
OECD SOPEMI NATIONAL REPORT 2020**FOR SLOVAK REPUBLIC****PART I****MAJOR DEVELOPMENT IN MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION POLICY AND MIGRATION MOVEMENTS****Richard Heriban¹****Lubica Gajdosova²**

Abstract

In this paper we describe the recent (2019) development of migration and integration policies and migration movements in Slovakia and compare the data with previous years. Source data used in this paper come from The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic; Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic; Labour Force Survey (LFS) by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic; Presidium of the Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Slovak Republic and the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic. In 2019 the economic growth in Slovakia continued and the overall macroeconomic picture was relatively good. GDP grew by 2.4 % (4.1 % during the previous year), employment increased by 0.7 % and real wages by 1.9 %. The latter was underpinned by a slight inflation as consumer prices increased year on year by 2.7 %. Unemployment rate decreased from 6.6 % in 2018 to 5.8 % in 2019. The macroeconomic growth in Slovakia is export-driven and seems to be relatively detached from the labour market performance. Slovakia became one of the largest world hubs of the car production with more than million cars assembled in the country annually. The low wage level is also among the key competitive factors of the Slovak economy. At the same time, Slovakia as a member of Eurozone is subject to strict fiscal limitations that are reflected also in the lower level of social benefits, in particular in terms of their purchasing power. This fact contributes to the low attractiveness of Slovakia for migrants who seek to maximize the economic benefit of migration.

KeywordsSlovakia, migration, integration, policy, movements

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I. Summary of main events

In 2019 the economic growth in Slovakia continued and the overall macroeconomic picture was relatively good. GDP grew by 2.4 % (4.1 % during the previous year), employment increased by 0.7 % and real wages by 1.9 %. The latter was underpinned by a slight inflation as consumer prices increased year on year by 2.7 %. Unemployment rate decreased from 6.6 % in 2018 to 5.8 % in 2019. The macroeconomic growth in Slovakia is export-driven and seems to be relatively detached from the labour market performance. Slovakia became one of the largest world hubs of the car production with more than million cars assembled in the country annually. The low wage level is also among the key competitive factors of the Slovak economy. At the same time, Slovakia as a member of Eurozone is subject to strict fiscal limitations that are reflected also in the lower level of social benefits, in particular in terms of their purchasing power. This fact contributes to the low attractiveness of Slovakia for migrants who seek to maximize the economic benefit of migration.

Data on migration flows according to the Slovak Statistical Office (based on the change of permanent residence) show a decrease in total immigration - from about 7.2 thousand persons in 2018 to about 7 thousand persons in 2019 and a slight increase in emigration - from 3298 persons in 2018 to 3384 persons in 2019. The net migration inflow has decreased in 2019 to about 3.6 thousand persons (as compared to 3.9 thousand persons during the previous year). In 2019 out of the total inflow of about 7 thousand migrants over 6.3 thousand originated from Europe. Similarly, out of the total outflow of about 3.4 thousand persons, more than 3.1 thousand persons were from Europe. Migration flows in Slovakia continue to be heavily dominated by Europeans. Data on residence permits administered by the Ministry of Interior show that the dynamics of newly granted permits has been increasing over the past years. The number of newly granted permits reached almost 24.7 thousand in 2016, 29.5 thousand in 2017, 38.7 thousand in 2018 and 50.9 thousand in 2019. Most of the increase was due to third country nationals, whose inflow increased from 17.4 thousand in 2016 to 22.9 thousand in 2017, 32 thousand in 2018 to 43.6 thousand in 2019. New permits for third country nationals have been concentrated mainly in the categories of temporary residence (40.7 thousand) and tolerated residence (71), while new permanent residence permits were granted mainly to the EEA citizens (almost 7.2 thousand in 2019). End of year stocks of residence permits continue to grow, from about 85 thousand in 2015 to 93 thousand in 2016, 104 thousand in 2017, 121 thousand in 2018 and 143 thousand by the end of 2019, 40 per cent of them were EEA nationals. The number of third country citizens has been increasing and by the end of 2019 it reached almost 86 thousand persons (as compared to 35 thousand in 2015). Data from mid-2020 indicate further increase in the stocks of permits: 146 thousand in total, of that 88 thousand for third country nationals and 58 thousand for EEA nationals. Numbers of detected illegal crossings of the state border are traditionally low: 213 cases in 2019 and 348 cases during 2018. Number of detected illegal stays slightly decreased (2 thousand in 2019 and 2.5 thousand cases in 2018). Despite the common border with Ukraine, Slovakia has not recorded a substantial increase of illegal movements since the onset of the Ukrainian crisis.

Among the 213 persons apprehended at the border in 2019 the top five countries of origin were Ukraine, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Afghanistan. Among the 2 thousand cases of detected illegal stayers in Slovakia in 2019 the top five nationalities were from Ukraine, Serbia, Afghanistan, Iran and Moldova. Slovakia has been traditionally aside of the main routes of refugees. The low economic attractiveness of the country due to low wages in both nominal and real terms and low level of social benefits contributes to the low numbers of asylum seekers: 232 persons applied for refugee status in Slovakia in 2019 (almost equal to the 178 (2018), 166 (2017) applications during the previous years). The refugee status was granted to 29 persons in 2017, 6 persons in 2018 (to citizens of Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria) and 9 in 2019 (Afghanistan, Burundi, Cameroon, Iran, Iraq,

Ukraine and Yemen). Traditionally, majority of applicants for asylum continue to be males in the age brackets 18-25 and 26 – 39 years.

II. Introduction

In 2019 the economic growth in Slovakia continued and the overall macroeconomic picture was relatively good. GDP grew by 2.4 % (4.1 % during the previous year), employment increased by 0.7 % and real wages by 1.9 %. The latter was underpinned by a slight deflation as consumer prices decreased year on year by 2.7 %. Unemployment rate decreased from 6.6 % in 2018 to 5.8 % in 2019.

The macroeconomic growth in Slovakia is export-driven and seems to be relatively detached from the labour market performance. Slovakia became one of the largest world hubs of the car production with more than million cars assembled in the country annually. The low wage level is also among the key competitive factors of the Slovak economy. At the same time, Slovakia as a member of Eurozone is subject to strict fiscal limitations that are reflected also in the lower level of social benefits, in particular in terms of their purchasing power. This fact contributes to the low attractiveness of Slovakia for migrants who seek to maximize the economic benefit of migration.

At the same time, Slovakia as a direct neighbour of Ukraine has been engaged in re-transmission of gas to Ukraine and suffered from the limitations of the Russian gas supplies for Slovakia. Embargo on exports to Russia hit several Slovak industries, such as the car manufacturers.

GDP growth in Slovakia seems to be relatively detached from the labour market performance. The positive GDP growth is to a large extent attributable to exports, in particular in manufacturing. Slovakia became one of the largest world hubs of the car production with more than million cars assembled in the country annually. Several major car producers opened up their factories in Slovakia (Volkswagen, Skoda, Peugeot, Citroen, KIA) and a few more are expected to come (Jaguar, Land Rover). The moderate wage levels and relatively good skills of Slovak workforce are among the factors that attract these producers to Slovakia. However, the automobile industry requires high supply of qualified labour force, mainly in blue-collar professions. The needs are saturated also through foreign workers, notably from Romania and Bulgaria, for whom the Slovak wage level can be attractive.

Slovakia as a member of Eurozone is subject to strict fiscal limitations that are reflected also in the lower level of social benefits, in particular in terms of their purchasing power. This fact contributes to the low attractiveness of Slovakia for migrants who seek to maximize the economic benefit of migration.

Attitudes towards migrants

Despite the common border with Ukraine, Slovakia has not recorded a substantial increase of illegal movements since the onset of the Ukrainian crisis. Slovakia has been traditionally out of the scope of major refugee flows, both due to its geographical location (away from the main routes of the refugees from Maghreb or Middle East) and low economic attractiveness (low wages in both nominal and real terms, low level of social benefits, and high unemployment rate). The presence of foreigners has been low and majority of migrants are traditionally of European origin. Therefore, the Slovak society has been relatively homogeneous and the Slovak public has not been exposed to multicultural phenomena.

The society is largely unaware of the multicultural contexts and unprepared for larger migrant flows or larger presence of foreigners. National Council adopted Declaration 1837 in June 2015 that refuses obligatory quotas for resettlement of refugees as a violation of the principle of free movement of persons within the Schengen area. One of the opposition parties in the parliament after the general elections of 2020 is the Slovak National Party. Recently it initiated an amendment to the regulations related to recognition of churches. The minimum limit for granting official status should be raised from 20 thousand to 50 thousand members. Reportedly, the initiative is aimed at prevention of recognizing foreign churches.

The IOM as the coordinator of the EMN National Contact Point in the SR organized the Migration Caused by Climate Change²¹⁹ discussion evening within the EMN Educational Seminar on Migration 2018. Since 2017 MoFEA SR has been organising the campaigns #MYSMEEU/Občianske konzultácie o EÚ [#WEAREEU/Civic consultations about the EU]. They aim to inform the public about the development of the EU and Slovak membership. Migration is also among the most frequently discussed topics of the lectures. In 2018, 8 events were organised in various Slovak cities.

III. MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION POLICY AND MIGRATION MOVEMENTS

1 MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION POLICY

The current Act on Residence of Aliens came into effect in Slovakia as of 1 January 2012. The act was aimed at providing foundation for a more systematic approach to integration in line with the international best practises and standards. The new act replaced the earlier Act on Residence of Aliens adopted in the year 2000. The new act was aimed mainly at (a) improving procedures related to management of migration and integration of immigrants, (b) guaranteeing rights and freedoms of the EU nationals, their family members, and the third country nationals during their entry and residence in Slovakia, and (c) harmonizing issues related to border protection and residence permits.

The new act also incorporated regulations of two Council Directives: the 2009/50/EC Directive of 25 May 2009 ('the Blue Card Directive') and the 2009/52/EC Directive of 18 June 2009 on sanctioning illegal employment by the third country nationals. The new act distinguishes between the EU nationals and their family members, and the third country nationals. The EU nationals are given preferential European treatment. They can, for example ask for five-year residence permit for work or study purposes. The five-year residence permit may easily be converted into the permanent residence permit.

An amendment to the Act on Residence of Aliens came into effect as of January 2014. The amendment was prepared in the process of the transposition of the Directive 2011/95/EU and Directive 2011/98/EU into the national legislation. The main changes include stipulation of a more effective process for granting single permit for work and residence for third country citizens. Applications for such permits are filed with the Police Offices (POs will be obliged to accept also incomplete applications). The single permit will grant residence for the purposes of employment. The Directive 2011/98/EU covers also third country citizens who legally stay in Slovakia for

purposes other than employment and can work. Their entitlement to work will be marked in their residence permit as “entitled to work”.

Granting of single permit is subject to the confirmation of the possibility of placement of third country national into a job that will be issued by the relevant labour office. Application for (single) temporary residence permit for the purposes of employment can be refused in case when the labour office does not approve the placement. The single procedure is applied also for granting the Blue Cards according to the EC Blue Card Directive.

A methodological change in recording residence permits was implemented in 2012. Data on newly granted permits (inflows) now include persons whose stay at the Slovak territory has been granted for the first time, or renewed later than 3 months after expiration of their previous permit. The method is in line with the EC Regulation 862/2007 (Article 3). Until 2011 the inflows of newly granted permits included only persons whose stay has been granted for the first time.

In terms of integration of refugees, Slovakia adopted a new programme especially tailored for the target group of Syrian Christians. The initiative was undertaken jointly by the church, NGOs and the Slovak Government. The first group of 149 Syrians (25 families) arrived to Slovakia in December 2015. They enrolled in integration procedures that are supposed to last for 6 to 24 months. After initial reception, medical checks, initial orientation they have been transferred to the region of Nitra where they were providing with housing and continued their participation in the integration programme including language course, enrolment of children in local schools, assisted job-seeking, enrolment in other courses (driving licence, etc.). The programme continues by further arrivals, of a few women with children. However, despite all the good efforts, several Syrian families opted for return to Syria (38 persons) as the older family members could not get used and cope with the entirely new environment and younger family members accompanied them back to Syria. Of the 149 Iraqi (Asian Christian) citizens who entered the Slovak Republic at the end of 2015 as part of the voluntary contribution of the Slovak Republic to the current migration crisis, 70 of them have so far renounced asylum in the territory of the SR (the purpose for which the permanent residence was granted on the territory of the Slovak Republic was terminated). They subsequently applied for an assisted voluntary return to Iraq, which was carried out in cooperation with IOM.

As a part of the transposition of the EU’s legislation on legal migration, the SR adopted two amendments to national acts. As of May 2017, the Amendment to Act on Residence of Aliens was adopted and as of May 2018 the Amendment to Act on Employment Services was adopted. In 2018, the Slovak employment rate was at its historic minimum – it amounted to an average of 5% which means less than 150 thousand unemployed per 5.5 million inhabitants. In Western Slovakia, the unemployment rate is even lower. The 2018 labour market situation according to the Association of Industrial Unions was such that 37.6% of companies had to refuse orders due to a shortage of labour. More than 1,200 companies in Slovakia employed people from outside of the EU in 2018. Transportation companies lacked approximately 2,500 drivers last year. In this respect, the SR adopted the Strategy for Labour Mobility of Foreigners in the Slovak Republic on 10th October 2018. It is a key change in legal migration in that year. It aims to make the system regulating the entry and residence of TCNs in the territory of the SR for the purposes of employment more effective, fast and flexible, especially regarding the professions with identified lack of available labour.

From 20 July 2018, Act on Residence of Aliens reintroduced the law that a stateless person can obtain permanent residence for 5 years, not for an indefinite period of time as before. A stateless

person may be granted permanent residence for 5 years as before without fulfilling the conditions defined in the Act if they prove that they do not have a citizenship of the state a) where they were born, b) where their previous domicile or residence was and c) whose citizenship their parents and other family members have. In 2018 Slovakia prepared a new national border control and management plan entitled “National Strategy of Integrated Border Management for 2019 – 2022. The document specifies new tasks that Slovakia will have to perform in the area of integrated European border management in the following period. Slovakia repeatedly recorded a decrease in the number of visas issued which is connected to the introduction of the visa-free regime with Ukraine effective from June 2017. On 6 November 2018, the Slovak Government approved the fifth National Programme to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings 2019 – 2023. Its main aim is to introduce a coordinated system to limit the trafficking in human beings.

2 MIGRATION MOVEMENTS

Emigration and immigration

Data on migration flows according to the Slovak Statistical Office (based on the change of permanent residence) show a decrease in total immigration - from about 7.2 thousand persons in 2018 to about 7 thousand persons in 2019 and a slight increase in emigration - from 3298 persons in 2018 to 3384 persons in 2019. The net migration inflow has decreased in 2019 to about 3.6 thousand persons (as compared to 3.9 thousand persons during the previous year). In 2019 out of the total inflow of about 7 thousand migrants over 6.3 thousand originated from Europe. Similarly, out of the total outflow of about 3.4 thousand persons, more than 3.1 thousand persons were from Europe. Migration flows in Slovakia continue to be heavily dominated by Europeans.

Evolution of migration flows by main categories of entry and-or permit types

In this section we use an alternative source of data about foreign residents in Slovakia - the registry of residence permits administered by the Ministry of Interior (Police Corps).

Table 3 provides more detailed data on newly granted permits and stocks by type in 2016 - 2019. Data on residence permits administered by the Ministry of Interior show that the dynamics of newly granted permits has been continuous increased over the past years. The number of newly granted permits that fluctuated around 10 thousand annually during 2010-12 reached almost 24.7 thousand in 2016, 29.5 thousand in 2017, 38.7 thousand in 2018 and 50.9 thousand in 2019. Most of the increase was due to third country nationals, whose inflow increased from 17.4 thousand in 2016 to 22.9 thousand in 2017, 32 thousand in 2018 to 43.6 thousand in 2019. New permits for third country nationals have been concentrated mainly in the categories of temporary residence (40.7 thousand) and tolerated residence (71), while new permanent residence permits were granted mainly to the EEA citizens (almost 7.2 thousand in 2019). End of year stocks of residence permits continue to grow, from about 85 thousand in 2015 to 93 thousand in 2016, 104 thousand in 2017, 121 thousand in 2018 and 143 thousand by the end of 2019, 40 per cent of them were EEA nationals. The number of third country citizens has been increasing and by the end of 2019 it reached almost 86 thousand persons (as compared to 35 thousand in 2015). Data from mid-2020 indicate further increase in the stocks of permits: 146 thousand in total, of that 88 thousand for third country nationals and 58 thousand for EEA nationals.

Table 4 provides information about the permit dynamics based on the flows during the first six months of each calendar year. The granting process has increasing dynamics: while in 2011 and 2012 some 4 thousand permits were granted during the first six months, in 2017 it was 13.1 thousand permits, in 2018 almost 16 thousand permits and in 2019 22.2 thousand permits.

Breakdown of newly granted permits for third-country nationals by nationality (Top 20) in 2019 and as of mid-2020 is depicted in Table 5. Top five nationalities remain rather stable: since 2011 they include Ukrainians, Serbians, Vietnamese, Russians and Koreans. The CIS countries that were traditionally included among the top 10 nationalities gradually ceased their position to Turkey (Georgia being an exception), selected Asian countries (Vietnam) and Balkan countries (Croatia, Macedonia). In 2019, 23.5 thousand Ukrainians received the permits, followed by 6.3 thousand Serbians, 2.9 thousand Vietnamese, 2.1 thousand Russians and 727 Macedonians.

Distribution of migrants by gender and age

Gender composition of migration flows in Slovakia became gradually more balanced over time. As can be seen from Table 2, inflows were in the past dominated by males, and outflows by females. This tendency was much more pronounced for exchange of migrants with countries other than the Czech Republic. For the latter, the gender composition of flows has been more balanced, in particular in terms of inflows. As regards the exchange of migrants with other countries, in 2019 out of 5.3 thousand immigrants 3 thousand were men while among 2.2 thousand emigrants more than 1.4 thousand were women.

