

Slovakia

Extended Migration Profile

2010

Building Migration Partnerships (BMP)

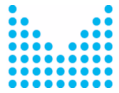
Slovakia

Extended Migration Profile



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International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)

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Abbreviations

| | |
|-------------|--|
| BBAP MoI SR | Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic |
| DAP PF | Department of Alien Police of the Police Force |
| ECU | Evidence of Foreigners |
| EEA | European Economic Area |
| EU | European Union |
| MoI SR | Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic |
| MoLSAF SR | Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic |
| MO MoI SR | Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic |
| MFA SR | Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic |
| SR | Slovak Republic |

Background

This Draft Extended Migration Profile has been prepared in the framework of the “Building Migration Partnerships” initiative funded by the European Union’s Thematic Programme and running between January 2009 and December 2010. The overall objective of this initiative is to contribute to the implementation of the Joint Declaration agreed at Prague Ministerial Conference "Building Migration Partnerships" (27-28 April 2009).

The “Building Migration Partnerships” initiative is jointly implemented by the Czech Republic (Ministry of the Interior), Hungary (Ministry of Interior), Poland (Ministry of Interior and Administration), Romania (Ministry of Administration and Interior), Slovakia (Ministry of Interior) and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).

The beneficiaries of this initiative are the migration authorities of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan as well as Belarus (observer); namely Ministers and Heads of Departments of ministries and migration services of participating beneficiary countries holding the main responsibility in migration management as well as officials of these ministries at senior working level.

This Draft Extended Migration Profile has been elaborated on the basis of a template prepared by the European Commission. It contains different statistical and analytical information, which aims at evaluating the overall migration situation in a given country. The objective is to facilitate co-operation between countries in the field of migration management: on the one hand by providing information on the migration situation in a country and on the other hand by providing a sound empirical and statistical basis for policy planning and policy development.

Part A of this Draft Extended Migration Profile aims at setting the scene regarding how migration has evolved during the last years. Furthermore, it gives a brief summary of key migration trends and issues in the last decade. Part B of the Profile provides an overview of the socio-economic conditions of the country in order to understand possible push/pull factors of migration in the country.

Part C on the one hand analyses migration patterns and recent trends and on the other hand provides an overview of existing data such as number and types of immigrants/emigrants, irregular immigrants/emigrants as well as diasporas abroad and remittances. Part C also identifies data gaps.

Based on the information and data presented in Part A, B and C, Part D summarises the key migration trends, indicating main push and pull factors driving migration. Furthermore, the linkages between different demographic and socio-economic factors and their implications for migration are explored and indications on future migration developments are elaborated.

Part E of the Profile describes the special interest and priorities of the country. Migration policies and programmes and their effectiveness in managing migration and development challenges are described in Part F of this Profile. Part G aims to provide an overview of the impact of migration on the socio-economic development and the effectiveness of related migration policies.

The main findings and analyses are presented in Part H of this Profile. It also indicates existing data gaps and possible strategies to improve migration statistics. Furthermore, it proposes suggestions of how to make the migration Profile updateable, and presents key recommendations for policy makers to improve the current migration management.

General country information¹



| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Capital: | Bratislava |
| Area: | total: 49,035 sq km (land: 48,105 sq km, water: 930 sq km) |
| Land boundaries: | total: 1,474 km (border countries: Austria 91 km, Czech Republic 197 km, Hungary 676 km, Poland 420 km, Ukraine 90 km) |
| Population: | 5,470,306 (July 2010 est.) |
| Ethnic groups: | Slovak 85.8%, Hungarian 9.7%, Roma 1.7%, Ruthenian/Ukrainian 1%, other and unspecified 1.8% (2001 census) |
| Languages: | Slovak (official) 83.9%, Hungarian 10.7%, Roma 1.8%, Ukrainian 1%, other or unspecified 2.6% (2001 census) |
| President: | Ivan Gašparovič |
| Head of Government: | Robert Fico |
| Government type: | Parliamentary democracy |

¹ European Union's Map, copyright is owned by the European Commission but reproduction is authorised (http://europa.eu/abc/maps/members/slovakia_en.htm)
General country information: CIA World Fact Book (<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/lo.html>)

A. Introduction

A1. Recent migration patterns: a brief summary

Legal Migration

Generally, legal migration is considered to be desirable and regulated. It is desirable due to the solution of demographic and employment issues; however, these issues were not urgent or dominant regarding the previous development in Slovakia. These issues are solved by the regulatory measures aimed at the admission of such foreigners who could render a contribution to the Slovak Republic (hereinafter “SR”) and do not represent a threat to internal security.

For the purpose of the legal migration the SR distinguishes between two categories of persons - European Economic Area (hereinafter “EEA”) citizens and third-country nationals. EEA citizens may apply for registration of their stay in the SR, although this registration is voluntary and not necessary for entry and stay in the SR. EEA citizens’ employment is regulated in compliance with the Council Regulation No. 1612/68/EEC on freedom of movement for workers within the Community.

Third-country nationals from countries that signed visa waiver agreements are able to enter and stay in the SR according to these agreements. Other third-country nationals are required to have entry visas to enter the SR. Providing that the residence of a third-country national in the SR fulfils a specific purpose, the third-country national may apply for either a temporary or permanent residence permit as provided by law.

The entry and stay conditions of EEA citizens in the SR are regulated by the EU legislation. The conditions for the entry and stay of third-country nationals are subject to different legal restrictions. Their residence in the SR is conditioned by a purpose that must be proven in order to obtain a residence permit. Residence permits for the purpose of employment were, and still are, in the minority. Residence permits for purpose of family reunification are the most common.

In 2009, the number of residence permits for the purpose of employment of third-country nationals represented almost 1/5 of the total number of granted residence permits. From the total number of granted residence permits to third-country nationals, most were granted to citizens of Ukraine (5,413 residence permits at the end of 2009). Citizens of Vietnam, the Russian Federation, Serbia, China and Korea were granted between 1,525 to 3,479 residence permits. These nationals are the largest group in the categories of residence permits granted for business purposes as well as for employment and family reunification. These categories are strongly related because after granting of a residence permit for the purpose of labour migration to a third-country national, the family members of the third-country national are also able to apply for a residence permit. At the end of 2009, most of the residence permits for the purpose of family reunification were granted to citizens of Ukraine, Vietnam, the Russian Federation, Korea and China.

In general, the tendency of legal migration is increasing; however, in 2009 there was a slight decrease for different reasons. Motivation factors created by the economic growth in 2007 were affected and slowed down by the economic crisis. In 2009, this fact affected the inflow of third-country nationals to the SR, mostly the inflow for the purpose of employment. It is currently assumed that legal migration will increase in the future.

Labour Migration

The reasons for not supporting labour immigration to the SR, especially that of low skilled workers, were the demographic development, the change of retirement age, the high rate of unemployment and the lack of vacancies. The economic development and the standard of living (including low wages) until 2005 meant that the SR was not a destination country for migrant groups and the share of migrants in proportion to the total number of citizens was negligible. In the period 1994 – 2004, the number of migrants on the labour market presented almost a fixed number of 5000 persons; most of them were citizens from the Czech Republic and some other EU countries, i.e. persons that currently enjoy the right of free movement of persons and workers, and represent almost ¾ of all migrants on the labour market in Slovakia.

Changes on the labour market and the positive economic development after the accession of the SR to the European Union (hereinafter “EU”) lasted only until the first half of 2008. In 2008, migration from third countries seemed to be a solution for the lack of labour forces in specific sectors or professions. The situation was caused by the labour emigration of Slovak nationals to other EU Member States (an estimated number of 230,000 workers); however, there was no full-area workforce shortage. As a consequence of the financial and economic crisis, a negative reverse in economics, business and employment took place. The unemployment rate increased by 50% (to 12,8%) and the number of registered unemployed exceeded 350,000. In addition to the significant economic decrease, collective redundancies and job losses, this negative development in the area of employment was aggravated by the return of Slovak citizens from EU Member States due to loss of employment. The home labour force on the labour market is now sufficient and requirements regarding the employment of migrants/third-country nationals have decreased significantly, resulting in stagnation of the number of migrants on the labour market.

Illegal Migration

In the SR, illegal migration has been decreasing; the most significant decrease occurred in 2008 which is also the first year of the SR’s Schengen membership. The decrease was caused by the application of complex measures in the SR resulting from the accession process to the Schengen Area. The Schengen *Acquis* was adopted, action to combat organised illegal immigration was intensified and the technical, security and personnel areas of border protection were strengthened. The accession of the SR to the Schengen Area was connected to the abolishment of border controls at the internal borders. Thus, after the accession of the SR to the Schengen Area, illegal migration has developed under different conditions.

When comparing the data on illegal migration before the accession of the SR to the Schengen Area and after (2008 and 2009), it can be said that there was a significant decrease in the number of persons who were apprehended after having crossed the border illegally and in the number of illegally staying persons. In addition, there was a change in the ratio of illegal border crossing and illegal stay. Whereas, before the accession to the Schengen Area, illegal border crossing prevailed, the situation changed after the accession. More persons staying illegally were registered in the SR and this difference increased in 2009. The mentioned change in ratio confirms the fact that the SR is not only a transit country but has become a destination country for some groups of migrants. The change has been noticed in the modus operandi of illegal migration, abusing the legal entry to Slovakia (to the Schengen area). Migrants legally entering the territory of the SR do not leave the territory within the given time limit but stay on in the SR and their stay becomes illegal. This trend is common in many west European countries because it is a less complicated and less expensive way of entering the Schengen area.

The SR is a destination country particularly for migrants illegally staying in the SR after legal entry and for migrants whose illegal stay was detected at a border crossing point while exiting the SR. This group comprises overstayers, mostly nationals of Ukraine and Vietnam, and this phenomenon is also connected to illegal work. The entry and stay is economically motivated, particularly by higher wages. These migrants usually reside in prosperous regions and conurbations. Such migrants pose a greater security threat because after their residence permits expire, they cannot have legal employment and try to survive economically through illegal work or crime.

The modus operandi of illegal migration has not changed much in the last years, except for abuse of the legal entry. The typical illegal border crossing is made outside the border crossing point (so called green border) on foot without any identity documents. Modus operandi such as hiding in vehicles, travelling with false, forged or stolen documents, false or altered visas or residence permits etc, occur sporadically. Groups of facilitators established in the SR are interconnected with international smugglers' networks that often organise the illegal migration directly in reception and accommodation facilities.

Illegal border crossing is often organised by groups of facilitators (organised or criminal) but cases of individual illegal border crossing also occur. Some of the illegal migrants apprehended by police forces apply for asylum, while most of them intend to use the asylum procedure to avoid expulsion and after some time they leave the asylum facility and continue to Western European countries.

B. Analysis of socio-economic context of migration

B1. Demographic changes

The SR is situated in the Central Europe, and shares borders with the Czech Republic in the west, Poland in the north, the Ukraine in the east, Hungary in the south and Austria in the southwest. It is a landlocked country with a total area 49,035 km².

From its historical background the creation of the former Czechoslovakia has to be highlighted as the first joining of Slovaks and Czechs into one state in 1918. After World War II, this state became a communist country within Soviet-ruled Eastern Europe. Soviet influence collapsed in 1989. On 1 January 1993 the SR became an independent state, following the peaceful division of Czechoslovakia. The Constitution of the SR provides for a multiparty, multiethnic parliamentary democracy with a president as its head.

The population at the end of 2004 was 5,385,000 with a total increase of 0,89 %. The urban population is 56%, living in 138 towns. According to the 2001 census, the nationality structure is: 85,8% Slovaks, 9,7% Hungarians, 1,7% Romanians, 0,8% Czechs. The same source, on the population structure by religion said that 84,1% are religious; 82,0% of which are Roman-Catholic.

Since 1989 the SR has been on the way to a market-based economy. Now the private sector generates 89,9% of the GDP. The economy is largely industrial with only 5% agricultural production. Major exports are iron and steel products, vehicles and automobile parts, audio and video equipment, machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products and organic chemicals.

- **Population volume (by sex) – last three years**

| 2006 | | | 2007 | | | 2008 | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| 2 618 284 | 2 775 353 | 5 393 637 | 2 623 127 | 2 777 871 | 5 400 998 | 2 629 804 | 2 782 450 | 5 412 254 |

Source: Statistical Office of the SR

- **Population by national and/or ethnic group**

| Nationality | 2006 | | | 2007 | | | 2008 | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Slovak | 2 237 327 | 2 376 409 | 4 613 736 | 2 237 016 | 2 376 859 | 4 613 875 | 2 237 976 | 2 378 994 | 4 616 970 |
| Czech | 20 743 | 25 895 | 46 638 | 21 160 | 26 167 | 47 327 | 21 634 | 26 616 | 48 250 |
| Moravian | 1 376 | 1 033 | 2 409 | 1 376 | 1 033 | 2 409 | 1 379 | 1 039 | 2 418 |
| Silesian | 21 | 6 | 27 | 21 | 6 | 27 | 21 | 7 | 28 |
| Hungarian | 247 564 | 266 671 | 514 235 | 247 435 | 266 215 | 513 650 | 247 774 | 265 855 | 513 629 |
| Romanians | 50 940 | 49 129 | 100 069 | 51 925 | 50 035 | 101 960 | 53 000 | 51 034 | 104 034 |
| Polish | 1 573 | 2 228 | 3 801 | 1 845 | 2 362 | 4 207 | 2 101 | 2 501 | 4 602 |
| German | 3 634 | 2 934 | 6 568 | 3 992 | 3 014 | 7 006 | 4 552 | 3 132 | 7 684 |
| Ruthenian | 11 803 | 12 247 | 24 050 | 11 781 | 12 233 | 24 014 | 11 779 | 12 227 | 24 006 |
| Ukrainian | 4 764 | 6 647 | 11 411 | 4 844 | 6 742 | 11 586 | 4 875 | 6 810 | 11 685 |
| Russian | 548 | 1 283 | 1 831 | 565 | 1 319 | 1 884 | 580 | 1 348 | 1 928 |
| Jewish | 119 | 94 | 213 | 119 | 94 | 213 | 119 | 94 | 213 |
| Greek | 92 | 78 | 170 | 97 | 81 | 178 | 102 | 82 | 184 |
| Bulgarian | 695 | 532 | 1 227 | 1 064 | 660 | 1 724 | 1 303 | 745 | 2 048 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Romanian | 174 | 170 | 344 | 1 678 | 539 | 2 217 | 3 145 | 933 | 4 078 |
| Austrian | 529 | 137 | 666 | 673 | 161 | 834 | 823 | 204 | 1 027 |
| Vietnamese | 1 179 | 690 | 1 869 | 1 268 | 765 | 2 033 | 1 317 | 795 | 2 112 |
| other, unknown | 35 203 | 29 170 | 64 373 | 36 268 | 29 586 | 65 854 | 37 324 | 30 034 | 67 358 |
| Total | 2,618,284 | 2,775,353 | 5,393, 637 | 2,623,127 | 2,777,871 | 5,400,998 | 2,629,804 | 2,782,450 | 5,412,254 |

Source: Statistical Office of the SR

- **Internally Displaced Persons**

NOT APPLICABLE

- **Population age distribution (by sex)**

| Main age groups (as of 1 January) - Males | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| 0-14 | 458022 | 446075 | 436 273 |
| 15-59 | 1816160 | 1825578 | 1831349 |
| 60+ | 341690 | 346631 | 355505 |
| 0-19 | 666421 | 649987 | 636103 |
| 20-64 | 1713145 | 1729736 | 1746002 |
| 65+ | 236306 | 238581 | 241022 |
| Main age groups (as of 1 January) - Females | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| 0-14 | 436286 | 424547 | 414771 |
| 15-59 | 1808277 | 1815122 | 1816665 |
| 60+ | 528745 | 535684 | 546435 |
| 0-19 | 635993 | 620108 | 606067 |
| 20-64 | 1740983 | 1754167 | 1766044 |
| 65+ | 396332 | 401078 | 405760 |
| Youth dependency ratio | 37,7 | 36,5 | 35,4 |
| Old dependency ratio | 18,3 | 18,4 | 18,4 |
| Total dependency ratio | 56,0 | 54,8 | 53,8 |
| Index of ageing | 48,6 | 50,4 | 52,1 |

