although the share of people working and living abroad is proportionally low, the importance of this group is much greater than one might assume based on their numbers alone, especially since their share in the total population has continuously increased over time, and doubled in 2002 compared to 1971 (from 2.5% to 5.9%), mostly in the period after the 1991 census.

The data obtained in the 2002 census show that out of the total number of people from central Serbia working and living abroad, most are situated in FR Germany (79,199 or nearly one in four – 23.0%), followed by Austria (75,922 persons or 22.1%). These two countries which host almost half (45.1%) of all persons working and living abroad are followed by Switzerland with 60,365 (17.5%) and France with 25,225 (7.3%), Italy (5.3%) and Sweden (3.3%), while the share of other European countries is significantly lower. As regards non-European countries most citizens from central Serbia are working and living in the USA (12,608 or 3.7%), Canada (8,458 or 2.5%) and Australia (5,693 or 1.7%).

According to data obtained from the 2002 census, the number of people from AP Vojvodina working and living abroad amounted to 70,688, representing (3.4%) of the total population of AP Vojvodina. The same as in central Serbia, the largest number of persons working and living abroad are situated in FR Germany (23,600 or 33.4%) and Austria (11,922 or 16.9%), which are hosting a total of 50.3% of the total number of persons working and living abroad. These are followed by Switzerland (5,286 or 7.6%), Hungary (4,988 or 7.1%), France, Sweden and other, mainly the same receiving countries as was the case for persons from central Serbia working and living abroad. As regards non-European countries, most citizens from AP Vojvodina are working and living in overseas countries: in USA (3,632 or 5.1%), Canada (2,458 or 3.5%) and Australia (1,797 or 2.5%).

Data on persons working and living abroad analysed by country of residence and length of stay suggest that certain traditional receiving countries have become less appealing in the past fifteen years (primarily Sweden and France and some other western European countries), but that there has been increased interest in new destinations (Hungary, Russian Federation, Great Britain and other countries), and that the emigration to Canada, USA and Australia has intensified. This could be explained by more liberal immigration laws in those countries, but

also by increased interest of primarily young and educated population. According to data obtained from the last population census, average length of stay of persons working and living abroad was 12.9 years. This number is significantly higher in traditional European receiving countries (France, FR Germany, Austria and Sweden), with average length of stay ranging from 14.4 to 17.6 years. The average length of stay is also significant in overseas countries (Australia – 12.9 years, USA – 9.7 %, Canada – 8.6 years), whilst it is significantly lower in the Russian Federation, Italy, Hungary and other, predominantly European countries that recorded more intensified and more significant immigration processes during the 1990s.

Legislation in the Republic of Serbia specifies the categories of “Diaspora” and “Serbs in the Region”. Diaspora includes citizens of the Republic of Serbia living abroad and persons of Serbian ethnicity who emigrated from the Republic of Serbia and the region, and their descendants (Article 1, paragraph 2, item 1 of the Law on Diaspora and Serbs in the Region (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 88/03). There are no precise data on the size of the Diaspora, but according to estimates of the Ministry of Religion and Diaspora that number is approximately 4 million people.

According to the same Law (Article 2, paragraph 1, item 2) the term “Serbs in the Region” means persons of Serbian ethnicity living in the Republic of Slovenia (around 40,000), the Republic of Croatia (202,000), B&H (1,500,000), Montenegro (200,000), the Republic of Macedonia (36,000), Romania (23,000), the Republic of Albania (30,000) and the Republic of Hungary (10,000) (data provided by the Ministry of Religion and Diaspora).

TRENDS OF IMMIGRATION INTO THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

The 2002 census recorded a little over 762,000 immigrants from former republics of SFRY (B&H, Croatia, Slovenia and Macedonia), accounting for 22.2% of the total migrant population in the Republic of Serbia. More immigrants from former republics of SFRY were registered in central Serbia (about 398 thousand) than in AP Vojvodina (about 364 thousand), but their relative share in the total number of immigrants is more than twice as high in AP Vojvodina (38.2%) than in central Serbia (16.1%).

Similar to results obtained in previous population censuses, the most recent census material showed a relatively small share of immigrants from abroad in the structure of the migrant population of the Republic of Serbia. Immigrants from other countries accounted for only 0.9% of the total migrant population of the Republic of Serbia in 2002.

The dissolution of the former SFRY and military conflicts on its territory resulted in large-scale forced migrations in the Republic of Serbia. During the last decade of the 20th century more than half a million refugees from former Yugoslav republics moved to the Republic of Serbia and more than 210,000 displaced persons forcibly migrated from AP Kosovo and Metohija. In the period from 1991 to 2001, an average number of 78,800 persons every year changed their place of residence. This number is significantly higher compared to prominent migratory periods in the past. For example, in the period of intense agrarian colonization, an average number of 37,900 persons every year changed their place of residence and in time intervals from 1961 to 1970 and from 1971 to 1980 in conditions of intensive development of modern migrations due to deagrarianisation and urbanization that number was somewhat over 58,000 persons. The period from 1981 to 1990 could be characterised as the period of migration stabilisation, especially regarding rural-urban migrations and migrations from other republics of former SFRY (R. Stevanović, 2006).

PART B: STATE OF MIGRATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

B1: GENERAL CROSS-BORDER MOBILITY

1.1. VISA ISSUANCE

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

The Law on Foreigners (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 97/08) defines the basic conditions for issuing of four types of visas (A, B, C and D²). According to data obtained from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a total of 19,010 visas were issued in 2010.

Data from the following table show that visas were mostly issued to citizens of East Asian countries (of which 99% to citizens of China), followed by European countries outside EU, West Asia (mostly from Lebanon, Syria and Turkey) and the rest of Asia (mostly from India and Iran)³.

Table 1: Visas issued in 2010 by citizenship of the visa applicant

Citizenship	Number of visas	%
EU	760	4
Europe outside the EU	3,362	17.7
North Africa	1,706	9
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,270	6.7
West Asia	3,115	16.4
Central, South and Southeast Asia	3,078	16.2
East Asia	3,750	19.7
Other countries	1,129	5.9
Stateless	351	1.8
Unknown citizenship	489	2.6
Total	19,010	100

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Since the existing records do not allow differentiation of visas issued by type, the purpose of issued visas cannot be precisely determined.

¹ A type of visa is an airport transit visa, and C type of visa is a short stay visa. Each type of visa is monitored based on the overall statistics and based on the single or multiple entry classification of visas (EC) No. 810/2009.

² In addition to A type of visa representing an airport transit visa, there is also the ordinary transit visa type B, short-stay visa type C and also a temporary resident visa type D. (Article 15 of the Law on Foreigners).

³ In this Report the states are grouped by regions according to UN classification, available at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm>

1.2. CROSS-BORDER MOBILITY THAT IS NOT MIGRATION

International migrations most certainly belong to cross-border mobility, but indicators of this mobility also record other cross-border movements and not just those that fall under the genuine international migration (tourism, business trips, excursions, transit, etc). Data on cross-border mobility are an important indicator of a country's position in the international context, in geographical terms, in terms of traffic, transit and also in terms of its tourist appeal, country's business activities, educational contents and so on. According to data obtained from the Ministry of Interior, more than 24 million entries into the Republic of Serbia and more than 23 million exits from the Republic of Serbia were registered in 2010, with the registered mobility prevailing among foreign citizens and not citizens of the Republic of Serbia.

Table 2: Cross-border mobility in the Republic of Serbia in 2010

	Number of persons entering the Republic of Serbia	Number of persons exiting the Republic of Serbia
Citizens of the Republic of Serbia	9,894,721	9,862,632
Foreign citizens	14,614,512	13,681,382
Total	24,509,233	23,545,014

Source: Ministry of Interior

For the moment, available records do not allow precise monitoring of cross-border mobility by purpose of entry in the Republic of Serbia and similar aspects, but only register the total number of persons entering and exiting the Republic of Serbia at any border crossing.

B2: International migrations, temporary residence permits, permanent resident population and naturalization

Monitoring of international migrations in the Republic of Serbia is aligned with the EU framework and standards, as defined by the Regulation on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection (EC No. 862/2007). This Regulation defines the basic terms, categories and indicators that are used for monitoring international migration and international protection in the EU.

This Chapter presents data on international migration flows and characteristics of international migrants in the Republic of Serbia that are moving in accordance with legal regulations i.e. constitute legal migrants.

2.1. IMMIGRATION

The national legal framework does not recognize the category of "immigrants" or immigration as a process. EU Regulation (EC No. 862/2007) defines immigration as "action by which a person establishes his or her usual residence in the territory of a Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually

resident in another Member State or a third country⁴). In the same Regulation “immigrant” means a “person undertaking immigration”.

Given that national legislation does not define the categories of “immigrant” and “immigration”, the existing monitoring system does not allow this category to be easily recorded. For the purposes of the Migration Profile immigrants are identified as persons residing in the Republic of Serbia for more than 12 months based on granted temporary and permanent residence.

Data obtained from the Ministry of Interior show that in 2010, a total of 21,577 such persons were recorded in the Republic of Serbia and that their number had slightly increased compared to the previous year. Persons with permanent residence permits account for 30% of the immigrant category, whilst the persons temporarily residing over a year’s period account for the remaining 70%. Taken by regions, the majority of this population comes from the EU area, followed by the East Asia and in a lesser extent from the European countries outside EU and former Yugoslav republics, which are not EU members.

Table 3: Immigrants in the Republic of Serbia in 2009 and 2010, by citizenship

CITIZENSHIP	2009		2010	
	Number of persons	Share in the total immigration in %	Number of persons	Share in the total immigration in %
EU	7,481	34.7	7,285	36
Europe outside the EU	3,379	15.7	2,908	14.4
Former Yugoslav republics outside the EU	3,034	14.1	2,781	13.7
North Africa	529	2.5	268	1.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	145	0.7	112	0.6
West Asia	812	3.8	761	3.8
Central, South and Southeast Asia	145	0.7	350	1.7
East Asia	4,932	22.9	4,750	23.5
Oceania	75	0.3	72	0.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	141	0.7	108	0.5
North America	320	1.5	290	1.4
Other countries	417	1.9	558	2.8
TOTAL	21,577	100	20,243	100

Source: Ministry of Interior

Five countries that are major sources of immigrants in the Republic of Serbia are China, Romania, Macedonia, Russian Federation and Ukraine.

⁴ In EU terminology, third countries are countries outside the EU.

Table 4: Countries whose citizens made the largest portion of immigrant population in the Republic of Serbia in 2009 and 2010

Citizenship	2009	2010
	Share in total immigration in %	Share in total immigration in %
China	23.2	22.6
Romania	16.1	14.5
Macedonia	9.2	9.2
Russian Federation	6.4	7.4
Ukraine	4.8	4.9
TOTAL	59.6	58.6

Source: Ministry of Interior

Minors accounted for 5.8% of immigrants in the Republic of Serbia in 2010. Data on socio-demographic characteristics of immigrants suggest significant differences between Chinese citizens and those from European countries. Namely, while immigrants from China show the characteristics of labour immigration, with a minor share of women according to a number of indicators, other groups of immigrants, especially those from Romania, Russian Federation and Ukraine suggest a predominant share of women among immigrants and predominantly family reasons for migrating into the Republic of Serbia.

Table 5: The largest immigration population in the Republic of Serbia in 2009 and 2010, by citizenship and gender

Citizenship	2009		2010	
	Total	Women (%)	Total	Women (%)
China	4,866	45.4	4,688	44.8
Romania	3,132	90.1	3,257	90
Macedonia	1,985	65	1,853	63.8
Russian Federation	1,596	83.3	1,290	88.3
Ukraine	1,055	89.2	975	90.2

Source: Ministry of Interior

Except for Romanian citizens, other largest immigrant groups showed a decline between the two periods of observation.

2.2. TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMIT

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

- 1) Work, employment, performance of economic or other professional activities;
- 2) Enrolling a school, university or advanced education course, scientific research, practical training, participation in the programmes of international exchange of pupils and students, and/or other scientific/education activities;
- 3) Family rejoining;
- 4) Other reasonable reasons in accordance with the law or an international treaty.

A foreigner may be granted a temporary residence permit if he has sufficient financial means to sustain himself, if he has health insurance and if his reasons for temporary residence are justified (Article 28 of the Law on Foreigners). Temporary residence may be approved for a period of up to one year, and may be extended for the same period (Article 29 of the Law on Foreigners).

In 2010, the Ministry of Interior issued temporary residence permits for 6,325 foreigners for the first time. Taken by region, these persons were mostly from the EU, followed by Asia, European countries outside the EU and former Yugoslav republics which are not EU members. Three countries with the highest recorded share in the group of persons who were first issued temporary residence permits in the Republic of Serbia in 2010 are China (16%), Russian Federation (10.9%) and Libya (9.4%).

Table 6: Persons who were granted temporary residence permits for the first time, by citizenship, in 2009 and 2010

Citizenship	2009		2010	
	Number of issued permits	Share in total number of issued permits (%)	Number of issued permits	Share in total number of issued permits (%)
EU	1,714	28.7	1,609	25.5
Europe outside the EU	961	16.2	966	15.3
Former Yugoslav republics outside the EU	1,261	21.2	1,255	19.9
Africa	594	10	727	11.5
Asia	1,103	18.5	1,401	22.2
Oceania	34	0.5	29	0.5
Latin America and Caribbean	93	1.5	84	1.3
North America	174	2.9	217	3.4
Other countries	29	0.5	37	0.2
TOTAL	5,963	100	6,325	100

Source: Ministry of Interior

Compared to 2009, the number of temporary resident permits issued for the first time has slightly increased. If observed by the length of temporary residence permits in 2010, a total of 39.5% of permits were issued for a period up to 6 months and 60.5% for a period up to 12 months, while in 2009, a total of 41.9% of permits were issued for a period up to 6 months and 58.1% for a period up to 12 months. The most common ground for issuing of temporary residence permits in 2009 and 2010 was family reunification, followed by work, while education was significantly less represented.

Table 7: Temporary residence permits issued for the first time according to the grounds for approval, in 2009 and 2010

Grounds for approval	2009		2010	
	Number of persons	%	Number of persons	%
Family reunification	2,795	46.9	2,942	46.7
Work	2,452	41.1	2,512	39.9
Education	482	8.1	565	9
Other	232	3.9	282	4.5
Total	5,961	100	6,301	100

Source: Ministry of Interior

Comparative data on temporary residence permits issued for the first time on the basis of work indicate some slight changes in the period between 2009 and 2010: the share of Chinese citizens has increased, whilst the share of EU citizens has slightly declined. Some changes may also be identified within the category of EU citizens – in 2009 most of these permits were issued to citizens of Austria and FR Germany and in 2010 most permits were issued to citizens of Bulgaria and Romania. In addition, a slight decline in share was recorded among citizens of the Russian Federation and B&H and an increase among citizens of Croatia.

Table 8: Temporary residence permits on the basis of work issued for the first time in 2010, by citizenship

Citizenship	Number of persons	%
Bulgaria	147	5.9
Romania	126	5
B&H	159	6.3
Russian Federation	187	7.4
Croatia	242	9.6
China	454	18.1
Other EU Member States	652	26
Other countries	545	21.7
Total	2,512	100

Source: Ministry of Interior

Table 9: Temporary residence permits on the basis of work issued for the first time in 2009, by citizenship

Citizenship	Number of persons	%
Austria	101	4.1
FR Germany	105	4.3
Croatia	188	7.7
Russian Federation	239	9.7
China	241	9.8
B&H	269	11
Other EU Member States	762	31.1
Other countries	547	22.3
Total	2,452	100

Source: Ministry of Interior

The period between the two given years recorded a slight increase in temporary residence permits issued for the first time on the basis of family reunification. A significant increase in this category of persons was recorded among citizens of China and Libya, whilst the significant decline in share was recorded in citizens of Croatia and B&H.

Table 10: Temporary residence permits issued for the first time on the basis of family reunification, 2009 and 2010

Citizenship	2009		2010	
	Number of persons	%	Number of persons	%
Russian Federation	454	16.2	392	13.3
B&H	334	11.9	145	4.9
Macedonia	298	10.7	262	8.9
Croatia	223	8.1	120	4.1
Libya	154	5.5	407	13.8
China	109	3.9	496	16.9
Other countries	1.223	43.7	1.120	38.1
Total	2,795	100	2,942	100

Source: Ministry of Interior

The category of persons with temporary residence permits issued for the first time on the basis of education is not large, and within that category almost a third (32.6%) involves Libyan citizens, i.e. 149 in 2009 and 184 in 2010.

Table 11: Temporary residence permits on the basis of education issued for the first time, 2009 and 2010

Region	2009		2010	
	Number of persons	%	Number of persons	%
EU	151	31.3	116	20.5
Europe outside the EU	28	5.8	46	8.1
Former Yugoslav republics outside the EU	43	8.9	38	6.7
Africa	168	34.9	213	37.7
Asia	57	11.8	93	16.5
Latin America and Caribbean	3	0.6	23	4.1
North America	11	2.3	33	5.8
Other countries	21	4.4	3	0.5
Total	482	100	565	100

Source: Ministry of Interior

Groups staying in the Republic of Serbia on the basis of work, family reunification and education significantly differ in terms of their gender structure as well. The category of foreigners staying in the Republic of Serbia on grounds of work and education is male-dominated, whilst the category staying in the Republic of Serbia on grounds of family reunification is female-dominated.