Main countries of birth and nationalities

Information presented in this section is based on the data by the Slovak Statistical Office. The data do not confirm the tendency found on the basis of the residence permit data – i.e. the increased inflow of migrants. The total immigration dropped slightly from 5.4 thousand in 2012 to about 5.1 thousand in 2013 and was back to 5.4 thousand in 2014 and up to 7 thousand in 2015 and up to 7.7 thousand in 2016. This decreased slightly in 2017 with 7.2 thousand, 2018 with also 7.2 thousand and 2019 with a drop to 7 thousand. In 2019 out of the total inflow of about 7 thousand migrants 6.3 thousand originated from Europe. Similarly, out of the total outflow of about 3.4 thousand persons, almost 3.1 thousand persons were from Europe. Migration flows in Slovakia are thus heavily dominated by persons of European origin. This has been a long term trend, which is robust for both country of origin and country of citizenship of migrants. The distinction between the two categories can be found in tables 7a and 7b, respectively. The discrepancy between European citizens and Europeans by country of origin is about 500 persons.

Inflows are traditionally dominated by arrivals from the near or neighbouring European countries: the Czech Republic, Romania, Germany, Austria and Hungary. Asian and African migrants continue to represent a small share of the total inflow. Asia is the second most significant region in terms of immigration; however, the inflows are rather small (263 persons in 2013, 198 in 2014, 254 in 2015, 354 in 2016, 213 in 2017, 230 in 2018 and 224 in 2019). Similarly, the inflows from Americas accounted in 2016 for 289 persons and those from Australia and Africa for only 66 and 41 persons, respectively. 343 were from Americas, 62 from Australia and Oceania, 44 from Africa in 2019.

Vast majority of flows comes from and to the OECD area (OECD aggregation is made over the 35 countries depicted in table 7c): 83 per cent of inflow and 98 per cent of outflow in 2019 was by

OECD citizens. A separate category is represented by non-OECD countries that are EU Member States (Bulgaria and Romania) that cumulatively accounted for about 214 immigrants in 2019.

A comparison of migration inflows by country of origin and country of citizenship in general and for top 10 countries in terms of inflows and outflow (Table 7c, 7d and 7e respectively) reveals differences between the two categories for all major countries, implying changes of citizenship by migrants. The largest difference was in the case of the Czech Republic, possibly implying the adoption of Slovak citizenship by Czechs. The memo item also shows an inflow of 4.5 thousand Slovak citizens and outflow of 3.3 thousand Slovak citizens in 2019 that were not captured by the data on the country of origin (presumably many of these are Czech-born with Slovak citizenship). Top 3 countries in terms of origin of immigrants in 2019 were the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom (represented by 1165 immigrants in 2019, up from 952 immigrants in 2016) and Austria (640 immigrants), while top countries in terms of citizenship of immigrants were traditionally the Czech Republic, Hungary and Ukraine.

Irregular migration, including regularisation and expulsion

Table 8 provides overview of the long-term development of irregular migration flows in Slovakia. The dynamics of illegal movements has recently not increased substantially, despite the Ukrainian crisis: numbers of illegal crossings in 2013 and 2014 reached 1 091 and 1 304 persons, respectively and in 2015 it increased to 2 535 cases, 2170 in 2016, 2706 in 2017, 2819 in 2018 and 2190 in 2019. Number of apprehensions at the border reached 240 persons in 2014, 222 in 2015, 208 in 2016, 248 in 2017, 348 in 2018 and 213 in 2019; of these only 15 (2019), resp. 11 (2018) persons were captured leaving Slovakia. The number of detected cases of illegal stay in Slovakia decreased by 492 persons between 2019 and 2018 (from 2469 to 1977). Approx. half of these were detected inland. Among the 213 persons apprehended at the border in 2019 the top five countries of origin were Ukraine, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Turkey and Afghanistan. Among the 2 thousand cases of detected illegal stay in Slovakia in 2019 the top five nationalities were from Ukraine, Serbia, Afghanistan, Iran and Moldova. Nationality-wise the illegal migration in Slovakia used to be traditionally dominated by the nationals of CIS (mainly Ukraine, Russia and Georgia), South-Asia (in particular Afghanistan) and selected African countries (recently mainly Somalia). After an initial incline in the numbers of citizens of Kosovo and Syria in 2015 who started to occupy the top position among illegal migrants their numbers decreased. It is noteworthy that the recent Ukrainian crisis has not impacted on the irregular border movements so far, at least as reflected by the data until mid-2020. In general, the numbers of border apprehensions show a long-term declining trend, while inland apprehensions have been increasing.

Before joining the Schengen area, vast majority of apprehended illegal movements were across the Ukrainian border (mainly into Slovakia) while only a few cases were through the Czech border and through airports. After joining the Schengen area the Slovak-Ukrainian border became the only external Schengen border. Therefore, the figures on border passages since 2012 refer to this segment of the border only.

Data about legal passages across the Slovak borders are summarized in Tables 9 to 11. The overall picture shows that the legal flows of passengers across the borders have been slightly but consistently declining over the past few years. This tendency was reversed in 2015-2016. In 2011 the total number of passages was down to about 2.9 million from the previous year's 3.5 million, in 2012 it increased 2.94 million, in 2013 further decreased to 2.85 million and remained at the same

level in 2014. In 2015 the number picked up and grew to 3.1 million and 3.5 million in 2016. This trend continued in 2018 with 4.6 million persons and 2019 with 4.7 million.

A breakdown between the passages through Ukrainian border and airports shows that this reduction was almost entirely due to the reduction of passages through the former. Passages through airports represent a third of the total, the remaining two thirds of legal passages of external borders come from and to Ukraine. Breakdown of legal passages by nationality shows that third country citizens come predominantly through land border (about 921 thousand in 2018 and 939 thousand in 2019), only a small part comes via air connections (134 thousand in 2018 and 165 thousand in 2019, as compared to 877 thousand EEA citizens in 2019). The difference is partially accounted for by the entries of the nationals of neighbouring Ukraine who represent almost a third of land border entries.

Refugees and asylum seekers: main nationalities, recognition rate

In 2015 Slovakia was obliged to adopt further two Directives in the field of asylum 2013/33/EU of 26 June 2013 stipulating the rules for accepting applicants for international protection, and 2013/32/EU of 26 June 2013 on joint procedures for granting and terminating international protection. The adoption of these directives required further amendments to the Act on Asylum that came into effect as of May 2015. The main changes include the following:

- States that unaccompanied minors represented by court-appointed curators will not be transferred into the facilities of the Interior Ministry, but will stay in the childcare facilities of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and Family
- Amends the criterion for determining a safe country of origin
- Newly defines the criterion for determining a safe third country
- States that minors have to be present during the act of declaring the intention of applying for asylum
- Includes checks for determining special procedural guarantees of asylum applicants and stipulates special procedures for these asylum applicants
- Includes determining of special needs for vulnerable asylum seekers
- Newly regulates the procedure for repeated applications for asylum
- Includes exemptions from the right to stay at the Slovak territory for asylum applicants
- Shortens the period after which asylum seekers have access to labour market from 12 to 9 months
- Stipulates the obligation of training for the officials of the Interior Ministry and Police Corps
- Stipulates the reasons for terminating the procedure of granting temporary refuge
- Prolongs the period for filing appeal against the decision about refusing the granting of temporary refuge status

Adoption of these directives required further amendments to the Act on Asylum that came into effect as of May 2015 and several amendments to other laws (e.g. Act of the stay of aliens, Act on the social and legal protection of children, Rules for civil procedures, Rules for administrative procedures, Act on social assistants to persons in need, etc.).

By transposing these Directives into its legal system Slovakia completed the second phase of building a common European asylum system. The main changes in practice include the following:

- Asylum seekers can now have access to labour market after 9 months (previously 12 months).
- The changes include also detection of needs of especially vulnerable persons (minors, pregnant women, disabled) and taking the special needs in consideration when creating suitable conditions for accommodation and care.
- Amendment to the Asylum Act adopted in 2015 allows for placement of unaccompanied minors in children's homes (rather than asylum seeker facilities).

This is in line with the EU Directive. For children who attain adulthood (18 years) during the asylum procedure it is possible to remain in the children's home on the basis of agreement. Children's houses are obliged to allow for meetings between children and representatives of international organisations. They also cooperate with IOM regarding the voluntary returns. They also have new obligation to report to the Interior Ministry unauthorized departure of children.

Further planned changes to the Asylum act include the participation of Interior Ministry in the process of integration of foreigners who were granted supplementary protection. In principle, integration measures for this group should be the same as those for the recognised asylum holders. Following the adoption of the Concept of Integration of Foreigners by the Slovak Government in 2009, it has been suggested to introduce a new wording in the Act on Asylum, mentioning the role of the Interior Ministry in participating in integration measures aimed at foreigners with additional protection. Ministry of Interior (Migration Office) is preparing a state integration programme for persons who were granted international protection.

Further information in this section is based on the data from the Migration Office and the Border and Alien Police Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. According to the data, during the late 1990-ties the numbers of asylum seekers in Slovakia have been persistently increasing: over the period 1993 – 2004 the numbers of applications submitted in Slovakia increased more than 10-times (from 96 persons to 11.4 thousand persons). However, since 2004 (the year of accession to the EU) the figures started to decline steadily, possibly due to the new opportunity for the asylum seekers to continue their travel across the internal EU border.

Further, as a part of the transposition of the EU's legislation on legal migration, the SR adopted two amendments to national acts. As of May 2017, the Amendment to Act on Residence of Aliens was adopted and as of May 2018 the Amendment to Act on Employment Services was adopted. In 2018, the Slovak employment rate was at its historic minimum – it amounted to an average of 5% which means less than 150 thousand unemployed per 5.5 million inhabitants. In Western Slovakia, the unemployment rate is even lower. The 2018 labour market situation according to the Association of Industrial Unions was such that 37.6% of companies had to refuse orders due to a shortage of labour. More than 1,200 companies in Slovakia employed people from outside of the EU in 2018. Transportation companies lacked approximately 2,500 drivers last year. In this respect, the SR adopted the Strategy for Labour Mobility of Foreigners in the Slovak Republic on 10th October 2018. It is a key change in legal migration in that year. It aims to make the system regulating the entry and residence of TCNs in the territory of the SR for the purposes of employment more effective, fast and flexible, especially regarding the professions with identified lack of available labour.

From 20 July 2018, Act on Residence of Aliens reintroduced the law that a stateless person can obtain permanent residence for 5 years, not for an indefinite period of time as before. A stateless person may be granted permanent residence for 5 years as before without fulfilling the conditions

defined in the Act if they prove that they do not have a citizenship of the state a) where they were born, b) where their previous domicile or residence was and c) whose citizenship their parents and other family members have. In 2018 Slovakia prepared a new national border control and management plan entitled “National Strategy of Integrated Border Management for 2019 – 2022. The document specifies new tasks that Slovakia will have to perform in the area of integrated European border management in the following period. Slovakia repeatedly recorded a decrease in the number of visas issued which is connected to the introduction of the visa-free regime with Ukraine effective from June 2017. On 6 November 2018, the Slovak Government approved the fifth National Programme to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings 2019 – 2023. Its main aim is to introduce a coordinated system to limit the trafficking in human beings.

In 2019, 232 persons applied and the refugee status (as compared to 178 in 2018, 166 in 2017, 146 in 2016, 330 in 2015 and 331 in 2014) and asylum was granted to 9 persons (as compared to 6 in 2018, 29 in 2017, 167 in 2016, 8 in 2015 and 14 cases in 2014). Slovak nationality was granted to 9 asylum applicants in 2019 and 18 in 2018. Among the applications the most numerous in 2019 were the nationals of Afghanistan (90), Iran (46) and Armenia (14). Refugee status in 2019 was granted to the nationals of Iran (3), Afghanistan (1), Burundi (1), Cameroon (1), Iraq (1), Ukraine (1) and Yemen (1). More than 70 per cent (in 2019), 38 per cent (in 2018) of applications continue to be terminated on procedural grounds. Traditionally, majority of applicants for asylum continue to be males in the age brackets 18-25 and 26 – 39 years. In 2019, there were 198 males and 34 females among the asylum applicants. The share of children under 14 that previously represented more than 1 % of all applicants increased to about 5.1% in 2019 and 14% in 2018.

Majority of applicants submitted their requests at Asylum Departments of Police Corps, which are located in Gbely, Vlachy, Opatovska Nova Ves, and Humenne.

Cumulatively over the period between 1993 (when the Slovak Republic was created) and the end of 2019, 59 043 applications were filed, of which 864 persons were granted refugee status (slightly more than 1.4 per cent), and a total of 274 refugees were granted Slovak nationality. Within the latter category more substantial numbers come from CIS and South-East Asia (notably countries such as Afghanistan, Armenia, Bosnia Herzegovina). The low recognition rate is mainly due to the fact that out of 58 thousand application procedures more than 49 thousand were terminated on administrative grounds as the vast majority of applicants continued their journey out of Slovakia.

On a related issue, it is important to note that Slovakia and Romania are the only two EU Member States that provide the facility of the so-called humanitarian transfer. Slovakia has been involved in this activity since 2009 mainly with focus on especially vulnerable groups of refugees, such as mothers with children that are in need of immediate evacuation from conflict areas. The transfers are based on tripartite agreement on humanitarian transfer of refugees who are in need of international protection that was concluded among the Slovak government, UNHCR High Representative Office and IOM. The transferees remain in Slovakia for half year while they prepare for their resettlement in a third country, usually Canada or the United States. The recipient countries participate in the process of selection. Slovakia provides for accommodation, basic social and hygienic services and nutrition, other needs and costs of their stay are covered by the partners. The transferees are under the protection of UNHCR. They do not seek asylum in Slovakia and are not subject to integration programmes in Slovakia. Since 2009 Slovakia has provided this facility to approximately 1 thousand humanitarian refugees. From 2009 until the end of 2017 IOM, in cooperation with its partners, transferred altogether 1,047 refugees to the Emergency Transit Centre in Slovakia from camps in Africa, Asia and the Middle East. The refugees were from Afghanistan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq,

Somalia and Sudan. During the same time IOM resettled 1,039 refugees from the Emergency Transit Centre in Slovakia to countries that gave them a new home. Most of them were admitted by the US, some by Canada, Norway and Sweden.

RETURNS AND READMISSIONS

The data in this section are based on the information from the Alien Police of the Interior Ministry and IOM.

In 2019 Slovakia carried out readmissions based on the readmission agreements with its neighbours from the Visegrad 4 group (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland), as well as with Austria, Ukraine, Switzerland and France. The readmission can be carried out on two grounds: vast majority of readmissions out of Slovakia are carried out in case of illegal migrants apprehended at the territory of Slovakia. A few cases were carried out for persons whose stay was legal, but they were sentenced to judicial expulsion for other reasons, for example for committing a crime or offence that is not lined to illegal migration (e.g. theft). The latter category is much less numerous than the former one. Table 13 summarizes the main readmission flows in 2006 – 2020. The table documents a long-term declining trend in readmissions that has been reverted only recently. Readmissions out of the country heavily prevailed over acceptance into the country. While more than 1.8 thousand illegal migrants were exchanged on the basis of readmission agreements in 2007, in 2008 it was only slightly more than 700 persons and 2009 already less than 500 persons. Only 111 persons were readmitted out of Slovakia on 2012, the number increased slightly to 152 in 2013 and to 160 persons in 2014. However, in 2015 the number almost tripled and reached 453 persons; in 2016 decreased to 121 persons, increased to 188 in 2017 and 244 in 2018 finally decreasing to 154 in 2019. Of these 154 in 2019 149 were related to the readmission agreement with Ukraine. The sharp increase of readmissions from the Czech Republic continued in the previous year (20 in 2018, 56 in 2019). These dynamics reflects the North-West-to-South-East direction of the return movement of migrants. The year 2019 also brought a new dynamic in terms of readmissions to Slovakia – 69 persons. While only 54 persons were accepted in Slovakia in 2014 (as compared to 29 in 2013), in 2015 their number increased to 408 (16 in 2016, 26 in 2017, 45 in 2018). Most of persons in 2019 (56 persons) were accepted from the Czech Republic, followed by 8 persons from Ukraine, 4 from Poland and 1 from Austria. Clearly, the greatest share of accepted migrants in 2018 was due to two large groups – nationals of Afghanistan (18 persons), Iraq 96) and Syria (6).

Another category of returns is represented by voluntary returns that concern aliens from Police Detention Centres for Aliens, aliens from asylum institutions of the Migration Office of the Interior Ministry and aliens on the territory of the SR, who are not staying in facilities of the Interior Ministry SR.

The returns are carried out on two grounds:

- Cooperation Agreement between the International Organization for Migration and the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic to assist the return of unsuccessful asylum seekers and illegal migrants to their country of origin, or
- Voluntary return and reintegration in country of origin.

According to the data by IOM, 108 persons were returned within the framework of Assisted Voluntary Returns and Reintegrations agreement in 2019 to 24 countries of origin. Most returnees headed to Serbia (30), Ukraine (25), Iran (15), Iraq (9) and Turkey (5).