Source: <http://www.infostat.sk/slovakpopin/>

- **Population urbanisation rate**

| | 2006 | | | 2007 | | | 2008 | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------|-----------|--------------|--------|-----------|--------------|--------|-----------|
| | Male Total | % city | % country | Male Total | % city | % country | Male Total | % city | % country |
| Total | 2618284 | 54,74 | 45,26 | 2623127 | 54,60 | 45,40 | 2629804 | 54,42 | 45,58 |
| | Female Total | % city | % country | Female Total | % city | % country | Female Total | % city | % country |
| Total | 2775353 | 55,93 | 44,07 | 2777871 | 55,79 | 44,21 | 2782450 | 55,61 | 44,39 |

Source: Statistical Office of the SR

- **Population growth rate**

- *fertility rate*

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Reproduction rate - gross | 0,603 | 0,612 | 0,644 |
| Reproduction rate - net | 0,596 | 0,605 | 0,637 |
| Total fertility | 1,239 | 1,251 | 1,320 |

Source: Statistical Office of the SR

- *mortality rate*

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| Deaths total | 53 301 | 53 856 | 53 164 |
| thereof Males | 28 091 | 28 226 | 27 994 |
| thereof Females | 25 210 | 25 630 | 25 170 |
| Number of deaths in proportion to 1000 citizens | 9,9 | 10,0 | 9,8 |

Source: Statistical Office of the SR

- *net migration*

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|-------|
| Immigrants | 5589 | 8624 | 8765 |
| Emigrants | 1735 | 1831 | 1705 |
| Net migration | 3854 | 6793 | 7060 |
| Natural increase/decrease | 603 | 568 | 4196 |
| Total increase/decrease | 4457 | 7361 | 11256 |
| Rate of net migration | 0,71 | 1,26 | 1,31 |
| Rate of natural increase/decrease | 0,11 | 0,11 | 0,78 |

Source: <http://www.infostat.sk/slovakpopin/>

- **Naturalisation as percentage of foreign population**

| Citizenship | 2006 | | 2007 | |
|-------------|---------|------|---------------|---------|
| | Granted | Lost | Citizenship | Granted |
| Total | 1125 | 339 | Total | 1125 |
| Europe | 889 | 339 | Europe | 889 |
| EU 27 | 889 | 339 | EU 27 | 889 |
| EU 25 | 707 | 339 | EU 25 | 707 |

Source: Statistical Office of the SR

Acquisition of citizenship by former citizens, sex and age group at the end of reference year 2008

| | | AGE / SEX | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------|------------|------------|
| | | TOTAL | | |
| | | T | M | F |
| CITIZENSHIP | | | | |
| TOTAL | | 478 | 222 | 256 |
| A. Country Groups | Other EU Member States | 142 | 70 | 72 |
| | Non-EU countries, of which | 332 | 150 | 182 |
| | EFTA | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | Candidate countries | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| | Other non-EU countries (including stateless), of which | 323 | 141 | 182 |
| | Highly developed non-EU countries | 76 | 38 | 38 |
| | Medium developed non-EU countries | 241 | 100 | 141 |
| | Less developed non-EU countries | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| | Unknown group | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| B. Former EU | Former EU15 | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| | Former EU25 | 116 | 58 | 58 |

Source: Statistical Office of the SR

B2. Economy and economic climate

| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Real GDP | bn. EUR | 42,944 | 47,487 | 50,418 | 48 042* |
| Real GDP | % | 8,5 | 10,6 | 6,2 | -4,7* |
| GDP per capita | USD | 12830 | 15633 | 18293 | |
| GDP per capita | % | 12,7 | 21,9 | 17,0 | |
| Agriculture growth rate | % | 12,3 | 7,4 | -2,6 | |
| Industry growth rate | % | 17,3 | 12,1 | 7,0 | |
| Tertiary growth rate | % | 6,4 | 10,5 | 7,6 | |
| Inflation rate (CPI) | % | 4,5 | 2,8 | 4,6 | 1,6 |
| Inflation rate (HICP) | | 4,3 | 1,9 | 3,9 | 0,9 |
| Public debt | bn. USD | 21,070 | 24,745 | 27,382 | 32,882 |
| Public debt | % | 0,5 | 17,4 | 10,7 | 20,1 |
| Debt service as percentage of exports of goods and services | | 5,6 | 5,1 | | |
| Gross fixed capital formation, constant prices | bn. EUR | 12,4 | 13,6 | 14,5 | |
| Foreign direct investments | bn. EUR | 2,6 | 1,5 | 1,5 | |
| Trade balance | bn. EUR | -2,562 | -0,725 | -0,758 | 1,257* |
| Imports of goods and services (total) | bn. EUR | 48,650 | 54,018 | 57,327 | 44,196* |
| Imports of goods(to EU27) | bn. EUR | 25,742 | 27,642 | 27,789 | |
| Imports of goods (to other) | bn. EUR | 22,908 | 26,376 | 29,539 | |

| | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Exports of goods and services (total) | bn. EUR | 46,471 | 53,373 | 55,815 | 44,257* |
| Exports of goods (to EU27) | bn. EUR | 35,486 | 41,031 | 42,178 | |
| Exports of goods (to other) | bn. EUR | 10,984 | 12,341 | 13,636 | |

Source: Ministry of Finance of the SR

* Estimated numbers

Slovak Republic: Fiscal Operations of the Consolidated General Government (ESA-95 basis), 2007-2012

| (In thousands of euro) | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Code ESA 95 | Final Outcome | Final Outcome | MoF's Projection | Budget | Budget | Budget |
| Total revenue | TR | 20 013 620 | 21 843 930 | 20 700 150 | 21 800 550 | 23 316 480 | 24 918 620 |
| Of which: Tax revenue | D.2 R + D.5 R + D.91 R | 10 586 340 | 11 317 900 | 10 595 190 | 11 062 490 | 11 953 100 | 12 931 660 |
| Total expenditure | TE | 21 156 620 | 23 392 720 | 24 732 900 | 25 506 300 | 26 358 020 | 27 285 360 |
| Total current expenditure | | 19 505 050 | 21 168 960 | 22 719 230 | 23 860 590 | 24 711 230 | 25 896 860 |
| Total capital expenditure | | 1 651 570 | 2 223 760 | 2 013 670 | 1 645 710 | 1 646 790 | 1 388 500 |
| Capital investment | P.5+K.2 | 1 065 560 | 1 148 810 | 1 190 510 | 1 033 950 | 1 107 860 | 939 920 |
| Capital transfers | D.9 U | 586 010 | 1 074 950 | 823 160 | 611 760 | 538 930 | 448 580 |
| Fiscal balance | B.9 | -1 143 000 | -1 548 790 | -4 032 750 | -3 705 750 | -3 041 540 | -2 366 740 |
| Nominal GDP | | 61 547 069 | 67 221 038 | 63 607 544 | 67 378 117 | 72 417 746 | 78 891 211 |
| Fiscal balance (% of GDP) | | -1,9 | -2,3 | -6,3 | -5,5 | -4,2 | -3,0 |

Sources: Ministry of Finance of the SR, Eurostat

B3. Labour market analysis

- Economic activity rate by sex

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|--------------|------|------|------|
| Total | 59,1 | 58,8 | 59,4 |
| Male | 68,2 | 67,7 | 68,3 |
| Female | 50,7 | 50,5 | 51,1 |

Source: Statistical Office of the SR

- Employment rate by age groups and sex

| Total (males and females) | 2006, % | 2007, % | 2008, % |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Age groups total | 51,2 | 52,3 | 53,7 |
| 15 - 64 | 59,4 | 60,7 | 62,3 |
| 15 - 19 | 3,9 | 4,4 | 4,3 |
| 20 - 24 | 45,6 | 48,6 | 46,0 |
| 25 - 29 | 72,0 | 72,1 | 73,6 |
| 30 - 34 | 76,3 | 76,6 | 78,1 |
| 35 - 39 | 79,0 | 82,1 | 83,7 |
| 40 - 44 | 82,4 | 82,7 | 85,5 |
| 45 - 49 | 79,8 | 80,8 | 83,5 |
| 50 - 54 | 74,9 | 75,7 | 78,3 |
| 55 - 59 | 47,7 | 50,2 | 54,8 |
| 60 - 64 | 13,6 | 15,4 | 17,4 |
| 65 and more | 1,1 | 1,2 | 1,6 |
| Males | | | |
| Age groups total | 59,9 | 61,1 | 62,6 |
| 15 - 64 | 67,0 | 68,4 | 70,0 |
| 15 - 19 | 4,7 | 5,3 | 5,7 |
| 20 - 24 | 51,1 | 54,1 | 53,5 |
| 25 - 29 | 83,8 | 84,9 | 85,4 |
| 30 - 34 | 88,0 | 87,4 | 88,6 |
| 35 - 39 | 85,3 | 88,5 | 90,3 |
| 40 - 44 | 84,5 | 84,6 | 87,3 |
| 45 - 49 | 83,4 | 84,9 | 85,1 |
| 50 - 54 | 79,0 | 79,6 | 81,9 |
| 55 - 59 | 68,7 | 70,7 | 74,1 |
| 60 - 64 | 22,7 | 25,8 | 30,6 |
| 65 and more | 1,9 | 1,5 | 2,8 |
| Females | | | |
| Age groups total | 43,2 | 44,2 | 45,5 |
| 15 - 64 | 51,9 | 53,1 | 54,6 |
| 15 - 19 | 3,1 | 3,5 | 2,8 |
| 20 - 24 | 39,9 | 42,8 | 38,3 |
| 25 - 29 | 59,8 | 58,7 | 61,4 |
| 30 - 34 | 64,2 | 65,4 | 67,3 |
| 35 - 39 | 72,6 | 75,6 | 76,9 |
| 40 - 44 | 80,3 | 80,8 | 83,6 |
| 45 - 49 | 76,1 | 76,8 | 81,9 |
| 50 - 54 | 71,1 | 71,9 | 74,9 |
| 55 - 59 | 28,8 | 31,9 | 37,3 |
| 60 - 64 | 6,5 | 7,1 | 6,8 |
| 65 and more | 0,7 | 1,0 | 0,9 |

Source: Statistical Office of the SR

- Unemployment rate by age groups and sex

| Total (males and females) | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | % | % | % |
| Age groups total | 13,3 | 11,0 | 9,6 |
| 15 - 19 | 56,0 | 45,8 | 41,2 |
| 20 - 24 | 22,5 | 16,8 | 16,1 |
| 25 - 29 | 12,4 | 11,2 | 10,7 |
| 30 - 34 | 11,6 | 10,3 | 8,8 |
| 35 - 39 | 12,5 | 9,2 | 8,4 |
| 40 - 44 | 11,0 | 10,2 | 7,9 |
| 45 - 49 | 11,7 | 9,4 | 8,2 |
| 50 - 54 | 12,0 | 10,2 | 8,7 |
| 55 - 59 | 10,2 | 8,6 | 7,2 |
| 60 - 64 | 7,3 | 6,1 | 3,6 |
| 65 and more | 1,4 | 2,6 | 1,7 |
| Males | | | |
| Age groups total | 12,2 | 9,8 | 8,4 |
| 15 - 19 | 55,7 | 42,7 | 37,4 |
| 20 - 24 | 21,9 | 17,4 | 15,6 |
| 25 - 29 | 11,7 | 9,3 | 9,4 |
| 30 - 34 | 8,9 | 8,6 | 7,2 |
| 35 - 39 | 11,0 | 7,6 | 6,6 |
| 40 - 44 | 10,5 | 9,8 | 6,6 |
| 45 - 49 | 10,0 | 7,9 | 7,5 |
| 50 - 54 | 10,5 | 7,9 | 7,1 |
| 55 - 59 | 10,6 | 8,3 | 6,3 |
| 60 - 64 | 6,5 | 5,0 | 2,6 |
| 65 and more | 1,6 | 1,8 | 2,2 |
| Females | | | |
| Age groups total | 14,7 | 12,5 | 11,1 |
| 15 - 19 | 56,5 | 49,8 | 48,2 |
| 20 - 24 | 23,2 | 16,1 | 17,0 |
| 25 - 29 | 13,4 | 13,8 | 12,6 |
| 30 - 34 | 15,1 | 12,4 | 10,9 |
| 35 - 39 | 14,2 | 11,0 | 10,6 |
| 40 - 44 | 11,5 | 10,7 | 9,2 |
| 45 - 49 | 13,4 | 11,1 | 8,8 |
| 50 - 54 | 13,5 | 12,5 | 10,3 |
| 55 - 59 | 9,4 | 9,1 | 8,7 |
| 60 - 64 | 9,6 | 9,4 | 7,2 |
| 65 and more | 1,4 | 3,2 | 0,9 |

Source: Statistical Office of the SR

B4. Human Capital

- **Levels of education**

| | | |
|-----------------|--|---|
| ISCED* 0 | Pre-primary education on zero stage – all kinds of education before primary education | Education in kindergartens. |
| ISCED 1 | Primary education – education on primary level | 1. stage of primary school (1.- 4. class) |
| ISCED 2 | Lower secondary education – education on the lower secondary stage. Pick up again on the primary education before entry to higher secondary education. | 2. stage of primary school (5.-9. class) and lower classes on 5-years - 8-year high schools, conservatories (till the class equal to the 9. class of primary school) |
| ISCED 2A | 2. class of primary school | |
| ISCED 2B | Obligatory education, within the unfinished vocational education, completed | |
| ISCED 2C | Induction course in relevant field | |
| ISCED 3 | Higher secondary education – education that continues after completing the lower secondary stage before entry to the tertiary stage | To the higher secondary level belong 4-year high schools and higher classes on 5-year – 8-year high schools (general education), secondary vocational schools (including the higher classes in conservatories) and secondary training colleges (vocational education) |
| ISCED 3A | Secondary (general) education with graduation (high school) | |
| ISCED 3B | Secondary vocational education with graduation | |
| ISCED 3C | Secondary vocational education | |

*ISCED – International Standard Classification of Education

- **Opportunity to access educational system**

Access to the educational system and right to education is guaranteed by the Constitution of the SR in the Article 42:

- 1) Everyone shall have the right to education. School attendance is compulsory. A law shall lay down the length of attendance.
- 2) Citizens shall have the right to free education at elementary and secondary schools and depending on the abilities of the individual and the potential of the society also at universities.
- 3) The establishment of other than public schools and teaching in them shall be possible only under the terms provided by a law; such schools may collect tuition fees.
- 4) A law shall lay down eligibility for financial assistance for students from public funds.

Under term “education“ the SR understands all kinds of education that exist in the respective state. Right to education guarantees the possibility to be educated at all school stages, beginning with primary schools and ending with universities, whereby this right is guaranteed to everyone irrespective of his/her nationality.

More details on education are set in the **Act No. 245/2008 Coll. on Upbringing and Education (School Act)** and on Amendment and supplements to Certain Laws. The upbringing and education is based, inter alia, on following principles:

- education free of charge in kindergartens one year before compulsory school attendance;
- education free of charge in primary schools and secondary schools;
- equal access to upbringing and education taking into account educational needs of the individual and his joint liability for his education;
- prohibition of all kinds of discrimination and particularly of segregation;
- free choice of education taking into account expectations and preconditions of children and students in compliance with the possibilities of the educational system;
- preparation for a responsible life in a free society in the spirit of comprehension and tolerance, equality of men and women, friendship among nations, national and ethnic groups and religious tolerance;
- prohibition of providing, or making accessible, information or abusing information means that could lead to violation of these virtues or to incite national, racial or ethnic hatred or to other forms of intolerance.