Table 12: Temporary residence permits issued for the first time, by gender, 2009 and 2010

Grounds	2009			2010		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Work	80.2	19.8	100	82.8	17.2	100
Family reunification	35.9	64.1	100	35.4	64.6	100
Education	62	38.0	100	54.9	45.1	100

Source: Ministry of Interior

When considering the category of foreigners staying on the basis of temporary residence in the Republic of Serbia and holding temporary residence permits valid at the end of 2010 (including the number of issued permits, permits that were not revoked or expired), the image of their structure does not change significantly. The total number of persons temporarily residing amounted to 13,488 at the end of 2010, and the structure by citizenship was dominated by persons from Asia and China, followed by the territory of EU and former Yugoslav republics outside the EU and other non-EU Member States.

Table 13: Temporary residence permits valid at the end of 2010, by citizenship

Citizenship	Number of persons	%
EU	3,484	25.8
Europe outside the EU	1,601	11.9
Former Yugoslav republics outside the EU	2,012	14.9
Africa	708	5.3
Asia	5,256	38.9
Latin America and Caribbean	83	0.6
North America	44	0.3
Other countries	239	1.8
Total	13,492	100

Source: Ministry of Interior

The image does not change significantly as regards the basis for stay in the Republic of Serbia as well, since the most represented permits are based on family reunification followed by work, while the number of foreigners with valid residence permits on the basis of education and other reasons is small.

Table 14: Temporary residence permits valid at the end of 2010, according to grounds for approval

Ground for approval	Number of persons	%
Work	5,482	40.6
Family reunification	7,118	52.8
Education	584	4.3
Other	308	2.3
Total	13,492	100

Source: Ministry of Interior

Men and women are fairly equally represented among this population of foreigners – 49.6% men and 50.4% women.

2.3 FOREIGNERS PERMANENTLY RESIDING IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

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

- 1) Who has stayed with no interruptions in the Republic of Serbia for at least five years on account of the temporary residence permit before applying for permanent residence permit;
- 2) Who has been married for at least three years to a citizen of the Republic of Serbia, or a foreigner with permanent residence;⁵
- 3) Who is an underage person in temporary residence in the Republic of Serbia if one of his/her parents is a citizen of the Republic of Serbia or a foreigner with permanent residence, subject to the consent of the other parent;
- 4) Who has ancestral links to the territory of the Republic of Serbia (Article 37)

According to data obtained from the Ministry of Interior, a total of 6,750 foreigners were permanently residing in 2010, predominantly citizens from Romania, Russian Federation, Macedonia and Ukraine.

Table 15: Foreigners permanently residing in the Republic of Serbia, by citizenship in 2010

Citizenship	Number of persons	%
Romania	1,681	24.9
Bulgaria	294	4.4
FR Germany	260	3.9
Hungary	126	1.9
Poland	191	2.8
Rest of the EU	605	9
Russian Federation	782	11.6
Moldova	120	1.8
Ukraine	590	8.7
Macedonia	656	9.7
Croatia	221	3.3
African countries	82	1.2
Asian countries	521	7.7
Other countries	621	9.2
Total	6,750	100

Source: Ministry of Interior

The most common ground for permanent residence in both years was marriage, and the share of other grounds was extremely small.

⁵ Marriage, in terms of the paragraph hereof, shall mean the matrimonial community for the purposes of living together in the territory of the Republic of Serbia. The permanent residence based on marriage could not be permitted unless the couple has spent three years living in the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

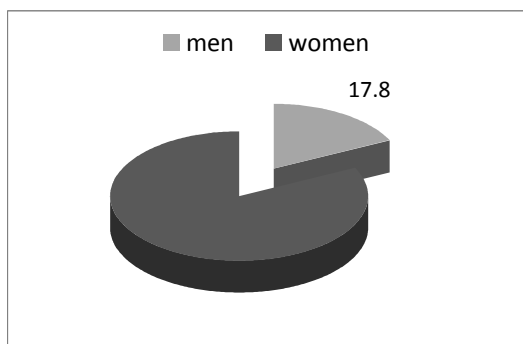
Table 16: Foreigners permanently residing in the Republic of Serbia, based on the grounds of residence in 2009 and 2010

Grounds of residence	2009		2010	
	Number of persons	%	Number of persons	%
10 years of residence	5	0.1	5	0.1
5 years of residence	323	5.3	374	5.5
Marriage	5,577	91.9	6,155	91.2
The interest of the Republic of Serbia/humanitarian reasons	149	2.5	199	2.9
Ancestral links to the territory of the Republic of Serbia	16	0.3	17	0.3
Total	6,070	100	6,750	100

Source: Ministry of Interior

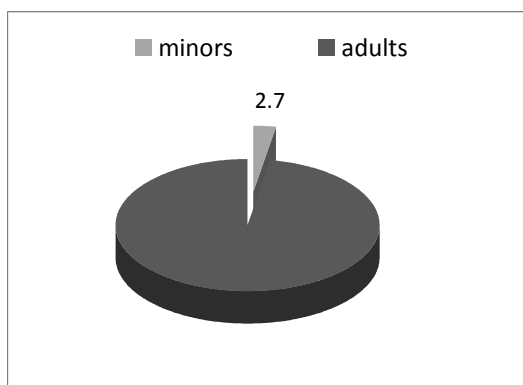
Women are dominant among foreigners permanently residing, which indicated that these permanently residing foreign female citizens mostly marry the citizens of the Republic of Serbia. Minors are represented in a very small number among permanently residing foreigners.

Graph 1: Foreign male and female citizens permanently residing in the Republic of Serbia in 2010



Source: Ministry of Interior

Graph 2: Foreigners permanently residing in the Republic of Serbia in 2010, by age



2.4 Labour immigration

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

- 1) who acquired a right to work, or temporary residence as a precondition for approval of such right, in conformity with the regulations covering 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 fulfills other conditions prescribed by this Law, and he need not a work permit pursuant to the regulations covering the work of foreigners in the Republic of Serbia. (Article 30 of the Law on Foreigners)

At the end of 2010, a total of 5,000 foreigners with valid temporary residence work permits were staying in the Republic of Serbia. Of that number, more than half were citizens of China (2,777).

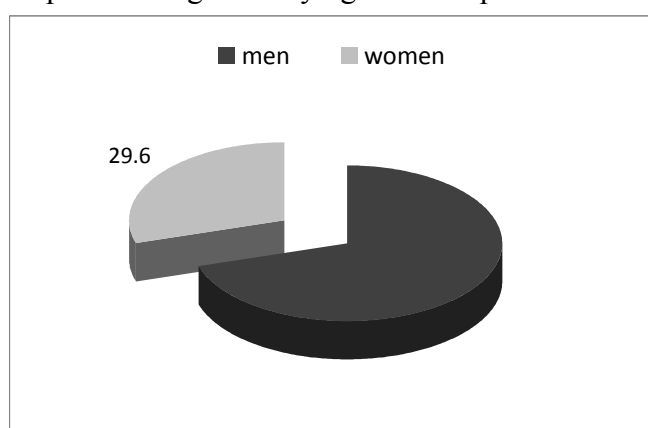
Table 17: Foreign citizens staying in the Republic of Serbia on work basis in 2010, by citizenship

Citizenship	Number of persons	%
EU	1,393	25.4
Europe outside the EU	355	6.5
Former Yugoslav republics outside the EU	593	10.8
Africa	41	0.7
Asia	3,001	54.7
North America	70	1.3
Other countries	29	0.5
Total	5,482	100

Source: Ministry of Interior

Among foreigners staying in the Republic of Serbia on work basis, a distinct majority are men.

Graph 3: Foreigners staying in the Republic of Serbia on work basis, 2010



Source: Ministry of Interior

Employment of foreign citizens in the Republic of Serbia is regulated by the Law on Conditions for Establishing a Labour Relation with Foreign Citizens (*Official Journal of SFRY*, Nos. 11/78 and 64/89, *Official Journal of FRY*, Nos. 42/92, 24/94 and 28/96 and *Official Gazette of RS*, No. 101/05). Foreign citizens can be employed if they have temporary or permanent residency in the Republic of Serbia and if they obtain approvals for establishing a labour relation. This approval, which is commonly called “work permit”, is issued by the competent employment service. The application for issuance of work permit for a foreign citizen with granted temporary residence is submitted by the employer, while foreign citizens with permanent residence submit applications by themselves.⁶

The National Employment Service issued a total of 2,576 work permits to foreigners in 2010, of which 98.3% to foreigners with temporary residence and 1.7% to foreigners with permanent residence. According to data obtained from the National Employment Service, the number of issued work permits indicates their steady increase since 2006 (1,699 issued permits at that period). According to incomplete data obtained by the National Employment Service, work permits were mostly issued to skilled professionals working in foreign representative offices, banks, construction, trade, etc. Most of work permits to foreigners were issued in Belgrade (70%), followed by Novi Sad, Loznica and Čačak. If analysed by gender, most of work permits to foreigners were issued to men (76.3%), and if analysed by age, the largest share was among the persons aged 31-40, followed by persons under the age of 30 (26.6%), persons aged 41-50 (23.3%), while the rest were persons older than 50. If analysed by citizenship, Chinese citizens were most represented, followed by citizens of Macedonia, B&H and the Russian Federation. Increased issuance of work permits has been recorded in construction, catering, etc. (The National Employment Service).

According to the Law on Conditions for Establishing a Labour Relation with Foreign Citizens, the application for the issuance of “work permit” is filed only in case of establishing a labour relation, and it is estimated that the number of foreigners working in the Republic of Serbia is far greater than the number of issued work permits, as it does include the engagement of foreigners without employment, membership in managing boards, etc. This also explains the difference between the approved residence permits on the basis of work issued by the Ministry of Interior and number of work permits issued by the National Employment Service.

Unemployed foreigners recorded by the National Employment Service are holders of temporary or permanent residence permits (approved by the Ministry of Interior). While the majority of foreigners who reside in the Republic of Serbia on the basis of work are men, the majority of foreigners recorded in the Register of unemployed persons are women. Namely, at the end of 2010, some 731 foreigners were recorded by the National Employment Service, of which 84.4% women, mostly from Romania, Macedonia and the Russian Federation. These are mostly women who married Serbian citizens (the National Employment Service).

Table 18: Foreigners recorded by the National Employment Service on 31/12/2010, by citizenship

⁶The application shall be accompanied with the following documents: explanation letter providing reasons for the need to employ a foreign citizen, a copy of passport with temporary residence permit, proof that the application on vacancies was made and proof that the administrative fee has been paid. Criteria for granting work permits is that the persons with the said occupations, knowledge or skills and work abilities are not listed in records on the unemployed persons.

Citizenship	Number of persons	%
Bulgaria	37	5.1
Romania	140	19.2
Russian Federation	97	13.3
Ukraine	63	8.6
B&H	47	6.4
Croatia	12	1.6
Montenegro	18	2.5
Moldova	18	2.5
Macedonia	116	15.9
Other countries	183	25
TOTAL	731	100

Source: The National Employment Service

Among the unemployed foreigners, 63% were long-term unemployed persons as they were registered as unemployed for more than 12 months. If analysed by age, most of these persons were middle aged.

Table 19: Foreigners recorded by the National Employment Service on 31/12/2010, by age

Age groups	Number of persons	%
Young people (15-29)	135	18.5
Middle-aged people (30-49)	482	65.9
Older workers (50-64)	114	15.6
Total	731	100

Source: The National Employment Service

Qualification structure of unemployed foreigners is unfavourable. Namely, a high portion of unemployed persons were those without any education or those who completed primary school only, which makes them unskilled workers. However, this is due to the fact that most of these people have not validated their diplomas.

Table 20: Foreigners recorded by the National Employment Service on 31/12/2010, by education level

Highest educational attainment	Recorded up to 12 months		Recorded longer than 12 months	
	Number of persons	%	Number of persons	%
No education or incomplete primary education	68	25.1	120	26.1
Primary education	99	36.5	167	36.3
Secondary education	65	24	130	28.3
College and University	39	14.4	43	9.3
Total	271	100	460	100

Source: The National Employment Service

In 2010 alone, the National Employment Service recorded 536 foreigners, mostly citizens of Macedonia, Romania and Russian Federation.

Table 21: Foreigners who registered with the National Employment Service in 2010, by citizenship

Citizenship	Number of persons	%
Bulgaria	18	3.4
Romania	70	13.1
The rest of the EU	36	6.6
Russian Federation	60	11.2
Ukraine	44	8.2
Total Europe outside the EU	23	4.3
B&H	50	9.3
Croatia	11	2.1
Montenegro	32	6
Macedonia	103	19.2
Africa	9	1.7
Asia	39	7.3
Other countries in total	41	7.6
Total	536	100

Source: The National Employment Service

2.5 FOREIGN STUDENTS

Precise data on enrolment of foreign students in universities in the Republic of Serbia are not available. The closest estimate could be provided by data on foreigners with temporary residence permits based on the education and valid at the end of 2010. There were 584 such permits, mostly among the citizens of Libya (181).

Table 22: Foreigners with valid temporary residence permits based on education, at the end of 2010, by citizenship

Citizenship	Number of persons	%
EU	107	18.3
Europe outside the EU	52	8.9
Former Yugoslav republic outside EU	65	11.1
Africa	214	36.6
Asia	92	15.8
Other countries	54	9.3
Total	584	100

Source: Ministry of Interior

Most of these persons are men (61.5%).

2.6 ACQUISITION OF CITIZENSHIP

Over the course of 2010, more than 24,000 persons previously having citizenship of another state or stateless persons acquired citizenship of the Republic of Serbia. Of this number, 18,850 persons registered their residence in the Republic of Serbia after acquiring the citizenship. These persons were mostly citizens of former Yugoslav republics, which are not EU members, while the number of newly admitted citizens from other countries was relatively small.

Table 23: Newly admitted citizens of the Republic of Serbia in 2010, by their previous citizenship

Previous citizenship	Number of persons	%
EU Member State	455	1.9
Europe outside the EU	94	0.4
Former Yugoslav republics outside the EU	22,309	91.8
Asia	657	2.7
North America	62	0.3
Other countries	717	2.9
Total	24,294	100

Source: Ministry of Interior

Within the category of newly admitted citizens from former Yugoslav republics, the largest share was recorded among the citizens of B&H (49.9%), followed by citizens of Montenegro (32.6%), Croatia (14.7%) and Macedonia (2.8%).

Gender structure of newly admitted citizens is balanced, and minors account for 12%.

2.7 EMIGRATION

Monitoring emigration is a particularly complex issue. National records do not provide comprehensive or accurate insight into the size and characteristics of the emigrant population, and the statistics of foreign states to which emigrants from the Republic of Serbia traditionally gravitate are often not available or accurate.

EU Regulation on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection (EC No. 862/2007) defines emigration as “action by which a person, having previously been usually resident in the territory of a Member State, ceases to have his or her usual residence in that Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months”. According to the same Regulation, emigrant is a person undertaking an emigration.

According to data obtained from the World Bank, population of emigrants from the Republic of Serbia amounted to 196,000 in 2010, which is approximately 2% of the population of the Republic of Serbia (the World Bank, 2011). The main destination countries included Austria, USA, France, Macedonia, Denmark and Japan.

Emigration from the Republic of Serbia in the EU

Within the population statistics Eurostat publishes data on immigrants in the EU Member States. However, these data are available for only half of the Member States and should therefore be considered with caution. According to data available for 2009, among the given countries, citizens of the Republic of Serbia mostly gravitated towards Italy, Slovenia, Hungary, Slovakia and Sweden. However, the share of emigrants from Serbia in the immigrant population in the given countries is rather small, with the exception of Slovenia and Slovakia.

Table 24: Citizens of the Republic of Serbia who are registered as immigrants in EU countries in 2009

States of destination	Number of immigrants who are citizens of the Republic of Serbia			Share of immigrants from the Republic of Serbia in the total immigration population in the given countries of destination		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
The Czech Republic	187	131	56	0.2	0.3	0.2
Denmark	79	41	38	0.2	0.2	0.1
Estonia	3	1	2	0.1	0	0.1
Spain	272	128	144	0.1	0.1	0.1
Italy	4,778	2,603	2,175	1.1	1.3	0.9
Luxembourg	28	11	17	0.2	0.1	0.2
Hungary	1,190	667	523	4.3	4.2	4.3
Netherlands	4	0	4	0	0	0
Slovenia	2,907	2,368	539	9.6	10.3	7.4
Slovakia	1,101	678	423	7	6.9	7.3
Finland	55	28	27	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sweden	1,021	561	460	1	1.1	0.9
Total	11,625	7,217	4,408	-	-	-

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

Data on the population of EU Member States, by gender and citizenship, also recognize the citizens of the Republic of Serbia. These data are also incomplete, but they indicate a large presence of Serbian citizens living in FR Germany, much larger than in other EU Member States. In addition, data from the following table show that the number of persons registered as citizens of the Republic of Serbia in the population of EU Member States has increased in Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, FR Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden. The table below shows that the gender structure of Serbian citizens living in the EU is relatively balanced.