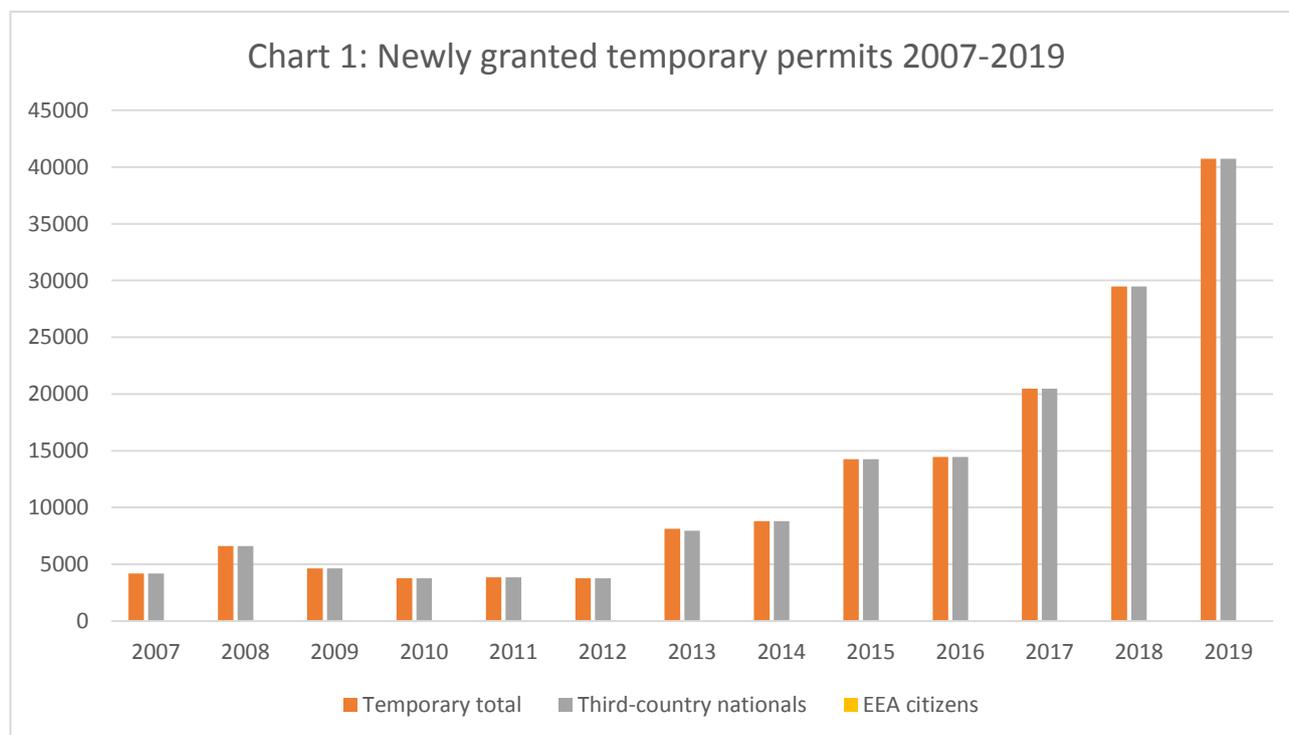
Finally, in this section we dwell on the effective Dublin transfers according to the Regulation (EU) No. 604/2013. The effective transfers happen when Slovakia hands over a third country national to other member state, which is competent for decision in asylum procedure, or when Slovakia takes over a third country national from other member state, as SR is competent for decision in asylum procedure. In this framework, in 2018 and 2019 the number of persons taken to Slovakia was 47 and 80, respectively. Number of persons handed over from Slovakia was 15 in 2018 and 17 in 2019. Among these in 2019 the vast majority was handed over to Bulgaria (5), Germany (4) and Romania (4), the main nationalities included Afghanistan (6 persons) and Iran (5 persons). In 2018 the majority of people were handed over to Bulgaria (5) and Germany (4), the main nationalities were Afghani (3) and Russian (3).

Among the 80 migrants taken over to Slovakia in 2019, the top five nationalities were Iranian (38), Armenian (14), Afghani (9), Sudanese (4) and Indian (3). The majority were taken over from Germany (40) and Austria (30). In 2018 the top 5 nationalities were Azeri (16), Iranian (6), Georgian (5), Chinese (4) and Eritrean (2). The majority were taken over from Germany (24) and Austria (12).

As regards the portfolio of countries from which the migrants were accepted, in 2019 they included Austria, Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Sweden and Belgium. The number of accepted persons ranged from 1 in the case of the Netherlands, Sweden and Belgium to 18 in the case of Germany. In 2018 the group of countries included also France, Great Britain, Norway and Finland.

3 NEWLY GRANTED PERMITS AND STOCKS BY TYPE 2007-2019

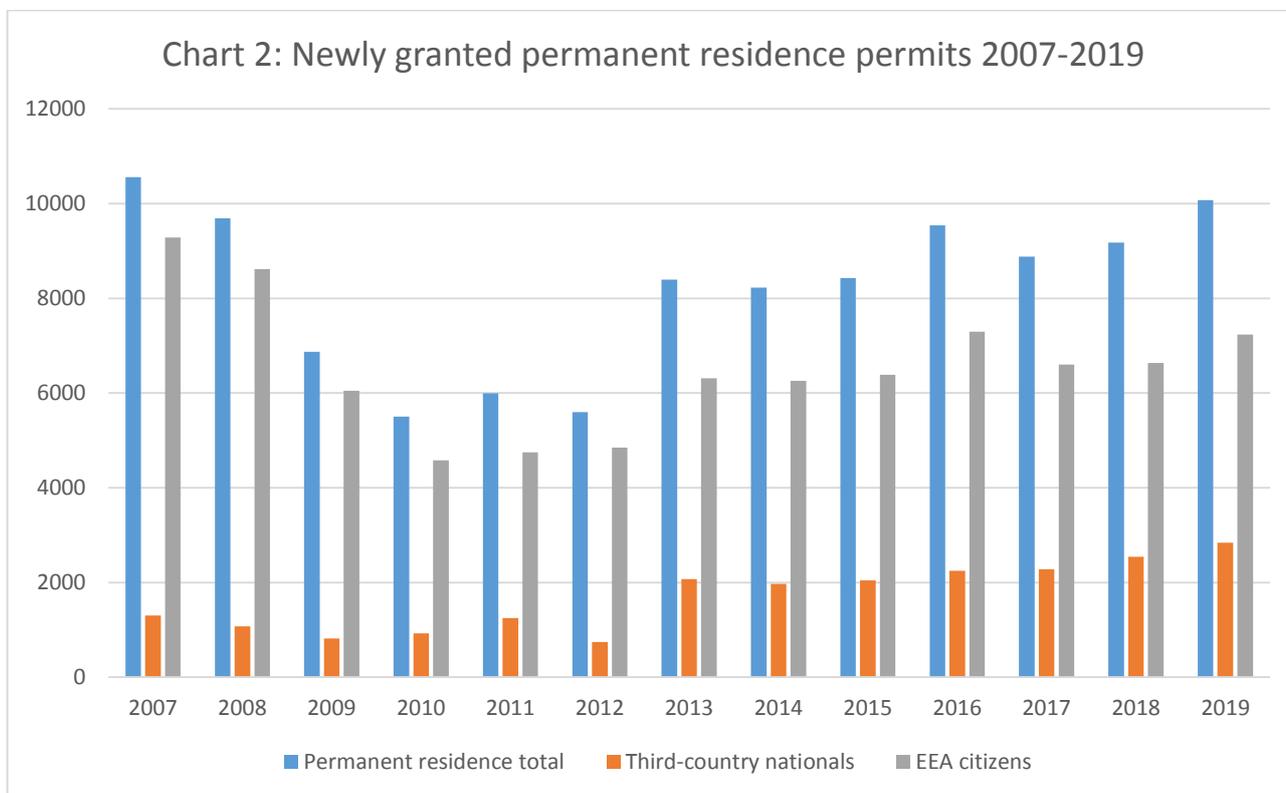
Chart 1: Newly granted temporary permits 2007-2019



Source: authors' own work

It is obvious to the naked eye that after initial stagnation after joining the EU in 2004 and the Schengen agreement system in 2007- and after a period of slight hesitation 2010-2012) the numbers of Slovak temporary permits have been on the climb. EEA citizens form a negligible number of temporary permits granted with a total number of 74 in 2013, (See Chart 1). All of the other temporary permits had been granted to third-country nationals. The numbers of temporary permits soared in 2019 when a total of 40728 has been granted all of which to third-country nationals. This is in contrast with the numbers of permanent residency permits which we discuss in Chart 2. The explanation of this fact is that the EEA citizens, being a part of the single market, do not have to apply for temporary permits as there is freedom to travel and stay in any member state for EEA nationals. Switzerland, for example, is neither an EU or EEA member but is a part of the European single market. This means that also Swiss nationals have the same rights to live and work in any other EEA country.

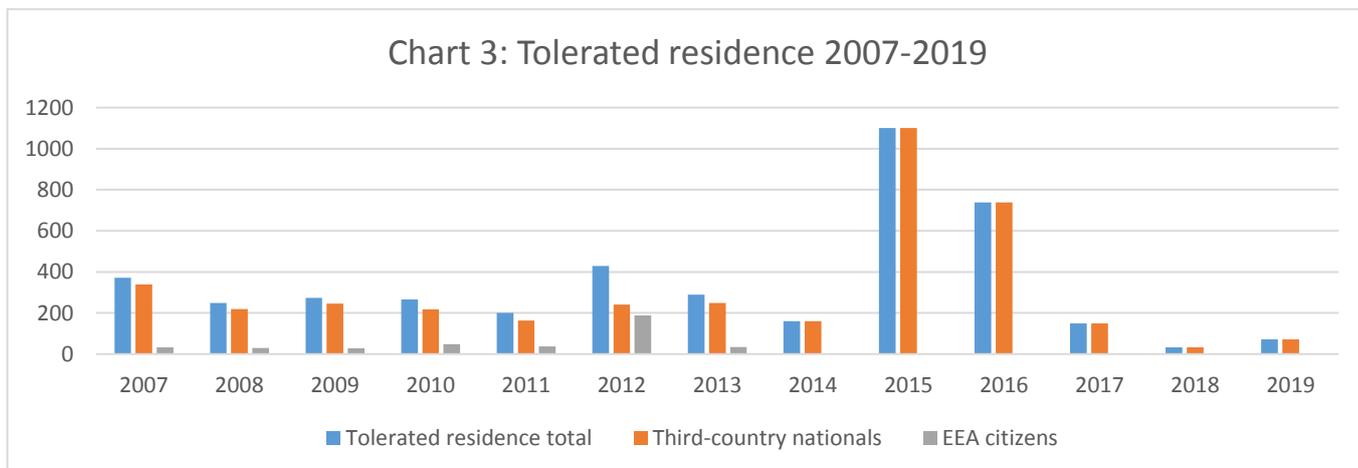
Chart 2: Newly granted permanent residence permits 2007-2019



Source: authors' own work

The situation for EEA citizens, in regards to permanent residence permits is different. Here on Chart 2 we can see that the numbers are higher than in Chart 1. The number of granted permanent residence permits for EEA citizens oscillates from approximately 4582 (year 2010) to 9282 in year 2007. The share of permanent residence permits issued to the third-country nationals remains relatively steady with a slight tendency to climb (1970 in year 2014, peaking at 2837 in 2019).

Chart 3: Tolerated residence 2007-2019

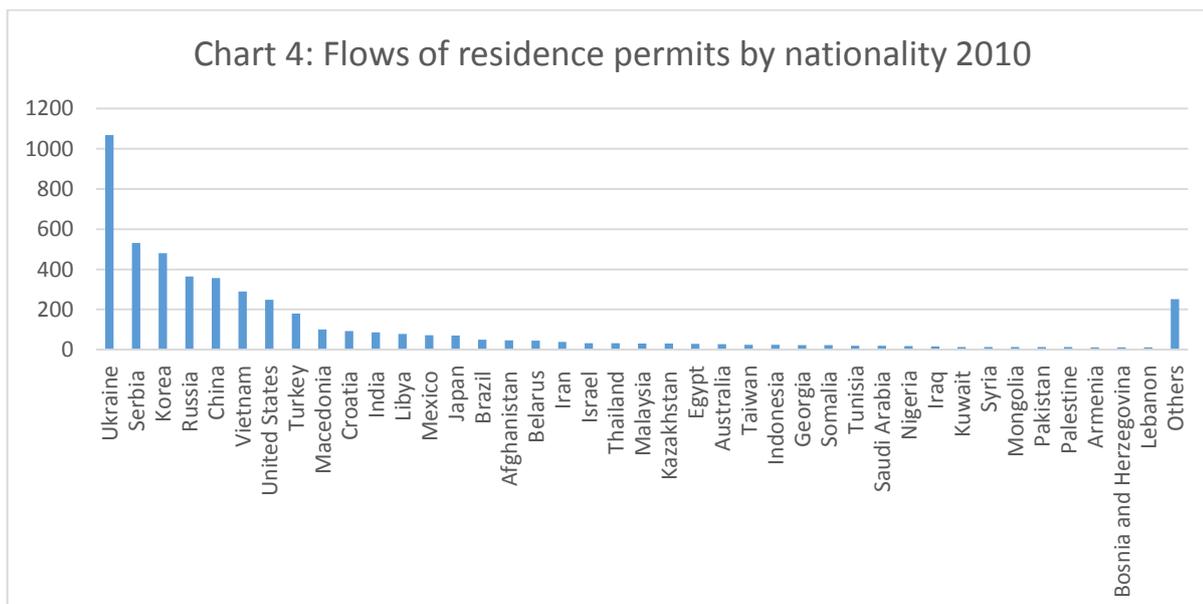


Source: authors' own work

A tolerated residence in Slovakia (see Chart 3) is a special type of residence which can be granted to a foreign national exceptionally for a short period of time in order to overcome a specific situation. The tolerated existence numbers are almost exclusively those by third-country nationals the number of which peaked in 2015 at 1100 people. This can be attributed to the start of a substantial migration wave started in 2015 which resulted in elevated migration numbers not only to selected Western Europe states but proportionally also to Slovakia. After 2016 the numbers fell down (738 for year 2016, 150, 33 and 71 for the next years).

4 RESIDENCE PERMITS BY NATIONALITY 2010-2019

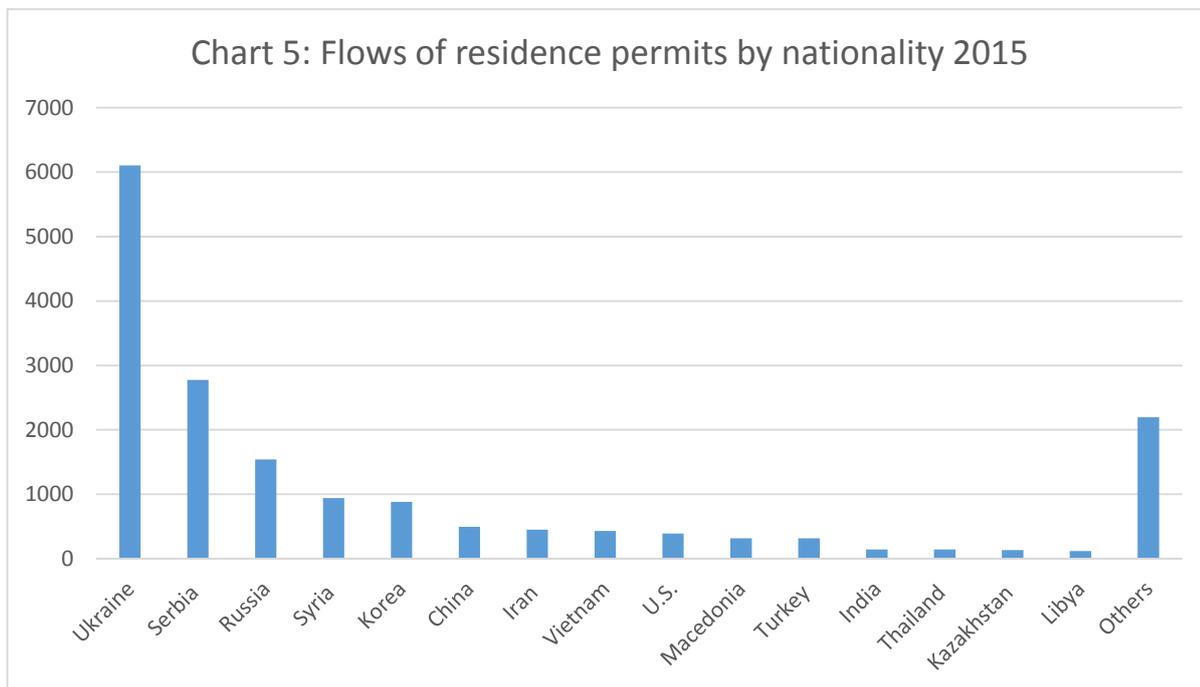
Chart 4: Residence permits by nationality 2010



Source: authors' own work

Note: Residence permits issued during the calendar year (net flows)

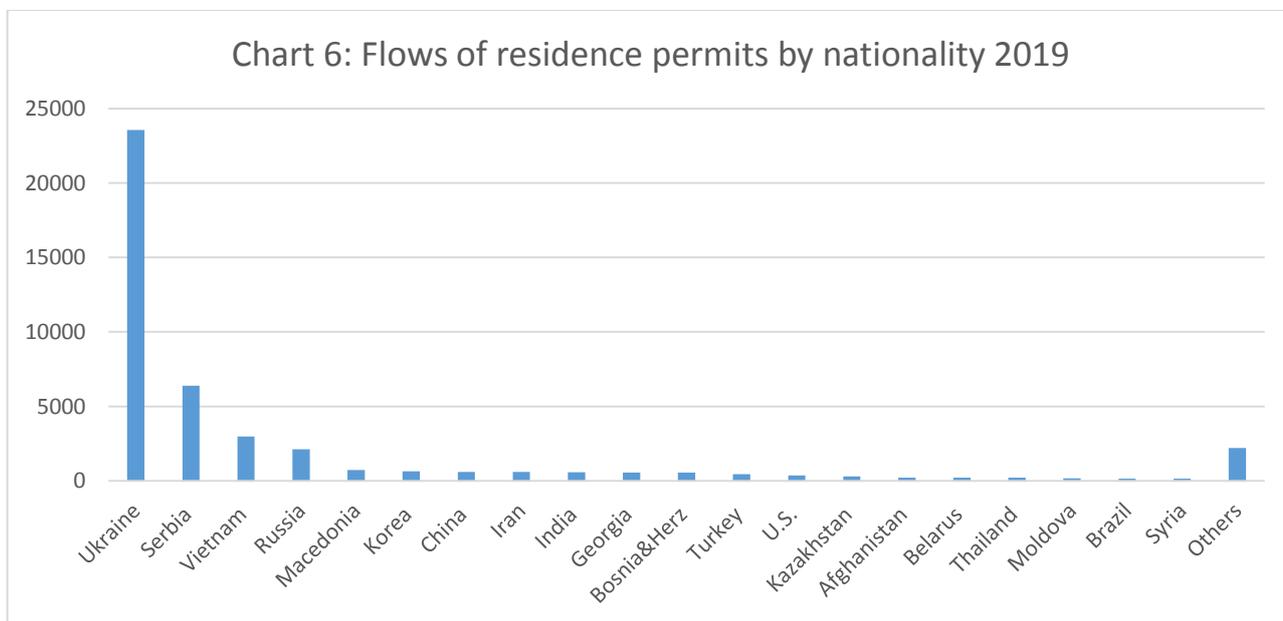
Chart 5: Residence permits by nationality 2015