The education of foreign minors is guaranteed also by the Act No. 245/2008 Coll. in § 146 that came into force on 1 September 2008.

Minors of foreigners, who were granted residence permit in the SR, minors of asylum seekers and of Slovaks, living abroad, are provided with education, accommodation and meal in schools under the same conditions as Slovak citizens in compliance with the School Act.

The basic and extensive language education for the minors of foreigners is organised with the aim to eliminate the language barrier.

The following legal regulation is set in the Act No. 596/2003 Coll. on the State Administration and School Self-administration and on Amendment and Supplements to Certain Laws: According to Article 10 (17), regional school offices, in co-operation with the municipal authorities, organise and provide financing of language courses for minors of foreigners holding a residence permit in the SR.

| Net enrolment ratio in primary education 2007/2008 6 - 10 years Total (ISCED 1) | | | |
|--|----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Age | Numbers | Demography | % |
| 6 years | 26 586 | 50 842 | 52,29 |
| 7 years | 51 757 | 53 941 | 95,95 |
| 8 years | 54 468 | 55 636 | 97,90 |
| 9 years | 55 627 | 56 415 | 98,60 |
| 10 years | 28 157 | 57 904 | 48,63 |
| Total | 216 595 | 274 738 | 78,83 |

Source: Institute for information and educational prognosis

| Net enrolment ratio in lower secondary education (ISCED 2) 2007/2008 10 - 15 years Total | | | |
|---|----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Age | Numbers | Demography | % |
| 10 years | 29 262 | 57 904 | 50,54 |
| 11 years | 54 406 | 59 976 | 90,71 |
| 12 years | 58 156 | 61 066 | 95,23 |
| 13 years | 63 659 | 65 832 | 96,70 |
| 14 years | 67 056 | 72 246 | 92,82 |
| 15 years | 31 151 | 73 828 | 42,19 |
| Total | 303 690 | 390 852 | 77,70 |

Source: Institute for information and educational prognosis

| 2007/2008 6 - 10 years Males | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Age | Numbers | Demography | % |
| 6 years | 12 858 | 26 251 | 48,98 |
| 7 years | 26 260 | 27 554 | 95,30 |
| 8 years | 27 808 | 28 380 | 97,98 |
| 9 years | 28 550 | 28 949 | 98,62 |
| 10 years | 15 478 | 29 716 | 52,09 |
| Total | 110 954 | 140 850 | 78,77 |

| 2007/2008 10 - 15 years Males | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Age | Numbers | Demography | % |
| 10 years | 13 990 | 29 716 | 47,08 |
| 11 years | 27 854 | 30 860 | 90,26 |
| 12 years | 29 621 | 31 217 | 94,89 |
| 13 years | 32 440 | 33 490 | 96,86 |
| 14 years | 34 746 | 37 145 | 93,54 |
| 15 years | 17 322 | 37 586 | 46,09 |
| Total | 155 974 | 210 014 | 74,27 |

| 2007/2008 6 - 10 years Females | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Age | Numbers | Demography | % |
| 6 years | 13 728 | 24 591 | 55,83 |
| 7 years | 25 497 | 26 387 | 96,63 |
| 8 years | 26 660 | 27 256 | 97,81 |
| 9 years | 27 077 | 27 466 | 98,58 |
| 10 years | 12 679 | 28 188 | 44,98 |
| Total | 105 641 | 133 888 | 78,90 |

| 2007/2008 10 - 15 years Females | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Age | Numbers | Demography | % |
| 10 years | 15 272 | 28 188 | 54,18 |
| 11 years | 26 552 | 29 116 | 91,19 |
| 12 years | 28 535 | 29 849 | 95,60 |
| 13 years | 31 219 | 32 342 | 96,53 |
| 14 years | 32 310 | 35 101 | 92,05 |
| 15 years | 13 829 | 36 242 | 38,16 |
| Total | 147 717 | 190 838 | 77,40 |

| Net enrolment ratio in upper secondary education (ISCED 3) 2007/2008 15 - 19 years Total | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Age | Numbers | Demography | % |
| 15 years | 41 337 | 73 828 | 55,99 |
| 16 years | 68 700 | 77 330 | 88,84 |
| 17 years | 69 836 | 78 799 | 88,63 |
| 18 years | 61 558 | 79 105 | 77,82 |
| 19 years | 28 714 | 82 064 | 34,99 |
| Total | 270 145 | 391 126 | 69,07 |

| Net enrolment ratio in tertiary education (ISCED 5) 2007/2008 19 - 24 years Total | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Age | Numbers | Demography | % |
| 19 years | 20 619 | 82 064 | 25,13 |
| 20 years | 29 532 | 82 551 | 35,77 |
| 21 years | 29 578 | 86 133 | 34,34 |
| 22 years | 28 816 | 88 770 | 32,46 |
| 23 years | 21 781 | 88 871 | 24,51 |
| 24 years | 13 376 | 89 349 | 14,97 |
| Total | 143 702 | 517 738 | 27,76 |

| 2007/2008 15 - 19 years Males | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Age | Numbers | Demography | % |
| 15 years | 19 731 | 37 586 | 52,50 |
| 16 years | 34 827 | 39 451 | 88,28 |
| 17 years | 35 418 | 40 486 | 87,48 |
| 18 years | 30 619 | 40 430 | 75,73 |
| 19 years | 14 938 | 41 877 | 35,67 |
| Total | 135 533 | 199 830 | 67,82 |

| 2007/2008 19 - 24 years Males | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| Age | Numbers | Demography | % |
| 19 years | 8 650 | 41 877 | 20,66 |
| 20 years | 12 396 | 41 897 | 29,59 |
| 21 years | 12 151 | 44 005 | 27,61 |
| 22 years | 11 738 | 45 297 | 25,91 |
| 23 years | 9 232 | 45 228 | 20,41 |
| 24 years | 6 022 | 45 592 | 13,21 |
| Total | 60 189 | 263 896 | 22,81 |

Source: Institute for information and educational prognosis

Source: Institute for information and educational prognosis

| 2007/2008 15 - 19 years Females | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Age | Numbers | Demography | % |
| 15 years | 21 606 | 36 242 | 59,62 |
| 16 years | 33 873 | 37 879 | 89,42 |
| 17 years | 34 418 | 38 313 | 89,83 |
| 18 years | 30 939 | 38 675 | 80,00 |
| 19 years | 13 776 | 40 187 | 34,28 |
| Total | 134 612 | 191 296 | 70,37 |

Source: Institute for information and educational prognosis

| 2007/2008 19 - 24 years Females | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| Age | Numbers | Demography | % |
| 19 years | 11 969 | 40 187 | 29,78 |
| 20 years | 17 136 | 40 654 | 42,15 |
| 21 years | 17 427 | 42 128 | 41,37 |
| 22 years | 17 078 | 43 473 | 39,28 |
| 23 years | 12 549 | 43 643 | 28,75 |
| 24 years | 7 354 | 43 757 | 16,81 |
| Total | 83 513 | 253 842 | 32,90 |

Source: Institute for information and educational prognosis

C. Analysis of the migration situation in the country

C1. Immigrants

The Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter “BBAP MoI SR”) records data on legal and illegal migrants in information systems and databases of the BBAP MoI SR. Data listed in BBAP MoI SR tables are selected from the information system “The evidence of foreigners” (hereinafter “ECU”) and “Database on illegal migration”.

The ECU keeps track of foreigners who have been granted one of the residence permits issued by the Slovak legislation – permanent, temporary and tolerated residence, it further includes numbers of the EEA citizens registered in the SR and other relevant information. The ECU provides an output used for compiling statistics for Eurostat, EU working groups and other organisational structures.

The “Database on illegal migration” is updated daily, on the basis of situational reports. It consists of three main categories:

- 1) illegal border crossing of the SR state border,
- 2) illegal stay of foreigners on SR territory,
- 3) refusal of entry to foreigners into SR territory.

Within these categories, compulsory and optional data are inserted into concrete cases in the database. These different data are necessary for creating statistics and analyses, processed by the Analysis and Strategic Management Centre of the BBAP MoI SR.

Currently a new information system, IS MIGRA, is being created. This system will replace the database on illegal migration in use and will make evidence on illegal migration better and more complex. This evidence will be interconnected with the evidence of the international protection seekers.

In creating the tables, the BBAP MoI SR is led by terms set by the Act No. 48/2002 Coll. on the Stay of Aliens (hereinafter referred to as “Act on Stay of Aliens”), the basic law regulating the respective field.

Basic terms:

- **permitted residence** – on the base of which foreigners are allowed to enter and stay on the territory of the SR. Granting of a residence permit is based on one of three residence types – temporary, permanent or tolerated and the registered residence of EEA citizens.
- **permanent residence** – a permanent residence permit shall authorise the third-country national to stay on the territory of the SR and to travel abroad and back to the SR within the time period for which the permanent residence permit was granted to him/her by a police unit in compliance with the Act on Stay of Aliens.
- **temporary residence** – a temporary residence permit shall authorise a foreigner to stay in the SR and to travel abroad and back to the SR within the time period for which the temporary residence permit was granted to him/her by a police unit in compliance with the Act on Stay of Aliens. Upon a foreigner’s request, a police unit may grant a temporary residence permit for the time necessary for achieving the purpose of stay, however for a maximum period of two years. A temporary residence permit shall be issued for one purpose only. If a foreigner wishes to perform an activity other than the one for which the temporary residence permit was granted, he/she must file a new application for a temporary residence permit
- **tolerated residence** – A police unit shall grant a tolerated stay permit to an alien:
 - a) when there exist an impediment to his/her administrative expulsion,

- b) who was provided with a temporary shelter,
- c) when his/her departure is not possible and his/her detention is not purposeful,
- d) who is a minor found on the territory of the SR, or
- e) who is a victim of a criminal offence related to trafficking in human beings, provided that he/she is at least 18 years old; a law enforcement agency or a person authorised by the Ministry of Interior shall inform the alien about the possibility, and conditions, of granting a tolerated stay for this reason and about the rights and obligations resulting from it, or
- f) provided that it is required in order to respect his/her private and family life and he/her do not constitute a threat to state security or public order

Upon an alien's request, a police unit shall grant a tolerated stay permit for the maximum of 180 days according to the determined facts which constitute the reason for its granting.

- **registered residence of EEA citizens** – as opposed to third-country nationals, EEA citizens do not have to file an application for residence permit, the residence permit must be granted to them. Legal migration is based on residence registration of EEA citizens and on granting residence permits to third-country nationals.
- **stocks and flows** – stocks include numbers within a certain time frame (to 31 December in the reference year), flows includes numbers within a certain time frame (reference month).
- **most common nationalities** – include top 10 nationalities and “other” nationalities within the one common group
- **illegal migration** – includes illegal border crossing of the SR state border or illegal stay in the SR. **Illegal state border crossing** means cases when a third-country national, who crossed or attempted to cross illegally the external or internal border regardless of direction, and was apprehended by the SR Police authorities; simultaneously a person, who possesses the Community right for the free movement of persons, who crossed or attempted to cross illegally the external border regardless of direction, and was apprehended by the SR Police authorities. **Illegal stay** includes cases of foreigners found to be illegally present in the SR, not in compliance with the national legislation, regardless of whether they entered the SR legally or illegally.
- **refusal of entry** – serves as a prevention of entry for persons who do not comply with the conditions for entry.
- **performed administrative or judicial expulsion** – is the execution of the police or judicial authority's decision on the termination of an alien's stay with determination of a time limit for his/her departure and a time period of an entry ban. The number of administrative or judicial decisions on expulsion is related only to decisions issued in relation to illegal migration, i.e. a foreigner had been apprehended after an illegal state border crossing or an illegal stay in the SR and an administrative or judicial decision on expulsion was issued.
- **overstaying the residence permit** – includes foreigners who overstayed the time limit given by visa, residence permit, visa free agreement; whose purpose, for which the temporary residence permit was granted, ceased to exist, or whose residence permit was revoked.
- **illegal work** – data include cases of illegal work confirmed by the relevant authorities of the Local Labour Offices, Social Affairs and Family, by the Labour Inspectorate, cases of performing gainful activities without authorisation issued by relevant authorities detected by the BBAP MoI SR units as well as suspicions on performing illegal work detected by the BBAP MoI SR units. (As presenting data on illegal migration according to the legislation is within the responsibility of the Local Labour Offices, Social Affairs and Family, listed data on foreigners working illegally are considered to be estimates.)

With the aim to provide comprehensive data, each table contains source information and an additional description.

C1.1 Total number of immigrants

- **Number of residence permits granted in the reference year – flows**

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| EEA citizens | 9315 | 8645 | 6079 |
| Third-country nationals | 5844 | 7908 | 5711 |
| Total | 15159 | 16553 | 11790 |

Source: BBAP MoI SR – MoI SR Information system – Evidence of Foreigners

Data doesn't include EEA citizens registered and third-country nationals with granted permission for permanent, temporary and tolerated residence in the SR in the reference year

- **Number of residence permits at the end of the reference year (31 December) – stocks**

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| EEA citizens | 26302 | 33234 | 36830 |
| Third-country nationals | 14912 | 19472 | 21492 |
| Total | 41214 | 52706 | 58322 |

Source: the BBAP MoI SR – MoI SR Information system – Evidence of Foreigners

Data doesn't include EEA citizens registered and third-country nationals with granted permission for permanent, temporary and tolerated residence in the SR on 31 December.

- **Number of residence permits by the most common nationalities in the reference year – flows**

| National of | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|
| Romania | 3034 | 2306 | 731 |
| Ukraine | 1287 | 1761 | 1461 |
| Czech Republic | 1255 | 1403 | 1448 |
| Hungary | 816 | 1112 | 988 |
| Germany | 897 | 1138 | 542 |
| Serbia | 243 | 1304 | 869 |
| Vietnam | 584 | 1307 | 408 |
| Poland | 662 | 574 | 574 |
| Korea | 571 | 739 | 454 |
| Bulgaria | 753 | 451 | 176 |
| China | 473 | 465 | 347 |
| Russia | 293 | 335 | 407 |
| USA | 332 | 338 | 255 |
| Austria | 349 | 304 | 269 |
| Italy | 297 | 209 | 276 |
| United Kingdom | 249 | 261 | 242 |
| France | 296 | 223 | 198 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 565 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 110 | 163 | 167 |
| Spain | 105 | 80 | 102 |

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Others | 1988 | 2080 | 1876 |
| Total | 15159 | 16553 | 11790 |

Source: BBAP Mol SR – Mol SR Information system – Evidence of Foreigners

Data include EEA citizens registered and third-country nationals with granted permission for permanent, temporary and tolerated residence on the territory of the SR in the reference year.

- **Number of residence permits by the most common nationalities at the end of the reference year (31 December) – stocks**

| National of | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Czech Republic | 5973 | 6943 | 7756 |
| Ukraine | 3833 | 4726 | 5413 |
| Romania | 3013 | 4984 | 5349 |
| Poland | 4011 | 4380 | 4675 |
| Hungary | 2713 | 3624 | 4394 |
| Germany | 2883 | 3819 | 3844 |
| Vietnam | 1452 | 2534 | 2204 |
| Austria | 1473 | 1712 | 1900 |
| Russia | 1366 | 1485 | 1738 |
| Serbia | 239 | 1674 | 2434 |
| China | 1205 | 1478 | 1609 |
| Korea | 1137 | 1485 | 1525 |
| France | 1136 | 1333 | 1481 |
| Bulgaria | 984 | 1353 | 1475 |
| Italy | 968 | 1143 | 1367 |
| United Kingdom | 948 | 1171 | 1340 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 1195 | 1212 | 1045 |
| USA | 778 | 825 | 843 |
| Netherlands | 315 | 394 | 423 |
| Macedonia | 304 | 360 | 400 |
| Others | 5288 | 6071 | 7107 |
| Total | 41214 | 52706 | 58322 |

Source: BBAP Mol SR – Mol SR Information system – Evidence of Foreigners

Data include EEA citizens registered and third-country nationals with granted permission for permanent, temporary and tolerated residence on the territory of the SR in the reference year on 31 December.