Table 25: Citizens of the Republic of Serbia living in the EU Member States in 2009 and 2010, by gender

Destination countries in the EU	2009			2010		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Belgium	1,626	799	827	2,236	1,086	1,150
Czech Republic	929	661	268	1,529	1,050	479
Denmark	354	172	182	452	217	235
FR Germany	146,428	75,282	71,146	177,848	90,652	87,196
Spain	2,953	1,561	1,392	2,797	1,429	1,368
Latvia	9	8	1	8	7	1
Hungary	6,936	3,812	3,124	10,172	5,381	4,791
Netherlands	362	162	200	483	217	266
Poland	62	47	15	42	37	5
Portugal	287	146	141	254	127	127
Romania	391	258	133			
Slovenia	7,959	6,129	1,830	7,115	5,335	1,780
Slovakia	2,853	1,772	1,081	3,335	2,037	1,298
Finland	816	468	348	887	492	395
Sweden	4,170	2,136	2,034	5,123	2,670	2,453

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

As might be expected, the majority of Serbian citizens living in the EU are working-age persons.

Table 26: Citizens of the Republic of Serbia living in the EU Member States in 2009 and 2010, by age

Destination countries in the EU	2009			2010		
	Under 14	15-64	65+	Under 14	15-64	65+
Belgium	596	996	34	821	1,375	40
Czech Republic	133	763	33	201	1,259	69
Denmark	93	261	0	102	347	3
FR Germany	35,892	103,166	7,370	34,148	129,768	13,932
Spain	358	2,477	118	345	2,333	119
Latvia	0	9	0	0	8	0
Hungary	570	5,671	695	586	8,360	1,226
Netherlands	45	310	7	35	415	33
Poland	5	53	4	0	38	4
Portugal	23	257	7	20	225	9
Romania	28	353	10			
Slovenia	730	7,016	213	399	6,451	265
Slovakia	192	2,575	86	238	2,989	108
Finland	272	540	4	313	571	3
Sweden	869	3,272	29	1,027	4,059	37

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

In 2009, a total of 597,914 citizens of the Republic of Serbia staying in the EU on grounds of temporary residence based on work, education, family reunification or other reasons were registered.

Table 27: Citizens of the Republic of Serbia who stayed in the EU in 2009 on the basis of temporary residence, by destination country and the grounds for approval

Destination countries in the EU	Total	Family reunification	Education	Work	Other reasons
Belgium	9,341	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	728	120	231	4	373
Czech Republic	1,708	713	47	358	590
FR Germany	312,926	100,031	726	1,526	210,643
Estonia	17	6	1	6	4
Ireland	375	45	20	176	134
Greece	1,286	575	147	417	147
Spain	3,566	727	180	520	2,139
France	36,470	9,051	177	702	26,540
Italy	70,587	20,423	1,615	33,238	15,311
Cyprus	582	3	24	505	50
Latvia	7	3	0	3	1
Lithuania	11	4	0	4	3
Hungary	15,438	1,423	1,106	1,702	11,207
Malta	543	160	4	308	71
Netherlands	256	108	52	47	49
Austria	112,287	10,030	725	231	101,301
Poland	552	-	-	-	-
Portugal	250	8	8	21	213
Romania	1,630	834	329	149	318
Slovenia	9,791	1,238	176	4,379	3,998
Slovakia	3,165	193	17	149	2,806
Finland	1,371	591	11	115	654
Sweden	13,575	6,837	96	275	6,367
Norway	1,452	655	87	308	402
Total	597,914	153,778	5,779	45,143	383,321

Source: Eurostat

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resvalid&lang=en

In 2010, some 32,000 citizens of the Republic of Serbia less, compared to 2009, stayed in the EU Member States based on temporary residence permits.

Table 28: Citizens of the Republic of Serbia who stayed in the EU in 2010 on the basis of temporary residence, by destination country and the grounds for approval

Destination countries in the EU	Total	Family reunification	Education	Work	Other reasons	Refugee status	Subsidiary protection
Belgium	8,904	1,241	78	564	6,698	2	321
Bulgaria	466	84	192	2	188		
Czech Republic	1,933	875	76	209	773		
FR Germany	290,092	88,858	711	1,655	193,857	2,853	2,158
Estonia	12	3	1	6	2	0	0
Ireland	300	48	17	108	115	12	0
Greece	3,771	2,169	178	934	490		
Spain	3,128	701	199	313	1,878	37	
France	35,141	8,533	164	619	20,228	5,460	137
Italy	61,027	30,599	685	27,354	941	853	595
Cyprus	882	59	83	410	330		
Latvia	14	4	4	3	3	0	0
Lithuania	8	4	1	3	0	0	0
Hungary	18,080	2,031	1,125	1,315	13,450	159	0
Malta	502	112	5	296	89		
Netherlands	454	237	63	99	55		0
Austria	111,708	9,235	753	266	101,454		
Poland	701	525	16	113	46	1	0
Portugal	219	6	17	16	180		
Romania	1,599	891	307	148	253	0	0
Slovenia	8,273	1,157	134	3,277	3,673	21	11
Slovakia	3,826	264	13	166	3,378	5	0
Finland	1,377	619	25	119	614		
Sweden	12,090	6,241	84	237	851	531	4,146
Norway	1,228	605	93	317	70	82	61
Total	565,735	155,101	5,024	38,549	349,616	10,016	7,429

Source: Eurostat

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

At the end of 2010, according to incomplete data, a total of 75,000 citizens of the Republic of Serbia, with valid temporary residence permits stayed in the EU, which was about 15,000 more compared to the end of the previous year.

Table 29: Citizens of the Republic of Serbia with valid temporary residence permits in the EU, at the end of given years

Destination countries in the EU	2009	2010
Belgium	26	1,047
Bulgaria	5	4
Czech Republic	457	
Denmark	150	84
FR Germany	132	156
Estonia	4	2
Ireland	13	28
Greece	6	10
Spain	34	2,354
France	52	124
Italy	760	
Cyprus	8	3
Latvia	0	0
Lithuania	2	2
Hungary	283	8,842
Malta	74	34
Netherlands	8	46
Austria	54,047	58,643
Poland	21	484
Portugal	0	0
Romania	189	179
Slovenia	2,981	3,119
Slovakia	24	58
Finland	0	0
Sweden	5	12
Total	59,281	75,231

Source: Eurostat

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

Employment of citizens of the Republic of Serbia and referral of employees to work abroad

Employment of citizens of the Republic of Serbia is regulated by the Law on Employment and Insurance in Case of Unemployment (*Official Gazette of RS*, Nos. 36/09 and 88/10); Employment abroad is done when a citizen of the Republic of Serbia files an application of the need to be employed abroad to the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, the National Employment Service or employment agencies.

In 2010, a total of 20 persons from the Republic of Serbia were employed abroad through the National Employment Service. It should be noted that the records on persons who are employed abroad are incomplete, since the citizens of the Republic of Serbia are not employed only through the National Employment Service, but also through employment

agencies or they find jobs independently, without reporting them to the National Employment Service, so the authorities do not have data on number of these persons.

In the earlier period, SFRY had concluded interstate agreements with most Western European countries regulating the employment and rights of workers in these countries, but they ceased to apply, i.e. were repealed, due to UN Security Council sanctions imposed against FR Yugoslavia.

The Republic of Serbia signed agreements on temporary employment with Belarus and Bosnia, and also the agreement on youth mobility with France.

Referral of employees to work abroad is regulated by the Law on Protection of the Citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Employed Abroad (*Official Journal of FRY*, No. 24/98 and *Official Gazette of RS*, No. 101/05 – other law and 36/09 – other law)

In 2001, cooperation with FR Germany was renewed under Agreement on Detachment with the FR of Germany, i.e. sending workers on the basis of contracts between the employer from the Republic of Serbia and the employer from FR Germany on execution of contracted works. The quota for employees to be sent to work in FR Germany is determined under this Agreement.

Data on detached workers for the period from 2007 to 2010 are as follows⁷:

- Approved quotas for 2007 - 2008 (period from 1 October 2007 to 30 September 2008), amount to 2,640 work permits, of which an average of 860 were used for the whole detachment year, most of them used in 2008 - 1,334 work permits;
- Approved quotas for 2008-2009 detachment years (period from 1 October 2008 to 30 September 2009) amount to 2,770, of which an average of 1,194 were used annually with most being approved in November 2008 - 1,414 work permits;
- Approved quotas for 2009-2010 detachment years (period from 1 October 2009 to 30 September 2010), amount to 2,770. An average of 1,335 work permits was used. Most were approved in September 2010, a total of 2,024 work permits.

Referral of employees under the Agreement on Detachment with the FR of Germany refers to jobs in the area of construction or construction related works, insulation works, assembling works, machine and locksmith works, etc.

The Diaspora

The Law on Diaspora and Serbs in the Region defines the Diaspora as a category that includes citizens of the Republic of Serbia living abroad, persons of Serbian ethnicity that emigrated from the Republic of Serbia and the region, and their descendants (Article 2). Precise data on the number of members of the Serbian Diaspora do not exist, since it is almost impossible to count them due to a different status they enjoy in foreign countries. Based on data obtained from diplomatic-consular representative offices, the Serbian Orthodox Church and citizens' associations, the Ministry of Religion and Diaspora estimated that the size of this population

⁷ Detachment year runs from October of the current year until September next year, and the quota is determined on a monthly basis.

is approximately 4 million. Data shown in the table below represent an estimate of the Ministry of Religion and Diaspora.

Table 30: Estimated size of Diaspora by destination country

Destination country	Estimated Diaspora population
USA	1,000,000
Canada	200,000
Chile	5,000
Brazil	8,000
Argentina	5,000
Norway	2,500
Sweden	75,000
Denmark	7,000
Finland	4,000
FR Germany	500,000
Benelux	50,000
Great Britain	80,000
France	120,000
Switzerland	120,000
Italy	20,000
Austria	300,000
Russian Federation	20,000
Countries of the former USSR	3,000
Turkey	15,000
Cyprus	5,000
China	3,000
Australia	200,000
New Zealand	7,000
South Africa	20,000
The rest of Africa	5,000
Total	2,774,500

Source: Ministry of Religion and Diaspora

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 11 of the Law on Foreigners, entry into the Republic of Serbia shall be denied to a foreigner if

- 1) He/she does not have a valid travel document or a visa if required;
- 2) He/she does not have sufficient financial means to sustain himself/herself during the stay in the Republic of Serbia, to return to his/her country of origin or transit into the third country, and if he/she is not provided with means of livelihood in any other way during his/her stay in the Republic of Serbia;
- 3) He/she is in transit, but does not meet the requirements to enter the third country;
- 4) The protective measure of removal or the security measure of banishment is in effect, or if his/her permission to stay is cancelled, and/or other measures recognized in the domestic or international law, which include the prohibition of crossing the state border are effective; this prohibition shall apply during the period in which the respective measure, or the cancellation of the permission to stay, is in force;
- 5) He/she does not have the certificate of vaccination or other proof of good health, when arriving from areas affected by an epidemic of infectious diseases;
- 6) So required by reasons related to protection of the public order or the safety of the Republic of Serbia and its citizens;
- 7) He/she is registered as an international offender in relevant records;
- 8) There is reasonable doubt that he/she will take advantage of the stay for purposes other than declared.

The aforementioned reasons are also ground for cancellation of stay to foreigners in the Republic of Serbia.

Over the course of 2010, a total of 14,586 foreigners were denied entry into the territory of Republic of Serbia. Out of a total number of the citizens who were denied an entry into the Republic of Serbia, most of them came from B&H, which is 16% of the total number of returned persons, followed by the citizens of Turkey, Bulgaria, FR Germany and Montenegro.

Out of a total number of foreign citizens who were denied entry into the Republic of Serbia, most of them were returned due to the lack of visa, irregularities related to the motor vehicle, damaged or expired travel document or lack of funds.

Table 31: Persons who were denied entry into the Republic of Serbia, by citizenship and the reason for denial in 2010

Citizenship	The reason for denial of entry into the Republic of Serbia								
	Lack of funds	Forged travel document	Damaged/Expired travel document	No visa	Forged visa	Irregularities related to the motor vehicle	Imposed measure of prohibited entry	Other	Total
B&H	59	2	233	-	-	807	6	1,153	2,260
Turkey	30	33	75	1,493	-	9	3	20	1,663
Bulgaria	681	3	217	1	1	374	5	293	1,575
FR Germany	50	10	202	44	-	52	1	713	1,072
Montenegro	5	-	139	2	-	78	2	704	930
Romania	66	1	121	1	-	107	40	588	924
Stateless	-	-	-	136	-	-	-	1	137
Other	272	69	637	2,914	-	480	14	1,776	6,025
Total	1,163	118	1,624	4,455	1	1,907	71	5,247	14,586

Source: Ministry of Interior

The number of denied entries into the Republic of Serbia declined significantly in the period between 2009 and 2010. Namely, over the course of 2009, entry into the territory of the Republic of Serbia was denied to 21,897 foreigner citizens, or 7,000 more compared to 2010. Out of the total number of foreign citizens who were denied entry into the Republic of Serbia, most of them were citizens of FR Germany, followed by citizens of Romania, B&H, Turkey and Bulgaria.

Table 32: Denial of entry into the Republic of Serbia by the citizenship of the person who was denied and the reason for denial of entry, 2009

Citizenship	The reason for denial of entry into the Republic of Serbia								
	Lack of funds	Forged travel document	Damaged/Expired travel	No visa	Forged visa	Irregularities related to the motor vehicle	Imposed measure of prohibited	Other	Total
FR Germany	82	9	395	32	-	44	3	2,946	3,510
Romania	442	1	587	6	-	72	15	1,919	3,040
B&H	11	2	306	1	1	615	8	1,171	2,115
Turkey	22	80	142	138	20	233	5	41	1,681
Bulgaria	467	6	436	-	-	399	11	300	1,619
France	20	1	165	3	-	24	-	835	1,048
Italy	5	6	64	-	-	20	1	802	892
Stateless	33	16	371	262	-	85	2	584	1,353
Other	200	71	503	3,511	6	523	6	2,814	6,639
Total	1,282	192	2,969	3,953	27	2,015	51	11,412	21,897

Source: Ministry of Interior

Out of the total number of foreigners who were denied entry into the Republic of Serbia, most of them were returned due to the lack of visa, damaged or expired travel document, irregularities related to the motor vehicle or lack of funds.

3.2. RETURN OF PERSONS ILLEGALLY RESIDING IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

In 2010, the number of foreigners against whom the measure of termination of residence in the Republic of Serbia was imposed, doubled compared to 2009. Persons whose stay was terminated in 2010 were mostly citizens of Afghanistan, Palestine and Romania, while in 2009, apart from citizens of Afghanistan and Romania, there were also a lot of citizens from Bulgaria and Macedonia.

Table 33: Number of persons against whom the measure of termination of residence was imposed in 2009 and 2010, by citizenship

The persons' citizenship	2009		2010	
	Number of persons	%	Number of persons	%
Albania	97	6.1	69	2.3
Algeria	0	0	112	3.7
Afghanistan	372	23.5	698	23
B&H	45	2.8	65	2.1
Bulgaria	176	11.1	131	4.3
Iraq	10	0.6	63	2.1
Macedonia	182	11.5	97	3.2
Palestine	8	0.5	695	22.9
Romania	244	15.4	395	13
Somalia	4	0.3	103	3.4
Tunisia	1	0.1	106	3.5
Turkey	151	9.5	135	4.5
Other countries	293	18.5	361	11.9
Total	1,583	100	3,030	100

Source: Ministry of Interior

Men were dominant among the foreign citizens against whom the measure of termination of residence in the Republic of Serbia was imposed. Namely, in 2009 among these persons 86.2 % were men and in 2010 that percentage increased to 91.9%. In 2009, minors accounted for 6.3% and in 2010 they accounted for 4.8%.

Foreigners staying illegally in the Republic of Serbia are obliged to leave the Serbian territory immediately or within a set time limit (Article 42 of the Law on Foreigners). In 2010, the protective measure of removal from the territory of the Republic of Serbia was imposed in 848 cases. Again the majority of these persons included the citizens of Afghanistan and Palestine.

Table 34: Number of citizens of other states or stateless persons against whom the protective measure of removal from the territory of the Republic of Serbia was imposed, by citizenship in 2010

The persons' citizenship	Number of persons	%
Afghanistan	270	31.8
Algeria	47	5.5
Bulgaria	11	1.3
Iraq	9	1.1
Iran	9	1.1
Macedonia	17	2
Morocco	11	1.3
Pakistan	36	4.2
Palestine	273	32.2
Romania	46	5.4
Somalia	48	5.7
Tunisia	15	1.8
Other countries	56	6.6
Total	848	100

Source: Ministry of Justice

Middle-aged foreigners were dominant among foreigners against whom the measure of removal was imposed, but the share of young people was also significant. In addition, 92% of these persons were men.

Table 35: Number of citizens of other states or stateless persons against whom the protective measure of removal from the territory of the Republic of Serbia was imposed, by age in 2010

The persons' age	Number of persons	%
14-20	163	19.2
21-40	547	64.5
41-60	66	7.8
Over 60	5	0.6
Unknown	67	7.9
Total	848	100

Source: Ministry of Justice

If analysed by the grounds for removal, it is observed that in most cases the protective measures of removal were imposed due to unlawful entry into the Republic of Serbia, followed by unlawful stay.