Source: authors' own work

Note: Residence permits issued during the calendar year (net flows)

Chart 6: Residence permits by nationality 2019



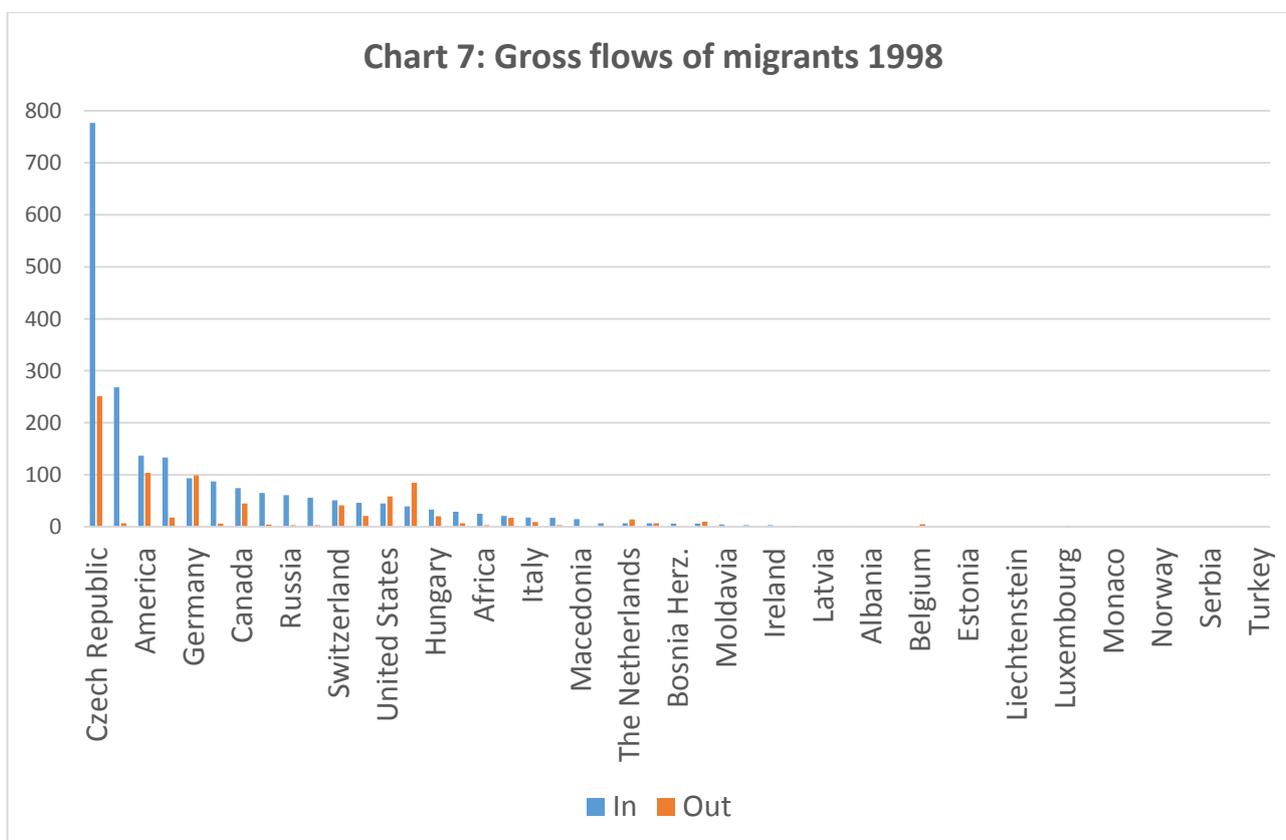
Source: authors' own work

Note: Residence permits issued during the calendar year (net flows)

Charts 4 – 6 depict how the total number of residence permits in Slovakia in a given period was distributed by the nationality of the applicant. By far the highest number of applicants come from Ukraine. Historically Ukraine has been a close neighbour to Slovakia. Ukraine was amongst the first states to officially acknowledge the independence of the Slovak Republic on 1st January 1993. There are economic as well as cultural ties between the two countries and there is a large Ukrainian population in the Slovak territory. Therefore, it comes as no surprise that Ukraine ranks at the top of the number of residence permits granted (1068 in 2010, climbed up to 23566 in 2019). Serbia is also a fine example of culturally close neighbouring people migrating to Slovakia and is no surprise either. The population of Korean people is to be linked with founding of the (South) Korean KIA production plant in Zilina in 2006 and with a number of people from Korea moved to the region. Russia is also a close neighbour with the above-mentioned effects implied. Relatively large numbers of Vietnamese and Chinese applicants stem back from the Czechoslovak socialist era when there were numbers of foreign workers from Vietnam and China working in the country and stayed. Generally speaking, the numbers of granted residence permits have been continually rising by each year.

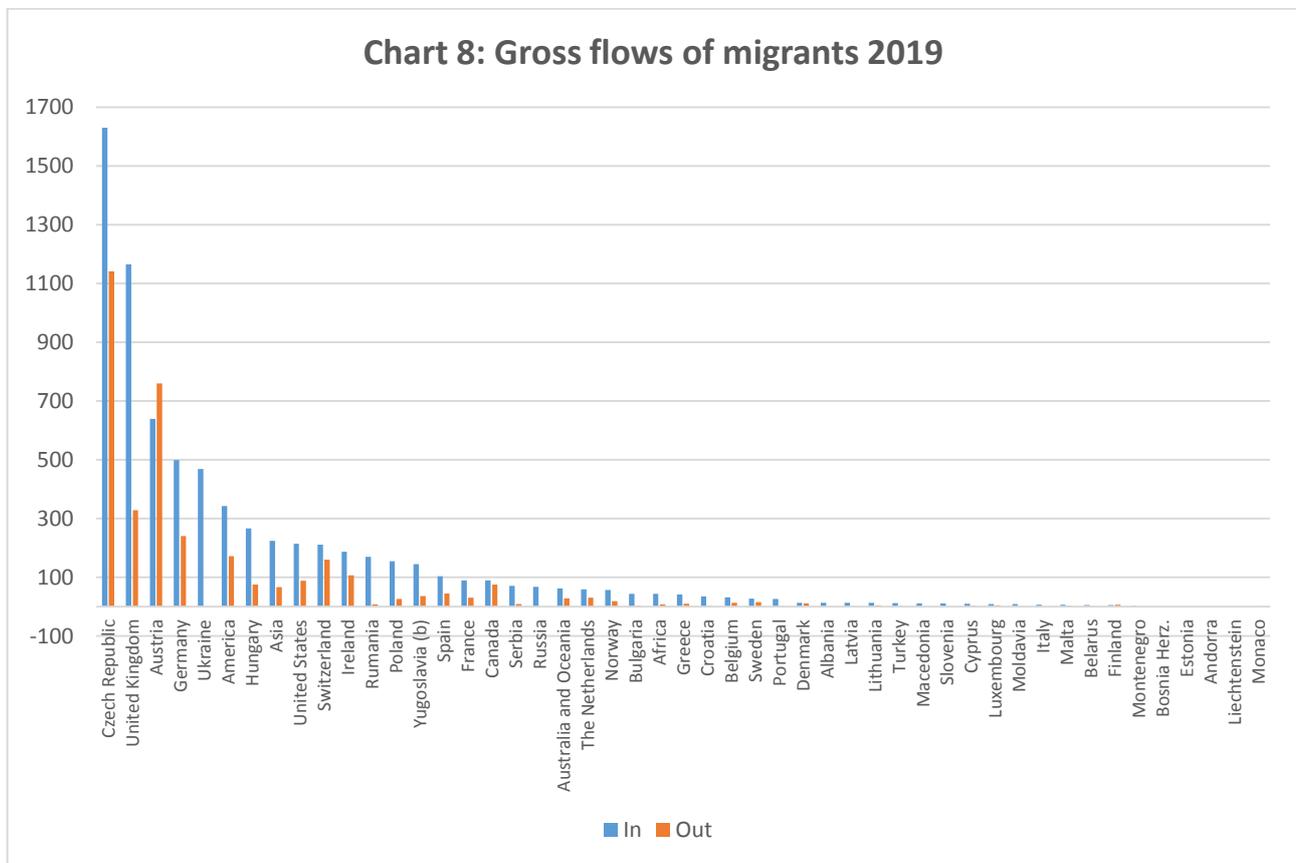
5 FLOWS OF MIGRANTS BY YEAR AND COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP 1998-2019

Chart 7: Gross flows of migrants 1998



Source: authors' own work

Chart 8: Gross flows of migrants 2019



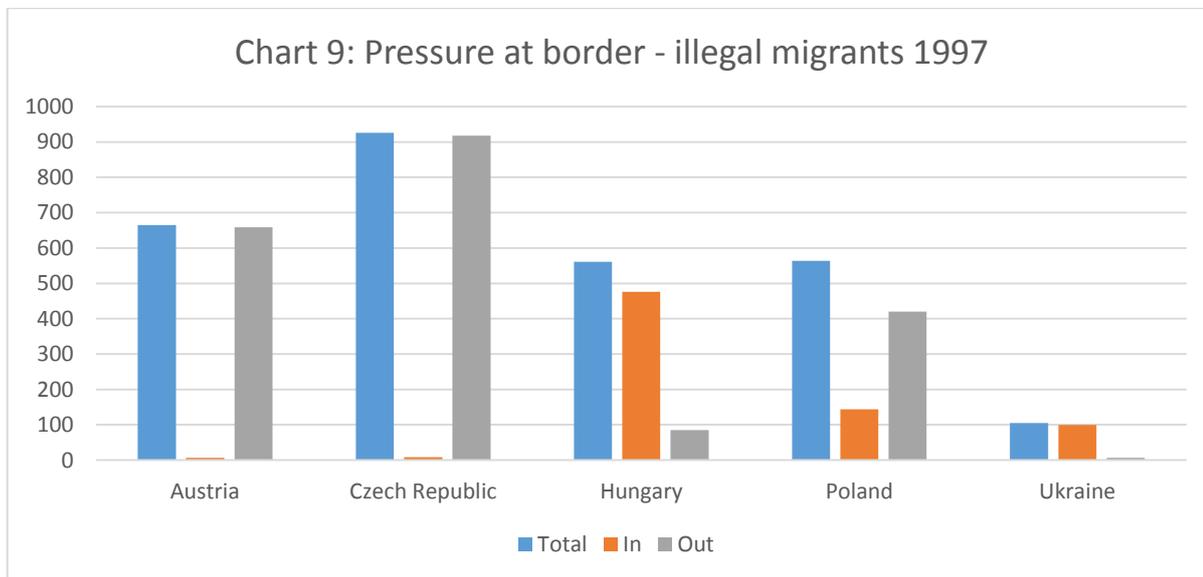
Source: authors' own work

There are several countries that stand out in the number of people either moving to Slovakia or moving out of Slovakia. Not surprisingly the biggest number of all changes of residence was caused by people from the Czech Republic. In 1998 there were 777 people from the Czech Republic moving in to Slovak territory and becoming residents (See Chart 7). Because of the common history between Slovak and Czech Republics this is a self-explanatory value. At the same time there were 251 people from the Czech Republic who changed their residency from Slovakia back to Czech Republic. The second place for 1998 is Ukraine with a total of 268 people obtaining their residency on the Slovak territory. This also stems from the fact of close cultural ties with Slovakia as well as common borders in the east. The number of leaving Slovakia to live back in Ukraine is substantially small though – 7 for 1998. Of other neighbouring countries there was Austria with 39 people moving in and 85 people moving back to Austria.

As to the ratio of in and out movements to the countries of origin the year of 2019 was no different (See Chart 8). 21 years later the top place stays with the Czech Republic (1631 in while 1142 persons out). The second place – however – is the United Kingdom from which 1165 people came to reside in Slovakia (329 left). This number is caused by increased numbers of people from Slovakia with UK residence returning back home. Ukraine (469 in) remains at the top along with Germany (499 in and 241 out). Germany – as a major Slovak destination country -is one of the countries where Slovaks migrated the most and are now returning.

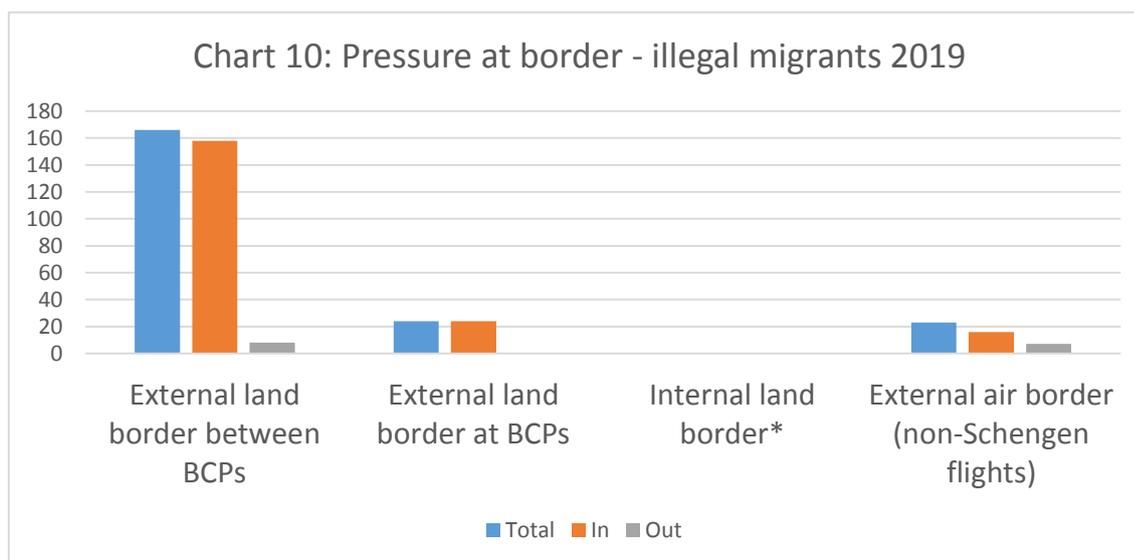
6 PRESSURE AT THE STATE BORDER – ILLEGAL MIGRANTS 1997-2019

Chart 9: Pressure at border – illegal migrants 1997



Source: authors' own work

Chart 10: Pressure at border – illegal migrants 2019



Source: authors' own work

Slovak Republic borders with 5 countries – Czech Republic, Poland, Ukraine, Hungary and Austria. Before the Iron Curtain fell there was a negligible number of illegal border crossings as the borders were guarded heavily. After the fall of the Iron Curtain protection of Slovak borders lessened. After

joining the Schengen area system (21st December 2007) the only closely monitored borders were the ones with non-Schengen states – i.e. Ukraine. This doesn't mean however that there are no illegal inter-Schengen crossings. Illegal migrants can still cross borders on inter-Schengen borders between 2 Schengen states.

Chart 9 shows pressure of illegal migrants at the Slovak borders in 1997. Before joining the Schengen system Slovakia had 5 borders of which now only 1 (Ukraine) is guarded closely. All of the other borders are inter-Schengen borders with minimum oversight. The greatest number of illegal border crossings were from Slovakia to Czech Republic (918). The number of opposite crossings (CZ->SK) was only 8. The number of illegal crossings to Czech Republic can be explained by the pressure of illegal migrants making their way westward to Czech Republic and finally Western European states (Germany, Sweden etc.). The same goes for illegal migration from countries bordering with Slovakia in south – Hungary and Austria. There was a total of 476 illegal crossings from Hungary to Slovakia of people presumably migrating farther west via Czech Republic. The only major migrant stream heading south (apart from heading west) seems to be to Austria where there were 659 illegal crossings from Slovakia to Austria (6 from Austria heading Slovakia). This is understandable as Austria is one of the destination countries for migrants. Those who decide not to migrate farther westerly to e.g. Germany (via Czech Republic) head south to Austria.

Year 2019 (Chart 10) was different by that Slovakia has already been a member of the Schengen system for several years. The only closely guarded borders are those external borders with non-Schengen states (Ukraine being the only one for Slovakia). There have been 166 illegal crossings into Slovakia on land (circumventing official border crossing points) and 24 crossings thru border crossing points. All together there have been 213 illegal border crossings into Slovakia out of which 23 happened on external air border (non-Schengen flights). Only 8 illegal crossings have been reported out of Slovakia between official border crossing points and a further number of 7 by air (at airports).

IV. Conclusion

Slovakia is a country with relatively low migration intensity, both internally and externally. While the stocks of migrants as measured by residence permits has been gradually increasing over time, the pace and magnitude of migration flows has been low in terms of international comparison. Overall stocks of residence permits still has the magnitude of tens of thousands, which is very low compared to over 5-million population.

Migration flows in Slovakia seem to be under-recorded, in particular when it comes to the movements that do not require residence permits. Traditionally the most intensive exchange has been with the Czech Republic. However, the numbers of reported movements (changes of residence) range to several thousand per year. This picture clearly does not reflect the magnitude of the migration process. More realistic is the monitoring of migration based on residence permits. However, major share of migrants that comes from the EEA countries is exempted from the residence permit requirement.