- **Number of valid residence permits granted to third-country nationals by the most common nationalities in the reference year – flows**

| National of | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Ukraine | 1 287 | 1 761 | 1 461 |
| Serbia | 243 | 1 304 | 869 |
| Vietnam | 584 | 1 307 | 408 |
| Korea | 571 | 739 | 454 |
| China | 473 | 465 | 347 |
| Russia | 293 | 335 | 407 |
| USA | 332 | 338 | 255 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Serbia and Montenegro | 565 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 110 | 163 | 167 |
| Macedonia | 91 | 100 | 76 |
| others | 1 295 | 1 396 | 1 267 |
| Total | 5 844 | 7 908 | 5 711 |

Source: BBAP Mol SR – Mol SR Information system – Evidence of Foreigners

Data include third-country nationals with granted permission for permanent, temporary and tolerated residence in the territory of the SR.

- **Number of valid residence permits granted to the third-country nationals by the most common nationalities at the reference year (31 December) – stocks**

| National of | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Ukraine | 3 833 | 4 726 | 5 413 |
| Vietnam | 1 452 | 2 534 | 2 204 |
| Russia | 1 366 | 1 485 | 1 738 |
| Serbia | 239 | 1 674 | 2 434 |
| China | 1 205 | 1 478 | 1 609 |
| Korea | 1 137 | 1 485 | 1 525 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 1195 | 1212 | 1045 |
| USA | 778 | 825 | 843 |
| Macedonia | 304 | 360 | 400 |
| Croatia | 332 | 340 | 366 |
| others | 3 071 | 3 353 | 3 915 |
| Total | 14 912 | 19 472 | 21 492 |

Source: BBAP Mol SR – Mol SR Information system – Evidence of Foreigners

Data include third-country nationals with granted permission for permanent, temporary and tolerated residence on the territory of the SR.

C1.2 Type of immigrants

- Asylum-seekers

| Nationality | Number of asylum seekers | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|------|------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Afghanistan | 67 | 72 | 51 |
| Albania | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Algeria | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Armenia | 28 | 22 | 21 |
| Azerbaijan | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Bangladesh | 108 | 36 | 15 |
| stateless | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| Bhutan | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Belarus | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Czech Republic | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Montenegro | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| China | 96 | 44 | 39 |
| Egypt | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Ghana | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Greece | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Georgia | 134 | 119 | 98 |
| Guinea | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Croatia | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| India | 619 | 88 | 57 |
| Indonesia | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Iraq | 131 | 42 | 13 |
| Iran | 2 | 5 | 10 |
| Israel | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Cameroon | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Kazakhstan | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Columbia | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Congo | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Cuba | 7 | 8 | 3 |
| Kuwait | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lebanon | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Liberia | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Libya | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Macedonia | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| Morocco | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Moldova | 208 | 113 | 73 |
| Mongolia | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Germany | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Nepal | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| unknown | 1 | 0 | 0 |

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| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| Nigeria | 10 | 3 | 9 |
| Pakistan | 650 | 109 | 168 |
| Palestine | 27 | 2 | 8 |
| Poland | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Romania | 0 | 1 | 12 |
| Russian Federation | 307 | 100 | 72 |
| Somalia | 9 | 0 | 13 |
| Serbia | 7 | 15 | 19 |
| Sri Lanka | 20 | 13 | 18 |
| Sudan | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Syria | 38 | 7 | 10 |
| Tajikistan | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Turkey | 9 | 5 | 5 |
| Ukraine | 36 | 32 | 13 |
| Uzbekistan | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Vietnam | 58 | 41 | 56 |
| Total | 2642 | 909 | 822 |

Source: Yearly statistics 2007, 2008, 2009 of the Migration Office of the Mol SR

Asylum seekers by sex and age

| Age | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males |
| 0-14 | 46 | 62 | 23 | 31 | 20 | 23 |
| 15-17 | 5 | 147 | 1 | 62 | 6 | 28 |
| 18-25 | 63 | 1208 | 18 | 320 | 21 | 273 |
| 26-40 | 108 | 855 | 35 | 334 | 37 | 327 |
| 41-60 | 25 | 122 | 5 | 76 | 11 | 72 |
| 61+ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 247 | 2395 | 84 | 825 | 96 | 726 |

Source: Yearly statistics 2007, 2008, 2009 of the Migration Office of the Mol SR

Granted asylum

| Nationality | 2007 | Nationality | 2008 | Nationality | 2009 |
|------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
| Stateless | 1 | Afghanistan | 1 | Afghanistan | 1 |
| Iran | 3 | Iraq | 8 | Stateless | 1 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 1 | Iran | 1 | China | 1 |
| Cuba | 3 | Cuba | 8 | Iraq | 1 |
| Palestine | 1 | Pakistan | 1 | Iran | 3 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 1 | Palestine | 2 | Cameroon | 1 |
| Sudan | 2 | Vietnam | 1 | Dem. Republic of Congo | 1 |
| Syria | 1 | | | Cuba | 3 |
| Ukraine | 1 | | | Pakistan | 1 |
| | | | | Palestine | 1 |
| Total | 14 | Total | 22 | Total | 14 |

Source: Yearly statistics 2007, 2008, 2009 of the Migration Office of the Mol SR

Granted subsidiary protection

| Country of origin | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Afghanistan | 6 | 29 | 48 |
| Algeria | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Armenia | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Bangladesh | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| stateless | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Iraq | 42 | 25 | 9 |
| Iran | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Yemen | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Cameroon | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Congo | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Dem. Rep. Congo | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Cuba | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Libya | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Nigeria | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Pakistan | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Palestine | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Russia | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Senegal | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Somalia | 9 | 1 | 11 |
| Syria | 11 | 1 | 6 |
| Turkey | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Uzbekistan | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 82 | 66 | 98 |

Source: Yearly statistics 2007, 2008 and 2009 Migration Office Mol SR

- **Labour migrants**

Number of residence permits granted to the third-country nationals for the purpose of employment by the most common nationalities

| Nationality | In the reference year- flows | | | At the end of the reference year - stocks | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|------|------|---|-------|-------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Ukraine | 489 | 1102 | 909 | 773 | 1 460 | 1 482 |
| Vietnam | 416 | 1181 | 263 | 801 | 1 849 | 1176 |
| China | 364 | 349 | 222 | 825 | 1 015 | 919 |
| Korea | 229 | 326 | 217 | 343 | 462 | 503 |
| Russia | 110 | 170 | 232 | 399 | 491 | 452 |
| USA | 137 | 163 | 122 | 284 | 314 | 247 |
| Serbia | 17 | 164 | 75 | 15 | 170 | 118 |
| Macedonia | 44 | 50 | 39 | 88 | 118 | 109 |
| Japan | 24 | 49 | 46 | 52 | 86 | 89 |
| Thailand | 31 | 38 | 49 | - | - | - |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Croatia | - | - | - | 91 | 99 | 56 |
| others | 404 | 520 | 401 | 720 | 927 | 941 |
| Total | 2 265 | 4 112 | 2 575 | 4 391 | 6 991 | 6 092 |

Source: BBAP Mol SR – Mol SR Information system – Evidence of Foreigners

Purpose of work includes – temporary residence for purpose - §19 Business activities, §20 Employment, § 22 Special Activities a) lecturing activities, b) artistic activities, c) sports activities)

- **Students**

Number of residence permits granted to the third-country nationals for the purpose of study by the most common nationalities

| In the reference year – flows | | | | At the end of the reference year - stocks | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|---|------------|------------|------------|
| Nationality | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Nationality | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Turkey | 63 | 87 | 110 | Israel | 97 | 90 | 81 |
| USA | 63 | 51 | 47 | Saudi Arabia | 46 | 88 | 91 |
| Ukraine | 36 | 32 | 40 | USA | 78 | 75 | 70 |
| Saudi Arabia | 33 | 57 | 14 | Turkey | 39 | 58 | 82 |
| Russia | 26 | 30 | 21 | Ukraine | 38 | 49 | 74 |
| Israel | 25 | 17 | 22 | Russia | 35 | 34 | 37 |
| Serbia | 7 | 14 | 16 | Libya | 15 | 23 | 38 |
| Libya | 7 | 11 | 18 | Palestine | 21 | 23 | 22 |
| China | 5 | 8 | 19 | China | 18 | 21 | 23 |
| Brazil | 6 | 13 | 9 | Sudan | 12 | 16 | 17 |
| others | 143 | 129 | 143 | others | 332 | 303 | 306 |
| Total | 414 | 449 | 459 | Total | 731 | 780 | 841 |

Source: BBAP Mol SR – Mol SR Information system – Evidence of Foreigners

The study includes temporary stay according to § 21 Study, § 22 Special Activities d) short-term attachment within studies outside the territory of the SR, e) activities resulting from programmes of the Government of the SR or from programmes of the EEA, f) fulfilment of an obligation of the SR resulting from an international treaty.

- **Family reunification**

Number of residence permits granted to third-country nationals for the purpose of family reunification by the most common nationalities

| In the reference year – flows | | | | At the end of the reference year - stocks | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Nationality | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Nationality | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Ukraine | 213 | 167 | 222 | Ukraine | 577 | 693 | 887 |
| Korea | 146 | 206 | 162 | Vietnam | 342 | 394 | 455 |
| Russia | 98 | 83 | 111 | Russia | 257 | 320 | 415 |
| Vietnam | 112 | 89 | 75 | Korea | 244 | 332 | 430 |
| USA | 92 | 106 | 71 | USA | 230 | 261 | 289 |
| China | 66 | 88 | 93 | China | 214 | 282 | 364 |
| Macedonia | 28 | 36 | 29 | Serbia and Montenegro | 120 | 114 | 107 |
| Serbia | 8 | 52 | 24 | Macedonia | 96 | 127 | 155 |
| Libya | 9 | 34 | 31 | Croatia | 78 | 89 | 105 |
| Turkey | 23 | 26 | 16 | Turkey | 47 | 74 | 85 |
| others | 300 | 337 | 316 | others | 660 | 975 | 1 273 |
| Total | 1 095 | 1 224 | 1 150 | Total | 2 865 | 3 661 | 4 565 |

Source: BBAP Mol SR – Mol SR Information system – Evidence of Foreigners

Family reunification includes – temporary stay § 23 Family reunification, permanent stay: § 35 lit. a), b), c), d), § 45b advantaged person

- **Other purposes**

Number of residence permits granted to third-country nationals for other purposes by the most common nationalities

| In the reference year – flows | | | | At the end of the reference year - stocks | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Nationality | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Nationality | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Serbia | 211 | 1073 | 754 | Ukraine | 2 445 | 2 524 | 2 970 |
| Ukraine | 549 | 460 | 290 | Serbia | 210 | 1 414 | 2190 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 504 | 0 | 0 | Serbia and Montenegro | 1 010 | 1 049 | 909 |
| Korea | 186 | 202 | 63 | Russia | 675 | 640 | 834 |
| Vietnam | 55 | 36 | 69 | Korea | 537 | 683 | 579 |
| Russia | 59 | 52 | 43 | Vietnam | 297 | 281 | 566 |
| Yugoslavia | 85 | 0 | 0 | China | 148 | 160 | 303 |
| Iraq | 37 | 34 | 12 | USA | 186 | 175 | 237 |
| Afghanistan | 9 | 17 | 55 | Croatia | 155 | 146 | 192 |
| USA | 40 | 18 | 15 | Macedonia | 116 | 110 | 134 |
| others | 335 | 231 | 226 | others | 1146 | 858 | 1 080 |
| Total | 2070 | 2123 | 1527 | Total | 6 925 | 8 040 | 9 994 |

Source: BBAP Mol SR – Mol SR Information system – Evidence of Foreigners

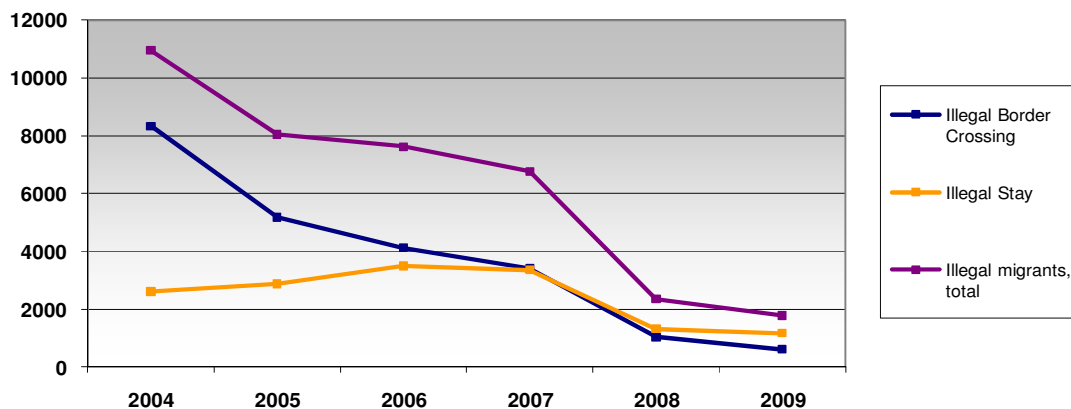
Other purposes include purposes except family reunification, study and employment (permanent, temporary and tolerated stay).

C1.3 Irregular immigrants

- Number of third-country nationals apprehended in the territory of the Slovak Republic

Development of illegal migration in 2004 – 2009

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Illegal border crossing | 8334 | 5178 | 4129 | 3405 | 1034 | 611 |
| Illegal stay | 2612 | 2871 | 3491 | 3356 | 1321 | 1174 |
| Illegal migration in total | 10946 | 8049 | 7620 | 6761 | 2355 | 1785 |



Overview of illegal migration (illegal border crossing, illegal stay) by the most common nationalities

| Nationality | Total | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Ukraine | 2 767 | 1 733 | 608 | 426 |
| Moldova | 1 914 | 1 163 | 476 | 275 |
| Pakistan | 1 386 | 990 | 189 | 207 |
| India | 1 107 | 931 | 122 | 54 |
| Georgia | 690 | 325 | 231 | 134 |
| Russia | 686 | 441 | 164 | 81 |
| Afghanistan | 357 | 103 | 137 | 117 |
| China | 273 | 158 | 69 | 46 |
| Bangladesh | 263 | 174 | 74 | 15 |
| Vietnam | 262 | 74 | 44 | 144 |
| Others | 1 196 | 669 | 241 | 286 |
| Total | 10 901 | 6 761 | 2 355 | 1 785 |

Source: BBAP Mol SR: Illegal Migration Database

The table contains a summary of all persons apprehended within the total illegal migration (illegal border crossing and illegal stay). The most common nationalities (top 10) in last three years have been selected from the total number of illegal migration.

Note: Columns 2008 and 2009 do not include persons apprehended by the authority of the neighbouring state (or by any other state by plane) and handed over to the territory of the SR according to a readmission agreement. These persons are included in the category “readmission” as the persons were admitted by Slovakia. The reason stands in the definition of the category “illegal state border crossing” that exclusively includes persons detected by

units of the Police Force of the SR. Column 2007 includes persons handed over to the territory of the SR according to a readmission agreement.