Table 36: Number of citizens of other states or stateless persons against whom the protective measure of removal from the territory of the Republic of Serbia was imposed, by grounds for removal in 2010

Grounds for removal	Number of persons	%
Article 84 paragraph 2 in conjunction with paragraph 1 point 3) of the Law on foreigners (leaves the reception centre without permission or fails to observe the house rules and rules of stay in the reception centre)	4	0.5
Article 84 paragraph 2 in conjunction with paragraph 1 point 4) of the Law on Foreigners (leaving the place of stay ordered by the competent authority, non-reporting to competent authority)	1	0.1
Article 84 paragraph 2 in conjunction with paragraph 1 point 1) of the Law on Foreigners (unlawful entry into the Republic of Serbia)	379	44.7
Article 85 paragraph 2 in conjunction with paragraph 1 item 3) of the Law on Foreigners (unlawful stay in the Republic of Serbia)	179	21.1
Article 84 paragraph 2 in conjunction with paragraph 1 item 2) of the Law on Foreigners (the person failed to leave the Republic of Serbia within the set time limit)	18	2.1
Article 85 paragraph 2 in conjunction with paragraph 1 item 2) of the Law on Foreigners (stay in the Republic of Serbia for purposes other than those for which he/she was granted a stay or issued a visa)	128	15.1
Article 65 paragraph 1 item 2) of the Law on Protection of State Border (non-possession of document for the crossing of state border, refusal of control)	4	0.5
Article 10 paragraph 1 item 4) of the Law on Foreigners (providing of incorret information to the border police)	1	0.1
Article 85 paragraph 2 in conjunction with paragraph 1 item 1) of the Law on Foreigners (movement outside the particular area referred to in Article 5 of the Law on Foreigners)	3	0.4
Article 65 paragraph 1 item 1) of the Law on Protection of State Border and Movement in the Border Zone (crossing the border outside the border crossing)	86	10.1
Regulation on the Control on Crossing the Administrative Boundary Line towards Kosovo and Metohija	16	1.9
Article 292 paragraph 1 item 1) Law on Customs (transfer of goods through the border crossing when it is not open, hiding the goods)	26	3.1
Article 86 paragraph 1 item 1) and item 6) of the Law on Foreigners (failure to file an application for the extension of residence permit, failure to register the change of address)	3	0.4
Total	848	100

Source: Ministry of Justice

In 2010, the security measure of banishment from the country due to a criminal offence was imposed against 138 foreigners, among whom 7 were women. Grounds for banishing foreigners were the nature and seriousness of the criminal offence, the motives for committing the criminal offence, the manner of commission of criminal offense and other circumstances indicating that further stay of a foreigner in the Republic of Serbia is unwanted. Young persons were dominant among these foreigners.

Table 37: Citizens of other states and stateless persons against whom the security measure of banishment from the country due to a criminal offence was imposed, by age, in 2010

Age	Number	%
18-30	62	44.9
30-40	42	30.4
40-50	26	18.8
over 50	8	5.8
Total	138	100

Source: Ministry of Justice

3.3. TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

In 2009, a total of 85 and in 2010, a total of 76 persons were registered as victims of trafficking in human beings. With a few exceptions, the victims were male and female citizens of the Republic of Serbia.

Table 38: Victims of trafficking in human beings by citizenship in 2009 and 2010

Citizenship	Number of victims	
	2009	2010
Serbia	79	73
Romania	3	-
Dominican Republic	2	-
Czech Republic	1	-
Moldova	-	1
Croatia	-	1
Macedonia	-	1
Total	85	76

Source: Ministry of Interior

Most common victims of trafficking in human beings were female persons. They accounted for 77.6% in 2009 and 91.1% in 2010 of all registered victims of trafficking in human beings.

Table 39: Persons injured by the criminal offence of trafficking in human beings, 2009 and 2010

Age	2009		2010	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 14	6	9	4	5
14-18	9	24	1	22
Over 18	4	33	1	43
Total	19	66	6	70

Source: Ministry of Interior

Data on the type of exploitation and gender indicate that sexual exploitation is the most common type of exploitation and that women are exposed to this type of exploitation.

Table 40: Victims of trafficking in human beings by type of exploitation and gender, 2009 and 2010

Type of exploitation of victims	2009		2010	
	men	women	men	women
Sexual exploitation	-	53	-	62
Labour exploitation	7	5	1	15
Exploitation for the purpose of committing criminal offences	3	-	3	2
Exploitation for the purpose of begging	9	5	7	6
Forced marriage	-	6	-	3
Total	19	69	11	88

Source: Ministry of Interior⁸

Data from the Department for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings established within the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy in 2004 registered a slightly higher number of victims of trafficking. The difference could be explained by the fact that, as opposed to records of the Ministry of Interior, the Department also gives the status of victim to persons who did not consent to cooperating in criminal proceedings.

Table 41: Victims of trafficking in human beings by different characteristics, for the period from 2004 to 2011

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (01-10)
Total number of victims	38	53	62	60	55	127	89	54
Victims of trafficking in human beings	28	28	39	49	37	107	61	48
Potential victims of trafficking in human beings	10	26	23	11	18	20	28	6
Type of exploitation								
Sexual	25	24	30	26	22	66	34	29
Labour	0	3	3	9	5	18	4	6
Begging	1	1	3	9+1	5	14	12	10
Forced marriage	2		3	2	3	6	9	4
Trade in babies				2				
Illegal adoption					1	1	1	
Coercion to fraud					1	2	1	2
Age								
Minors	18	11	34	26	30	59	42	18
Adults	20	42	28	34	25	68	47	36
Gender								
Men	4		2	9	7	23	9	17
Women	34	53	60	51	48	107	80	37
Countries of origin								
Serbia	20	32	46	48	49	114	85	47
Macedonia			4	2	2	1		
Montenegro						1	1	1
Moldova	4	8	3	1	2	1		

⁸ The number does not coincide with the total number of victims given that certain persons are simultaneously exposed to multiple forms of exploitation.

Ukraine	6	6	3	1				1
Bulgaria	1	1	2	2				
China				4				
Romania	6	3	1	1		3	1	
Croatia		1		1			1	
Albania			1			1		
B&H			2			2	1	3
Russian Federation		1						
Congo		1						
Iraq	1							
Uzbekistan					2			
Czech Republic						1		
Dominican Republic						2		
Slovenia						1		1
Austria								1

Source: Department for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

In the course of 2010, police officers of the Ministry of Interior filed 76 criminal charges for committed criminal offences of trafficking in human beings under Article 388 of the Criminal Code against 99 persons.

Table 42: Perpetrators of the criminal offence of trafficking in human beings by citizenship and gender, 2010

Perpetrators of criminal offences committed under Article 388	Men	Women	Total
Serbia	71	23	94
Unknown	2	-	2
Turkey	1	-	1
Croatia	1	-	1
B&H	1	-	1
Total	76	23	99

Source: Ministry of Interior

The total number of judgements against persons who committed trafficking in human beings is 47 in 2010, and all of them were convictions. Final convictions were pronounced against 39 men and 8 women. Young and middle-aged persons were almost equally represented among the convicted persons.

Table 43: Number of convictions against persons who committed trafficking in human beings, by age in 2010

Age	Number of persons
18-30	15
30-40	12
40-50	15
over 50	5
Total	47

Source: Ministry of Interior

According to data obtained from the Department for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings within the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, in 2010 the support was provided for 89 victims of trafficking in human beings, among whom 9 were men and 80 were women. Those persons were mainly citizens of the Republic of Serbia (85 persons) and one person from Croatia, B& H, Romania and Montenegro respectively.

B4: Statistics on forced migration and international protection

Conditions governing international protection in the Republic of Serbia are defined by the Law on Asylum. “Asylum is the right to residence and protection accorded to a foreigner to whom, on the basis of a decision of the competent authority deciding on his/her application for asylum in the Republic of Serbia, refugee or another form of protection provided for by this Law was granted” (Article 2). The Law envisages that the procedure for granting asylum is initiated by submitting an asylum application to the Asylum Office. Since the Office has not yet been established, the procedure is conducted by the Asylum Division within the Department for Foreigners of the Border Police Directorate. After conducting an interview with the person who applied for asylum, the Asylum Division passes the first-instance decision. Persons whose applications were rejected or refused as unfounded may continue the process of reviewing the decision in second-instance proceedings conducted by the Asylum Commission, and then in the administrative dispute proceedings.

4.1. ASYLUM SEEKERS

In 2010 there were 520 expressed intentions to seek asylum in the Republic of Serbia. Among the persons who expressed their intention to seek asylum most were the citizens of Afghanistan.

Table 44: Persons who expressed their intention to seek asylum in the Republic of Serbia in 2010, by citizenship

Citizenship	Number	%
Afghanistan	318	61.2
Uzbekistan	1	0.2
Iran	9	1.7
Syria	1	0.2
Iraq	33	6.3
Cuba	1	0.2
Palestine	72	13.8
Russian Federation	1	0.2
Congo	8	1.5
Algeria	3	0.6
Georgia	4	0.8
B&H	3	0.6
FR Germany	1	0.2
Somalia	22	4.2
Pakistan	22	4.2
Mongolia	2	0.4
Turkey	1	0.2
Morocco	7	1.3
Netherlands	5	1
Yemen	2	0.4
Ecuador	1	0.2
Bangladesh	1	0.2
Togolese Republic	1	0.2
Stateless persons	1	0.2
Total	520	100

Source: Ministry of Interior

Among the persons who expressed their intention to seek asylum, 90% were men. In 77.5% of cases the intention was expressed in the police directorate.

Table 45: Expressed intention to seek asylum according to the place of expression of intent, 2010

Place of expression of intent to seek asylum	Number of persons
Reception centre for foreigners	67
Police directorate	403
Border crossing	3
Asylum centre	47
Total	520

Source: Ministry of Interior

However, out of 520 expressed intentions to apply for asylum, less than half of applications was actually submitted, i.e. 215. Among the persons who submitted applications for asylum, the majority were again citizens of Afghanistan, while the number of Palestinian, Iraqi and Somali citizens was significantly lower.

Table 46: Asylum seekers by citizenship, 2010

Citizenship	Number of persons	%
Afghanistan	125	58.1
Uzbekistan	1	0.5
Iran	2	0.9
Syria	1	0.5
Iraq	24	11.2
Cuba	1	0.5
Palestine	29	13.5
Congo	6	2.8
Algeria	1	0.5
B&H	2	0.9
Somalia	16	7.4
Pakistan	2	0.9
Morocco	3	1.4
Ecuador	1	0.5
Stateless persons	1	0.5
Total	215	100

Source: Ministry of Interior

When data for 2010 is compared to data from the previous year, it is observed that the number of expressed intentions to seek asylum has increased significantly (from 275 to 520). These comparative data also indicate that the share of other citizens has increased in the given period, except for citizens of Afghanistan who were the largest category in 2009. In addition, there is also a difference in the place of expression of intent, and unlike 2010, in 2009 intentions to seek asylum were mostly expressed in reception centre for foreigners (142 cases), followed by police directorates (105 cases).

Table 47: Persons who expressed intention to seek asylum in the Republic of Serbia in 2009, by citizenship

Citizenship	Number of persons	%
Afghanistan	218	79.3
Sri Lanka	17	6.2
Iran	13	4.7
Guinea	4	1.5
Iraq	3	1.1
Libya	1	0.4
Palestine	2	0.7
Russian Federation	2	0.7
Croatia	1	0.4
Cameroon	3	1.1
Georgia	2	0.7
Costa Rica	1	0.4
Nigeria	1	0.4
Somalia	1	0.4
Pakistan	2	0.7
Belarus	1	0.4
Albania	1	0.4
Morocco	1	0.4
Stateless persons	1	0.4
Total	275	100

Source: Ministry of Interior

In 2009, a total of 84% of intentions were transformed into submitted applications, while in 2010 this was the case only in 41% of cases. A little more than a quarter of asylum applications (22.1%) were submitted for minors.

Table 48: Asylum seekers by citizenship, 2009

Citizenship	Number of persons	%
Afghanistan	132	72.9
Sri Lanka	17	9.4
Iran	11	6.1
Guinea	4	2.2
Iraq	3	1.7
Libya	1	0.6
Palestine	1	0.6
Russian Federation	2	1.1
Croatia	1	0.6
Georgia	2	1.1
Costa Rica	1	0.6
Nigeria	1	0.6
Pakistan	2	1.1
Belarus	1	0.6
Morocco	1	0.6
Somalia	1	0.6
Total	181	100.0

Source: Ministry of Interior

Provision of additional classification is required especially in case of minors, where the differentiation between accompanied and unaccompanied minors is important.

4.2. FIRST INSTANCE DECISIONS ON ASYLUM APPLICATIONS

In 2010, a total of 63 interviews were conducted with foreigners who applied for asylum. Statistics show that the majority of first instance procedures relating to asylum applications were suspended..

Table 49: First instance decisions on asylum applications by type of decision in 2009 and 2010

Decisions	2009	2010
Rejected applications	4	47
Refused applications	3	0
Granted applications	4	1
Suspended proceedings	224	309
Decision on rejecting the appeal	4	0
Total	239	357

Source: Ministry of Interior

4.3. SECOND INSTANCE DECISIONS ON APPEALS LODGED AGAINST DECISIONS ON ASYLUM APPLICATION

Second instance authority deciding on the appeal lodged against the first instance decision on asylum application is the Asylum Commission. The Asylum Commission examined 34 lodged appeals in 2009. First instance decisions were upheld in 17 cases and invalidated in 11 cases. The Commission examined 30 lodged appeals, of which the first instance decisions were upheld in 4 cases and invalidated in 23 cases.

4.4. DECISIONS BASED ON ADMINISTRATIVE DISPUTES

In 2010, a lawsuit lodged by an Afghan citizen in the administrative dispute was rejected, while the Administrative Court denied the appeal against the decision rendered by the second instance authority on asylum application as unfounded in two cases (one citizen of the Ivory Coast and one citizen of Croatia).

4.5. RETURN OF CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA WHO DO NOT QUALIFY FOR ENTRY, STAY OR RESIDENCE IN ANOTHER STATE

According to records kept by the Ministry of Interior, 3,706 applications for readmission were submitted to the Republic of Serbia in 2010 based on readmission agreements, of which 3,118 were granted. In the same period, a total of 4,434 citizens returned to the Republic of Serbia. In most cases these persons returned from FR Germany, followed by Hungary, Sweden, Austria, Switzerland, Norway and France. Among the returnees, 14.6% were minors and 64.4% were men.

Table 50: Applications for readmission by country, gender and age of returnees in 2010

Country	Men		Women		Total
	minors	adults	minors	adults	
Austria	9	175	11	45	240
Belgium	-	41	-	11	52
B&H	3	53	4	16	76
Czech Republic	-	2	-	-	2
Denmark	3	20	5	11	39
France	11	67	16	24	118
Netherlands	-	35	3	8	46
Croatia	-	16	-	-	16
Italy	-	20	-	8	28
Canada	-	3	-	-	3
Luxembourg	1	3	1	1	6
Hungary	56	663	40	104	863
FR Germany	101	499	130	318	1,048
Norway	3	85	3	85	176
Slovakia	-	1	-	-	1
Slovenia	-	8	-	1	9
Switzerland	14	117	20	66	217
Sweden	69	307	37	353	766
Total	270	2,115	270	1,051	3,706

Source: Ministry of Interior

Table 51: Approval on the application for the return of citizens of the Republic of Serbia under readmission agreements, 2010

Country	Men		Women		Total
	minors	adults	minors	Adults	
Austria	8	169	10	42	229
Belgium	-	23	-	3	26
B&H	3	40	4	15	62
Czech Republic	-	2	-	-	2
Denmark	3	14	5	10	32
France	5	52	7	12	76
Netherlands	-	29	3	8	40
Croatia	-	10	-	-	10
Italy	-	16	-	3	19
Canada	-	2	-	-	2
Luxembourg	1	3	1	1	6
Hungary	36	422	35	61	554
FR Germany	95	465	125	253	938
Norway	3	75	3	80	161
Slovakia	-	1	-	-	1
Slovenia	-	8	-	1	9
Switzerland	12	111	18	60	201
Sweden	66	300	35	349	750
Total	232	1,742	246	898	3,118

Source: Ministry of Interior

Table 52: Returnees who returned to the Republic of Serbia in 2010 by border crossing, gender and age

Border crossing	Men		Women		Total
	minors	adults	minors	adults	
to Hungary	52	518	41	44	655
to Croatia	1	73	2	2	78
to Bulgaria		2			2
to Macedonia		2		2	4
to Romania		16			16
To B&H	4	36	5	13	58
To Montenegro	1	3	1	1	5
BPS Belgrade	379	2,136	366	699	3,580
BPS Niš	4	13	6	13	36
Total	441	2,799	421	774	4,434

Source: Ministry of Interior

In addition to persons who returned under agreements on readmission, a total of 1,841 persons returned to the Republic of Serbia through the assisted voluntary return programme.