Data based on the residence permits show that the dynamics of residence permits depends on the type of permit. While the number of newly granted temporary permits has been showing increasing dynamic (annual inflow increased from about 5.000 in 2007 to more than 40.000 in 2019), the number of newly granted permanent residence permits stood at about 10.000 both in 2007 and 2019,

but in between there was a U-shaped development – initial decline and recovery to the same level. The explanation of this phenomenon can be found in the structure of inflow. Temporary permits are fully driven by third country nationals whose applications continue to increase. Permanent permits are more influenced by the EEA nationals whose pace of application is not steady – it recorded a decline by about 2011 and has been recovering afterwards.

In terms of nationalities, the top 5 groups of applicants come from Ukraine, Serbia, Korea, Russia, China and Vietnam.

Inflow of tolerated residence permits represents only a few hundred cases per year, except for two spikes in 2015 and 2016, their inflow was negligible.

The above-mentioned data measurement deficiencies can also explain why the classical push and pull model regressions at the aggregate level do not work, as they cannot explain the flows of migrants in relation to the traditional variables, such as GDP, unemployment rate and wages. In this regard it is more promising to examine regional variations at the level of regions and districts, hoping that the more disaggregated structural data can provide enough variation that would lead to statistically significant estimates.

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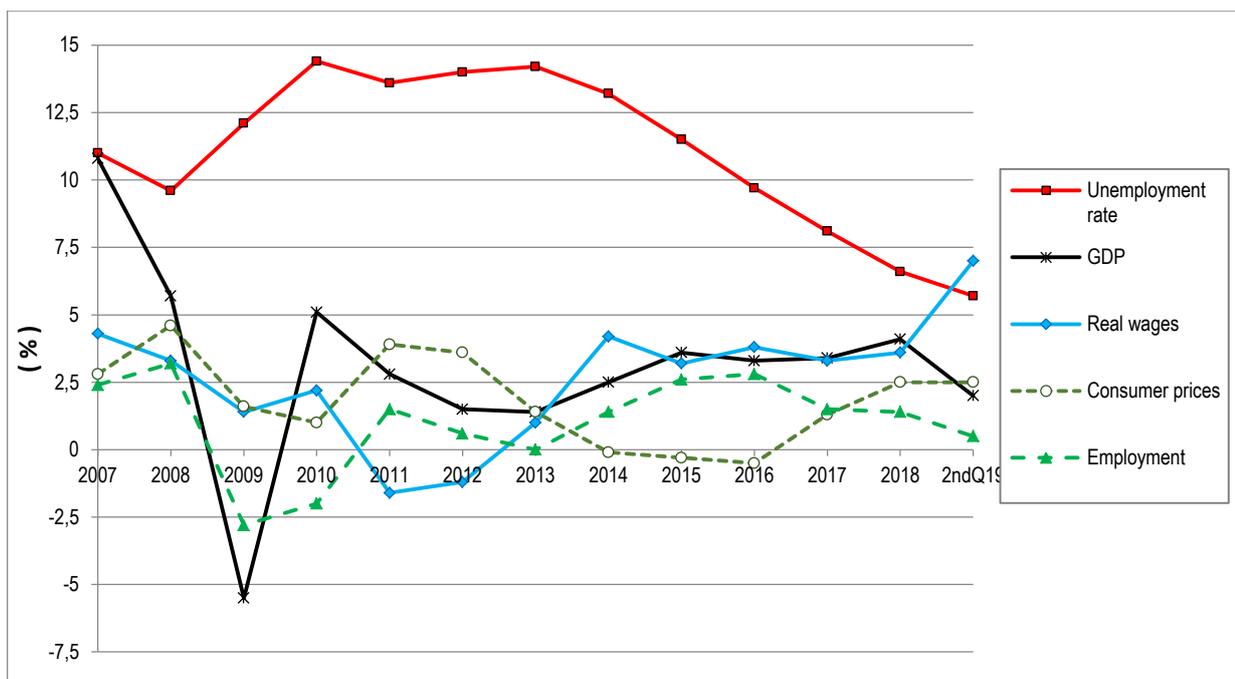
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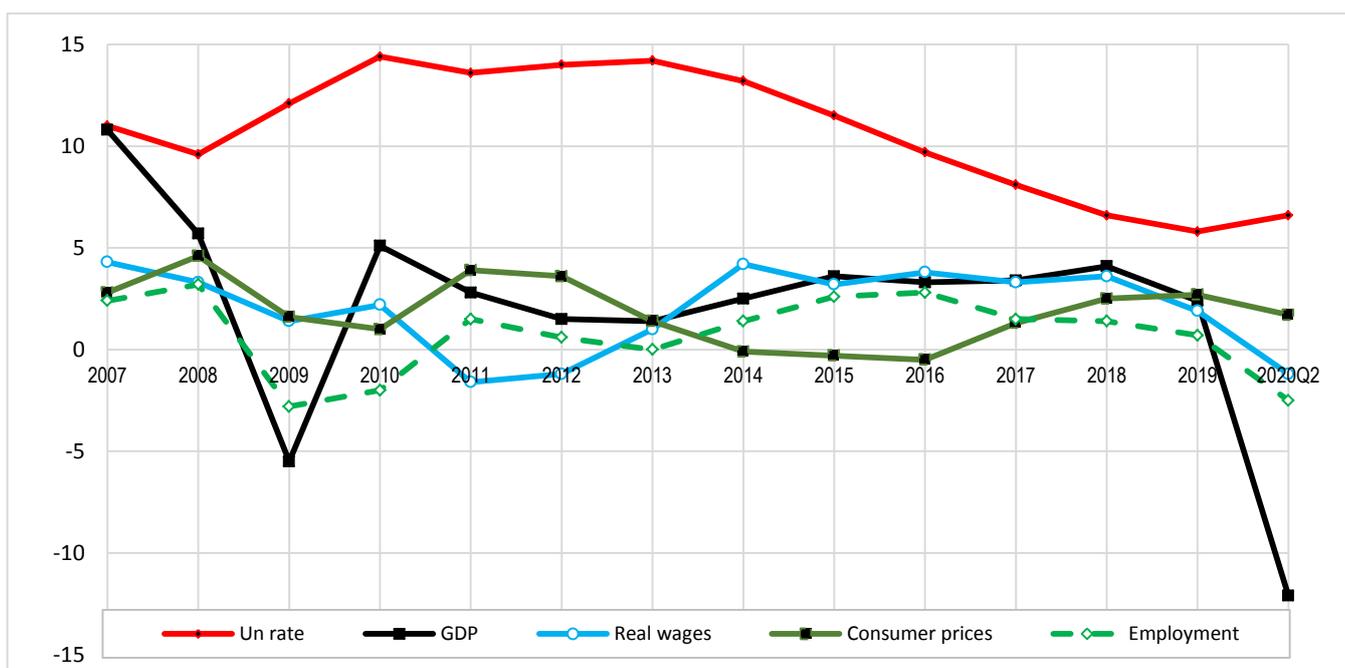
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Source data used in this paper come from The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic; Centre of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic; Labour Force Survey (LFS) by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic; Presidium of the Police Corps, Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Slovak Republic and the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic.

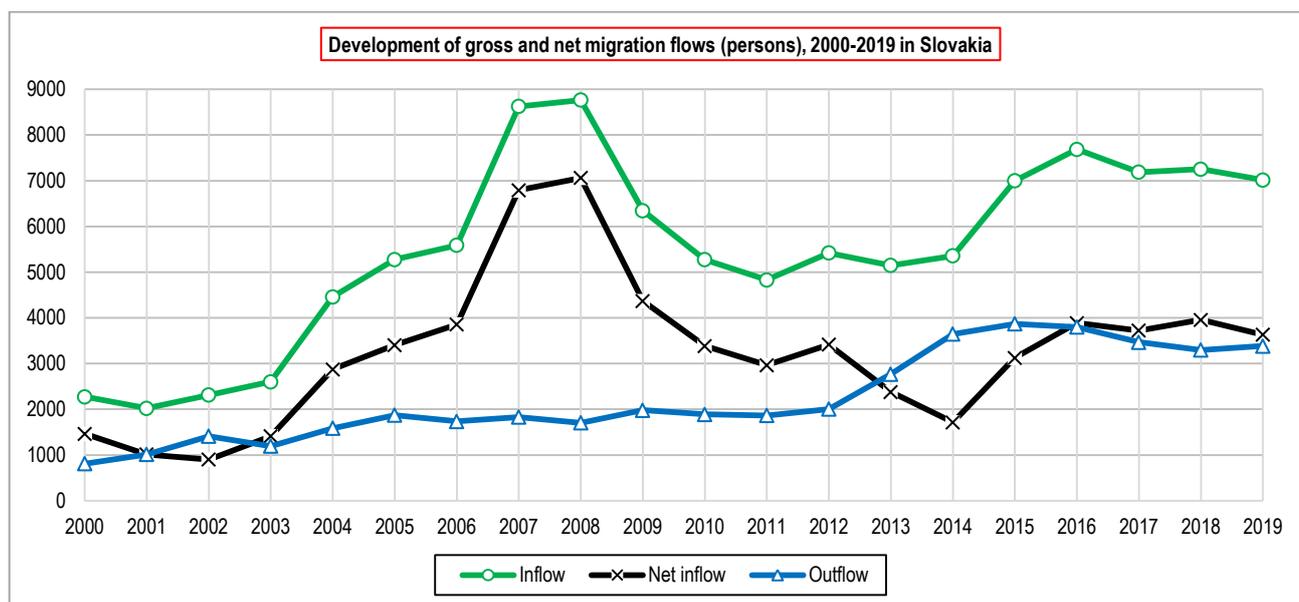
Figure 1 Main economic indicators 2007-2ndQ2019



Main economic indicators 2007-2ndQ2020



Source: Authors' own work

Figure 2 Gross and net migration flows (in persons), 2000 – 2019

Source: Authors' own work

Table 1 Main economic indicators^(a) 2007-2020

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
GDP ^(b)	10,8	5,7	-5,5	5,1	2,8	1,5	1,4	2,5	3,6	3,3	3,4	4,1	2,4	-12,1
Total employment ^(c)	2,4	3,2	-2,8	-2,0	1,5	0,6	0,0	1,4	2,6	2,8	1,5	1,4	0,7	-2,5
Real wages	4,3	3,3	1,4	2,2	-1,6	-1,2	1,0	4,2	3,2	3,8	3,3	3,6	1,9	-1,2
Consumer prices ^(d)	2,8	4,6	1,6	1,0	3,9	3,6	1,4	-0,1	-0,3	-0,5	1,3	2,5	2,7	1,4
Unemployment rate ^(e)	11,0	9,6	12,1	14,4	13,6	14,0	14,2	13,2	11,5	9,7	8,1	6,6	5,8	6,6

Notes: (a) Annual percentage changes, (b) Real GDP in constant prices of 2000, as of 2012 ESA 95 method chain index base 2005; 2016 (ESA 2010); (c) LFS employment, annual average change, (d) Index of consumer prices according to COICOP classification, base 2000 (e) LFS unemployment rate, annual averages (data UnR 2011 have been revised according to the 2011 Population and Housing Census).

2020*: GDP, Employment, Real wages: 2020Q2 / 2019Q2; Consumer prices: September 2020; Unemployment rate 2020Q2

Source: Authors' own work

Table 2 Immigration to and emigration from the Slovak Republic by year and gender 1970-2019

Immigration		
Year	From/to abroad (a)	From/to the Czech Republic

	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1970	871	518	353	9 570	4 815	4 755
1980	546	236	310	6 933	3 626	3 307
1990	944	552	329	7 674	3 861	3 813
1994	1 778	942	836	3 144	1 769	1 375
1995	1 210	593	617	1 497	793	704
Ø1996-2000	1 283	676	607	952	496	456
2000	1 006	527	479	1 268	654	614
Ø2001-2005	2 431	1 439	992	904	478	426
2005	4 132	2 606	1 526	1 144	645	499
Ø2006-2010	5 650	3 853	1 797	1 269	688	581
2010	4 112	2 644	1 468	1 160	603	557
2011	3 840	2 492	1 348	989	521	468
2012	4 247	2 572	1 675	1 172	646	526
2013	4 012	2 405	1 607	1 137	562	575
2014	4 125	2 431	1 694	1 232	678	554
2015	5 556	3 361	2 195	1 441	741	700
Ø2011-2015	4 356	2 652	1 704	1 194	629	565
2016	6 035	3 590	2 445	1 651	832	819
2017	5 602	3 122	2 480	1 586	789	797
2018	5 520	3 077	2 443	1 733	869	864
2019	5 385	3 002	2 383	1 631	846	785
Emigration						
1970	760	329	431	14 138	7 162	6 976
1980	543	140	403	10 065	5 084	4 981
1990	867	418	449	10 073	5 444	4 629
1994	59	26	33	95	44	51
1995	82	30	52	108	50	58
Ø1996-2000	314	112	202	177	83	94
2000	501	171	330	310	142	168
Ø2001-2005	749	232	517	453	206	247
2005	1 139	366	773	734	331	403
Ø2006-2010	1 157	503	654	670	293	377

2010	1 260	568	692	629	276	353
2011	1 226	458	768	637	293	344
2012	1 380	502	878	623	276	347
2013	1 833	695	1 138	937	393	544
2014	2 482	913	1 569	1 162	529	633
2015	2 758	1 067	1 691	1 112	487	625
Ø2011-2015	1 936	727	1 209	894	395	499
2016	2 568	1 003	1 565	1 233	532	701
2017	2 261	827	1 434	1 205	538	667
2018	2 128	777	1 411	1 170	503	667
2019	2 242	803	1 439	1 142	510	632

Source: Authors' own work

Table 3 Newly granted permits and stocks by type in 2016-2019

By type	Newly granted				Stocks 31. 12.				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Temporary	14 452	20 480	29 474	40 728	21 089	26 590	34 570	48 316	66 964
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	14 452	20 480	29 474	40 728	21 089	26 590	34 570	48 316	66 964
<i>EEA citizens</i>									
Permanent residence	9 543	8 883	9 174	10 075	62 796	66 362	69 645	72 933	76 060
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	2 244	2 282	2 541	2 837	13 270	14 347	15 589	17 050	18 812
<i>EEA citizens</i>	7 299	6 601	6 633	7 238	49 526	52 015	54 056	55 883	57 248
Tolerated residence	738	150	33	71	902	295	236	15	51
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	738	150	33	71	902	295	236	15	51
<i>EEA citizens</i>									
Total	24 733	29 513	38 681	50 874	84 787	93 247	104451	121264	143075
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	17 434	22 912	32 048	43 636	35 261	41 232	50 395	65 381	85 827
<i>EEA citizens</i>	7 299	6 601	6 633	7 238	49 526	52 015	54 056	55 883	57 248

Note: Granted residence permit – includes granted, renewed residence permits and validity extensions of residence permits within the period from 1st January to 31st December of respective year.

Source: Authors' own work

Table 4 Dynamics of granted residence permits in Slovakia, 2017-2020 – 1st half years

Type	Newly granted 1.1.-30.6.				Stocks 30. 6.				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Temporary	8 603	11 371	17 123	16 119	22 871	29 554	38 039	55 953	68 676
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	8 603	11 371	17 123	16 119	22 871	29 554	38 039	55 953	68 676
<i>EEA citizens*</i>									
Permanent residence	4 420	4 548	5 089	4 276	64 618	68 129	71 177	74 441	77 243
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	1 082	1 243	1 360	1 399	13 869	14 942	16 237	17 893	19 548
<i>EEA citizens</i>	3 338	3 305	3 729	2 877	50 749	53 187	54 940	56 548	57 695
Tolerated residence	93	17	22	20	477	251	17	24	21
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	93	17	22	20	477	251	17	24	21
<i>EEA citizens</i>									
Total	13 116	15 936	22 234	20 415	87 966	97 934	109233	130418	145940
<i>Third-country nationals</i>	9 778	12 631	18 505	17 538	37 217	44 747	54 293	73 870	88 245
<i>EEA citizens</i>	3 338	3 305	3 729	2 877	50 749	53 187	54 940	56 548	57 695

Notes: * Slovak nationals residing abroad (the so-called foreign Slovaks) constitute a special category of aliens. They are not granted temporary residence permit; however, their residence results from Article 17 (2) of the Act on Stay of Aliens, which stipulates that alien who was granted the status of foreign Slovak (as specified under Act No 474/2005 Coll.) is not required to hold temporary residence permit and can stay on the territory of SR for unlimited period.