Overview of the illegal border crossing by direction and border type

| | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| | From SR | To SR | From SR | To SR | From SR | To SR |
| External land border (SVK – UKR) | 10 | 1 674 | 0 | 978 | 15 | 563 |
| External border - airports | 36 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Internal border | 1 530 | 150 | 5 | 35 | 15 | 2 |
| Total | 1 576 | 1 829 | 12 | 1 022 | 39 | 572 |

Source: BBAP Mol SR: Illegal Migration Database

The table contains a summary of the total number of illegal border crossings by the state border type in the respective year 2007, 2008 and 2009. State border types are divided by the external land border, external border – airports and the internal border. Each type includes two directions of illegal border crossing (from SR, to SR).

Note: With the aim to compare all gathered data on illegal migration in 2007 with data in 2008 and 2009, the classification of data in 2007, including the terminology, has been adjusted to the classification of data and terminology used after the accession of the SR into the Schengen Area.

Overview of illegal border crossing by the most common nationalities

| Nationality | Total | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Moldova | 1 437 | 903 | 353 | 181 |
| Ukraine | 623 | 524 | 34 | 65 |
| Pakistan | 611 | 459 | 105 | 47 |
| Georgia | 566 | 264 | 203 | 99 |
| Russia | 441 | 307 | 90 | 44 |
| India | 376 | 322 | 42 | 12 |
| Afghanistan | 192 | 57 | 73 | 62 |
| Bangladesh | 135 | 87 | 41 | 7 |
| China | 119 | 80 | 38 | 1 |
| Iraq | 95 | 90 | 2 | 3 |
| others | 455 | 312 | 53 | 90 |
| Total | 5 050 | 3 405 | 1 034 | 611 |

Source: BBAP Mol SR: Illegal Migration Database

The table contains a summary of all persons apprehended after illegal border crossing. The most common (top 10) nationalities have been selected from the total numbers in the last three years and numbers of illegal border crossings have been assigned thereto within years 2007 – 2009.

Overview on illegal stay in the SR by the place of detection and the previous entry

| | 2007* | 2008 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Inland after legal entry | --- | 438 | 389 |
| Inland after illegal entry | --- | 593 | 618 |
| Border crossing point – exit from SR | --- | 290 | 167 |
| Total | 3 356 | 1 321 | 1 174 |

Source: BBAP Mol SR: Illegal Migration Database

* Data in this classification were not gathered by BBAP Mol SR in 2007.

The table contains a summary of the total number of illegally staying foreigners by place of detection and previous entry into the territory of the SR in the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively. The place of detection is classified according to illegal stay detected inland and at the border crossing point while exiting the SR. The entrance within the inland is classified as legal or illegal.

Overview on illegal stay in the SR by the most common nationalities

| Nationality | Total | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Ukraine | 2 144 | 1 209 | 574 | 361 |
| Pakistan | 775 | 531 | 84 | 160 |
| India | 731 | 609 | 80 | 42 |
| Moldova | 477 | 260 | 123 | 94 |
| Russia | 245 | 134 | 74 | 37 |
| Vietnam | 235 | 47 | 44 | 144 |
| Afghanistan | 165 | 46 | 64 | 55 |
| China | 154 | 78 | 31 | 45 |
| Bangladesh | 128 | 87 | 33 | 8 |
| Georgia | 124 | 61 | 28 | 35 |
| others | 673 | 294 | 186 | 193 |
| Total | 5 851 | 3 356 | 1 321 | 1 174 |

Source: BBAP Mol SR: Illegal Migration Database

The table contains a summary of the total number of illegally staying third-country nationals on the territory of the SR. The most common (top 10) nationalities have been selected from the total numbers in the last three years and the number of foreigners has been assigned thereto within the years 2007 – 2009

- **Number of foreigners with refused entry in the SR**

Refusal of entry at the external border (land border and airports) by the most common nationalities

| Nationality | Total | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Ukraine | 3 437 | 1 149 | 1 506 | 782 |
| Moldova | 190 | 128 | 30 | 32 |
| India | 90 | 54 | 12 | 24 |
| Russia | 71 | 10 | 37 | 24 |
| Syria | 18 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| China | 15 | 14 | 0 | 1 |
| Georgia | 9 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| Belorussia | 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Iraq | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| others | 82 | 46 | 22 | 14 |
| Total | 3 931 | 1 432 | 1 611 | 888 |

Source: BBAP Mol SR: Illegal Migration Database

The table contains a summary of the total number of all third-country nationals with refused entry in the SR at external borders (land borders and airports). The most common (top 10) nationalities have been selected from the total numbers in the last three years and the number of foreigners has been assigned thereto within the years 2007 – 2009

Note: With the aim to compare all gathered data on illegal migration in 2007 with data in 2008 and 2009, the classification of data in 2007, including the terminology, has been adjusted to the classification of data and terminology used after the accession of the SR into the Schengen area. In 2007, border control was conducted at the temporary external border (state border with AT, HU, CZ, and PL) and entry was refused to 423 third-country nationals.

Refusal of entry to third-country nationals at the external border by reasons for refusal

| Reasons for refusal | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
|---------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Land border | Airports | Land border | Airports | Land border | Airports |
| A | 11 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| B | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 3 |
| C | 445 | 44 | 974 | 14 | 298 | 16 |
| D | 10 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| E | 400 | 63 | 305 | 3 | 324 | 5 |
| F | 25 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| G | 290 | 6 | 22 | 0 | 32 | 0 |
| H1 | 49 | 9 | 248 | 6 | 153 | 13 |
| H2 | 34 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| I | 27 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 1 292 | 140 | 1 579 | 32 | 850 | 38 |

Source: BBAP Mol SR: Illegal Migration Database

Reasons according to Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (ES) No 562/2006, which determines Schengen Borders Code:

A - has no valid travel document

B - has a false/counterfeit/forged travel document

C - has no valid visa or residence permit

D - has a false/counterfeit/forged visa or residence permit

E - has no appropriate documentation justifying the purpose and conditions of stay

F - has already stayed for three months during a six-month period in the territory of Member States of the EU

G – does not have sufficient means of subsistence to the period and form of stay, or the means to return to the country of origin or transit

H1 - is the person, who was accorded the caution for the purposes of entry refusal in SIS

H2 - is the person, who was accorded the caution for the purposes of entry refusal in the inland evidence

I - is considered to be a threat to public policy, internal security, public health or the international relations of Member States of EU.

- **Number of third-country nationals expelled from the SR**

Number of executed decisions on administrative or judicial expulsion by the most common nationalities

| Nationality | Total | 2008 | 2009 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Ukraine | 830 | 489 | 341 |
| Moldova | 512 | 330 | 182 |
| Georgia | 218 | 136 | 82 |
| Pakistan | 114 | 79 | 35 |
| Afghanistan | 113 | 66 | 47 |
| Russia | 94 | 42 | 52 |
| India | 80 | 70 | 10 |
| Vietnam | 67 | 4 | 63 |
| China | 44 | 32 | 12 |
| Bangladesh | 41 | 36 | 5 |
| others | 172 | 48 | 124 |
| Total | 2 285 | 1 332 | 953 |

Source: BBAP Mol SR: Illegal Migration Database

Top 10 nationalities have been selected from the total number of all administratively or judicially expelled third-country nationals in the last two years. In 2007 data under such classification had not been gathered by BBAP Mol SR.

Note: The number of executed decisions on administrative or judicial expulsion is related only to decisions taken in connection with illegal migration, i. e. foreigners were detected after illegal border crossings or on illegal employment and the decision on administrative or judicial expulsion had been made.

The table contains the total number of foreigners where an administrative or judicial expulsion was executed in 2008 and 2009 (regardless of when the decision was taken), i.e. foreigners left the territory of the SR by one of the following methods:

- 1) Handed over under the readmission agreement to third country or other EU Member State territory,
- 2) Escorted by SR Police Force units to third country or other EU Member State territory (by land, by air),
- 3) Verified leaving the SR through the external borders in case of detection of illegal stay at the border crossing point at the exit from the SR,
- 4) Transferred from the SR under the Dublin Convention,
- 5) Voluntarily returned to the country of origin

- **Human smuggling**

Number of facilitators and facilitated migrants in cases investigated by the National unit combating illegal migration for the crime of human smuggling

| | Number of facilitators | Number of facilitated migrants |
|------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2007 | 278 | 1966 |
| 2008 | 142 | 1008 |
| 2009 | 150 | 2076 |

Number of facilitators and facilitated migrants in cases investigated by the National unit combating illegal migration for the crime of human smuggling – by the state border

| | Number of facilitators | | | Number of facilitated migrants | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------------|------|------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| External border Total | - | 15 | 19 | - | 168 | 88 |
| Thereof: Land border (UKR) | 71 | 15 | 19 | 647 | 168 | 88 |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Air border | - | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 |
| Internal border Total | | - | 84 | 93 | - | 638 | 1774 |
| Thereof: | State border with Austria | 175 | 81 | 82 | 878 | 627 | 1715 |
| | State border with Hungary | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| | State border with Czech Republic | 2 | 0 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 40 |
| | State border with Poland | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| Inland | | 29 | 43 | 38 | 427 | 168 | 214 |
| Total | | 278 | 142 | 150 | 1966 | 1008 | 2076 |

Comparison of facilitators' nationalities

| Nationality | 2009 | Nationality | 2008 | Nationality | 2007 |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
| 1. Slovak Republic | 65 | 1. Slovak Republic | 75 | 1. Slovak Republic | 188 |
| 2. India | 15 | 2. Ukraine | 11 | 2. Ukraine | 31 |
| 3. Ukraine | 9 | 3. Russia | 6 | 3. Czech Republic | 8 |
| 4. Russia | 6 | 4. Afghanistan | 6 | 4. Poland | 8 |
| 5. Pakistan | 5 | 5. Pakistan | 6 | 5. Moldova | 7 |
| Georgia | 5 | India | 5 | Hungary | 6 |
| Bangladesh | 4 | Moldova | 5 | Russia | 4 |
| Afghanistan | 3 | Bangladesh | 3 | India | 2 |
| Poland | 2 | Romania | 2 | Romania | 2 |
| Czech | 1 | Syria | 2 | Armenia | 1 |
| Hungary | 1 | Belorussia | 2 | Greece | 1 |
| Syria | 1 | Vietnam | 2 | Georgia | 1 |
| Somalia | 1 | Armenia | 1 | Iraq | 1 |
| | | Georgia | 1 | Macedonia | 1 |
| | | Macedonia | 1 | Germany | 1 |
| | | Poland | 1 | Austria | 1 |
| Unknown | 32 | Unknown | 13 | Unknown | 15 |
| Total | 150 | Total | 142 | Total | 278 |

Comparison of nationalities of facilitated migrants

| Nationality | 2009 | Nationality | 2008 | Nationality | 2007 |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1. Unknown | 1090 | 1. Unknown | 670 | 1. Unknown | 674 |
| 2. India | 319 | 2. Moldova | 78 | 2. India | 337 |
| 3. Bangladesh | 210 | 3. Pakistan | 74 | 3. Moldova | 295 |
| 4. Pakistan | 159 | 4. India | 49 | 4. Pakistan | 187 |
| 5. Ukraine | 126 | 5. Russia | 36 | 5. Ukraine | 178 |
| Vietnam | 41 | Ukraine | 36 | China | 151 |
| Afghanistan | 27 | China | 28 | Russia | 47 |
| Sri Lanka | 23 | Bangladesh | 14 | Vietnam | 37 |
| Moldova | 22 | Afghanistan | 8 | Iraq | 16 |
| China | 17 | Georgia | 5 | Bangladesh | 15 |

| Nationality | 2009 | Nationality | 2008 | Nationality | 2007 |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Russia | 17 | Sri Lanka | 4 | Sri Lanka | 13 |
| Syria | 11 | Vietnam | 4 | Afghanistan | 4 |
| Palestine | 4 | Macedonia | 1 | Georgia | 4 |
| Somalia | 2 | Nigeria | 1 | Syria | 4 |
| Turkmenistan | 2 | | | Nepal | 2 |
| Albania | 2 | | | Iran | 1 |
| Iraq | 2 | | | Turkey | 1 |
| Nigeria | 1 | | | | |
| Georgia | 1 | | | | |
| Total | 2076 | Total | 1008 | Total | 1966 |

- **Voluntary returns**

Statistical overview

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Number of voluntary returns | 148 | 119 | 128 | 153 | 96 | 139 |

- **Estimated numbers of third-country nationals overstaying their residence permit**

Number of detected third-country nationals overstaying their residence permit

| Nationality | Total | 2008 | 2009 |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Ukraine | 571 | 393 | 178 |
| Vietnam | 56 | 5 | 51 |
| China | 31 | 9 | 22 |
| Korea | 31 | 17 | 14 |
| India | 21 | 18 | 3 |
| Serbia | 19 | 8 | 11 |
| Russia | 18 | 12 | 6 |
| Turkey | 17 | 8 | 9 |
| USA | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Moldova | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| others | 63 | 35 | 28 |
| Total | 840 | 510 | 330 |

Source: BBAP MoI SR – Illegal Migration Database – category illegal stay after legal entry and illegal stay detected at the border crossing point exiting the SR – “overstayers”.

The table contains the total number of third-country nationals overstaying their visa, residence permit, or visa facilitation agreement, whose residence permit for a certain purpose expired, or whose residence permit was cancelled. Top 10 nationalities has been selected from the total number in the last two years. In 2007, data under this classification had not been gathered.

- **Estimated numbers of third-country nationals working irregularly**

Number of detected third-country nationals working irregularly - estimation

| Nationality | Total | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------|-------|------|------|
| Ukraine | 160 | 67 | 93 |

| | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Vietnam | 35 | 10 | 25 |
| Korea Republic | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| Tunis | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| Moldova | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| China | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Morocco | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Turkey | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Serbia | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Russia | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| others | 11 | 10 | 1 |
| Total | 244 | 111 | 133 |

Source: BBAP MoI SR – Illegal Migration Database – category illegal stay.

The table contains the total number of foreigners detected on illegal stay and who also met one of the following conditions:

- irregular work confirmed by the relevant authority (Office for Employment, Social Affairs and Family)
- carrying out the gainful activity without authorization
- suspicion of carrying out the irregular work detected by BBAP MoI SR units

Top 10 nationalities has been selected from the total number in the last two years. In 2007, data under this classification had not been gathered. Data are gathered from the situation reports of BBAP MoI SR.