Table 53: Number of citizens of the Republic of Serbia who stayed illegally in another state and who returned to the Republic of Serbia through the assisted voluntary return programme in 2010, by state from which they returned

The states from which they returned	Number of persons
FR Germany	960
Austria	416
Switzerland	139
Norway	85
Belgium	72
Netherlands	45
Finland	39
France	33
B&H	27
Luxembourg	7
Italy	6
Poland	3
Slovakia	3
Ireland	3
Great Britain	2
Hungary	1
Total	1,841

Source: International Organisation for Migration

In the overall protection of migrant rights, the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, Public Administration and Local Self-government takes special care in the protection of rights of returnees under the Readmission Agreement. Representatives of the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, Public Administration and Local Self-government cooperate with representatives of the Commissariat for Refugees in the Office for Readmission at Nikola Tesla Airport in Belgrade, in providing the initial support to returnees. Returnees are informed on fundamental rights in social protection and health care, employment and access to documents.

Certain returnees appealed that their human rights were violated during their stay in foreign prisons, deportation centres or during the deportation itself. Specific data on the number of returnees who reported the violation of human rights to employees of the Office for Readmission suggest that there was a total of 20 such persons in the period from 2007 to 2009, while in 2010 there were no registered cases of violations of human rights of returnees. As regards the state of human rights and fundamental freedoms of returnees after their return to the country, the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, Public Administration and Local-Self-government has no knowledge of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms of such persons. However, it must be noted that due to the overall economic situation in the Republic of Serbia, returnees are facing a very difficult financial situation that hinders their successful reintegration and exercise of their social-economic rights, especially as regards the Roma returnees whose socio-economic status is marginalized and extremely difficult and complex.

4.6. STATISTICS ON REFUGEES UNDER THE LAW ON REFUGEES

According to the UNHCR data, the Republic of Serbia was still ranked high (25th) in the world as a destination country for refugees in 2009 (UNHCR, Statistical Yearbook, 2009). This year, over 86,000 refugees lived in the Republic of Serbia, the majority of them being from Croatia. Comparative data, however, indicate that in 2009-2010 the refugee population declined by around 11,000.

Table 54: Refugee population in the Republic of Serbia by the state of origin

State of origin	2010	2009
Bosnia and Herzegovina	21,458	24,917
Croatia	64,695	72,763
Macedonia	1	1
Slovenia	81	81
Total	86,235	97,762

Source: Commissariat for Refugees

The gender structure of the refugee population is balanced (48% men and 52% women), whereas the age structure data indicate a significant participation of elderly cohorts – almost half are over the age of 50.

Table 55: Refugee population in the Republic of Serbia by age

Age	%
0-14	5.1
15-29	20.3
30-39	13.6
40-49	12.8
50-64	21.1
65+	27.1
Total	100

Source: Commissariat for Refugees

In the course of 2010, 11,527 persons ceased to be refugees, of which 97% at their own request and 3% ex officio.

Table 56: Persons who ceased to be refugees in 2010

State of origin	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,459
Croatia	8,068
Total	11,527

Source: Commissariat for Refugees

Since 1995, the Commissariat for Refugees has, in cooperation with international agencies and organisations, governments of individual countries and local self-governments, implemented programmes for durable housing solutions of refugees through the following types of assistance:

Table 57: Integration programmes

Country of origin	Type of integration	Number of families
Croatia	Economic empowerment	6,571
	Building material	2,388
	Village households	413
	Social housing in supportive environment	327
	Prefabricated houses	42
	Housing units	2,745
	Improvement of housing conditions	48
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Economic empowerment	2,800
	Building material	832
	Village households	212
	Social housing in supportive environment	156
	Prefabricated houses	28
	Housing units	919
	Improvement of housing conditions	1
Total		17,482

Source: Commissariat for Refugees

4.7. INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

In 2010, there were 210,148 internally displaced persons from AP Kosovo and Metohija in the Republic of Serbia. According to ethnicity, the majority of these persons were Serbs, followed by Roma and Montenegrins.

Table 58: Internally displaced persons from AP Kosovo and Metohija by ethnicity

Ethnicity	2010	2009
Serbs	157,437	157,348
Montenegrins	8,284	8,242
Albanians	493	468
Gorani	3,168	3,099
Muslims	5,282	5,250
Roma	22,823	22,763
Undeclared	10,979	10,903
Other	1,682	1,651
Total	210,148	209,724

Source: Commissariat for Refugees

The gender structure of the displaced persons population is balanced, but the age structure includes a higher percentage of young persons than the respective percentage in the refugee population.

Table 59: Internally displaced persons by age, 2010

Age	%
0-14	12.8
15-29	26.5
30-39	15.4
40-49	14.2
50-64	15.6
65+	15.5
Total	100

Source: Commissariat for Refugees

The Commissariat for Refugees, in cooperation with international agencies and organisations, governments of individual countries and local self-governments, implements programmes of permanent accommodation of internally displaced persons through following types of assistance:

Table 60: Programmes of integration of internally displaced persons

Type of integration	Number of families
Economic empowerment	5,093
Building material	396
Village households	294
Social housing in supportive environment	78
Prefabricated houses	34
Housing units	164
Improvement of housing conditions	1,467
Total	7,526

Source: Commissariat for Refugees

In the course of 2010, 745 internally displaced persons spontaneously returned to AP Kosovo and Metohija.

Table 61: Internally displaced persons who spontaneously returned to AP Kosovo and Metohija by age and municipality of destination, 2010

Place of return	Total	0-14	15-29	30-49	50-64	65+
Decane municipality	2				1	1
Djakovica municipality	6	3	2		0	1
Gora municipality	153	33	34	0	21	22
Gnjilane municipality	44	9	9	43	7	8
Istok municipality	83	10	10	11	22	17
Klina municipality	87	11	14	24	20	24
Kosovo Polje municipality	52	24	14	18	3	0
Kosovska Kamenica municipality	11	4	4	11	0	0
Lipljan municipality	17	6	2	3	5	1
Novo Brdo municipality	21	6	8	3	1	3
Obilic municipality	16	5	2	3	3	0
Orahovac municipality	22	8	3	6	2	5
Pec municipality	30	0	8	4	7	8
Pristina municipality	62	6	14	7	18	8
Prizren municipality	26	7	6	16	2	4
Strpce municipality	9	5	0	7	0	0
Urosevac municipality	61	26	15	4	4	3
Vitina municipality	22	7	4	13	0	4
Vucitrn municipality	21	8	1	7	5	0
Total	745	178	150	180	121	109

Source: Ministry for Kosovo and Metohija

Through organised return programmes, 134 displaced persons returned in 2010.

Table 62: Internally displaced persons who returned to AP Kosovo and Metohija within organised return programmes, in 2010

Municipality of return	Number of persons
Gnjilane municipality	3
Gora municipality	25
Istok municipality	27
Klina municipality	30
Kosovo Polje municipality	7
Obilic municipality	7
Orahovac municipality	1
Pec municipality	7
Pristina municipality	7
Prizren municipality	3
Urosevac municipality	13
Vucitrn municipality	4
Total	134

Source: Ministry for Kosovo and Metohija

B 5: Statistics on internal migrations

As was presented in the introduction to this Migration Profile, the past decades were characterised by dynamic migration of the population of the Republic of Serbia. Internally, these migrations were primarily population moves from rural to urban areas, and drifting towards the cities that were major regional centres and Belgrade, where employment opportunities were better. According to population estimates made by SORS, the total population of Serbia decreased by 3% in the period from 2000 to 2010. However, while the urban population decreased by 1.8%, the rural population decreased by 9.1%. It is also noticeable that in the period of observation the female rural population decreased more than the male rural population (by 9.8% and 8.4%, respectively).

Table 63: Estimated numbers of inhabitants in the Republic of Serbia for the 2000-2010 period according to the type of settlement

	Total population			Urban population			Rural population		
	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female
2000	7,516,346	3,655,777	3,860,569	4,206,308	2,012,849	2,193,459	3,310,038	1,642,928	1,667,110
2001	7,503,433	3,648,533	3,854,900	4,215,583	2,016,029	2,199,554	3,287,850	1,632,504	1,655,346
2002	7,500,031	3,647,190	3,852,841	4,233,303	2,023,817	2,209,486	3,266,728	1,623,373	1,643,355
2003	7,480,591	3,637,789	3,842,802	4,239,980	2,026,423	2,213,557	3,240,611	1,611,366	1,629,245
2004	7,463,157	3,629,194	3,833,963	4,249,544	2,030,310	2,219,234	3,213,613	1,598,884	1,614,729
2005	7,440,769	3,618,040	3,822,729	4,257,878	2,033,178	2,224,700	3,182,891	1,584,862	1,598,029
2006	7,411,569	3,603,698	3,807,871	4,263,386	2,034,616	2,228,770	3,148,183	1,569,082	1,579,101
2007	7,381,579	3,588,957	3,792,622	4,270,400	2,037,012	2,233,388	3,111,179	1,551,945	1,559,234
2008	7,350,222	3,573,814	3,776,408	4,275,245	2,038,642	2,236,603	3,074,977	1,535,172	1,539,805
2009	7,320,807	3,560,048	3,760,759	4,279,035	2,039,934	2,239,101	3,041,772	1,520,114	1,521,658
2010	7,291,436	3,546,374	3,745,062	4,283,985	2,041,975	2,242,010	3,007,451	1,504,399	1,503,052

Source: SORS

Taken by region, the total number of internal migrants (persons who moved in or out) in Central Serbia in 2010 was 205,928, whereas the number of such persons in AP Vojvodina was 52,936. At the level of the Republic of Serbia, the number of internal migrants was 258,664.

Table 64: Comparative overview of the population that moved in and out, respectively, by gender

		1999		2009		2010	
		male	female	male	female	male	female
Central Serbia	inflow	34,007	42,882	45,265	57,590	46,886	58,848
	outflow	36,191	44,569	42,627	54,246	44,179	56,015
AP Vojvodina	inflow	6,449	8,405	11,871	15,064	11,227	14,697
	outflow	4,548	6,040	11,538	15,936	11,324	15,688
Total Republic of Serbia	inflow	40,456	51,287	57,136	72,654	58,113	73,545
	outflow	40,739	50,609	54,165	70,182	55,503	71,703

Source: SORS

There is a clearly manifested upward trend in settling in towns and a clearly manifested greater mobility of the female population. In 2010, at the level of the Republic of Serbia, movement into towns and cities accounted for 70.6% of the total number of new settlers, whereas 29.4% settled in villages. In Central Serbia, 72.1% of the total number of settlers

moved to towns and 27.9% moved to rural settlements. In AP Vojvodina 64.4% moved to towns and 35.6% moved to rural settlements.

As for the persons who moved out in 2010 from places in which they had lived, the total number at the level of the Republic of Serbia of persons who left urban and rural settlements was 63.7% and 36.3% , respectively. In Central Serbia, 65.8% and 34.2% left urban and rural settlements, respectively. In AP Vojvodina, 55.8% and 44.2% left urban and rural settlements, respectively.

Table 65: Population that migrated from rural to urban areas, by gender, 2010

		inflow		outflow	
		male	female	male	female
Central Serbia	Urban settlements	34,656	41,534	30,401	35,529
	Other settlements	12,230	17,314	13,778	20,486
AP Vojvodina	Urban settlements	7,420	9,276	6,581	8,503
	Other settlements	3,807	5,421	4,743	7,185
Total Republic of Serbia	Urban settlements	42,076	50,810	36,982	44,032
	Other settlements	16,037	22,735	18,521	27,671

Source: SORS

In terms of gender structure, women migrated more in all areas. In migration both ways, a larger number of women than men were registered. This trend is reflected in all areas and it is confirmed in most age cohorts that women migrate more than men.

Table 66: Migrant population by gender, 2010

Region	Settled in, %		Moved out, %	
	male	female	male	female
Central Serbia	44.3	55.7	44.1	55.9
AP Vojvodina	43.3	56.7	41.9	58.1
Total Republic of Serbia	44.2	55.8	43.6	56.4

Source: SORS

The total number of migrants in the Republic of Serbia in 2010 was 4,452, in Central Serbia 5,540, whereas in AP Vojvodina the total number of migrants was negative, namely -1,088.

At the level of the Republic of Serbia, the largest number of migrants belonged to the 25-34 age cohort (74,900), which accounted for 28.9% of the total population movement. Taken by large age cohort, 38,896 migrants were in the 0-14 age cohort, accounting for 15.0% of total population migrations. In the 15-64 age cohort, the number of migrants was 205,965, accounting for 79.6% of the total population migrations. In the 65+ age cohort, there were 14,003 migrants, accounting for 5.4% of total migrations.

Table 67: Migrant population by age group, %, 2010

	Total Republic of Serbia	Central Serbia	AP Vojvodina
0-14	15.0	15.3	13.9
15-64	79.6	79.3	80.7
65+	5.4	5.4	5.4

Source: SORS

Long-term trends of internal migrations in 1996-2009 indicate a clear trend of the largest percentage of migrants moving into urban settlements. This trend was clear throughout this period – in 1996, 67.93% of the migratory population settled in urban settlements and in 2010, it was 70.6%. Throughout the period of observation, larger mobility of the female population was manifested.

B 6: CONCLUSION

Monitoring of migration flows is crucial for efficient migration management, especially in terms of achieving economic and social benefits from migrations for the socio-economic development of the Republic of Serbia. The basic overview of migration flows and characteristics of migrants indicates that the Republic of Serbia with its development processes and potentials is not a major country of destination that attracts immigration because of better employment opportunities and achievement of favorable economic standard.

Based on the above data, the following most important conclusions are made:

- The data required for monitoring the migration flows in line with EU regulations are only partially available for the moment.
- The Republic of Serbia is not a major country of destination that attracts immigration for economic potential and employment opportunities. Apart from Chinese nationals who are primarily labour immigration, other large cohorts of migrants (nationals of Romania, Ukraine, Russian Federation and Macedonia) are predominantly female population who immigrated to the Republic of Serbia based on marriage.
- On the other hand, although incomplete, the data on emigration indicate a significant outflow of the population of the Republic of Serbia towards the developed countries of the EU, North America, Australia and New Zealand. A large number of emigrants attempt to enter or remain in the destination countries illegally. The implementation of readmission agreements leads to the return of a significant number of Serbian nationals who had illegally resided in other countries, but the data on returnees and the processes of their integration in the Republic of Serbia are insufficiently accurate and comprehensive.
- A significant number of illegal border crossings into the Republic of Serbia were prevented and a large number of illegal migrants in the Republic of Serbia had their residence permits withdrawn. The monitoring system for this aspect of migration needs to be supplemented with data on illegal labour force.
- The Republic of Serbia has not faced a large number of asylum applications in 2010, but the difference between the number of reported intentions to seek asylum and the number of actual applications for asylum require additional classification, especially when minors and unaccompanied minors are concerned.

- The data on forced migrants in the Republic of Serbia indicate a further reduction of the refugee population and the stability of the population of displaced persons from AP Kosovo and Metohija. The social integration and return of these categories of forced migrants have been supported by various support programmes.
- The category of returnees remains the most unknown and needs to be given special attention in the future, given the number of persons and the enormous difficulties they face while attempting to (re)integrate into the society of the Republic of Serbia.

PART C: CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF MIGRATIONS

The basic overview of migration flows and characteristics of migrants in the Republic of Serbia in 2010 indicates that, except for Chinese nationals, the Republic of Serbia is not a significantly attractive area for economic migrants. On the contrary, the problems of delayed and difficult transition, discontinuous reforms and effects of the recent economic crisis rather act as factors that push the population of the Republic of Serbia towards developed countries in search of better economic opportunities and better living conditions. On the other hand, previous migration flows, i.e. networks of immigrants from the Republic of Serbia in major countries of destination, create relatively favourable conditions for attracting new waves of migrants from the Republic of Serbia towards these countries and areas. Presented here will be indicators of socio-economic development of the Republic of Serbia, as well as the most important features of the economy, labour market and access to social services and social protection that characterise the social context in which the said migratory flows occur, and which hide the important causes of migration, as well as their effects.

C1: DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Migration flows should be observed in light of broader demographic trends in the Republic of Serbia. In recent decades, these trends have been characterised by a population decline, depopulation of rural areas, population aging and an unfavorable ratio between dependent population categories and the working age category. Moreover, the indicators of literacy and education of the population, which represent significant human capital necessary for achieving sustainable development, show an unfavourable picture that is not adequate to the development needs of knowledge-based economies, dominant in developed countries.

1.1. VITAL EVENTS

According to the SORS data, the Republic of Serbia had 7,291,436 inhabitants in 2010, of which 48.6% were male and 51.4% were female. 58.8% of the population lived in urban areas and 41.2% lived in other⁹ areas.

Table 68: Estimates for the population of the Republic of Serbia, by type of settlement, 2010

Gender	Type of settlement		
	total	urban	other
Total	7,291,436	4,283,985	3,007,451
Male	3,546,374	2,041,975	1,504,399
Female	3,745,062	2,242,010	1,503,052

Source: SORS

Population growth was negative in 2010 and amounted to -34,907. Such population growth resulted from the following birth rate and mortality rate values: there were 68,304 births (birth

⁹ In national statistics, the urban-rural classification according to OECD and Eurostat standards has not yet been introduced, which is why these “other” or “non-urban” areas cannot be fully treated as rural, but they are mostly taken as approximation for rural areas.

rate¹⁰ 9.4) and 103,211 deaths (death rate¹¹ 14.2). This produced a population growth rate of -4.8, meaning that in 2010 the Republic of Serbia lost 4.8 inhabitants per 1,000 inhabitants. In addition to these basic indicators of vital statistics, it is also important to mention the values relating to the fertility of the population. The general fertility rate¹² was 40.7, and the total fertility rate¹³ was 1.4, which is the number of live-born children per one woman (data provided by SORS).