Source: Authors' own work

Table 5 Residence permits for third-country nationals by nationality in 2019–2020 (Top 20)

2019	Inflows (new permits)				2020 half year	Inflows (new permits)			
	Total	Temp	Perm	Toler		Total	Temp	Perm	Toler
Ukraine	23 566	22 628	937	1	Ukraine	8 858	8 314	544	
Serbia	6 377	6 233	143	1	Serbia	2 815	2 743	72	
Vietnam	2 973	2 849	122	2	Vietnam	1 605	1 525	79	1
Russia	2 115	1 853	260	2	Russia	898	745	149	4
Macedonia	727	661	66		Macedonia	339	301	38	
Korea	635	543	92		Georgia	303	300	3	
China	594	452	142		Bosnia & Herz	246	234	12	
Iran	590	544	46		Korea	237	203	34	
India	581	551	30		China	189	149	40	

Georgia	561	555	6		India	187	180	7	
Bosnia&Herz	560	541	19		Turkey	169	154	15	
Turkey	449	398	51		Iran	144	123	21	
U.S.	350	250	99	1	Kazakhstan	127	113	14	
Kazakhstan	286	261	25		Philippines	121	112	9	
Afghanistan	215	155	19	41	Thailand	103	88	15	
Belarus	205	182	22	1	U.S.	102	73	29	
Thailand	203	167	36		Kirghiz	99	97	2	
Moldova	165	151	13	1	Belarus	96	84	12	
Brazil	136	124	12		Moldova	68	62	6	
Syria	136	106	30		Mongolia	44	44		
Others	2 212	1 524	667	21	Others	788	475	298	15
Total	43 636	40 728	2 837	71	Total	17 538	16 119	1 399	20

Notes: Temp = temporary, Perm = permanent, Toler = tolerated

Source: Authors' own work

Table 5b Residence permits for third-country nationals by nationality in 2018–2019 (Top 20)

2018	Inflows (new permits)				2019 half year	Inflows (new permits)			
	Total	Temp	Perm	Toler		Total	Temp	Perm	Toler
Ukraine	14 917	14 235	682		Ukraine	9 612	9 152	460	
Serbia	6 327	6 156	168	3	Serbia	3 087	3 016	71	
Russia	1 882	1 616	264	2	Vietnam	1 172	1 115	57	
Vietnam	1 501	1 402	96	3	Russia	919	790	128	1
Korea	735	631	104		Macedonia	346	328	18	
Iran	687	650	37		Korea	315	277	38	
Macedonia	634	561	73		Bosnia & Herz	281	273	8	
China	576	440	135	1	Georgia	250	250		
Bosnia&Herz	532	514	18		China	250	185	65	
Turkey	433	393	40		Iran	223	203	20	
U.S.	324	216	107	1	Turkey	200	172	28	
India	317	290	27		India	185	170	15	
Belarus	231	196	35		U.S.	141	93	47	1
Kazakhstan	225	202	23		Thailand	119	97	22	
Thailand	219	180	39		Philippines	81	62	19	
Syria	191	148	43		Moldova	80	74	5	1
Georgia	149	143	6		Belarus	78	67	10	1
Moldova	118	112	6		Kazakhstan	78	70	8	
Brazil	117	100	17		Brazil	71	64	7	
Mexico	114	83	31		Syria	69	51	18	
Others	1 819	1 206	590	23	Others	948	614	316	18
Total	32 048	29 474	2 541	33	Total	18 505	17 123	1 360	22

Notes: Temp = temporary, Perm = permanent, Toler = tolerated

Source: Authors' own work

Table 6 Number of valid residence permits of third country nationals by purpose of temporary residence in Slovakia, 31.12.2017–2019 and 30.6.2018-2020

Purpose of residence	31.12.			30.6.		
	2017	2018	2019	2018	2019	2020
Total (persons)	34 570	48 316	66 964	38 039	55 953	68 676
Slovak living abroad	9 283	10 921	11 901	10 032	11 408	11 529
Employment	7 272	15 387	26 196	9 748	21 022	27 667
Family reunion	6 910	7 672	8 965	7 014	8 085	8 868
Business	6 112	8 062	11 856	6 655	9 340	13 033
Study	3 924	5 102	6 910	3 568	4 918	6 534
Specific activity – Sport	450	513	506	415	505	432
Subsidiary protection	177	159	150	163	168	120
Specific activity- Volunteering	118	140	108	123	141	98
Specific activity – Programmes approved by SR government or the EU	81			72		
Research and Development		45	57		49	65
Specific activity – Lecturing	67	76	76	60	73	79
Other purposes of temporary residence	176	239	239	189	244	251

Source: Authors' own work

Table 7a Gross flows of migrants by year and country of origin, ^(a) 2008-2019

Continent	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	In	Out																						
Total	8765	1705	6346	1979	5272	1889	4829	1863	5419	2003	5149	2770	5357	3644	6997	3870	7686	3801	7188	3466	7253	3298	7016	3384
Europe	8126	1506	5849	1809	4756	1701	4294	1685	4870	1806	4553	2507	4830	3302	6369	3477	6936	3445	6522	3186	6624	3071	6343	3108
Albania	6		9	1	4		4	2	1		3	1	2				11		9	1	4		13	
Andorra															1	1							1	
Austria	340	196	313	235	275	245	190	391	290	433	250	591	405	848	527	789	603	877	630	803	583	741	640	760
Belarus	10	1	11		4		4		7		7		8	2	6		3	1	11		7		6	
Belgium	58	5	75	13	58	13	60	11	54	15	64	14	39	21	54	19	73	33	43	20	51	7	32	13
Bosnia & Herz.	9		3		9		4	1	4		2		3	1	9		9	4	5	2	6		2	
Bulgaria	352	5	126	12	136	5	210	18	180	7	53	5	57	9	151	7	140	3	86	5	72	4	44	4
Croatia	6	6	10	9	17	1	10	4	16	3	138	6	72	11	149	4	110	15	83	3	67	2	35	3
Czech Republic	1405	638	1440	605	1160	629	989	637	1172	623	1137	937	1232	1162	1441	1112	1651	1233	1586	1205	1733	1170	1631	1142
Cyprus*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	21	2	11	4	10	5	12	8	19	5	11	2	17	5	10	4
Denmark	31	11	43	6	40	6	16	8	14	3	11	7	20	7	16	15	16	3	16	15	21	8	14	11
Estonia	7		5		8		7		5		5	1	4		2		6		1		2		1	
Finland	17	1	13	2	22	2	10	6	13	3	10	3	4	5	12	6	15	8	12	15	18	5	6	7
France	173	16	184	23	133	21	107	16	86	30	85	32	92	45	115	43	130	33	113	33	88	22	90	31
Germany	90	21	51	44	35	30	28	17	27	19	27	21	27	29	37	40	44	32	49	26	48	29	49	24

Continent	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	In	Out																						
ny	2	8	7	4	5	4	8	6	6	6	8	8	1	3	7	7	8	7	4	1	4	5	9	1
Greece	32	2	54	6	46	6	32	5	27	3	28	10	32	2	66	6	64	7	49	3	31	2	42	10
Hungary	92	17	80	72	70	45	69	43	74	18	38	16	40	43	45	61	49	73	34	84	37	64	26	76
Iceland			2		1		2		5		14	1	17			1	9		9		10	1	7	
Italy	20	47	24	62	23	72	21	59	26	67	25	73	19	10	29	13	29	10	32	11	20	89	18	10
Ireland	47	63	55	20	55	15	38	14	12	41	13	63	11	55	12	63	13	43	13	40	16	65	14	36
Latvia	9	3	12	1	32	3	15		16	2	10		9		17		20		8	2	6		13	1
Liechtenstein		1												1		1			1	2		1		
Lithuania	14	1	17	1	10	2	19	1	10		9	3	7	1	21	1	12	1	17	4	8	1	13	5
Luxembourg	4	5	4			3	1	3	7	1	4	4	6	4	8	14	10	16	18	5	13	4	9	5
Macedonia	22		18		14	1	16		12		19		25	2	19		12	1	21		21	4	11	
Malta	2		1		5	4		1	5	3	3	5	6	7	5	1	7	1	7	1	6	5	7	4
Moldavia	5		2	1	3		1		1	1	7		1		6		3		1		4		9	
Monaco	5				2		1	3			1	1		3		6	1	1		2	3	1		1
Montenegro	6		2		1			1					1	3	2	1	1	1		1	2	1	3	
The Netherlands	69	14	48	9	52	25	35	31	33	25	27	37	42	40	41	46	57	38	63	33	50	44	59	31
Norway	58	6	59	5	51	10	62	7	76	6	58	12	80	25	95	26	83	17	86	23	83	16	57	19
Poland	39	11	38	30	28	44	19	11	12	19	17	4	13	16	22	12	22	28	17	20	19	11	15	27
Portugal	18	3	34	1	14		28		18	1	11	1	12	3	38	5	26	5	29	5	16	3	27	2

Continent	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	In	Out																						
al																								
Romania	21	25	58	45	41	14	46	14	28	15	27	3	29	2	49	2	47	10	24	1	36	1	17	8
Russia	42	2	54		65	1	40	2	37	1	4		41	3	63	5	59	3	64	2	79	2	68	
Serbia ^(b)	12	9	84	3	61	3	50		46	8	68	4	51	3	90	1	10	8	10	5	10	2	71	9
Slovenia	25	3	25	2	24	4	22	2	8	3	12	5	6	3	18	3	16	3	8	3	14	2	11	
Spain	78	17	11	21	81	22	86	16	97	14	69	29	73	21	11	41	11	44	11	40	91	26	10	45
Sweden	37	2	40	6	23	4	11	3	27	4	31	10	24	20	26	32	32	36	25	28	24	13	28	16
Switzerland	87	53	54	69	55	76	37	73	77	89	75	14	96	18	84	19	15	17	16	18	20	15	21	16
Turkey*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	16	4	15	2	10	9	18	2	13	1	15		6	5	12	1
Ukraine	16	6	11	1	11	3	11	1	11	3	14	2	23	3	37	4	32	4	36	1	40		46	
United Kingdom	31	11	27	10	17	11	22	12	54	16	61	26	70	35	79	40	95	28	10	21	99	29	11	32
Asia	26	45	18	50	22	56	26	46	24	45	26	61	19	10	25	95	35	15	21	80	23	63	22	67
America	26	12	22	10	19	11	20	11	22	12	24	15	25	19	27	25	28	16	33	17	31	12	34	17
Canada	67	38	57	32	40	27	67	37	37	35	55	43	66	57	67	78	66	56	86	57	76	47	90	75
United States	16	75	13	66	12	80	10	70	15	85	15	10	15	13	15	16	17	91	20	98	20	70	21	88
Africa	70	5	57	4	51	2	45	5	43	7	47	5	31	1	53	5	41	3	53	11	30	9	44	8
Austra	41	23	29	14	45	16	25	15	38	19	45	39	39	41	50	43	66	38	61	19	57	27	62	29

Continent	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		
	In	Out																							
Asia and Oceania																									

Notes: (a) Monitored on the basis of self-reporting about permanent address by residents. Missing entries are zeroes. * Cyprus and Turkey from 2012 in the framework of Europe; 2003-2006 Serbia and Montenegro; from 2007 Serbia. Gibraltar "In=1 person" (2016) incl to UK

Source: Authors' own work

Table 7b Gross flows of migrants by year and country of citizenship, 2008-2019

Continent	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	In	Out																						
Total	87	17	63	19	52	18	48	18	54	20	51	27	53	36	69	38	76	38	71	34	72	32	70	33
	65	05	46	79	72	89	29	63	19	03	49	70	57	44	97	70	86	01	88	66	53	98	16	84
Europe	84	16	60	19	49	18	45	18	51	19	48	27	51	36	67	38	73	37	69	34	70	32	68	33
	36	77	80	38	66	45	07	43	41	95	68	59	60	14	32	66	84	35	89	46	63	92	55	67
Albania											3	1	1				12		8	1	5		14	
Austria	24	10	22	17	16	20	10	7	63	3	29	1	44	2	91	1	61	1	51		30	1	49	
	4		6		0	5																		
Belarus	9	1	6		3		4				5		4	2	6		2	1	7		5		6	
Belgium	53	1	62	4	51	1	53	1	28		41		21		26	1	21	2	11	1	15		8	
Bosnia Herz.	6		2		9		3				2		3	1	5		4				3		1	
Bulgaria	35	5	12	11	13	6	20	17	17	6	51		54	4	14		14		82		66	2	44	2
	0		4		5		5		7					4	6		0							
Croatia	4		5		10		7	1	10	1	13		72	2	15	1	13	5	90		67		39	
											6				3		1							
Czech Republic	10	15	10	43	78	54	60	30	46	16	40	4	41	4	58	7	54	18	47	3	48	9	40	3
	37		37		6	0		2	2		2		4	4	9		5		5		6	8	8	
Cyprus									2		1		3		2		3		1				3	
Denmark	29	4	39	3	37	3	14	4	6		7		9		7		5	2	5	1	11		1	
Estonia									4		3		2		1		4		1		2		1	
Finland									10	1	8		3		12		10	1	7		13		2	
France	15		16	1	11	2	10		51	1	50	2	52	1	77	1	78	1	68		43		46	
	4		3		8		0																	
Germany	75	33	38	28	24	14	19	26	12	10	90	4	76	1	14		13	4	14		10	4	98	
	4		7	0	7	2	1		9					7			1	4	9		6			
Greece	33		50	3	42	1	26		15		16		19		57		48	2	40		20		32	

Continent	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		
	In	Out																							
Hungary	90	1	78	46	67	17	66	15	70	6	37	5	51	8	56	2	60	4	44	1	45	1	36	9	
Ireland	19		26		23	1	25	1	10	1	10		7			10		14		11		9			
Italy	17	1	21	7	20	12	17	3	16	2	15		10	1	21	10	20	3	21	1	11	2	10	2	
Iceland									4		14		17		7		5		8		9		2		
Latvia	10	3	11	1	31		15		16	2	9		7		17		19		9		3		13		
Lithuania	13		17	1	11	2	19		11		9	3	10		19		11	1	15		6	1	8		
Luxembourg	2		3																4				2		
Macedonia	20		16		14		14		10		16	1	18	1	18		9		17		19	2	10		
Malta									1		1		4		2		2		1		1		2		
Moldavia	1		1		3		1				4		1		1								3		
Montenegro					1			1							1						1		2		
The Netherlands	65		44	4	37	6	28		12		15		16		17	1	18		17		9		19		
Norway	57		57		51	2	58		54		31		48		49		36		29		34		6		
Poland	39	7	37	23	28	32	19	7	11	9	15		12	1	20	3	20	4	15	1	17	1	15	4	
Portugal									16		11		12		36		19		26		12		28		
Romania	21	25	57	46	41	14	45	13	27	12	27	3	29	1	49		47	6	23		36		18	6	
Russia	29	1	52		61		40				43		39	3	53	1	49		60	2	76		59		
Serbia (b)	66	7	47		31		15				27		15	1	46		26		35		45	1	26	2	
Slovakia	13	15	12	14	11	15	10	17	24	19	26	27	29	35	32	38	40	36	42	34	43	32	45	33	
	50	47	05	32	11	12	78	03	79	23	74	32	39	75	23	35	76	74	77	34	84	66	30	45	

Continent	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Slovenia	24	2	24	1	23	2	22	2	8		9		5		16		13		8		9		10	
Spain	63	3	88	6	63	4	64	1	57		39		42	2	85	2	85	5	81	1	57		65	1
Sweden	30		35		20	1	10		20		22		11		14		21		12		12		17	
Switzerland	38		28		27	1	15	4	14	1	5		10		9		14		5		15		18	
Turkey															13		8		9		4	1	10	
Ukraine	98	6	99	1	107	1	105	1			77	3	94	2	192		154		202		237		283	
United Kingdom	242	32	212	5	126	9	153	2	602	2	48		622	2	103		130	1	109		136	1	171	2
Asia	208	20	157	37	195	36	224	10	204	5	203	9	130	27	163	2	241	62	114	15	124	5	116	17
America	59	6	57	2	57	8	54	7	35	2	35		41	2	54	1	32	4	40		39	1	23	
Canada	5		2	2	1		4		3		2		4		1		3		5		3		1	
United States	27	3	28		30	6	20	4	11	2	14		23	2	15	1	13	3	17		19		12	
Africa	58	2	44	2	50		39	3	36	1	38	1	23	1	41	1	25		38	4	24		22	
Australia and Oceania	4		8		4		5		3		5	1	3		7		4		7		3			

Notes: (a) Monitored on the basis of self-reporting about permanent address by residents. Missing entries are zeroes. Cyprus and Turkey up to 2011 in the framework of Asia; from 2012 in Europe; (b) 2006-2007 Serbia and Montenegro; from 2008 Serbia

Source: Authors' own work

Table 7c Inflows and outflows of migrants by country of origin and citizenship – OECD countries, 2016-2019

Origin	2016		2017		2018		2019		Citizenship	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Total	768	380	718	346	725	329	701	338	Total	768	380	718	346	725	329	701	338
	6	1	8	6	3	8	6	4		6	1	8	6	3	8	6	4
Europe	693	344	652	318	662	307	634	310	Europe	738	373	698	344	706	329	685	336
	6	5	2	6	4	1	3	8		4	5	9	6	3	2	5	7
EU						288	540	291	EU						22	188	20
						5	4	8	without SR						5		
OECD 36	602	360	591	335	584	319	583	331	OECD 36	641	375	628	345	622	329	621	337
	1	5	1	6	8	7	5	5		3	1	8	7	4	2	6	4
OECD 37							583	331	OECD 37							621	337
							8	5								8	4
Australia	58	31	54	14	49	21	55	27	Australia	3		6		2			
Austria	603	877	630	803	583	741	640	760	Austria	61	1	51		30	1	49	
Belgium	73	33	43	20	51	7	32	13	Belgium	21	2	11	1	15		8	
Canada	66	56	86	57	76	47	90	75	Canada	3		5		3		1	
Chile	1	1		1	4		3		Chile	1				3		1	
Colombia 2020							3		Colombia 2020							2	
Czech Rep.	165	123	158	120	173	117	163	114	Czech Rep.	545	18	475	3	486	9	408	3
	1	3	6	5	3	0	1	2									
Denmark	16	3	16	15	21	8	14	11	Denmark	5	2	5	1	11		1	
Estonia	6		1		2		1		Estonia	4		1		2		1	
Finland	15	8	12	15	18	5	6	7	Finland	10	1	7		13		2	
France	130	33	113	33	88	22	90	31	France	78	1	68		43		46	
Germany	448	327	494	261	484	295	499	241	Germany	131	4	149		106	4	98	
Greece	64	7	49	3	31	2	42	10	Greece	48	2	40		20		32	
Hungary	497	73	346	84	372	64	267	76	Hungary	605	4	449	1	457	1	369	