- **Irregular migrants routes by country of origin**

Countries of origin: India, Pakistan, China, Vietnam, Bangladesh

- Through transit countries: former USSR countries by air to Russia (Moscow) and to Ukraine (Kyiv); by land through the Russian-Ukrainian border by trucks and vans to the state border Ukraine – Slovak Republic – Austria, eventually Czech Republic or from Moldova, Romania, Hungary, Slovenia through Ukraine by vehicles
- Destination countries: mostly Italy

Country of origin: Russia (Chechnya)

- Transit countries: by land through the Russia-Ukrainian (Belarusian) border; by vehicles to Ukrainian/Belarusian-Polish border through border crossing point eventually through green border – asylum facility in Poland – Slovak Republic - Austria

Countries of origin: Moldova, Georgia, Armenia, Russia (Chechnya)

- Through transit countries: by land through the Russian-Ukrainian border by trucks and vans to the state border Ukraine – Slovak Republic – Austria.
- Destination countries: Austria, Italy, Spain, United Kingdom, less frequently France and Germany

C2. Emigrants

| | Emigrants by age, males | | | Emigrants by age, females | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| 0-4 | 38 | 45 | 51 | 52 | 41 | 37 |
| 5-9 | 39 | 40 | 38 | 45 | 47 | 47 |
| 10-14 | 33 | 39 | 35 | 33 | 32 | 32 |
| 15-19 | 25 | 26 | 30 | 34 | 21 | 27 |
| 20-24 | 51 | 70 | 56 | 119 | 112 | 92 |
| 25-29 | 116 | 107 | 93 | 281 | 308 | 275 |
| 30-34 | 109 | 125 | 130 | 201 | 215 | 250 |
| 35-39 | 93 | 90 | 94 | 80 | 92 | 99 |
| 40-44 | 77 | 69 | 52 | 55 | 54 | 34 |
| 45-49 | 46 | 69 | 36 | 38 | 36 | 41 |
| 50-54 | 26 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 30 | 30 |
| 55-59 | 26 | 16 | 18 | 28 | 20 | 20 |
| 60-64 | 15 | 24 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 9 |
| 65-69 | 4 | 19 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 5 |
| 70-74 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 8 |
| 75-79 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| 80-84 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| 85+ | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 705 | 790 | 689 | 1030 | 1041 | 1016 |

Source: <http://www.infostat.sk/slovakpopin/>

Emigrants by country of destination, males

| | Country | 2006 | Country | 2007 | Country | 2008 |
|--------------|---------------------|------------|----------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1. | Czech Republic | 300 | Czech Republic | 340 | Czech Republic | 287 |
| 2. | Germany | 94 | Germany | 164 | Germany | 82 |
| 3. | USA | 44 | Austria | 57 | Austria | 58 |
| 4. | Austria | 44 | United Kingdom | 42 | United Kingdom | 43 |
| 5. | Canada | 35 | Ireland | 28 | Ireland | 29 |
| 6. | United Kingdom | 29 | Romania | 26 | USA | 28 |
| 7. | Switzerland/Italy | 16 | Canada | 22 | Romania | 23 |
| 8. | Poland | 15 | USA | 20 | Switzerland | 17 |
| 9. | Australia / Ireland | 14 | Poland | 14 | Canada | 16 |
| 10. | Spain | 11 | France | 10 | Republic of Korea | 10 |
| 11. | Others | 73 | Others | 67 | Others | 96 |
| Total | | 705 | Total | 790 | Total | 689 |

Source: <http://www.infostat.sk/slovakpopin/>

Emigrants by country of destination, females

| | Country | 2006 | Country | 2007 | Country | 2008 |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. | Czech Republic | 406 | Czech Republic | 435 | Czech Republic | 351 |
| 2. | Germany | 141 | Germany | 178 | Austria | 138 |
| 3. | Austria | 124 | Austria | 116 | Germany | 136 |
| 4. | USA | 51 | United Kingdom | 58 | United Kingdom | 76 |
| 5. | Switzerland | 47 | Switzerland | 36 | USA | 47 |
| 6. | Italy | 43 | Italy | 36 | Italy | 38 |
| 7. | Canada | 41 | USA | 35 | Switzerland | 36 |
| 8. | United Kingdom | 31 | Canada | 32 | Ireland | 34 |
| 9. | Poland | 17 | France | 16 | Canada | 22 |
| 10. | Australia | 16 | Spain | 15 | Hungary | 14 |
| 11. | Others | 113 | Others | 84 | Others | 124 |
| Total | | 1030 | Total | 1041 | Total | 1016 |

Source: <http://www.infostat.sk/slovakpopin/>

C2.1 Total number of emigrants

N/A

C2.2 Type of emigrants

N/A

C2.3 Irregular emigrants

N/A

C3. Diasporas abroad

N/A

C4. Remittances of nationals living abroad

N/A

D. Analysis of the factors driving migration in the country

D1. Main characteristics of current migration trends

From the point of view of migration development in the SR, the situation can be considered as stable. Since the SR became an EU Member State, there has been a gradual decrease in the number of third-country nationals applying for international protection in accordance with international obligations, and the pressure as regards illegal migrants at the external border has been reduced as a result of introduced measures. The Concept of Migration Policy of the SR in 2005 and the Concept of Integration Policy of the SR in 2009, adopted by the government of the SR, have contributed significantly to the positive development in the field. In parallel, through the establishment of the Steering Board for Migration and Integration of Foreigners, organisational and institutional conditions focused on enhancing this whole process were created, with emphasis on the alignment and harmonisation of the various procedures, policies, trends and developments in the EU Member States.

Within the allocation of the migration burden, the SR took significant part in relocating Palestinian refugees to third countries in 2009. At the same time, arrangements were implemented for the admission of migrants from EU countries that are facing large migration pressures, respectively from countries, to which the provision of humanitarian assistance within the principle of solidarity was approved on EU level.

Legal migration

See the Part A 1

Trends in illegal migration 2007 - 2009

In the SR illegal migration has been decreasing (see also p. 2). The data presented in table in section C1.3 clearly shows that, compared to 2007 and previous years, there was a significant decrease of apprehended illegal migrants in 2008 and 2009. The main reasons for that appear to be related to measures taken due to the Schengen area membership. The decrease in the category of illegal crossing of external borders was undeniably influenced by the technical, security and personnel strengthening of the external border. The decrease of illegal crossings of the internal borders is a natural consequence of the abolition of the control at the internal borders. The factors significantly influencing the development of illegal residence in the SR are e.g. implementation of the safety – retaliation measures by Alien Police units inland, increasing the tightness of the external land borders as well as the acceleration of the transit of illegal migrants due to the abolition of controls at the internal borders. As regards the nationality of illegal immigrants, the largest groups every year are Ukrainians and Moldovans, followed by Pakistanis, Afghans; Georgians, Russians and Indians in varying order.

In the category of illegal border-crossing, a significant difference has to be noticed just after joining the Schengen Area, especially due to the abolition of controls at the internal borders.

In 2007, almost half of the illegal migrants were found at the internal borders - especially at Slovak–Austrian part of the border. After Slovakia's accession to the Schengen only few apprehensions have been recorded at internal borders. Illegal border-crossing is mostly observed at the external land Slovak–Ukrainian border, through which passes the main migratory flow, which is part of the East-European migration route. Although there was an overall decrease of pressure at this part of the border, the main migratory flow of illegal migrants (Ukraine - Slovakia - Austria) remained unchanged even after the entry to the Schengen Area. At the external land border, usually Moldovans, followed by Ukrainians,

Pakistanis, Georgians and Afghans are being apprehended. They mostly attempt to cross the border outside the border crossing point on foot, without their documents, mostly in small groups (2 to 5 persons) with the help of facilitators. Only a small number, usually Ukrainians and Moldovans, tries to enter SR territory by presenting false or forged documents. The situation at the airports is stable; there is little pressure from illegal migration, and as to nationalities, the SR mostly deals with Indians.

In the past three years, a gradual decrease in the category of **illegal stay on the territory of the SR** has taken place. In 2008, the category of illegal stay was divided according to the place of detection and previous entry. In 2009, 1,174 illegally staying migrants were detected in the SR, i.e. 65.8% of the total illegal migration in 2009. 1,007 illegally staying migrants were apprehended inland, thereof 389 after legal entry and 618 after illegal entry. At departure border crossing points, 167 people were apprehended, 156 persons at the external land border and 11 persons at the external air border. In comparison to 2008, the number of detected migrants illegally staying in the SR in 2009 decreased by 147, i.e. by 11,1%.

There was a significant decrease in the category of illegal stay detected at departure border crossing points. Most of the apprehended were Ukrainians, followed by Pakistanis, Moldovans, Indians, Russians and more recently Vietnamese in varying order.

Illegal stay after legal entry into the SR territory (or Schengen Area), detected inland, is typical, especially for migrants who use the territory of Slovakia for transit to the final destinations. Most of these migrants are undocumented and they enter the SR outside the border crossing points at the Slovak - Ukrainian border. More than half of them are apprehended in the vicinity of the external land border. As regards nationality, the most common are Pakistanis (157), Moldovans (88), Afghans (55), Ukrainians (46), Vietnamese (37), Georgians (35) and Indians (35). Almost three quarters of these apprehended migrants apply for asylum, whereby only a small number wants to stay in the SR. Their main aim is to avoid arrest and subsequent expulsion from the SR and to continue in illegal migration to the target countries - notably Austria, Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands. This fact is supported by the number of migrants admitted to the SR territory according to the Dublin Regulation.

In 2009, particularly migrants from Pakistan (168), Georgia (98), Moldova (73), the Russian Federation (72), India (57) Vietnam (56) and Afghanistan (51) applied for an asylum, whereby not all asylum seekers can be considered as illegal migrants. In 2009, 139 voluntary returns were carried out and 280 transfers in total were carried out under the Council Regulation (EC) No. 343/2003 (Dublin Regulation), i.e. 48 third-country nationals were transferred to another Member State which is competent to issue an asylum decision; the SR accepted 232 third-country nationals from another Member State under the same Regulation. The only national access point of the SR, which provides and comprehensively carries out the tasks arising from the Dublin Regulation and from the related acts, is the Dublin Centre of the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the SR.

Illegal stays detected inland after legal entry into the SR (or Schengen) is composed particularly of so called "overstayers", i.e. who entered the territory of the SR or Schengen legally but do not leave the territory within the given time limit. These migrants enter the SR territory on the basis of visas, residence permits, bilateral agreements or within the local border traffic and do not follow the time limit of the residence permit, or the purpose of the local border traffic. This category is largely related to the issue of illegal work carried out in Slovakia. Traditionally this is dominated by nationals of Ukraine (166) with 42,7% and nationals of Vietnam (107) with 27,5%. For these migrants, Slovakia is already a destination country, and their entry and stay on Slovakian territory is economically motivated, mainly due to higher wages. This is supposed to be an important factor of attraction also in the future.

In 2009, a fivefold increase of Vietnamese citizens was recorded within this category. Slovakia has a large Vietnamese community, which creates favourable conditions for a further influx of migrants from Vietnam. Those entering the SR mainly misuse the institution of legal entry (with the probable use of false supporting documents such as false birth certificates, false relationship certificates, forged invitations, fictitious firms, etc.), but after the expiry of their residence permit they remain on SR territory. Most of the migrants within this category are apprehended in Bratislava and the region of Bratislava - up to 56%, and 19,8% in region of Banska Bystrica.

The category illegal stay detected at the departure border crossing point comprises particularly of "returnees" who are being returned to their home countries. These foreigners have their own travel documents and mostly belong to the abovementioned category of "overstayers". Ukrainians make up 89,2% of the total number of detainees in this category. Over the years, their number decreased by 90, but the percentage remained roughly at the same level. These Ukrainians returned only through the Slovak-Ukrainian land border. This group is special due to the fact that in many cases it is not possible to validly determine whether the foreigner had resided (worked) in the SR territory or in another Schengen State.

Performing border controls at the external borders involves checking the conditions laid down for entry to the SR and checking the data in databases on persons who have to be detained or denied entry to the territory of the SR, or to Schengen. Refusal of entry prevents the entry of undesirable persons and persons who do not fulfil the conditions of entry, and so a positively impacts on the elimination of illegal migration. Compared with 2007, the number of refusals increased slightly in 2008. At the same time, there was an increase in the ratio of refused entries at the external air border. In 2008, a total of 1,611 cases of refused entry were recorded, thereof 1,579 at the land border (98%) and 32 at the airports (2.0%). In 2009 there were 888 refusals of entry recorded at the external border, which is a decrease by 44,9% in comparison to 2008.

At the external land border 850 refusals were recorded, i.e. 95.7%, and at the external air border 38 refusals, i.e. 4.3%. The largest share of the total refused entries at the external land border belongs to Ukrainians - 781, followed by Moldovans - 32 and Russians - 21. At the airports, the entry is refused mostly to citizens of India – 24. The most common reasons for refusing entry to third-country nationals are e.g. invalid visas or residence permits, and no relevant documents proving their purpose and condition of entry. Another frequent reason is the fact that an alert has been issued on the person concerned in the Schengen Information System.

D2. Identifying the key push and pull factors of migration

N/A

D3. Possible future trends in migration

The global economic crisis has hit all areas of life, including migration. The significantly lower demand for labour has led to migrants, whether legal or illegal, having difficulties in succeeding on the labour market. This diminishes the effort to migrate to the EU countries. In 2010, a revitalization of the economy is expected, as well as enhanced economic activity of the EU, which will probably cause an increase in the illegal migration pressure.

Slovakia now is not only a transit country, but is gradually becoming a destination country for a number of migrants, and this trend will increase even further in the future. It is assumed the migrants will continue to illegally enter SR territory, either by crossing the external border outside the border crossing

points or by using false and forged documents; the number of persons who abuse legal entry to the Schengen Area is supposed to increase.

This type of migration is much safer and minimizes the time of actual transfer from the home country to the destination country. This type of migration is already in place; the migrants entered the SR legally, but after the termination or revocation of a residence permit they do not leave the SR territory within the given time limit, but stay on in the SR and thus their stay becomes illegal. Furthermore they can easily continue in their transit to the other Schengen States.

So the modus operandi of illegal migration, which the SR will likely face in 2010 will be the abuse of legal channels for immigration. The abuse of legal channels of immigration is being seen as increasingly attractive because of better controls of travel documents at the external borders and greater emphasis on counterfeit travel documents since the introduction of new security features. Using the institutions of legal entry the SR often faces the use of forged supporting documents such as false invitations, false certificates of family relationships, false birth certificates, forged qualifications and fictitious firms, etc.

It is assumed that the pressure of illegal migration at the external border will increase slightly. This migratory flow is still interesting for the organisers of human smuggling and illegal immigrants. This fact is supported by analysed cases of illegal border crossing together with cases of illegal stay after illegal entry.

Taking into account the development in the recent years the Slovak Republic does not expect significant changes in the composition of the migrants. It is assumed that the most numerous group will continue to be the Ukrainians (illegal stay, presenting travel documents with false stamps, with a view to declare already illegal residence as legal, and thus create the impression that there is no violation of the visa validity or residence permit; by this they seek to avoid the issuance of an entry ban to the SR and to Schengen).

Moldovans will be probably the second largest group of illegal migrants. They are typical transit migrants, and this is not likely to change in 2010. The Slovak Republic expects illegal crossing of the external land borders outside the border crossing points and attempts at crossing the border crossing points with Romanian ID cards have not stopped.

The routes and methods of illegal migration by migrants from Asia and the former Soviet Union are not likely to change. Pakistanis, Afghans and Georgians will continue to represent a significant part of the total illegal migration in Slovakia, but since they usually only transit through SR territory they would not pose a higher safety risk.

The group of the overstayers will probably comprise mostly of Vietnamese citizens. Since they have large diasporas in SR, a gradual increase in their numbers is expected.

In the area of border control the use of irregular documents it is assumed, particularly counterfeit and forged travel documents from the "youngest" EU Member. Regarding the fact that the nationals of Ukraine and Moldova led the statistics of detected false and forged documents in recent years, a similar development is expected in the following period.

Only a slight pressure by illegal migrants has occurred at the external air borders, as well as at the internal borders. It can be assumed that third-country nationals will continue risking the use of false and forged documents on some flights. Flights from Amritsar, Bergamo and Barcelona, and in case of a license renewal for Air Slovakia, also flights from the United Kingdom are particularly prone to this, as are departures such as the connections to Amritsar and the United Kingdom.

It is assumed that the number of refused entries will increase after the impact of the global economic crisis has waned. Ukrainians will probably remain the most numerous nationality in this category.

In the category of illegal stay after legal entry, continued abuse of the local border traffic agreement is expected. In 2009, permits for local border traffic with Hungary were frequently abused by nationals of Ukraine. Ukrainians entered the territory of the Republic of Hungary legally, with permissions for local border traffic, and then continued to the other countries of the Schengen Area.

The development of illegal migration in 2010 may be significantly affected by factors such as armed conflicts, extreme changes in weather conditions or natural disasters. However these situations cannot be predicted and therefore it is not possible to take them into account when estimating the development of illegal migration.

E. Country specific Module, following the issue of special interest

The interests of the SR are geographically orientated towards eastern and south-eastern EU neighbours. These interests are conditioned by the geographic position of the SR as well as by migration flows towards and through the SR territory. The priority is seen in co-operation with CIS countries, Southern Caucasus and south-east Asian countries.