1.2. THE MAIN GROUPS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

The data on main functional groups and characteristics of the population indicate the population aging process and unfavourable dependency indices. In 2010, the population aging index¹⁴ at the level of the Republic of Serbia was 111.4, wherein it was higher for women (129.6) than for men (94.2), as well as higher for rural areas (128.2) than for urban areas (100.0). Rural women have the highest aging index (146.2) (data provided by SORS).

Table 69: Functional groups of the population in 2010

Functional groups	Population	%
Total	7,291,436	100
Infants	68,892	0.9
Preschool (0-6)	500,016	6.9
Mandatory school (7-14)	602,244	8.3
Adults (18+)	5,939,600	81.5
Working-female (15-64)	2,495,354	34.2
Working-male (15-64)	2,460,410	33.7
Women fertile (15-49)	1,677,562	23
Optimal fertile (20-34)	734,188	10.1
Elderly (80+)	258,629	3.5

Source: SORS

The average age in Serbia is 41.4 years, while it is higher for women (42.7) than for men (40.0), higher for the rural population (42.9) than for the urban population (40.3), and highest for rural women (44.2) (data provided by SORS). The average age and the aging indices vary between regions in the Republic of Serbia as well. Thus, the average age for North¹⁵ Serbia is 41.1 years and for South Serbia 41.7. The aging index for the Northern region is 109.9, and for the Southern region 112.8.

¹⁰ The birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 inhabitants.

¹¹ The mortality rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.

¹² The general fertility rate is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49.

¹³ The total fertility rate is the total number of live-born children per one woman.

¹⁴ The population aging index is the ratio between the elderly population (60+) and the young population (0-19).

¹⁵ According to the nomenclature of territorial units of the EU, the NUTS1 level differentiates between two regions in Serbia: the North – comprising Vojvodina and Belgrade, and the South – comprising the region of Sumadija and Western Serbia, the region of South and East Serbia and the region of Kosovo and Metohija. However, the data for the Kosovo and Metohija region were not included here.

The dependent population index¹⁶ for the Republic of Serbia is 47.3, and it is significantly higher for women (50.1) than for men (44.1) (data provided by SORS).

1.3. EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

According to the data from the 2002 population census, 3.4% of the population above 10 years of age was illiterate. However, there are significant gender differences in this regard because the share of illiterates among men was 1.1%, whereas among women it was 5.7% (SORS, Statistical Yearbook for 2010).

The educational structure of the population shows a still high share of unskilled categories, namely those who have not acquired even primary education or have only acquired a primary school diploma. The number of such persons at the level of the Republic of Serbia was 37.6%, but with significant gender differences, as well as differences between urban and rural populations. Namely, the share of this category of persons who have not completed or have only completed primary school among women is significantly higher than among men (44.1% and 30.8%, respectively), and it is significantly higher among the rural population than among the urban population (54.6% and 25.4 %, respectively).

Table 70: Structure of the population above 15 years of age, by education, gender and type of settlement, 2010

Education level	Total	Men	Women	Urban population	Rural population
Without school	3.3	1	5.3	1.7	5.3
Incomplete primary school	11.7	8.8	14.5	5.9	19.8
Primary school	22.7	21	24.3	17.8	29.5
Secondary school	48.4	55	42.3	54.3	40.3
Post-secondary school	5.3	5.5	5.2	7.1	2.8
Faculty, Academy or College	8.6	8.7	8.6	13.2	2.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: SORS

In addition, the share of population with university degrees remains low, especially among the rural population, which creates an unfavorable basis for efforts to encourage rural development.

1.4. DEPOPULATION OF RURAL AREAS

Depopulation of rural areas has been a long-term trend in the Republic of Serbia. This trend has been associated with changes in the economic structure, urbanisation trends, greater employment opportunities in urban areas, and a far more diverse range of services – from social to cultural, entertainment and recreational. In 2010, the population growth in rural areas was negative, namely the rural population decreased by 34,321 relative to the previous year. The decrease of rural population was caused not only by negative natural population trends

¹⁶ The ratio between the dependent population aged 0-14 and 64+, and the working age population (15-64).

but also by migration characterised by resettlement of the rural population to towns in the Republic of Serbia or by migration abroad.

As indicated in the description of internal migration in the previous chapter of this report, at the level of the Republic of Serbia, within the overall migratory movement resettlement to urban areas and non-urban areas stood at 70.6% and 29.4%, respectively. In the period between 1996 and 2010, the ratio between the population inflow to and outflow from non-urban settlements was constantly negative.

Table 71: The difference between the inflow and outflow of the population by type of settlement

Year	Difference between inflow and outflow of the population	
	Urban settlements	Other settlements
1996	6,507	-9,257
1997	6,375	-8,505
1998	6,989	-8,565
1999	5,202	-4,807
2000	5,795	-6,032
2001	5,102	-5,971
2002	10,195	-4,316
2003	10,373	-6,313
2004	16,324	-5,608
2005	12,017	-8,294
2006	13,401	-9,348
2007	15,994	-13,435
2008	9,771	-6,715
2009	12,509	-7,066
2010	11,872	-7,420

Source: SORS

C2: DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND MIGRATIONS

Development trends in the Republic of Serbia can be observed through various indicators, depending on the concept and methodology applied. In this report, development trends will be examined through three applied methodologies that allow international comparison of development trends in the Republic of Serbia with those of other countries, and that are depicted in the Millennium Development Goals, the UN human development concept and the methodology for monitoring the achievement of development objectives in the EU, defined by the EU Development Strategy for 2011-2020 (EU 2020 Strategy).

2.1. ACHIEVING THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

The MDGs are the broadest global initiative to reduce poverty and encourage sustainable human development of countries that have adopted the platform. They include 8 key goals¹⁷ and the Member States define their own specific goals within these universal goals and set indicators based on which they will monitor the achievement of these goals. The Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted the millennium goals and indicators for monitoring their achievement in 2005 and the last report on the achievement of these goals was published for the 2005-2009 period. This report noted that progress had been made in achieving the MDGs in the Republic of Serbia, but that further efforts were needed in order to achieve the targets envisaged for the end of the period (2015). The present report will show the state of play based on only a few indicators, because it would be impossible to encompass a very large number of indicators used for monitoring the achievement of a large number of specific goals.

MDG 1: Halve the poverty rate and eradicate hunger

In 2010, poverty indicators show big discrepancies between urban and non-urban areas. According to the data of the Household Expenditure Survey, 9.2% of the total population of the Republic of Serbia lived below the absolute poverty line at the level of the Republic of Serbia. In urban areas 5.7% of the population lived below the absolute poverty line and in rural areas 13.6% of the population (SORS, Household Expenditure Survey). After a period of decline of the poverty rate in 2009, when it stood at 6.9%, the poverty rate grew in 2010. The increase in the poverty rate is considered one of the consequences of the economic crisis that hit the Republic of Serbia in 2009.

MDG 2: Ensure that by 2015 all boys and girls complete primary school

Coverage of children by primary school¹⁸ in 2010 was at a high level and amounted to 95.9% for the entire territory of the Republic of Serbia, the same as was the percentage of children

¹⁷ The basic Millennium Development Goals include: 1) Eradication of poverty and hunger, 2) Achievement of universal education, 3) Gender equality and empowerment of women, 4) Improvement of child health, 5) Improvement of maternal health, 6) Combating HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, 7) Preservation of environment, and 8) Development of global partnerships.

¹⁸ Coverage of children by primary school is the ratio between the number of children enrolled in primary school and the generation of children aged 7-14.

enrolled in primary school in the appropriate age (95.4%)¹⁹. In the same year the percentage of children completing primary school²⁰ was 94%.

Coverage of children by secondary school²¹ in 2010 was 84.6% and the percentage of children completing secondary school²² was 85.5%. The percentage of children enrolled in secondary school in the appropriate age²³ was 97.1% (SORS).

However, the lower enrollment rate in primary education and a declining trend of coverage of children by primary school is recorded in rural areas. In addition to children from rural areas, Roma children are also insufficiently covered by primary education (according to some estimates, the coverage is 70%). Also, the percentage of children completing secondary school is significantly lower among the rural population, -74% in 2009 (D. Jović, 2010).

MDG 3: Gender equality and improving the status of women

According to various indicators, gender inequalities are still present to a considerable extent in the Republic of Serbia. Women are not included in political decision-making on an equal footing, they lag behind men in economic participation, and these unequal relations are often manifested in the privacy of their homes as violence against women. Following the 2008 republic parliamentary elections, the participation of women parliamentarians in the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia doubled (increased from 11% to 22%) compared to the previous composition of the Assembly. However, the goal of a 30% women's participation was not achieved. Participation of women in top executive authorities is also unfavorable. In 2009, there were 18% of women in the Government of the Republic of Serbia. At the local government level, women accounted for 21% of deputies of local assemblies, and only 4% of presidents of municipalities (The Government of the Republic of Serbia. 2010, Progress in Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the Republic of Serbia).

In terms of economic participation, more attention will be given to this aspect later, in the overview of the situation in the labour market. It should be noted here that the percentage of women among workers employed in the non-agricultural sector was at the level of 45.6% in 2010, and that the share of women among entrepreneurs was low and amounted to 28.9% (SeConS. 2011, Baseline Study on Women's Entrepreneurship in Serbia).

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

¹⁹The percentage of children enrolled in primary school in the appropriate age is the ratio between the number of children enrolled in the first grade of primary school and the generation of children aged 7.

²⁰The percentage of children completing primary school is the ratio between the number of children who complete the eighth grade of primary school and the generation of children aged 14.

²¹Coverage of children by secondary school is the ratio between the number of children enrolled in secondary school and the generation of children aged 15-18.

²²The percentage of children completing secondary school is the ratio between the number of children who complete the final grade of secondary school and the generation of children aged 18.

²³The percentage of children enrolled in secondary school in the appropriate age is the ratio between the number of children enrolled in the first grade of secondary school and the generation of children aged 15.

Indicators of child mortality show that the Republic of Serbia is within the average of former socialist countries that joined the EU, but that it is above the EU 27 average. In 2010, the neonatal mortality rate was 4.6 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 6.7 per 1,000 live births and the under-five mortality rate was 7.9 deaths per 1,000 live births. Infant mortality rate is highest in South East Serbia (Jablanica, Pirot and Toplica districts) and lowest in AP Vojvodina. The data from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey conducted by UNICEF indicate significantly higher mortality rates of infants and children under the age of five in the Roma population (The Government of the Republic of Serbia. 2010. Progress in Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the Republic of Serbia)

MDG 5: Improve the health of women of reproductive age

In 2010, the maternal mortality rate was 17.6 deaths per 100,000 live births, while the percentage of deliveries performed under the supervision of trained health workers is only available for 2005, when it amounted to 99%. According to the report on the achievement of MDGs in Serbia (Government of the Republic of Serbia, 2010), in mid-2000's the maternal mortality ratio in the Republic of Serbia was well above the average of EU countries. However, while a very high coverage of deliveries performed in health institutions was registered among the general population, the coverage was lower in some marginalised social groups. Likewise, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (UNICEF, 2005) showed that the share of deliveries in the presence of trained health workers among the Roma population was 95.4%, and among the Roma population living in Roma settlements it was 92.9%, which is somewhat lower compared to the average in the Republic of Serbia, which is 99%.

MDG 6: Fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other diseases

According to the data for 2010, the HIV incidence rate was 6.4 per one million inhabitants, while the tuberculosis incidence rate was 17.4 per 100,000 inhabitants. As noted in the Report on the Progress in Achieving the MDGs (Government of the Republic of Serbia, Progress in Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the Republic of Serbia, 2010), among the persons infected with HIV and those who died of AIDS there were three times more men, and most were in the 30-39 age group. The HIV incidence and mortality rates have declined, and it was noted that the majority of patients infected with HIV were intravenous drug users, although an increased share of those infected through unprotected sexual contact was also noted.

According to the same report, the tuberculosis incidence rate in the Republic of Serbia is lower than the rate which is registered in the former socialist countries that joined the EU, but is above the EU 27 average rate.

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

In 2009, investments intended for environmental protection amounted to 0.5% in relation to the achieved GDP. The Report on Progress in Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the Republic of Serbia noted the progress in supplying the population with water from the public water supply system, in improving the quality of drinking water and certain progress in connecting to the public sewerage system. However, treatment of municipal wastewater and the waste management infrastructure remain major challenges (Government of the Republic

of Serbia, Progress in Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the Republic of Serbia, 2010).

MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development

In the period from 2005 to 2008, the Republic of Serbia achieved dynamic economic growth, high export growth, considerable inflow of foreign direct investment and its economic efficiency was improved. The average GDP growth rate in this period was 6% (Government of RS, Progress in Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the Republic of Serbia, 2010). However, in 2009 the global economic crisis hit the Republic of Serbia and a negative economic growth of -3.5% had been recorded (SORS).

Exports, which were already significantly lower than imports, fell in the first half of 2009 as the result of a drop in export demand, and it is expected that the inflow of foreign direct investment from privatisation (which is essentially complete) will in the coming period also be low (Government of the Republic of Serbia, Progress in Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the Republic of Serbia, 2010).

2.2. DEVELOPMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA ACCORDING TO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Within the UN international framework, development is monitored through the human development index, which is a composite index made up of the following components: life expectancy at birth, average years of schooling, expected years of schooling and GDP per capita. In 2010, the value of this index for the Republic of Serbia was 0.735 and based on this value the Republic of Serbia was ranked 60th among 169 countries. This value puts the Republic of Serbia in the group of countries with high human development²⁴ (along with, for instance, Croatia and Bulgaria). However, when values of individual components of this index are considered, it is noticeable that the economic component records the lowest value, and that the increase of GDP per capita would soon bring Serbia close to the threshold of very high human development (UNDP, United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Study, Serbia, 2010). Moreover, when considering the comparative values of the index for 2005-2010, it can be noted that in the given period the Republic of Serbia moved down one place on the list.

2.3. DEVELOPMENT TRENDS ACCORDING TO EU DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

The EU 2020 Strategy defines indicators through which the achievement of the development goals is monitored. Development trends in the Republic of Serbia will be shown here according to some of the key indicators, primarily those related to employment and education.

The EU 2020 Strategy envisages that member states should achieve the overall employment rate of 75% for the population aged 20-64 by 2020. In 2010 the overall employment rate in the EU stood at 75.1% for men and 62.1% for women (Eurostat). In the same year, the rate in the Republic of Serbia stood at 52.2% for men and 43.5% for women (SORS).

²⁴ Above this category, there are more categories of countries with very high human development that include the most developed countries in the world.

The share of persons aged 18-24 who left school before completing primary education and are currently not undergoing training or schooling in the total population of the same age in the Republic of Serbia stood at 1.45% for men and 1.33% for women (SORS: this indicator is not comparable with the EU indicator because of differences in school systems).

The share of persons with higher education aged 30-34 in the total population of the same age was 10.6% for men and 18.6% for women in the Republic of Serbia, in 2010 (SORS). In the same year, the value of this indicator in the EU stood at 30.0% for men and 37.2% for women (Eurostat).

In 2009, the at-risk-of-poverty rate in Serbia was 18% (Government of the Republic of Serbia, First National Report on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction in the Republic of Serbia, 2010), while in the EU 27 it stood at 15.5% (Eurostat).

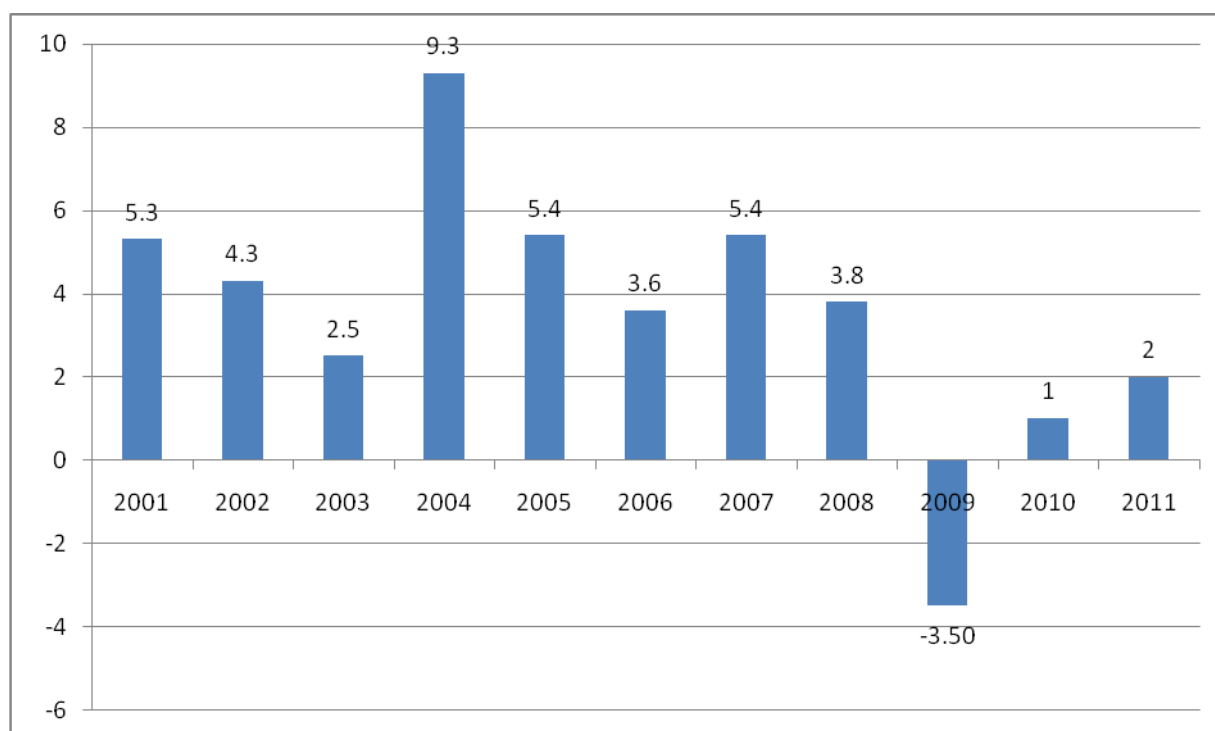
C3: ECONOMIC FACTORS

The period of intense transition in the Republic of Serbia lags behind other former socialist countries (2001-2008). This period was marked by dynamic GDP growth (at an average annual rate of 6%), intense privatisation, economic restructuring, increased living standard, but stronger employment growth was lacking. Moreover, economic development was accompanied by growing regional disparities, especially between urban and rural areas, but also between regions. Generally positive economic trends were interrupted, and to a great extent reversed, by the economic crisis which spilled over into the Republic of Serbia in 2009. The available data provide good insight into the economic factors that characterise the context in which migrations within the Republic of Serbia or towards foreign countries are taking place. However, these data do not allow for a more accurate assessment of economic benefits from migration trends, which should particularly be taken into account when defining the migration monitoring system.