Origin	2016		2017		2018		2019		Citizenship	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Iceland	9		9		10	1	7		Iceland	5				9		2	
Ireland	131	43	132	40	163	65	145	36	Ireland	10		14		11		9	
Israel	9		14	1	5	1	6	2	Israel	1		3				2	
Italy	295	100	328	110	204	89	187	107	Italy	200	3	218	1	118	2	109	2
Japan	4	2	2	3	10	3	8		Japan	1		2		3			
Korea	20	26	26	14	16	6	16	17	Korea	17	26	26	14	15	5	15	17
Latvia	20		8	2	6		13	1	Latvia	19		9		3		8	
Lithuania	12	1	17	4	8	1	13	5	Lithuania	11	1	15		6	1	13	
Luxembourg	10	16	18	5	13	4	9	5	Luxembourg			4				2	
Mexico	22	3	10	5	11	1	11	1	Mexico	3		3		6		3	
Netherlands	57	38	63	33	50	44	59	59	Netherlands	18		17		9		19	
New Zealand	7	7	7	5	8	6	6	2	New Zealand	1		1		1			
Norway	83	17	86	23	83	16	57	19	Norway	36		29		34		6	
Poland	226	28	171	20	196	11	155	27	Poland	208	4	151	1	170	1	151	4
Portugal	26	5	29	5	16	3	27	2	Portugal	19		26		12		28	
Slovakia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Slovakia	407	367	427	343	438	326	453	334
										6	4	7	4	4	6	0	5
Slovenia	16	3	8	3	14	2	11		Slovenia	13		8		9		10	
Spain	117	44	112	40	91	26	104	45	Spain	85	5	81	1	57		65	1
Sweden	32	36	25	28	24	13	28	16	Sweden	21		12		12		17	
Switzerland	152	177	166	189	201	152	211	160	Switzerland	14		5		15		18	
Turkey	13	1	15		6	5	12	1	Turkey	8		9		4	1	10	
UK	953	285	1029	217	998	296	1165	329	UK	130	1	109		136	1	171	2
United States	179	91	206	98	203	70	215	88	United States	13	3	17		19		12	
Non-OECD									Non-OECD								
Bulgaria	140	3	86	5	72	4	44	4	Bulgaria	140		82		66	2	44	2

Origin	2016		2017		2018		2019		Citizenship	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Romania	479	10	246	1	366	1	170	8	Romania	471	6	238		366		181	6

Source: Authors' own work

Table 7d Top 10 countries for migration *inflows* in 2019 – comparison of countries of origin and countries of citizenship

Rank	Country of origin			Rank	Country of citizenship		
	Country	Inflow	Outflow		Country	Inflow	Outflow
1	Czech Republic	1631	1142	1	Czech Republic	408	3
2	United Kingdom	1165	329	2	Hungary	369	
3	Austria	640	760	3	Ukraine	283	
4	Germany	499	241	4	Romania	181	6
5	Ukraine	469		5	United Kingdom	171	
6	Hungary	267	76	6	Poland	151	4
7	United States	215	88	7	Italy	109	2
8	Switzerland	211	160	8	Germany	98	
9	Italy	181	107	9	Spain	65	1
10	Romania	170	152	10	Russia	59	
				<i>memo</i>	Slovakia	4530	3345
	Total	7016	3384		Total	7016	3384
	Europe	6343	3108		Europe	6855	3367
	EU 28	5404	3078		EU without SK	1885	22

Source: Authors' own work

Table 7e Top 10 countries for migration *outflows* in 2019 – comparison of countries of origin and countries of citizenship

Country of origin				Country of citizenship			
Country	Inflow	Outflow	Rank	Country	Inflow	Outflow	Rank
Czech Republic	1631	1142	1	Korea	15	17	1

Austria	640	760	2	Romania	181	6	2
United Kingdom	1165	329	3	Poland	151	4	3
Germany	499	241	4	Czech Republic	408	3	4
Switzerland	211	160	5	Bulgaria	44	2	5
Italy	181	107	6	United Kingdom	171	2	6
United States	215	88	7	Serbia	26	2	7
Hungary	267	76	8	Italy	109	2	8
Canada	90	75	9	Spain	65	1	9
Spain	104	45	10				
				Slovakia	4530	3345	<i>Memo</i>
Total	7016	3384		Total	7016	3384	
Europe	6343	3108		Europe	6855	3367	
EU 28	5404	3078		EU without SK	1885	22	

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Table 8 Pressure at the state border - illegal migrants, 1997-2020

(in persons)	1997			1998			1999		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	2 821	733	2 088	8 187	1 921	6 266	7 957	2 876	5 081
Border with:									
Austria	665	6	659	507	4	178	1 402	66	1 336
Czech Republic	926	8	918	5 162	10	2 253	3 485	377	3 108
Hungary	561	476	85	1 272	619	44	606	504	102
Poland	564	144	420	900	136	204	802	329	473
Ukraine	105	99	6	346	98	3	1 662	1 600	62
(in persons)	2000			2001			2002		
Total	6 062	2 238	3 823	14 577	3 991	10 586	15 235	4 983	10 252
Border with:									
Austria	1 234	11	1 223	6 083	68	6 015	6 293	538	5 755

Ukraine	578	563	15	495	486	9	390	384	6
Airports	16	7	9	15	6	9	0	0	0
Unauthorised	1 174			961			829		

(in persons)	2011			2012		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	1 219			1 479		
Illegal State border crossing:	390	384	6	658	653	5
External land border between BCPs	340	337	3	514	513	1
External land border at BCPs	50	47	3	139	139	
External air border				5	1	4
Illegal stay	829			821		
Inland	548			513		
At internal borders		---		2	---	
At BCPs at the exit from SR	231			274		
After return from other Member States	50			32		
(in persons)	2013			2014 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	1 091			498		
Illegal State border crossing:	398	395	3	83	82	1
External land border between BCPs	351	349	2	61	61	0
External land border at BCPs	44	44		22	21	1
External air border	3	2	1	0	0	0
Illegal stay	693			415		
Inland	424			272		
At BCPs at the exit from SR	224	---		123	---	
After return from other Member States	45			20		
(in persons)	2014			2015 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	1 304			943		
Illegal State border crossing:	240	236	4	103	102	1
External land border between BCPs	189	189		72	72	
External land border at BCPs	42	40	2	30	29	1

External air border	9	7	2	1	1	
Illegal stay	1 064			840		
Inland	634			546		
At BCPs at the exit from SR	351			224		
After return from other Member States	79			70		
(in persons)	2015			2016 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	2 535			977		
Illegal State border crossing:	222	217	5	80	71	9
External land border between BCPs	134	134		38	36	2
External land border at BCPs	74	71	3	34	34	
External air border	14	12	2	8	1	7
Illegal stay	2 313			897		
Inland	1 237			579		
At BCPs at the exit from SR	637			312		
After return from other Member States	439			6		
(in persons)	2016			2017 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	2 170			1 251		
Illegal State border crossing:	208	186	22	71	69	2
External land border between BCPs	132	126	6	44	42	2
External land border at BCPs	56	56		24	24	
External air border	20	4	16	3	3	
Illegal stay	1 962			1 180		
Inland	1 045			785		
Inland – at airports	2					
At BCPs at the exit from SR	896			381		
After return from other Member States	19			14		
(in persons)	2017			2018 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	2 706			1 254		
Illegal State border crossing:	248	243	5	141	139	2
External land border between BCPs	205	202	3	90	90	
External land border at BCPs	37	37		29	29	

External air border	6	4	2	22	20	2
Illegal stay	2 458			1 113		
Inland	1 317			469		
Inland – at airports						
At BCPs at the exit from SR	1 112			606		
After return from other Member States	29			38		
(in persons)	2018			2019 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	2 819			1 020		
Illegal State border crossing:	348	337	11	94	88	6
External land border between BCPs	262	256	6	71	69	2
External land border at BCPs	57	56	1	11	11	
External air border	29	25	4	12	8	4
Illegal stay	2 469			926		
Inland – legal entry	775			269		
Inland – illegal entry	122			82		
Inland – unknown entry	20			7		
At BCPs at the exit from SR	1 463			484		
At BCPs at the exit from SR - airports	9			9		
After return from other Member States	80			75		
(in persons)	2019			2020 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total						
Illegal State border crossing:	213	198	15	50	45	5
External land border between BCPs	166	158	8	41	39	2
External land border at BCPs	24	24		4	4	
Internal land border*				2	2	
External air border ((non-Schengen flights)	23	16	7	3		3
Illegal stay	1 977			431		
Inland – legal entry	612			194		
Inland – illegal entry	193			101		
Inland – unknown entry	9			1		
At BCPs at the exit from SR	1 029			120		

At BCPs at the exit from SR - airports	13		1
After return from other Member States	121		14

Note: * During temporary reintroduction of border control at internal borders that have been introduced by Government decree from 08/04/2020 to 26/06/2020

Source: Authors' own work

Table 9 Total pressure at the state border - legal passages, 1997-2020

(in mio. persons)	2019			2020 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	4,752	2,325	2,427	0,781	0,376	0,405
Border with:						
Ukraine	2,660	1,283	1,377	0,518	0,243	0,275
Airports	2,092	1,042	1,050	0,263	0,133	0,130

(in mio. persons)	2018 – half year			2018			2019 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	1,988	0,998	0,990	4,646	2,290	2,356	2,057	1,020	1,037
Border with:									
Ukraine	1,242	0,640	0,602	2,706	1,326	1,380	1,217	0,616	0,601
Airports	0,746	0,358	0,388	1,939	0,964	0,975	0,840	0,404	0,436

(in mio. persons)	2016			2017 – half year			2017		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	3,468	1,758	1,710	1,700	0,869	0,831	4,028	2,019	2,009
Border with:									
Ukraine	2,163	1,104	1,059	1,104	0,579	0,525	2,480	1,246	1,234
Airports	1,305	0,654	0,651	0,596	0,290	0,306	1,548	0,773	0,775

(in mio. persons)	2015 – half year			2015			2016 – half year		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	1,336	0,672	0,664	3,114	1,567	1,547	1,513	0,777	0,736
Border with:									
Ukraine	0,868	0,450	0,418	1,853	0,940	0,913	0,991	0,522	0,469
Airports	0,468	0,222	0,246	1,261	0,627	0,634	0,522	0,255	0,267

(in mio. persons)	2012			2013			2014		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	in	Out
Total	2,938	1,515	1,423	2,846	1,396	1,450	2,858	1,446	1,412
Border with:									
Ukraine	1,944	1,022	0,921	1,862	0,896	0,966	1,818	0,928	0,890
Airports	0,994	0,493	0,502	0,984	0,500	0,484	1,040	0,518	0,522

(in mio. persons)	2009			2010			2011		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	4,303	2,200	2,103	3,477	1,750	1,727	2,907	1,472	1,435
Border with:									
Ukraine	2,961	1,527	1,434	2,482	1,257	1,225	1,921	0,985	0,936
Airports	1,342	0,673	0,669	0,995	0,493	0,502	0,986	0,487	0,499

(in mio. persons)	2006			2007			2008 ^(a)		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	105,962	53,292	52,670	112,233	56,283	55,950	5,677	2,865	2,812
Border with:									
Austria	11,965	6,289	5,676	13,823	7,016	6,807			
Czech Republic	38,694	19,269	19,425	48,016	23,980	24,036			
Hungary	32,360	16,136	16,224	28,583	14,166	14,417			
Poland	18,725	9,520	9,205	17,056	8,719	8,337			
Ukraine	2,498	1,243	1,255	2,540	1,302	1,238	3,375	1,721	1,654
Airports	1,720	835	885	2,215	1,100	1,115	2,302	1,144	1,158

(in mio. persons)	2003			2004			2005		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	84,926	31,910	31,971	92,841	46,483	46,358	102,504	51,148	51,356
Border with:									
Austria	8,297	3,183	3,231	8,719	4,343	4,376	8,743	4,470	4,273
Czech Republic	41,013	14,915	15,154	43,407	21,716	21,691	45,009	22,363	22,646
Hungary	19,511	7,550	7,549	22,217	11,066	11,151	29,419	14,563	14,856

Poland	14,764	5,581	5,364	15,702	7,960	7,742	15,898	8,048	7,850
Ukraine	1,193	433	417	1,662	833	829	1,876	934	942
Airports	645	319	326	1,134	565	569	1,559	770	789

	2000			2001			2002		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	96,798	48,443	48,355	90,408	45,001	45,407	86,699	43,344	43,355
Border with:									
Austria	9,696	4,542	5,154	7,306	3,583	3,723	8,382	4,141	4,241
Czech Republic	47,731	24,028	23,703	44,027	22,050	21,977	43,372	21,658	21,714
Hungary	17,305	8,525	8,780	19,831	9,934	9,897	18,732	9,281	9,451
Poland	20,180	10,366	9,814	17,980	9,206	8,774	14,764	7,531	7,233
Ukraine	1,409	738	671	801	403	398	932	473	459

	1997			1998			1999		
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Total	110,436	55,483	54,953	111,626	56,178	55,448	104,055	52,460	51,595
Border with:									
Austria	18,682	9,268	9,414	17,236	8,577	8,659	14,978	7,427	7,551
Czech Republic	41,653	20,461	21,192	50,429	25,461	24,968	48,605	24,480	24,126
Hungary	18,234	9,071	9,163	22,672	11,241	11,431	18,382	9,062	9,320
Poland	26,012	12,643	13,369	16,980	8,757	8,223	18,701	9,696	9,005
Ukraine	5,299	2,571	2,728	3,787	1,875	1,912	2,925	1,558	1,367

Note: (a) As of 2008 data refer only to the Schengen external borders (border with Ukraine and 3 international airports).

Source: Authors' own work

Table 10 Structure of legal movements across state borders in 2016 – 2019

In thousand	Persons				Vehicle			
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
<i>Airports:</i>								
Bratislava	914,5	1 140,5	1 490,4	1 607,9	7,5	9,6	11,9	12,2
Poprad	79,0	76,2	86,4	91,8	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,7

Kosice	292,2	305,1	321,5	346,4	2,8	2,7	2,3	2,4
Small airports*	19,0	25,8	41,2	45,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5
<i>Road:</i>								
Vysne Nemecke	1 343,3	1 567,4	1 740,9	1 705,6	540,4	565,2	531,3	439,8
Ubla	580,2	631,7	667,6	621,1	229,5	234,3	219,5	149,1
Velke Slemence	194,4	231,0	246,7	266,7				
Cierna nad Tisou	33,3	37,7	38,8	57,0	6,8	7,0	6,9	7,6
Matovske Vojkovce	12,2	12,2	12,2	10,0	6,8	6,7	6,7	5,1
Total	3 468,1	4 027,8	4 645,7	4 752,0	794,8	826,4	779,6	617,4

Source: Authors' own work

* Small airports: airports Piešťany, Sliach, Nitra, Žilina and Prievidza

Table 10b Structure of legal movements across state borders in 2017–2020—in 1st half years

In thousand	Persons				Vehicle			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
<i>Airports:</i>								
Bratislava	441,1	582,2	672,5	226,0	3,7	5,0	5,3	2,4
Poprad	30,3	32,7	35,2	12,8	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1
Kosice	120,4	125,0	123,0	23,8	1,2	0,9	0,9	0,1
Small airports*	4,3	6,3	9,3	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
<i>Road:</i>								
Vysne Nemecke	700,8	802,0	787,9	354,2	270,8	260,0	208,9	116,0
Ubla	286,1	310,4	282,5	105,0	111,7	109,1	69,3	26,4
Velke Slemence	94,3	106,2	119,4	38,8				
Cierna nad Tisou	16,7	17,5	21,2	16,3	3,4	3,4	3,6	3,0
Matovske Vojkovce	6,0	6,0	5,8	4,1	3,3	3,3	3,1	2,0
Total	1 700,0	1 988,3	2 056,8	781,2	394,4	382,0	291,4	150,1

Source: Authors' own work

* Small airports: airports Piešťany, Sliach, Nitra, Žilina, Prievidza and Jasná

Table 11 Overview of numbers of persons and transport means having crossed the external border legally by direction of movement, 2018 - 2019

Legal migration by the State border	2018		2019	
	In	Out	In	Out

Land border	Persons by direction of movement	1 325 754	1 380 462	1 283 062	1 377 284
	- citizens of EEA (inc. citiz. of SR)	404 724	411 698	343 298	348 918
	- third country citizens	921 030	968 764	939 764	1 028 366
	Number of persons in total	2 706 216		2 660 346	
	Vehicles by direction of movement	371 977	392 379	289 586	312 054
	- passenger vehicles	301 213	321 887	225 623	247 271
	- buses	8 491	8 301	11 222	10 861
	- lorries	55 507	55 430	46 366	47 548
	- passenger trains	1 462	1 464	1 874	1 873
	- freight trains	5 304	5 297	4 501	4 501
Number of vehicles in total	764 356		601 640		
Air border	Persons by direction of movement	963 967	975 524	1 041 799	1 049 829
	- citizens of EEA (inc. citiz. of SR)	829 877	837 372	876 694	882 394
	- third country citizens	134 090	138 152	165 105	167 435
	Number of persons in total	1 939 491		2 091 628	
	Number of aeroplanes in total	7 631	7 640	7 867	7 877
	Number of aeroplanes in total	15 271		15 744	
Number of persons in total		4 645 707		4 751 974	
Number of transport means in total		779 627		617 384	

Note: In case of airports, passengers travelling at non-Schengen flights are counted only.
Source: Authors' own work

Table 11b Overview of numbers of persons and transport means having crossed the external border legally by direction of movement, 2019–2020-1st half years

Legal migration by the State border		2019 – half year		2020 – half year	
		In	Out	In	Out
Land border	Persons by direction of movement	615 423	601 311	242 684	275 652
	- citizens of EEA (inc. citiz. of SR)	159 835	159 614	46 048	50 633
	- third country citizens	455 588	441 697	196 636	225 019
	Number of persons in total	1 216 734		518 336	
	Vehicles by direction of movement	139 887	144 875	73 208	74 190
	- passenger vehicles	108 047	114 307	48 002	46 912
	- buses	5 404	5 189	2 112	2 219
	- lorries	23 125	22 072	20 597	22 547
	- passenger trains	769	769	652	652
	- freight trains	2 542	2 538	1 845	1 860
Number of vehicles in total	284 762		147 398		
Air border	Persons by direction of movement	404 447	435 599	133 189	129 639
	- citizens of EEA (inc. citiz. of SR)	326 072	355 990	96 630	94 642
	- third country citizens	78 375	79 609	36 559	34 997
	Number of persons in total	840 046		262 828	
	Number of aeroplanes in total	3 312	3 329	1 318	1 433
	Number of aeroplanes in total	6 641		2 751	
Number of persons in total		2 056 780		781 164	
Number of transport means in total		291 403		150 149	