Geographic priorities are reflected in activities conducted within the Global Approach to Migration to eastern and south-easterly EU neighbour states. The initiative “Building migration partnerships” in which the SR actively participates, is also a part of this approach. Slovak activities within this partnership are aimed at co-operation with Ukraine, Moldova and Russia.

Slovakia highly values the initiation of activities in the Black Sea region, which represents an important source of migration, from the countries of origin or transit. These initiatives are enhancing the balance of EU migration policy and activities among Mediterranean and eastern EU neighbours.

The field of SR co-operation with neighbouring third countries is developed in compliance with the Concept of migration policy (May 2005) and the Concept of integration policy (May 2009). The documents listed create a strategic reference frame for the Slovak priorities in the field of migration and integration of foreigners which is based on EU policy and principles.

Thematic priorities in the field of border and alien policy are being seen in border management, illegal migration, and readmission and in co-operation in the field of visa and asylum policy and returns.

In the field of border management the SR supports the development of the common system of border control and border surveillance as well as enhancing the level of border protection in Schengen and non-Schengen states. The path in reaching these goals is seen in fostering co-operation and information exchange between the relevant state authorities. In this context, the increasing importance of FRONTEX cannot be underestimated.

In the field of combating illegal migration is necessary to develop international co-operation in the exchange of information, experience and best practices. This field requires active co-operation in the field of visa and readmission policy as well as in the field of returns and repatriation.

The development of new activities is currently limited by the economic and financial crisis. Therefore the SR considers it suitable to focus available forces and means on reinforcing the co-operation in the field of combating illegal migration, return policy and readmission with eastern countries that create long term priorities for the SR. Such countries are mainly Moldova, Ukraine, Russia, Georgia and Pakistan.

F. Migration policies and programmes and their effectiveness in managing the migration and development challenges

F1. Overview of the national institutional and policy framework governing migration

The Concept of Migration Policy of the SR (hereinafter “the Concept”) was approved by the SR Government Resolution No. 11 as of 12 January 2005. The legal migration management principle (No. 2.3.3) of the Concept creates the space for adopting lawful practices regarding migration regulation in compliance with SR interests, mainly with respect to the economic, political and cultural stability of the society, as well as the situation on the labour market and the employment structure. The Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the SR (hereinafter “MO MoI SR”) is responsible for the fulfilment of the tasks set in the SR Government Resolution. Under the MO MoI SR a working commission was set up, responsible for co-ordinating the practices in implementing the fulfilment and activities resulting from the Concept. The commission was composed of representatives from the Ministry of Interior of the SR (hereinafter “MoI SR”), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the SR (hereinafter “MFA SR”), Ministry of Justice of the SR, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the SR (hereinafter “MoLSAF SR”), Ministry of Education of the SR, Ministry of Finance of the SR and Ministry of Health of the SR, Government Office of the SR, Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Association of Towns and Communities Of Slovakia (ZMOS), Union of the towns and cities of Slovakia, UNHCR, IOM and the Human Rights League. The fulfilment of the tasks by the members of the commission was regularly monitored and the institutions were mutually informed about their activities. The working commission was transformed to the Steering Board in 2009.

As an Annex to the Summary Report on the state of implementation of the commitments from the Concept of Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic by the governmental departments in 2008, the Statute of the third-country nationals migration and integration Steering Board (hereinafter “Steering Board”) was approved by the Slovak Republic Government Resolution No. 467 as of 24 June 2009. The Steering Board is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the tasks resulting from the planned actualization of the Concept of migration policy in the SR for the year 2010, as well as, from the Concept of foreigner’s integration in the SR. The Steering Board is also responsible for the policy co-ordination and co-ordination of the ministries` positions towards the EU and other international organisations. The Steering Board is composed of the permanent members – the representatives of the relevant ministries and public institutions; and ad hoc members including international and non-governmental organisations. The Steering Board co-ordinates the activities of the expert working groups and other working bodies, sets tasks and proposes measures.

The Inter-departmental Commission on Labour Migration and Integration of Foreigners (hereinafter “MEKOMIC”) was approved by the Minister of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the SR in October 2007 on the basis of the SR Government Resolution No. 415/2007 to the proposal of the Summary Report on the state of implementation of the commitments from the concept.

The Fifth Working Group of the Steering Board on Integration of Foreigners commenced its activity on 25 March 2010.

The MoLSAF SR elaborated the Concept of Foreigners` Integration in 2008, which was approved by the Slovak Republic Government Resolution No. 338 as of 6 May 2009.

High-level co-operation takes place between the MoI SR and other ministries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the SR, Ministry of Culture of the SR, Ministry of Finance of the SR, Ministry of Agriculture of the SR,

Ministry of Transport, Posts and Telecommunications of the SR, Ministry of Education of the SR, Ministry of Health of the SR) in the course of the third-country national residence permit procedure, and in the context of their activities. The most significant deliberation took place between the MoI SR and the Ministry of Defence of the SR on residence permits of third-country nationals coming to the SR on the basis of the Agreement among the States Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty and the other States Participating in the Partnership for Peace Regarding the Status of Their Forces.

F1.1 An overview of recent migration policy developments²

Until 2004, the majority of immigrants to the SR were residents of the Czech Republic, most of them former citizens of the Czecho-Slovak Federated Republic returning to Slovakia. Since its accession to the EU, Slovakia's main category of immigrants has been citizens of the EU Member States.

On 1 May 2004, SR acceded to the EU. This political act was accompanied by many organisational changes in the institutions responsible for migration management. For instance, the Police Corps underwent several changes. The Alien Police Departments were strengthened; the number of managing units was reduced to four directorates of Border and Alien Police in Bratislava, Nitra, Banská Bystrica and Prešov. The Migration Office also changed – at the beginning of May 2004; the Dublin Centre began its operations. Its mission is to accomplish tasks determined by the Member State responsible for the assessment of an application for asylum filed in a Member State in accordance with the Dublin Regulation.

In 2005, the Strategy of Migration Policy of the SR – the document is still in force - was approved by the Government as the fundamental statement in the field of migration management.

In 2006, a new refugee reception centre opened in the town of Humenné in eastern Slovakia. The establishment of this centre by the MoI SR was a response to criticism that refugee centres were until then only established near the western borders of Slovakia where migrants could easily travel further west to the Czech Republic or Austria. The new centre's purpose also included facilitating potential transfers of asylum seekers and irregular migrants back to the countries from which they came.

On 5 September 2007, a new agreement on the monitoring of borders and airports between the UNHCR, the BBAP MoI SR and the Human Rights League was signed. The main aim of the monitoring agreement is to decide whether asylum seekers are granted entry into the territory of the EU and access to the asylum procedure. The agreement formalises co-operation, tasks, duties and working procedures of all parties involved. The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family created the critically important Department of Migration and Integration of Foreigners on 1 October 2007. It is the main department focusing on the integration of foreign nationals into the SR, yet many administrative, legal and financial competencies remained under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior.

On 30th November 2007, the Inter-departmental Committee on Labour Migration and Integration of Migrants was established by the same Ministry. Its aim is to provide a platform for the representatives of relevant state and non-state institutions, departments, organisations as well as independent experts to engage in a mutual exchange of information about their work, experience and needs in the field of migration and integration.

Slovakia became a part of the Schengen Area on 21 December 2007. The entry into the area has not brought any substantial changes in the SR regarding the provision of international protection to

² GULIČOVÁ, M.G. – BARGEROVÁ, Z. Organisation of Asylum and Migration Policies in the Slovak Republic. National Report for the European Migration Network. Bratislava, 2008. p. 25-27. On-line access: <http://www.europska-migracna-siet.sk/en/downloads/category/2-studie-emn>

foreigners. The protection of the external Schengen border has become a central focus along with the fight against illegal migration and cross-border crime. The SR's becoming part of the Schengen Area made the innovation of carrying out asylum procedures at international airports in Bratislava, Košice and Poprad possible. Thus, the foreigner who enters Slovakia by air is able to file an application for asylum directly with the police unit located in the transit areas of these international airports. By becoming part of the Schengen Area, the SR also became a part of the SIS (Schengen Information System). In effect since 1 January 2008, the amendment of the Act on Asylum transposed the Procedural Directive as part of Slovak law. The amendment refines regulations concerning interviewing an asylum seeker (especially in regard to particular rights of unaccompanied minor migrants). It also redefines the reasons for refusing an application as obviously unjustified.

In October 2008 the National Council of the SR passed a new amendment to the Act on Asylum which entered into force on 1 December 2008. This amendment further brings Slovak asylum legislation into accord with the asylum legislation of the EU. As Article 15 of the Procedural Directive stipulates that Member States provide an unsuccessful asylum seeker with free legal assistance for his/her appeal, the amendment establishes that this service will be provided by the Centre of Legal Assistance of the Ministry of Justice of the SR.

F1.2 An overview of key domestic legislation

Legal migration framework

The legal status of the nationals of the SR, including foreigners, is defined primarily by the fundamental law of the state – the Constitution of the SR No. 460/1992 Coll. (hereinafter referred to as the “Constitution”).

Migration and asylum are regulated primarily by the following legal norms:

- **Act No. 48/2002 Coll. on Stay of Aliens** and on amending and supplementing certain acts, as amended, which lays down the conditions for the entry and stay of foreign nationals in the SR. The authorities competent in this field are the MoI SR, and the MFA SR within the defined scope. The local Alien Police Units of the MoI SR decide on the granting or renewal of residence permits within the statutory period;

The provisions of the Act on Aliens Stay are in compliance with the Council Directive 2003/86/EC of 22 September 2003 on the right to family reunification, Council Directive 2003/109/EC of 25 November 2003 concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents, Directive 2004/38/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States, Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the residence permit issued to third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who co-operate with the competent authorities, Council Directive 2005/71/EC of 12 October 2005 on a specific procedure for admitting third-country nationals for the purposes of scientific research, Council Directive 2004/114/EC of 13 December 2004 on the conditions of admission of third-country nationals for the purposes of studies, student exchange, unremunerated training or voluntary service.

- **Act No. 480/2002 Coll. on Asylum** and on amending and supplementing certain acts, as amended, which lays down in particular the rights and obligations of asylum seekers and foreign nationals who were granted subsidiary protection, as well as asylum, and the conditions for granting asylum, subsidiary protection and temporary protection to foreigners. The competent

body in this field is the MO MoI SR, which, among others, decides on the granting of asylum or other forms of international protection;

- **Act No. 99/1963 Coll. Code of Civil Procedure** as amended, regulating the proceedings concerning actions against legal decisions of administrative bodies, or legal remedies against invalid decisions of administrative bodies. These also include proceedings in actions against the decisions of Alien Police Units and legal remedies against the decisions of the MO MoI SR in asylum matters. Legal remedies against the decisions of the MO MoI SR in Slovakia are decided by regional courts – the Regional Court of Bratislava or the Regional Court of Košice (Act No. 371/2004 Coll. on Seats and Court Circuits of the SR and on amending and supplementing Act No.99/1963 Coll. Code of Civil Procedure as amended). Remedies against the judicial decisions of regional courts are assessed by the Supreme Court of the SR. Regional courts decide in matters of Alien Police decisions according to the seat of the particular Alien Police Unit;
- **Act No. 5/2004 Coll. on Employment Services** and on amending and supplementing certain acts, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the “Act on Employment Services”), which lays down, among others, the conditions for employing foreigners in the SR, and defines the cases when no work permit is required for employment. Third-country nationals with permanent residence in the SR and the nationals of the EU and EEA Member States do not need such a permit. The Act also stipulates other exemptions. The amended parts of the Act on Employment Services concern the legal arrangements for employing foreign nationals and entered into effect on 1 May 2008. The Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the SR, which is a body subordinated to the MoLSAF SR, decides on the application for a work permit within a period of 30 days,;
- **Act No. 305/2005 Coll. on Social and Legal Protection of Children and on Social Guardianship** as amended, which, among others, stipulates the conditions for social and legal protection of unaccompanied minors in the SR;
- **Act No. 40/1993 Coll. on Citizenship of the Slovak Republic** which regulates the process of acquiring citizenship of the SR, including the conditions for granting citizenship upon application by a foreign national. The applicant shall file his/her application for citizenship at the district office in the seat of a region, at a diplomatic mission or at a consular office. The MoI SR decides on the application for citizenship of the SR within 24 months from the delivery of the application to the General Internal Administration Department.

The rights and duties of foreigners are further regulated by a wide variety of legal norms relating to the particular aspects of their lives in the SR, such as access to healthcare, education, social security etc.

Legal migration comprises the entering, residing in and leaving the territory of SR under condition that the provisions of the international agreements and laws of the SR are fulfilled.

According to the Act on Aliens Stay, **everybody who is not a citizen of the SR shall be deemed a foreigner**. Foreigners are the citizens of the EU Member States, citizens of the EEA Member States, citizens of the Swiss Confederation; and their family members, third country nationals and stateless persons. Specific legal rules put EU and EEA citizens on an equal footing with the citizens of the SR in case of entry and residence in the SR. Regarding the issuance of the residence permits two regimes are applied – registration and permit. Registration concerns EU and EEA citizens while other foreigners have to apply for a residence permit and the residence permit has to be granted to them. Therefore, legal migration is based on the registration of EEA citizens and issuance of residence permits to third-country nationals according to the type and purpose of their stay.

Entry and stay conditions in the SR are divided as follows:

- EEA citizens,
- family members of EEA citizens who are third-country nationals, so called advantaged third-country nationals
- third-country nationals
- Slovaks living abroad.

The Slovaks living abroad constitute a special category. These foreigners are not granted any residence permit because they have temporary residence permit in the SR ipso iure on the basis of the certificate of Slovaks living abroad. According to the Act No. 474/2005 Coll. on Slovaks Living Abroad and on Amendments and Additions to Certain Acts, temporary residence permits are not required in case of certified Slovaks living abroad.

Since the accession of the **SR** to the **Schengen area**, the entry conditions for third-country nationals have been regulated also by the EU/ (EC) law:

- Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code),
- Council Regulation (EC) No 539/2001 of 15 March 2001 listing the third countries whose nationals must be in possession of visas when crossing the external borders and those whose nationals are exempt from that requirement.

General Legal Structure of Economic Migration

Legal employment

The basic laws regulating the area of legal employment are as follows:

- Act No. 5/2004 Coll. on Employment Services and on Amendments of Certain Acts as amended (hereinafter “Act on Employment Services“)
- Act No. 48/2002 Coll. on Aliens Stay and Amendments and Supplements to Certain Acts as amended

The area of employment is also governed by following acts:

- Act No. 480/2002 Coll. on Asylum and on Amendments and Supplements to Certain Acts as amended
- Act No. 311/2001 Coll., Labour Code, as amended
- Act No 461/2003 Coll. on Social Insurance as amended
- Act No. 82/2005 Coll. on Illegal Work and Illegal Employment and on the Amendments of Certain Acts as amended (hereinafter “Act on Illegal Work and Illegal Employment“).
- Act No 580/2004 on Health Insurance and on Changes and Amendments of Act No 95/2002 Coll. on the Insurance Industry and on Changes and Amendments of Certain Acts as amended.
- Act no. 293/2007 Coll. on Recognition of Professional Qualifications as amended

The conditions of employment in the SR are different for the following groups of foreigners:

- Citizens of the EEA (including citizens of the Swiss Confederation) and their family members who are third-country nationals, so called advantaged third-country nationals
- Their employment is in compliance with the Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 of the Council of 15 October 1968 on freedom of movement for workers within the Community (consolidated version).

Illegal work and illegal employment

Illegal work and illegal employment is regulated by the Act on Illegal Work and Illegal Employment. The aim is not only to protect the society, but also the natural persons that are socially insecure due to the illegal work.