3.1. MACROECONOMIC CONDITIONS

As already noted above, economic growth in the Republic of Serbia was interrupted in 2009 due to the effects of the crisis, but has shown gradual recovery since 2010.

Graph 4: real GDP growth rates, %, Republic of Serbia 2000-2011



Source: Ministry of Finance²⁵

²⁵ Data available on 10 August 2011 at:
<http://www.mfin.gov.rs/UserFiles/File/tabele/2011%20jul/Tabela%201%20-%20Osnovni%20makroekonomski%20indikatori.pdf>

In 2009, GDP in the Republic of Serbia amounted to EUR 28,883.4 million. GDP per capita was EUR 3,945.4 (SORS).

The structure of GDP by branch of economic activity²⁶ shows a dominant share of the service sector. In 2009, contribution of agriculture to GDP was 8.0%, industry along with mining, water and electricity supply 19.2%, construction 4.1%, wholesale and retail trade 9.4%, transportation and storage 4.7%, accommodation and food services 1%, information and communications 4.2%, financial activities and insurance activity 3.1%, real estate transactions 11%, professional scientific and technical activities 3.6%, public administration, defense and compulsory social insurance 3.3 %, education 4.4%, health and social care 5.5%, arts, entertainment and recreation 1.3%, other service activities 1.4%, and activities of households as employers 0.1% of GDP (SORS).

The impact of the crisis was reflected in some activities more than others. The sharpest decline was recorded in the construction sector (-19.7%), followed by industry (-15.8%), transportation and storage (-10% each), trade (-7.5%) and mining (-5.1%). Significant increase was recorded only in the administrative and support service activities sector (11.3%), and the information and communications sector (10%).

The inflation rate for 2010 stood at 10.3% (SORS).

3.2. COMPETITIVENESS OF THE SERBIAN ECONOMY

The economy of the Republic of Serbia is facing problems of lack of competitiveness. According to the latest report of the World Economic Forum for 2010-2011, the Republic of Serbia is ranked 96th out of 132 countries based on the value of the competitiveness index (World Economic Forum 2010: 15). The most important factors of low competitiveness stated in the report include low efficiency of market institutions, undeveloped infrastructure, macroeconomic and political instability, lack of work ethics, barriers to capital access, and corruption (E. Jakopin, (2008) in: European Commission, Social Protection and Social Inclusion in the Republic of Serbia). Low competitiveness is also reflected in the small volume of international trade. The volume of exports was modest and amounted to 29.5% of GDP in 2010, while imports of goods and services amounted to 47.2% of GDP. The foreign trade balance in 2010 was -17.7 (SORS).

3.3. STANDARD OF LIVING

Table 72: Average net salaries in 2010 amounted to RSD 34,142. The nominal net salary index for the period January-December 2010 was 107.6, and the real net salary index was 100.7 (SORS).

Monthly chained consumer price indices, 2010 (previous month = 100)											
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
100.5	100.3	101.2	100.6	101.5	100.4	100.0	101.4	101.3	101.0	101.5	100.3

Source: SORS

²⁶The share of economic sectors in total GDP is 85.7%.

The increase in the poverty rate in 2009 and 2010 was already noted above. These data indicate a renewed decline in the standard of living after several years of improvement, which may be an important migration-stimulating factor, especially in less developed areas.

3.4. INCREASE IN REGIONAL DISPARITIES

During the past decade, regional disparities increased as well. In fact, the Republic of Serbia is one of the countries with most prominent regional disparities in Europe. They range between 1:7 at the municipal level and 1:3 at the district level. Geographically speaking, the disparities are very pronounced between the metropolitan area (Belgrade), Central Serbia and the area of AP Vojvodina on the one hand, and the undeveloped areas in South, East and West Serbia on the other, which are characterised by processes of depopulation, deindustrialisation, high unemployment rates, reliance on agricultural production within small farms, and pronounced rural poverty. Gross value added per capita in the Belgrade region was more than twice as high compared to the average of the Republic of Serbia, and 7 times higher compared to the southern region (UNDP, Human Development Study – Serbia 2010).

The described economic aspects are mostly contextual conditions and factors that act towards stimulating migration because of unfavorable conditions created by negative economic growth trends, insufficiently dynamic and competitive economic environment, and the decline in the living standard. However, when analysing the economic aspects of migration, attention needs to be paid to economic effects of migration as well, which are not necessarily manifested as negative (in terms of outflow of labour force, depopulation of certain areas and consequent decline in economic activity), but can also be manifested as positive. Unfortunately, the available data do not provide a sufficiently accurate insight into these various aspects that would enable a better cost-benefit analysis of migration.

3.5. ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF MIGRATION – REMITTANCES FROM ABROAD

Among the potentially favorable effects of international migration are remittances that emigrants send to members of their families or other members of their social networks in the country of origin. According to World Bank data for 2010, the Republic of Serbia was ranked 20th in the world according to the amount of remittances received from abroad, which amounted to USD 5.6 billion (World Bank, 2011:13). According to the same source, remittances accounted for 13% of GDP in the Republic of Serbia in 2009.

According to the data of the Ministry of Religion and Diaspora, the largest inflow of foreign remittances comes from countries in which the majority of the Diaspora resides, such as Germany, Austria, Switzerland, USA, France. Remittances from these countries account for 32.2% of the total inflow of foreign remittances. Considering the economic parameters of the Serbian economy, it is estimated that cash remittances are an important pillar of macroeconomic stability in Serbia. In the period since 2000 until present, the transfer of remittances has accounted for 13.7% of GDP. The share of remittances in GDP was 2.5 times higher than the share of foreign direct investment over the past ten years, while in the past

five years the average share of cash remittances in GDP amounted to 15.3%. Every citizen receives an average annual amount of USD 700 in remittances. It is estimated that most of this money is spent on consumption, and only a small amount goes to production and investments. Since 2000 until present, the Diaspora has invested USD 550 million into the economy and employed around 25,000 people by establishing small and medium-sized enterprises. And considering that members of the Diaspora invest in the areas of the Republic of Serbia from which they went abroad, a problem of uneven regional investment and development of the Republic of Serbia occurs. However, the biggest problem is that much of the money is transferred through informal channels (buses, airplanes, through relatives and friends) (source: The Ministry of Religion and Diaspora).

In assessing the economic effects of migration, indicators relating to the economic contribution of immigrants in the Republic of Serbia, such as their participation in the production of economic values, payment of taxes etc, should also be taken into account. Unfortunately, these data are not available for the moment.

C4: THE SITUATION AND TRENDS IN THE LABOUR MARKET

The problems of inadequate economic growth generated by weak competitiveness of the economy, a large share of public spending in the GDP and an insufficient share of investments, as well as the limited scope of foreign direct investment (FDI) have resulted in an insufficient number of job openings compared to the number of unemployed workers. This has created the conditions for increased competition in the labour market, in which marginalised groups, as well as those that are in search of employment for the first time, have comparatively less favourable chances for employment.

4.1. INDICATORS OF ACTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Basic indicators of the labour market situation indicate an almost continuous deterioration (except for a slight improvement in 2007 and 2008) throughout the post-2000 period²⁷: activity and employment rates are declining, and unemployment and inactivity rates are growing.

Activity rates for the working age population (15-64) in 2010 stood at 59.0% for the entire working age population, 67.3% for men and 50.8% for women. Employment rates also indicated large gender differences in labour market participation and stood at 54.4% for men of working age and 40.1% for women of working age. Large differences in employment rates are manifested between the categories of population with different educational backgrounds; they are lowest for the population with no formal education (13.2%) and highest for the population with university degrees (73.4%) (SORS, LFS, 2010).

Sectoral structures of employed working-age women and men differ significantly. In the overall employment of women, the service sector²⁸ accounts for 58.1%, industry for 13.5%

²⁷ The data on key indicators of the labour market for 2000-2010 can be found in the SORS communication, Labour Force Survey, 2010: 10.

²⁸ The service sector includes the following branches of activity: wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food services, information and communications, financial activities, insurance,

and agriculture for 16.9%, while the individual share of other sectors is small. The highest share of the service sector was recorded among employed men as well, but with 32.0%, while the manufacturing industry and agriculture recorded a higher share than in women’s employment (20.7% and 19.7%, respectively). The differences are also significant between persons employed in urban and non-urban settlements. Of the total number of persons employed in urban settlements, only 3.4% are employed in agriculture, while the respective percentage for persons employed in non-urban settlements is as high as 38.6%. The non-urban population is significantly less employed in other sectors compared to the urban population.

Among the employed persons of working age (15-64), the share of self-employed persons with employees was 3.9%, self-employed persons without employees 18.2%, employed workers 71% and assisting members in the family business 6.8% (SORS, LFS, 2010: 20).

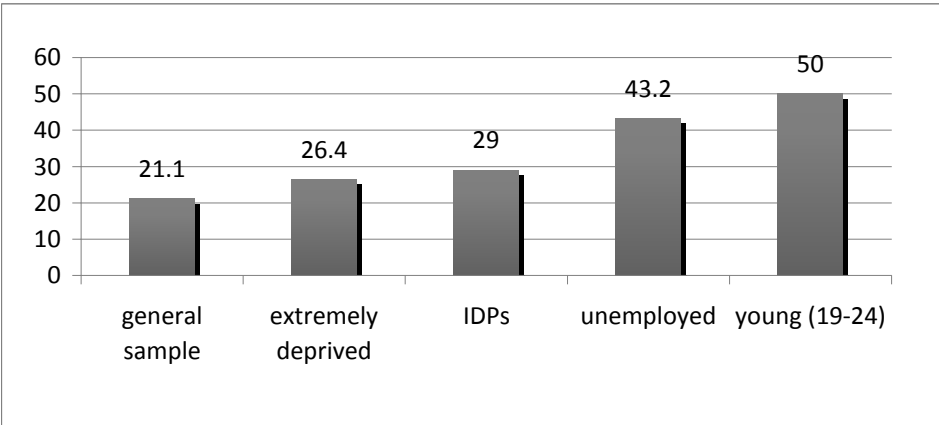
4.2. CHARACTERISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rates for the working age population (15-64) in 2010 stood at 19.2% for men and 21.0% for women. Urban areas recorded higher unemployment rates (21.6%) than rural areas (17.8%) (SORS, LFS, 2010).

4.3. LABOUR FORCE OUTFLOW

One of the possible outcomes of an unfavorable economic environment and poor chances for inclusion into the labour market is the tendency to migrate out of the country in search of better opportunities, including those related to employment and ensuring a better standard of living. According to the Human Development Study (UNDP, 2011), 19% of respondents stated that they would probably go abroad in search of employment. One third of them were ready to move abroad in order to take up jobs below their qualifications but for a higher salary. According to the data from the same survey, one third of respondents have already stayed abroad for more than three months, mostly in search of employment.

Graph 5: Persons who expressed readiness to emigrate from the Republic of Serbia



Source: UNDP, Human Development Study – Serbia, 2010

real estate transactions, professional, scientific and technical activities, administrative and support service activities, education, health and social care, arts, entertainment and recreation and other service activities.

Likewise, the rural population has shown greater readiness to migrate than the urban population (21% and 17%, respectively), and in terms of the educational profile of potential migrants, they are mostly present in groups with secondary school education (23%), but also in the group with post-graduate education (31%). (UNDP, 2011)

C5: DEVELOPMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF SOCIAL SERVICES

Availability of social services and their quality are also important aspects of the socio-economic context and may play a role in the decision to migrate. The chances for positioning oneself on the labour market depend on the supply of quality educational services, and the overall quality of life depends on the supply of health and social care services, especially for the economically vulnerable categories of the population, as well as those who are faced with various (not only financial) forms of social risk.

5.1. INCLUSION INTO THE EDUCATION SYSTEM AND THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Previously presented data have indicated that primary education coverage is almost complete in the general population, and that some vulnerable groups such as the rural and the Roma population face a slightly lower coverage. However, some data imply the problem of insufficient quality of education, as measured by performance on the PISA and TIMSS tests. The data show that the scores of students from the Republic of Serbia are lower than the international average on these tests. Students in the Republic of Serbia have shown significantly lower functional literacy, namely the ability to apply acquired knowledge and skills in key areas and in a variety of situations, and to analyse, draw conclusions and communicate those conclusions, and solve various problem situations. In addition to being generally below average (our children would need one school year to achieve the average of their peers in countries with better education), the achievements of our students have also shown a declining trend (Government of the Republic of Serbia, First National Report on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction in the Republic of Serbia, 2010).

Moreover, the availability of additional forms of education, which are also of great importance for the development of human capital, which is an important factor of development, is extremely low in non-urban areas. This reduces the development potential for rural areas, which are already less developed.

5.2. HEALTH CARE

Similar problems have been noted in relation to the supply of health care services. In the Republic of Serbia in 2009, there were 352 inhabitants per one physician. The availability and quality of health care services in rural areas, but often in urban areas as well, are inadequate outside of primary health care. Health insurance coverage is broad, but even in the conditions of relatively easily attainable health insurance, certain vulnerable groups (Roma, poor population in rural areas) remain outside of this form of insurance.

5.3. SOCIAL PROTECTION

Availability of social protection may be considered in terms of financial contributions and in terms of available support services in cases of various types of social risks. Financial contributions, except for some forms of one-off financial assistance, are allocated from the central government level, while social protection services, except for certain forms of

accommodation (homes for adults and elderly persons, children without parental care and supported housing for persons with disabilities) are provided at the local level and are highly dependent on local budgets and policies.

The following table shows the number of beneficiaries (individuals and families) of various types of financial assistance from the central government level.

Table 73: Number of beneficiaries of financial types of social protection, 2010

Type of financial contributions	Total	Urban areas	Other areas
FFS – number of beneficiaries	178,786	80,435	98,351
Child allowance – number of children	384,836	204,625	180,211
Assistance and care for another person	50,644	24,431	26,213
FFS – number of families	70,891	23,261	47,631
Child allowance – number of families	203,728	87,796	115,932

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

In terms of availability of social protection services, research on social exclusion in rural areas of the Republic of Serbia has recorded a much lower availability of these services in rural areas, which creates a special burden for the rural population, which mostly handle various social problems on their own (presence of elderly, poorly mobile, seriously ill persons with disabilities, children with developmental disabilities, family problems, behavioural problems of adolescents, etc.), within family and other informal support networks (S. Cvejić et al., 2010).

C6: CONCLUSION

In light of the described characteristics of socio-economic conditions in the Republic of Serbia, the factors and the effects of migration, it becomes easier to understand the migration trends described in the previous chapter. Due to adverse economic trends marked by unstable economic growth, insufficiently dynamic economic processes, low competitiveness of Serbian economy, lack of job openings and generally unfavorable trends in the labour market, discontinuous development processes and changing living standards, the Republic of Serbia is a source country of migration rather than an attractive destination country.

Factors other than the push factors certainly affect migrations as well and these include openness of developed countries of destination to receiving new migrants, availability of resources for migration, development of support networks for migration, etc. For this reason, estimates of the migration potential should be taken with some caution.

The data for assessing the causes and effects of migration, as well as the gains and losses of migration, are not available to the extent required. As a result, the empirical basis for monitoring migration from the standpoint of enhancing development potentials in the Republic of Serbia and the social integration of migrants is not adequate enough. It is therefore important to improve the monitoring system that would allow for more accurate measurement of economic and social effects of international and internal migrations. The few available data suggest that the potentially large gain from remittances is significantly hampered by the fact that these funds are directed towards consumption rather than investment.

