

Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)

Bosnia and Herzegovina would like to propose the following elements to be included in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. The proposal of the elements that would contain the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) is the result of consultations held among various institutions responsible for different aspects of international migration in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Proposal of the elements for the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

I. Structure of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)

The purpose of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration is to promote cooperation in various aspects of international migration of interest to the United Nations, reflecting common values and common principles, *inter alia* by intensifying bilateral, regional and global cooperation.

Challenges for Implementing the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

- lack of cooperation among countries in the management and coordination of international migration;
- ensuring the rights and protection of different categories of migrants;
- lack of financial and human resources;
- data unreliability.

Opportunities provided by the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

- reducing the vulnerability of different categories of migrants;
- improvement of data exchange between UN member states at the bilateral, regional and global level;
- promoting and providing conditions for safe, orderly and regular migration;
- reducing illegal migration.

II. The proposed measures/actions are relevant for the following:

1. Engagement of the Diaspora

The emigration of Bosnia and Herzegovina has enormous human and financial resources that could contribute to the development of not only the receiving state but also the development of Bosnia and Herzegovina¹.

For that purpose, Bosnia and Herzegovina proposes the following activities:

1.1. Encouraging the involvement of the Diaspora in the transfer of economic, social and human capital to the country of origin;

1.2. Reducing institutional barriers for Diaspora engagement;

1.3 Improving communication with the Diaspora community by improving existing and/or establishing new communication methods.

2. Managing mass movements of the population in the critical situations

Massive population movements can be triggered by various causes arising not only from armed conflicts in a particular territory but can be caused by natural disasters and other factors. Regardless of the cause of mass movement, various states should consider their own capacity to manage migration in such situations. For that purpose, Bosnia and Herzegovina proposes the following activities:

2.1. Establishing a balanced approach to border security and the protection of human rights of migrants

2.2. Working on a swift coordination and exchange of information between institutions and countries for a consistent response to the crisis;

2.3. Developing emergency action plans in case of crisis situations in the area of migration;

2.4. Establishing and improving of cooperation between states with a view to combating smuggling and trafficking.

3. Migrant Vulnerability and Protection

Although the generally accepted definition of "vulnerable categories of migrants" does not exist, certain categories of migrants are identified as categories requiring special assistance and protection, which should be harmonized with the legal status of those persons. Providing training to the civil servants and police officers as well as support to states in the implementation of migration and other regulations will ensure the protection of the rights of migrants identified as "vulnerable categories". Special emphasis should also be given to the informing the "vulnerable categories of migrants" about different risks that these categories may experience in the process of moving and in the receiving states. For that purpose, Bosnia and Herzegovina proposes the following activities:

¹ Migration and Asylum Strategy and Action Plan for the period 2016-2020 was adopted at the 50th session of the Council of Ministers of BiH, on March 30, 2016.

- 3.1. Formulating an internationally agreed definition of vulnerability, recognizing the particular status of each individual, factors contributing to their vulnerability and factors contributing to their flexibility;
- 3.2. Creating guidelines for dealing with vulnerable categories;
- 3.3. Supporting the implementation of the existing legal frameworks;
- 3.4. Providing training on migrants' vulnerability, their rights and protection in order to identify vulnerable categories of migrants;
- 3.5. Raising awareness of the vulnerable category of migrants so they avoid becoming victims of trafficking.

4. Labor migrations

Recruitment and employment remain one of the key factors of international migration, and in this context, special attention should be paid to the challenges and risks associated with this type of migration. Better management of labor migration is the best tool for combating illegal migration and protecting workers against discrimination, abuse and exploitation. For this purpose, emphasis should be placed on strengthening legitimate migration channels with other countries, especially with the countries of the region. As labor migrations are often becoming long-term migration, new challenges for policy-makers to successfully integrate migrants, as well as monitoring their integration, are posed to the receiving countries. For that purpose, Bosnia and Herzegovina proposes the following activities:

- 4.1. Ensuring the protection of workers' rights in destination countries;
- 4.2. Preventing illegal migration and employment by providing information;
- 4.3. Promoting the creation of new job opportunities and the mobility of the workforce within the region, exchange data at a regional level, such as vacancies;
- 4.4. Establishing unique parameters for monitoring the integration of migrants related to the legal status of migrants which allows them to have residence in a country;
- 4.5. Establishing and strengthening institutional capacities for efficient integration of migrants legally residing in the states.