The Act on Illegal Work and Illegal Employment stipulates:

- terms – illegal work and illegal employment;
- prohibition of illegal work and illegal employment;
- establishment of the control bodies;
- duties of the legal and natural persons regarding the implementation of controls;
- certain recourses for the violation of the ban on illegal work and illegal employment.

The Act on Illegal Work and Illegal Employment prohibits illegal work of natural persons and illegal employment of natural persons by legal persons and natural persons - entrepreneurs.

Illegal work is defined as an employment relationship between an employer and an employee that is not based on a written contract of employment and where the employer did not register the employee with the social security system.

In the case of foreigners, besides the above mentioned issues, the following is controlled:

- residence permit in the SR according to the Act on Aliens Stay;
- work permit, in accordance with the Act on Employment Services providing that the law does not stipulate something else.

Currently, the valid legal framework does not comprise controls and sanctions against employers of illegally staying third-country nationals.

Control of illegal work, illegal employment and co-operation with the control bodies

The extent of the competence to control and impose sanctions for detected violations given to the control bodies are determined by law.

The Act on Illegal Work and Illegal Employment stipulates that the control of illegal work and illegal employment is currently to be carried out by:

- labour inspectorates
- Central office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family and Local Labour Office, Social Affairs and Family

In justified cases, the authorities in question co-operate closely with the Department of Alien Police of the Police Force (hereinafter “DAP PF”), especially when the life or health of a person performing the control is at risk, or due to obstructions in performing the control. According to the Act on Alien Police, the DAP PF is entitled to control the legitimacy of residence, fulfilment of residence requirements and fulfilment of the duties of foreigners and other natural and legal persons and the residence of foreigners in the SR.

The DAP PF is authorised to enter employers’ business premises, and also accommodation facilities during the controls.

Number of performed safety-repressive actions

| 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------|------|------|
| 311 | 449 | 310 |

The illegal work detected during the safety-repressive actions, by nationality

| Nationality | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------|------|------|------|
| Ukraine | 69 | 59 | 36 |
| China | 23 | 0 | 4 |
| Vietnam | 24 | 18 | 61 |
| Korea | 26 | 37 | 3 |
| Malaysia | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Croatia | 15 | 0 | 0 |

The presented statistic shows that in most cases, foreigners from politically, economically and socially instable third countries were detected. Citizens of Ukraine, Vietnam, Korea and China worked illegally on a large scale in the SR. For the first time in the reference period, third-country nationals from Malaysia and Croatia were also detected doing illegal work on a larger scale.

Legal framework in the field of human smuggling and trafficking in human beings

The legal framework of human smuggling is created by the Act No. 300/2005 Coll. Penal Code and the Act No. 171/1993 Coll. on Police Force. Specific provisions dealing with human smuggling in the Penal Code are as follows:

- § 354 – Forced state border crossing,
- § 355 and § 356 – Human smuggling,
- § 296 – Establishment, plot and promotion of the criminal organisation (in connection with abovementioned crimes).

Fighting trafficking in human beings and in particular the prevention of human trafficking constitute one of the five priorities which form a part of the approved strategy of crime prevention in the SR for the years 2007 – 2010. This strategy was approved by the Resolution of the Government of the SR No. 681 of 15 August 2007.

In its session held on 23 April 2008, the Government of the SR endorsed the Resolution No. 251/2007 the National Programme of Actions against Trafficking in Human Beings for the Years 2008 – 2010. This programme represents an update and continuation of the National Action Plan of Fighting Human Trafficking for the Years 2006 – 2007. The objective of this Programme is to continue in the fight against trafficking in human beings and provide all-round assistance and support to the victims of trafficking. Slovak nationals and foreigners where there are reasonable grounds to suspect that they became victims of human trafficking in the SR can be included in the Programme. The Programme has been implemented by the MoI SR through its national co-ordinator for fighting human trafficking, the Bureau of Justice and Criminal Police of the Police Corps Presidium, the Bureau for the Fight against Organised Crime of the Police Corps Presidium, the BBAP MoI SR, the MO MoI SR, and the regional and district directorates of the Police Corps.

Fundamental legislative changes concerning the fight against human trafficking were endorsed in 2007, when the Slovak legislation transposed the Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on residence permits issued to third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or who have

been the subject to an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who co-operate with the competent authorities. On 1 February 2008, the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings of 16 May 2006 entered into force in the SR.

The legal framework of trafficking in human beings is included in the Act No 403/2004 Coll. on the European Warrant of Apprehension that has amended the Penal Code and has ensured transposition of the Council Framework Decision of 19 July 2002 on combating trafficking in human beings as well as implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (approved by the Government of the SR by Resolution No 571 of 20 June 2001). The current Penal Code (No 300/2005 Coll.) interprets the definition of trafficking in human beings in its § 179.

F1.3 A brief description of key institutional actors involved in migration management and diaspora

Key state bodies in the area of migration:

- 1) Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic
- 2) Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic
- 3) Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic
- 4) Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic
- 5) Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic
- 6) Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic
- 7) Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic
- 8) Office for Slovaks living abroad (diasporas)

A brief description of the key actors' activities in the area of migration

The MoI SR deals primarily with the security aspects of migration. A third-country national who wants to enter the SR must fulfil certain requirements, whether a short stay requirement as a tourist, for the purpose of business negotiations, or family visit; or a long stay requirement for the purpose of own interest, e. g. studies, work, entrepreneurship, joining family members, or applying for asylum. The third-country national must not represent a security threat to the SR.

The MoI SR is competent in the field of legal and illegal migration through its MO MoI SR, and the BBAP MoI SR. The BBAP MoI SR deals with legal and illegal migration, the MO MoI SR deals with the persons who apply for international protection, i. e. asylum or subsidiary protection.

The Migration Office MoI SR is responsible for providing comprehensive care for foreigners in need of some form of international protection (asylum, subsidiary protection, temporary shelter). Specifically, the MO MoI SR determines whether or not to grant asylum or subsidiary protection to individuals, provides basic care to asylum seekers, and facilitates the primary integration of recognised refugees and persons with subsidiary protection into society. The office assists them with accommodation, employment, learning the Slovak language, education, as well as social and health care. The MO MoI SR co-operates with UNHCR and NGOs, and participates in the formulation of state migration policy. Furthermore, the Office regularly publishes statistics on asylum in Slovakia.

The Bureau of Border and Alien Police is a body of the MoI SR which directly manages tasks in the field of border control and border protection, fighting illegal migration and the smuggling of migrants, granting residence to foreigners and controlling it, deportations, visa issues, and, to a limited extent, in asylum procedures and the implementation of the Dublin Directive. The BBAP MoI SR co-operates

closely with other bodies of the state administration, self-administration, international organisations and NGOs.

The co-operation with the Office of Slovaks Living Abroad comprises dissemination of the list of issued certificates for Slovaks living abroad in order to prevent false and forged certificates and their subsequent abuse. In some cases, the exchange of information regarding certain individuals is due, for instance in the case of asylum seekers and holders of the certificate of Slovaks Living Abroad.

The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the SR establishes legal norms, determines legal regulations for employing foreigners and sets up criteria for the entry of different categories of foreign nationals into the Slovak labour market, including conditions for granting work permits. The MoLSAF SR establishes legal norms regarding social care for foreigners, recognised refugees, repatriated persons, Slovaks living abroad, etc. In practice, social care for migrants is carried out by the local Offices of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, under the authority of the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family. Those who are unemployed or in a difficult social situation may apply for social assistance benefits at the Department of Social Affairs at the local Offices of Labour, Social Affairs and Family. Social assistance benefits are provided to foreigners and citizens on the same footing according to valid legal norms. The local Offices of Labour, Social Affairs and Family help legitimate categories of migrants to find jobs in the SR, and they also take care of unaccompanied minors in the SR.

The Department of Social Inclusion of the MoLSAF SR is responsible for the implementation of the National Action Plan on Social Inclusion and the National Employment Action Plan. These plans identify the target group of migrants (immigrants, recognised refugees, unaccompanied minor migrants) as vulnerable in the areas of employment and social needs requiring specific protection through MoLSAF SR measures.

In 2007, a new department was created – the Department of Migration and Integration of Foreigners – as part of the International Relations Section. The Department of Migration and Integration of Foreigners was responsible for the elaboration of the Concept of Foreigners’ Integration in the SR.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the SR is the central body of the state administration in the field of foreign policy and relations of the SR with other states and international organisations. It participates in the development of a unified foreign policy and implements it. Within the framework of its consular agenda, the MFA SR fulfils and, to a certain extent, performs tasks related to issuing visas and granting residence to foreigners via its consulates and embassies abroad. The MFA SR also assists with the voluntary return of migrants, deportations or the preparation of readmission agreements. It is also responsible for determining the status of a Slovak living abroad.

F2. An analysis of policy coherence issues

- **Policy co-ordination:**

See chapter F1

Relations between migration and development

Considering the three fundamental dimensions of the Global Approach to Migration (management of legal migration, combating illegal migration and enhancing the synergy between migration and development) and the division of the competencies on the national level; the MFA SR deals predominantly with issues related to the linkage between migration and development. From the SR point of view it is a new topic that is already reflected in new fundamental conceptual materials such as the Medium-Term Strategy for Official Development Assistance of the SR for the years 2009-2013 (hereinafter “the Strategy”) approved by the SR Government on 4 March 2009. One of three basic rules

of Slovak official development assistance is the coherence of development policy, meaning strengthening the coherence of Slovak development policy with the country's priorities in foreign, security, economic and migration policies. The Strategy envisages the realization of development assistance in important origin and transit countries with respect to migration from the EU and SR point of view, (for instance Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova and Afghanistan). The objective is to carry out the project with a clear migration element.

The intention to devote more attention to the linkage between migration and development is underlined by the fact that one of the working groups of the Steering Board is also a working group on migration and development within the MFA SR portfolio.

- **Mainstreaming migration into development plans:**

This issue is not mentioned in the development plans.

- **Diaspora and development:**

The current legal base related to the entry, residence and employment of foreign Slovaks is flexible enough to ensure their mobility towards Slovak territory.

F3. Regional and International Cooperation

- **International**

The SR is bound by the following readmission agreements (concluded between the EU and third countries):

| | |
|-----------|------------------------|
| Hong Kong | Macedonia |
| Macao | Montenegro |
| Sri Lanka | Serbia |
| Albania | Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| Russia | Moldova |
| Ukraine | |

- **Regional**

Agreement between the Slovak Republic and Ukraine on local border traffic (entered into force on 27 September 2008).

- **Bilateral Agreements**

The SR is not in favour of concluding bilateral agreements on employment. According to the opinion of the Ministry of employment, social affairs and family of the SR, employing foreigners on the base of general statues is more appropriate.

Bilateral Readmission Agreements

| | |
|----------|----------------|
| Poland | Germany |
| Romania | Hungary |
| Slovenia | Czech Republic |
| Bulgaria | Sweden |
| France | Benelux |
| Croatia | Norway |
| Italy | Vietnam |
| Spain | Switzerland |

Austria

International agreements

- Agreement on Co-operation between the Government of the Slovak Republic and the International Organization for Migration (Genève, 17 May 1996)
- Agreement between the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on co-operation in providing material assistance in ensuring IOM activities (Genève, 19 November 1996)
- Agreement between the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic and the International Organization for Migration on assistance in returning unsuccessful asylum seekers and illegal migrants to the country of origin (Bratislava, 20 August 1998)
- Convention determining the State responsible for examining applications for asylum lodged in one of the Member States of the European Communities (Dublin, 15 June 1990)
- The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25, entered into force on 25 December 2003) supplementing The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (New York, 15 November 2000)
- The Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25, entered into force on 28 January 2004) supplementing The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (New York, 15 November 2000)
- Agreement between the Government of the Slovak Republic, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration concerning humanitarian Transfer of Refugees in need of international Protection through the Slovak Republic (Bratislava, 20 July 2009)
- **Migration Partnerships**

In 2008, the SR joined the implementation of the EU pilot project “Mobility Partnership with Moldova” in the framework of which Slovakia proposed the realization of concrete project targets on issues of asylum and combating illegal migration. Some of these activities were realized by the Ministry of Interior of SR in 2008 and 2009.

F4. Overall assessment of the migration policy context

Such an assessment is not included within the context of migration policy. A revision of SR migration policy is under preparation.

G. Evaluating the impacts of migration and migration policy on the socio-economic development

This assessment has not been elaborated due to the short time span of migration to Slovakia.

G1. Impacts of migration on the socio-economic development of the country of origin

This assessment has not been elaborated due to the short time span of migration to Slovakia.

G2. The socio-economic development effects of migration policies and other forms of interventions targeting migration

This assessment has not been elaborated.

H. Conclusions

H1. Main findings on current migration trends

There has been less illegal migration in the last few years. The time after the accession of the SR to the Schengen Area is significant due to the fact that the SR is no more only a transit country but for some migrants also a destination country. The SR noticed changes in the modus operandi of illegal migration - abuse of legal entry to the SR or Schengen Area.

The pressure of illegal migration at the land borders has decreased but is still present, because this migration flow, as a part of the East-European migration route, is interesting for facilitators as well as for illegal migrants.

In 2008 and 2009, the pressure of illegal migrants at the external air border was medium. It can be expected that the risk flights with third-country nationals attempting to cross the external border by using irregular documents will not stop.

Transiting migrants are no major threat to the SR as their effort is to cross SR territory and reach the target countries as quickly as possible. Significant assistance is provided by facilitators who are internationally interconnected and well organised. Transiting migrants mainly fall into the sub-category of illegal stay after illegal entry and illegal crossing of the external land border towards the SR. The most numerous groups are Moldovans, Pakistanis, Georgians and Afghans; significant groups are also Russians, Armenians, Indians and Ukrainians. After applying for asylum they are usually accommodated in the asylum facilities where they can be easily contacted by facilitators and after some time they usually leave the facility and continue their migration. Approximately one tenth of the transit migrants constitutes of unaccompanied minors. These, as well as most of the asylum seekers, leave the foster-home for unaccompanied minors and continue travelling to the destination country, also with the assistance of facilitators.

Abusing the legal forms of migration is a tendency noted last year; it also appears more frequently in the SR. The migrants enter the SR legally on the base of visas, residence permits or in the framework of the local border traffic, subsequently do not respect the validity of the residence permit, conditions or regime of stay, and their stay becomes illegal (overstayers). This modus operandi is typical for Ukrainian and Vietnamese citizens. In 2009, the number of Vietnamese citizens in this category increased five times.

The migrants who consider the SR as a destination country create the sub-category of illegal stay after legal entry and partially the sub-category of illegal stay detected at the border crossing point while exiting the SR. This group is particularly created by overstayers and it is partially related to the issue of illegal work. The pole position is held by Ukrainian citizens, but currently the number of Vietnamese nationals is increasing. Favourable conditions for their migration are created by the settled migrants or those who have already acquired the Slovak citizenship. The entry and stay of migrants is economically motivated by business as well as by employment because of higher wages. These migrants are usually present in prosperous regions and conurbations. Such migrants pose a greater security threat because after their residence permit expires, they cannot have legal employment and try to gain their means for survival through illegal work or crime.

H2. Improvement of migration statistics

N/A

H3. Recommendations regarding migration management

- The need for an all-society debate on the migration and integration of foreigners
- The creation of a new cross-sectional state authority dealing with the creation and implementation of the SR migration and integration policy
- Taking the current needs of the SR as well as the tasks resulting from the EU migration and integration policy into consideration in the updated Conception of migration policy of the SR. In this framework, set qualitative as well as quantitative parameters for immigration flows in the connection with emigration, and politically and professionally based decisions on to which specific immigration groups in which composition and to what extent preference should be given.

ANNEXES

I - SOURCES and VARIABLES used for data collection

II - STATISTICAL ANNEX for additional tables and figures

III - Overview INTERNAL MIGRATION

IV - REFERENCES