PART D: MIGRATION MANAGEMENT POLICY

D1: International and national normative framework for migration regulation

In the Republic of Serbia, the normative framework for regulating migrations has two components – the international and national component. The highest legal act of the Republic of Serbia is the 2006 Constitution (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 98/06). In terms of their legal force, below the Constitution are ratified international treaties (multilateral or bilateral), followed by laws and bylaws harmonised with those laws.

1.1 INTERNATIONAL NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK

The following ratified multilateral international treaties are relevant for the field of migration management:

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (*Official Gazette of SFRY*, No. 7/71 and *Official Journal of FRY*, No. 4/01);
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (*Official Gazette of SFRY*, No. 7/71);
- Regulation on ratification of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees along with the final act of the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees (*Official Journal of FPRY — International Treaties*, No. 7/60);
- Regulation on ratification of the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees (*Official Gazette of SFRY — International Treaties and Other Agreements*, No. 15/67);
- Regulation on ratification of the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Final Act of the United Nation Conference on the Status of Stateless Persons (*Official Journal of FPRY — International Treaties*, No. 9/59);
- Law on Ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (*Official Gazette of SFRY — International Treaties and Other Agreements*, No. 6/67);
- Law on Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (*Official Gazette of SFRY — International Treaties*, No. 11/81);
- Law on Ratification of the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (*Official Gazette of SFRY — International Treaties*, No. 9/91 and *Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro — International Treaties*, Nos. 16/05 and 2/06);

- Law on Ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (*Official Gazette of SFRY — International Treaties, No. 15/90 and Official Journal of FRY— International Treaties, Nos. 4/96 and 2/97*);
- Law on Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (*Official Gazette of RS — International Treaties, No. 42/09*);
- Law on Ratification of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, as amended in accordance with Protocol No. 11, Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Protocol No. 4 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms which provides for certain rights and freedoms that are not included in the Convention and the First Protocol thereto, Protocol No. 6 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms concerning the abolition of the death penalty, Protocol No. 7 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Protocol No. 12 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and Protocol No. 13 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms concerning the abolition of the death penalty in all circumstances (*Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro — International Treaties, Nos. 9/03, 5/05 and 7/05 and Official Gazette of RS — International Treaties, No. 12/10*);
- Law on Ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (*Official Gazette of RS — International Treaties, No. 19/09*);
- Regulation on ratification of the International Labour Organisation Convention No. 97, Migration for Employment Convention (*Official Journal of FPRY — International Treaties, No. 3/62*);
- Law on Ratification of the International Labour Organisation Convention No. 143, concerning Migrations in Abusive Conditions and the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and Treatment of Migrant Workers (*Official Journal of SFRY — International Treaties, No. 12/80*);
- Law on Ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and Additional Protocols (*Official Journal of FRY— International Treaties, No. 6/01*).

Of bilateral agreements, those related to readmission are extremely important. With the signing of the Agreement between the Republic of Serbia and the European Community on the readmission of persons residing without authorisation, the Republic of Serbia has ceased to apply a series of already ratified readmission agreements with a large number of EU countries, so the following readmission agreements were applied in 2010:

- 1) Agreement between the Republic of Serbia and the European Community on the readmission of persons residing without authorisation (*Official Gazette of RS — International Treaties, No. 103/07*)

- 2) Agreement between the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark on the return and readmission of persons who do not or no longer fulfill the Conditions for Entry or Residence in the Territory of the other state (*Official Journal of FRY— International Treaties*, No. 12/02);
- 3) Agreement between the Republic of Serbia and the Kingdom of Norway on the readmission of persons residing without authorisation (*Official Gazette of RS — International Treaties*, 19/10);
- 4) Agreement between the Republic of Serbia and the Swiss Confederation on the readmission of persons residing without authorisation, with the Implementation Protocol to the Agreement (*Official Gazette of RS — International Treaties*, No. 19/10);
- 5) Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Serbia and Montenegro and the Government of Canada on the return and readmission of persons who do not or no longer fulfill the Conditions for Entry or Residence in the Territory of the other state, with the Protocol (*Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro — International Treaties*, No. 3/06);
- 6) Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Serbia and Montenegro and the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the return and readmission of persons who do not or no longer fulfill the Conditions for Entry or Residence in the Territory of the other state, with the Protocol (*Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro — International Treaties*, No. 22/04);
- 7) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Readmission of Persons Whose Entry or Stay is Illegal, with the Implementation Protocol to the Agreement (*Official Gazette of RS — International Treaties*, No. 19/10).

In addition to the readmission agreements, it is important to note that the Republic of Serbia also implements a large number of bilateral social security agreements.

1.2. NATIONAL NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK

There are a number of laws and by-laws that are important for the field of migration management. The following laws are noteworthy:

- Law on Foreigners (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 97/08);
- Law on State Border Protection (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 97/08);
- Law on Refugees (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 18/92, *Official Gazette of FRY*, No. 42/02 - decision of the Federal Constitutional Court, and *Official Gazette of RS*, Nos. 45/02 and 30/10);
- Law on Asylum (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 109/07);
- Law on Conditions for Establishing a Labour Relation with Foreign Citizens, (*Official Journal of SFRY*, Nos. 11/78 and 64/89, *Official Gazette of FRY*, Nos. 42/92, 24/94 and 28/96 and *Official Gazette of RS*, No. 101/05);
- Law on Employment and Insurance in Case of Unemployment (*Official Gazette of RS*, Nos. 36/09 and 88/10);
- Law on the Protection of Citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Working Abroad (*Official Gazette of FRY*, No. 24/98 and *Official Gazette of RS*, Nos. 101/05 and 36/09);
- Law on Health Care (*Official Gazette of RS*, Nos. 107/05, 72/09, 88/10 and 99/10 - amended by other law);
- Law on Health Insurance (*Official Gazette of RS*, Nos. 107/05, 109/05 - correction and 106/06);

- Law on Citizenship of the Republic of Serbia (*Official Gazette of RS*, Nos. 135/04 and 90/07);
- Law on Identity Card (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 62/06);
- Law on Travel Documents (*Official Gazette of RS*, Nos. 90/07, 116/08, 104/09 and 76/10);
- Law on Civil Registers (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 20/09);
- Law on Citizens' Temporary and Permanent Residence (*Official Gazette of RS*, Nos. 42/77 and 25/89 and *Official Gazette of RS*, Nos. 53/93, 67/93, 48/94, 17/99, 33/99 and 101/05);
- Law on Pension and Disability Insurance (*Official Gazette of RS*, Nos. 34/03, 64/04 - decision of the Constitutional Court of RS, 84/04 - amended by other law, 85/05, 101/05 - amended by other law, 63/06 - decision of the Constitutional Court of RS, 106/06 - decision of the Constitutional Court of RS 5/09, 107/09 and 101/10);
- Law on Diaspora and Serbs in the Region (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 88/09);
- Law on the Foundations of the Education System (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 72/09);
- Law on Primary Education (*Official Gazette of RS*, Nos. 50/92, 53/93, 67/93, 48/94, 66/94 - decision of the Constitutional Court of RS, 22/02, 62/03 - amended by other law, 64/03, 101/05 - amended by other law and 72/09 - amended by other law);
- Law on Secondary Education (*Official Gazette of RS*, Nos. 50/92, 53/93, 67/93, 48/94, 24/96, 23/02, 25/02 - corr., 62/03 - amended by other law, 64/03 - corr. of other law, 101/05 - amended by other law and 72/09 - amended by other law);
- Law on Higher Education (*Official Gazette of RS*, Nos. 76/05, 100/07 - authentic interpretation, 97/08 and 44/10);
- Law on Social Protection and Provision of Social Security to Citizens (*Official Gazette of RS*, Nos. 36/91, 79/91, 33/93, 53/93, 67/93, 46/94, 48/94, 52/96, 29/01, 84/04, 101/05 - amended by other law and 115/05);
- Law on Social Housing (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 72/09);
- Criminal Code (*Official Gazette of RS*, Nos. 85/05, 88/05 - correction, 107/05 - correction 72/09 and 111/09);
- Law on Financial Support To Families With Children (*Official Gazette of RS*, Nos. 16/02, 115/05 and 107/09).

D2: Institutional framework for migration management in the Republic of Serbia

In 2010, the institutional framework in the Republic of Serbia in the field of migration management was defined in line with the competences and responsibilities of specific public administration authorities relating to migration under the Law on Ministries (*Official Gazette of RS*, Nos. 65/08, 36/09 - amended by other law, 73/10 - amended by other law), Law on Asylum, Law on Foreigners, Law on Refugees and various strategies of the Government of the Republic of Serbia.

The Ministry of Interior is responsible for state border security and control of border crossings and movement and stay in the border zone; the stay of foreigners; citizenship; citizens' permanent and temporary residence; identity cards and travel documents; international aid and other forms of international cooperation in the field of internal affairs, including readmission; illegal migrations; asylum; deciding in second instance administrative proceedings based on regulations on refugees.

The Commissariat for Refugees is responsible for performing technical and other activities related to accommodation, return and integration of persons who received refugee status based on the Law on Refugees; determining the refugee status and keeping records of refugees and internally displaced persons; accommodation of refugees; harmonisation of assistance provided by other bodies and organisations in the country and abroad; providing accommodation, i.e. relocation of refugees into the territories of local self-government units; providing assistance to refugees in the process of their return and reintegration; addressing the housing needs of refugees in accordance with the Law on Refugees; providing accommodation for asylum seekers in the asylum centre and managing the asylum centre; providing primary accommodation for returnees in adapted collective centers under the readmission agreements; providing accommodation and protecting the rights of internally displaced persons; performing professional, operational, administrative and technical tasks for the Coordination Body for Monitoring and Management of Migration.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for protecting the rights and interests of the Republic of Serbia and its citizens and legal persons abroad; issuing visas through the diplomatic-consular network, after obtaining the appropriate consent from the Ministry of Interior; keeping electronic records of issued visas and records of denied visa applications in the form of a database; issuing travel documents, free of charge, to Serbian citizens – trafficking victims who are rescued abroad.

The Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, Public Administration and Local Self-government is responsible for protecting and promoting human and minority rights, including the rights of vulnerable migrant groups such as refugees and displaced persons, returnees under readmission agreements and asylum seekers; monitoring, supervision and harmonisation of the national legal framework with international treaties and other international acts on human and minority rights; harmonisation of work of public administration authorities in the field of human rights protection; performing tasks relating to the anti-discrimination policy and providing assistance to vulnerable migrant groups, especially in cases of returnees returning to the country based on readmission agreements.

The Ministry of Economy and Regional Development is responsible for employment in the country and abroad and referral of unemployed citizens to work abroad; monitoring the situation and trends in the labour market in the country and abroad; employment records; proposing and monitoring the implementation of strategies in the field of migrations in the labour market; participation in the preparation, signing and implementation of international social security agreements; concluding employment contracts with foreign employers and other employment-related contracts; harmonisation with European legislation and standards relating to employment and monitoring the implementation of international conventions.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy is responsible for the exercise of employment rights of workers temporarily employed abroad; protection of citizens employed abroad; concluding agreements on referring employees to work abroad and referring employees for temporary work abroad; antidiscrimination policy; social protection system; exercise of rights and integration of refugees and displaced persons, returnees under readmission agreements, the Roma population and other socially vulnerable groups; participating in the preparation, signing and implementation of international social security agreements.

The Ministry of Religion and Diaspora is responsible for the status of Serbian citizens living outside the Republic of Serbia; improving the conditions for the exercise of electoral rights of citizens of the Republic of Serbia living abroad; improving the ties of immigrants - Serbian citizens living abroad, and their organisations with the Republic of Serbia; informing the immigrants, Serbian citizens living abroad, about the policy of the Republic of Serbia; creating conditions for including the immigrants, persons of Serbian descent and Serbian citizens living abroad in the political, economic and cultural life of the Republic of Serbia and for their return to the Republic of Serbia.

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia is responsible for development of methodology, collection, processing, statistical analysis and publication of statistical data; preparation and adoption of uniform statistical standards; cooperation and technical coordination with bodies and organisations authorised to conduct statistical research; cooperation with international organisations for the purpose of standardisation and ensuring comparability of data.

The Ministry of Education and Science is responsible for supplementary education of children of Serbian citizens abroad and for validation of public documents obtained abroad.

The Ministry of Health is responsible for participating in the preparation and implementation of international agreements on mandatory social insurance and for healthcare of foreigners.

The Ministry for Kosovo and Metohija is responsible for cooperation with the Commissariat for Refugees in the part relating to internally displaced persons from Kosovo and Metohija; sustainable return and survival of internally displaced persons in Kosovo and Metohija and exercise and protection of rights of returnees to AP Kosovo and Metohija.

Certain bodies established by decisions of the Government of the Republic of Serbia have competences in the field of migration management. The most important among them is the **Coordination Body for Monitoring and Management of Migration**, established in February 2009 by the decision of the Government of the Republic of Serbia (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 13/09). Its members are Deputy Prime Minister responsible for social policy and social activities, who manages the work of the Coordination Body, and eight ministers responsible for specific aspects of migration within their departments (the Minister of Interior, Minister of Science and Technological Development, Minister of Economy and Regional Development, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Labour and Social Policy, Minister for Diaspora, Minister of Human and Minority Rights and Minister for Kosovo and Metohija). The Commissioner for Refugees also participates in the work of the Coordination Body. Through its activities, the Coordination Body is expected to ensure a uniform policy and harmonisation of activities of line ministries in the field of migration, by directing the work of ministries and special organisations.

Of other bodies set up by the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, the following should be noted: **The Council for Integration of Returnees on the basis of Readmission Agreements, the Anti-trafficking Council and the Council for Countering Illegal Migration.**

D3: National migration management policies

Within the migration management institutional framework, different ministries are responsible for different categories of migrants, while the national migration management policies are defined in a number of sectoral strategies that are further elaborated through specific activities in action plans.

Sectoral strategies that are directly related to groups of migrants and the migration management system include the following: Strategy for Countering Illegal Migration in the Republic of Serbia for 2009-2014 (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 25/09); Strategy for Reintegration of Returnees based on the Readmission Agreement (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 15/09); Integrated Border Management Strategy in the Republic of Serbia (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 11/06); Strategy for Combating Human Trafficking in the Republic of Serbia (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 111/06); Strategy for Sustainable Survival and Return to Kosovo and Metohija (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 32/10). In addition to the sectoral strategies, the following strategies are extremely important for a comprehensive and coherent system of migration management: Strategy for Improvement of the Status of Roma in the Republic of Serbia (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 27/09); Public Health Strategy of the Republic of Serbia (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 22/09); National Sustainable Development Strategy (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 57/08); National Youth Strategy (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 55/08); National Employment Strategy for 2005-2010 (adopted in April 2005); National Strategy for Combating Organised Crime (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 23/09).

The fact that migration-related tasks are divided between several ministries is partly the result of both the complex nature of migration, which often falls within the responsibility of several state authorities, and turbulent migration flows in the Republic of Serbia in the past twenty years, ranging from significant emigration and brain drain, internal migrations, to the presence of a large number of forced migrants – refugees from SFRY, asylum seekers from other countries and returnees on the basis of readmission agreements.

Given that the lack of common implementation policy and mutual coordination between institutions was noted in the functioning of the migration management system to date, the Government of the Republic of Serbia identified the need to adopt an umbrella strategy that would encompass current policies, improve the migration management framework and set strategic goals in the field of migration policy. The Migration Management Strategy states that migration management must be in compliance with the *acquis communautaire* in the field of migration, demographic trends in the Republic of Serbia, and long-term development needs of the Republic of Serbia. The values underlying migration policy are security of state borders and citizens, respect for rights and freedoms of all migrants, compliance with international law in the field of migration.

With the establishment of the Coordination Body for Monitoring and Management of Migration in 2009 as an inter-ministerial body that brings together eight ministries involved in activities relevant for migration, and that is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Serbia, a significant institutional step was made towards establishing a regulated migration management system at the central level. At the local level, mechanisms for implementing migration policies have been developed. In 125 local self-government units,

local migration councils were set up comprising representatives of various local-level institutions significant for the exercise of rights of migrants, for the purpose of coordinating the activities at the local level. These include representatives of the municipal authorities, police administration, employment service, school administration, trustee for refugees, health centre, the centre for social work, Red Cross and civil society organisations. In the coming period it will be necessary to work towards fuller inclusion of all actors involved in policy implementation at the local level in order to ensure uniform implementation of the Migration Management Strategy, respect for the rights of migrants and timely and quality reporting.

As for specific action plans relevant for migration, the Action Plan for Implementing the Strategy for Combating Illegal Migration in the Republic of Serbia for 2009-2014 and the 2010 National Employment Action Plan were adopted in 2010.

Likewise, the field of Diaspora regulation was improved with the adoption of the 2010 Law on Diaspora and Serbs in the Region, which regulated the means of preserving, strengthening and maintaining the ties of the Diaspora and Serbs in the region with the home country, the jurisdiction and mutual relations between authorities of the Republic of Serbia when performing tasks concerning the relations with the Diaspora and Serbs in the region, the constitution and competence of the Assembly of the Diaspora and Serbs in the Region, the establishment of the Budget Fund for the Diaspora and Serbs in the region, the establishment of the Council for Relations with Serbs in the Region and the Council for the Diaspora, registration of organisations in the Diaspora and Serbs in the region and awarding of national honours in the field of relations between the home country and the Diaspora, and between the home country and Serbs in the region.

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²⁹ Data available on 10 August 2011 at:

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