Note: In case of airports, passengers travelling at non-Schengen flights are counted only.
Source: Authors' own work

Table 12 Overview of illegal migrants by nationality (TOP 10) between 2009 and 1st half 2020

Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2019	Nationality	1 st half 2020	Nationality	2019	Nationality	1 st half 2020
Ukraine	34	Bangladesh	19	Ukraine	1 379	Ukraine	208
Vietnam	33	Ukraine	6	Serbia	134	Serbia	32
Sri Lanka	20	India	5	Afghanistan	125	Syria	30
Turkey	20	Georgia	3	Iran	43	Afghanistan	27
Afghanistan	15	Iran	3	Moldova	33	Moldova	26
Bangladesh	14	Syria	2	Macedonia	21	Georgia	19
Russia	9	Tajikistan	2	Russia	19	Alger	11
Somalia	8	Turkey	2	Georgia	18	Morocco	11
India	7	Uzbekistan	2	Bangladesh	15	Macedonia	6
Albania	5	Albania	1	Armenia	14	Vietnam	6
Other	48	Other	5	Other	176	Other	55
Total	213	Total	50	Total	1 977	Total	431
Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2018	Nationality	1 st half 2019	Nationality	2018	Nationality	1 st half 2019
Vietnam	168	Vietnam	17	Ukraine	1 871	Ukraine	617
Ukraine	60	Ukraine	16	Serbia	207	Serbia	88
Turkey	27	Turkey	12	Moldova	63	Afghanistan	49
Yemen	19	Bangladesh	8	Afghanistan	49	Iran	30
Iraq	10	Sri Lanka	7	Vietnam	33	Moldova	15
Afghanistan	8	Russia	6	Macedonia	23	Macedonia	12
Bangladesh	4	Albania	4	Russia	21	Yemen	11
India	4	Azerbaijan	3	Azerbaijan	16	Bangladesh	10
Iran	4	Iran	3	Iran	15	Russia	10
Pakistan	4	Uzbekistan	3	Iraq	14	Albania	8
Other	40	Other	15	Other	157	Other	76
Total	348	Total	94	Total	2 469	Total	926
Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2017	Nationality	1 st half 2018	Nationality	2017	Nationality	1 st half 2018

Vietnam	127	Vietnam	66	Ukraine	1 751	Ukraine	813
Ukraine	35	Ukraine	27	Serbia	227	Serbia	104
India	17	Yemen	19	Iraq	107	Moldova	45
Turkey	13	Turkey	9	Vietnam	33	Vietnam	19
Syria	9	Afghanistan	4	Afghanistan	32	Afghanistan	17
Russia	7	Azerbaijan	3	Moldova	31	Russia	12
Georgia	6	Russia	3	Iran	22	Azerbaijan	11
Armenia	3	Belarus	2	Syria	22	Pakistan	11
Czech Rep.	3	Iraq	2	Russia	21	Macedonia	9
Libya	3	Pakistan	2	Bosnia&Her	16	Bosnia&Her	7
Other	25	Other	4	Other	196	Other	65
Total	248	Total	141	Total	2 458	Total	1 113
Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2016	Nationality	1st half 2017	Nationality	2016	Nationality	1st half 2017
Ukraine	87	Ukraine	24	Ukraine	1 147	Ukraine	836
Vietnam	47	Vietnam	12	Iraq	138	Serbia	124
Georgia	18	Russia	5	Serbia	123	Vietnam	26
Russia	13	Georgia	4	Afghanistan	114	Afghanistan	20
Turkey	10	Syria	4	Syria	74	Iraq	20
Syria	8	Turkey	3	Russia	31	Syria	19
Iraq	7	Czech Rep.	2	Pakistan	26	Moldova	15
Moldova	4	Guinea	2	Macedonia	20	China	9
Sri Lanka	3	Cuba	2	Moldova	19	Turkey	8
Armenia	2	Libya	2	India	16	Bangladesh	6
Other	9	Other	11	Other	254	Other	97
Total	208	Total	71	Total	1 962	Total	1 180
Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2015	Nationality	1st half 2016	Nationality	2015	Nationality	1st half 2016
Ukraine	92	Ukraine	46	Ukraine	775	Ukraine	423
Afghanistan	42	Vietnam	13	Syria	576	Afghanistan	103
Russia	14	Georgia	6	Afghanistan	223	Iraq	75
Georgia	13	Moldova	3	Iraq	136	Syria	66

Somalia	11	Russia	3	Kosovo	120	Serbia	55
Iraq	10	Sri Lanka	3	Pakistan	56	Iran	12
Moldova	7	Azerbaijan	2	Serbia	46	Russia	11
Bangladesh	6	Netherland	1	Russia	30	Vietnam	10
Syria	6	Kazakhstan	1	Stateless	29	Moldova	9
Armenia	5	Syria	1	Macedonia	22	Pakistan	9
Other	16	Other	1	Other	300	Other	124
Total	222	Total	80	Total	2 313	Total	897
Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2014	Nationality	1st half 2015	Nationality	2014	Nationality	1st half 2015
Afghanistan	114	Ukraine	32	Ukraine	503	Ukraine	312
Ukraine	47	Afghanistan	25	Kosovo	91	Syria	149
Vietnam	21	Georgia	11	Syria	65	Kosovo	111
Somalia	11	Somalia	11	Afghanistan	40	Iraq	33
Syria	11	Iraq	10	Vietnam	35	Afghanistan	32
Bangladesh	7	Syria	5	Russia	32	Serbia	22
Palestine	7	Vietnam	3	Serbia	32	Russia	19
Georgia	6	Bangladesh	3	China	21	Israel	16
Eritrea	3	Russia	2	Libya	18	Macedonia	12
Congo DR	3	Turkey	1	Macedonia	16	Vietnam	9
Other	10	Other		Other	211	Other	92
Total	240	Total	103	Total	1 064	Total	840
Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2013	Nationality	1st half 2014	Nationality	2013	Nationality	1st half 2014
Somalia	79	Afghanistan	29	Ukraine	314	Ukraine	178
Afghanistan	75	Ukraine	24	Afghanistan	45	Syria	29
Somalia	55	Somalia	10	Moldova	26	Afghanistan	24
Georgia	53	Eritrea	3	Russia	26	Serbia	18
Moldova	33	Congo-DR	3	Vietnam	24	Libya	15
Eritrea	28	Bangladesh	2	Serbia	22	Russia	14
Syria	16	Georgia	2	Pakistan	18	Vietnam	14
Russia	11	Palestine	2	China	16	China	13

Sudan	7	Sudan	2	Kosovo	15	United States	11
Mongolia	5	Vietnam	2	Macedonia	14	Macedonia	9
Other	36	Other	4	Other	173	Other	90
Total	398	Total	83	Total	693	Total	415
Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2012	Nationality	1st half 2013	Nationality	2012	Nationality	1st half 2013
Somalia	256	Somalia	40	Ukraine	327	Ukraine	127
Afghanistan	64	Georgia	31	Russia	48	Vietnam	20
Moldova	55	Ukraine	29	Moldova	46	Afghanistan	14
Ukraine	53	Eritrea	24	Somalia	31	Moldova	14
Congo	49	Moldova	14	Serbia	29	Pakistan	14
Georgia	48	Russia	6	Libya	28	Russia	13
Eritrea	32	Mongolia	5	China	24	Macedonia	9
Congo-DR	29	Myanmar	4	Vietnam	24	Serbia	8
Bangladesh	13	Sri Lanka	4	Georgia	22	Croatia	7
Cameron	11	Sudan	4	U.S.	22	Kuwait	7
Other	48	Other	15	Other	220	Other	98
Total	658	Total	176	Total	821	Total	331
Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2011	Nationality	1st half 2012	Nationality	2011	Nationality	1st half 2012
Somalia	111	Somalia	104	Ukraine	353	Ukraine	126
Moldova	77	Afghanistan	23	Somalia	104	Moldova	32
Ukraine	47	Moldova	23	Vietnam	39	Russia	29
Georgia	41	Ukraine	19	Afghanistan	38	Somalia	19
Afghanistan	39	Bangladesh	13	Moldova	33	China	18
Russia	38	Congo-DR	11	China	30	Korea	16
Congo-DR	10	Georgia	9	Russia	29	Serbia	14
Vietnam	6	Congo	8	Turkey	25	Libya	13
Armenia	4	Cameron	4	Macedonia	15	United States	12
Syria	4	Turkey	4	Pakistan	15	Vietnam	12
Other	13	Other	9	Other	148	Other	100

Total	390	Total	227	Total	829	Total	391
Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2010	Nationality	1st half 2011	Nationality	2010	Nationality	1st half 2011
Moldova	177	Somalia	72	Ukraine	322	Ukraine	131
Afghanistan	100	Moldova	37	Somalia	105	Somalia	32
Georgia	68	Russia	24	Afghanistan	94	Vietnam	25
Ukraine	55	Afghanistan	20	Moldova	67	Moldova	21
Somalia	46	Ukraine	17	China	59	China	19
Russia	16	Georgia	11	Vietnam	52	Turkey	14
Pakistan	9	Armenia	2	Russia	35	Armenia	6
Armenia	6	Angola	1	Pakistan	24	Russia	7
Iran	6	Ethiopia	1	India	22	India	5
Nigeria	6	France	1	Serbia	21	Iraq	5
Other	27			Other	160	Other	71
Total	516	Total	186	Total	961	Total	336
Apprehended at the border				Unauthorised Residence			
Nationality	2009	Nationality	2008	Nationality	2009	Nationality	2008
Moldova	181	Moldova	350	Ukraine	361	Ukraine	574
Georgia	99	Georgia	203	Pakistan	160	Moldova	123
Ukraine	65	Pakistan	102	Vietnam	144	Pakistan	84
Afghanistan	62	Afghanistan	71	Moldova	94	India	80
Pakistan	47	Russia	60	Afghanistan	55	Russia	74
Russia	44	India	42	China	45	Afghanistan	64
Armenia	24	Bangladesh	41	India	42	Korea	55
Somalia	15	China	38	Russia	37	Vietnam	43
India	12	Ukraine	34	Georgia	35	Bangladesh	33
Sri Lanka	11	Armenia	17	Serbia	21	China	31
Other	51	Other	36	Other	180	Other	160
Total	611	Total	994	Total	1 174	Total	1 321

Source: Authors' own work

Table 13 Readmissions on the basis of readmission agreements in 2006-2020

Readmission Agreement with State:	2006			2007		
	Readmitted		Accepted	Readmitted		Accepted
	EU	3 rd countries	3 rd countries	EU	3 rd countries	3 rd countries
Ukraine	38	1666	5	16	1167	4
Austria	0	1	387	0	0	470
Hungary	3	1	60	15	21	7
Czech Rep	0	0	64	9	4	77
Poland	0	2	26	0	4	17
Total	41	1671	542	40	1196	575
Readmission Agreement with State:	2008		2009		2010	
	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia
Ukraine	691	7	425	18	308	5
Austria	0	31	2	2	2	2
Hungary	1	2	5	6	5	6
Czech Rep	0	2	3	17	1	11
Poland	3	0	0	0	0	1
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	3
Spain	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	695	42	435	43	317	28
Readmission Agreement with State:	2011		2012		2013	
	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia
Ukraine	138	3	97	1	132	1
Austria	2	-	-	-	1	1
Hungary	10	7	6	4	15	2
Czech Rep	1	33	7	23	3	24
Poland	1	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	1	1	-	-	1
Russia	1	-	-	-	-	-
Italy					1	-
Total	153	44	111	28	152	29

Readmission Agreement with State:	2014		2015		2016	
	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia
Ukraine	116		112		118	5
Austria	2	3				3
Hungary	39	3	338	12	3	3
Czech Rep	3	36	3	376		5
Poland		12		20		
Total	160	54	453	408	121	16
Readmission Agreement with State:	2017		2018		1 st half 2018/2019	
	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia
Ukraine	184	2	241	1	86 / 66	- / 2
Austria	2	6	1	9	- / 1	6 / 1
Hungary	2	1				
Czech Rep		10		20		1 / 32
Poland		4	1	15		10 / 3
Germany		2				
Serbia			1		1 / -	
Switzerland		1				
Total	188	26	244	45	87 / 67	17 / 38
Readmission Agreement with State:	2019		1 st half 2020			
	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia	Readmitted persons out Slovakia	Accepted persons in Slovakia		
Ukraine	149	8	20	2		
Austria	5	1				
Czech Rep		56		10		
Italy			1			
Poland		4				
Total	154	69	21	12		

Note: Illegal migration – this category includes handed over and taken over persons within the reference period regardless the period in which they were apprehended for illegal migration by authority of the SR or other country.

„Persons handed over (from SR)“ – this category includes persons, who were sentenced for a crime that is not regarded to illegal migration (i.e. theft) and who were sentenced to judicial expulsion and they were handed over to the territory of other EU member state, where they were permitted to stay.

„Persons taken over (to SR) “– this category includes persons, who were returned from other EU member state and they are permitted to stay on the territory of the SR.

	Accepted persons in Slovakia (* 1 st half 2020)											
Nationality	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Afghanistan		1	10	5	3	3	106		9	18		
Albania					1	1				2		
Algeria				1		2	1		1			1
Armenia	3											
Azerbaijan		1						1				
Bangladesh							2					8
Bosna&H	1	1		1	1	1						
Canada						1						
CentrAfrican Republic						1						
China						2						
Colombia						1						
Croatia			1									
Czech	1							1	1			
DPR Korea							3					
Egypt										1		
Eritrea							1		2			
France	2	1	1									
Georgia								1				
Ghana							1					
India												5
Iran	2						2		2	3		
Iraq	1						29			6		
Israel									1			
Italy		1										
Jordan										1		

Kazakhstan	1											
Kirghiz	1											
Kosovo			1	3	11	14	17	2				
Lebanon			4		1		1					
Libya						1						
Macedonia	1		4	4		1						
Mali							1					
Moldova	6	3		1	1			1		1		1
Mongolia				1		1						
Morocco							1	2				
Namibia	1					1						
Nepal				1								
Nigeria					1				1			1
Pakistan			4	1	3	1	19		2	5		
Palestine		1		4								
Poland									1			
Romania			1									
Russia	4	1	4				2	4				
Serbia	5	1	8	2	4	2		2	2			
Slovakia	5	1										
Somalia		1										
Spain	1											
Stateless	1		1	1		1	27					
Syria		1			1	15	191			6		
Tunisia	1						1					
Turkey	2		4	1		2		1	1			
UK		1										
Ukraine	2	5			1	2	3	1	1			3
Uzbekistan		3										2
Vietnam	2	5	1	2	1	1			2	2		
Yemen												
Total	43	28	44	28	29	54	408	16	26	45	69	21

Source: Authors' own work

Table 14 Applicants for refugee status monthly, 2000-2020 (August)

	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2000	1 556	197	68	91	195	76	148	105	116	105	132	174	149
2001	8 151	131	175	266	580	640	625	491	1100	1026	933	1074	1110
2002	9 743	751	662	545	400	455	538	860	796	1180	1300	1140	1116
2003	10 358	442	386	421	636	679	810	878	895	1015	1366	1427	1368
2004	11 395	982	751	801	1621	1117	1114	989	773	873	1079	643	652
2005	3 549	377	127	138	295	217	259	254	405	379	415	369	313
2006	2 849	197	88	95	108	268	265	341	331	225	278	332	321
2007	2 642	220	218	232	327	280	215	229	325	215	215	115	51
2008	909	45	61	66	75	76	93	76	80	86	121	66	64
2009	822	53	43	71	39	62	77	96	61	103	79	66	72
2010	541	57	18	49	52	67	55	53	57	43	35	26	29
2011	491	33	43	29	22	37	39	43	41	49	73	52	30
2012	732	36	24	28	34	62	92	115	70	75	79	65	52
2013	441	30	34	30	36	54	48	33	48	21	41	38	28
2014	331	22	13	52	22	18	31	14	22	22	32	39	44
2015	330	16	12	36	10	23	12	13	8	10	14	15	161
2016	146	7	3	11	14	17	5	5	22	17	8	18	19
2017	166	25	20	14	6	9	18	5	10	9	23	9	18
2018	178	29	12	9	11	31	12	12	8	14	16	14	10
2019	232	24	17	22	12	20	13	28	27	13	32	7	16
2020 ^(a)	173	19	15	11	10	13	21	51	33				

Note: (a) Until 31.8.2020

Source: Authors' own work

Table 15 Results of granting procedure for refugee status in the Slovak Republic, 1993-2020 (August)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Applications	96	140	359	415	645	506	1320	1556	8151	9743	10358	11395	3549	2849
Granted refugee status	41	58	80	72	69	53	26	11	18	20	11	15	25	8
Refused requests	20	32	57	62	84	36	176	123	130	309	531	1592	827	861
Procedure terminated	25	65	190	193	539	224	1034	1366	5247	8053	10656	11782	2930	1940
Under evaluation	43	31	75	106	63	260	343	400	2248	3609	2769	775	542	604

Nationality granted	0	0	0	4	14	22	2	0	11	59	42	21	2	5
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total 93-2018	2019
Applications	2642	909	822	541	491	732	441	331	330	146	166	178	58 811	232
Granted refugee status	14	22	14	15	12	32	15	14	8	167	29	6	855	9
Refused requests	1177	416	330	180	186	334	124	197	124	82	77	127	8 194	93
Procedure terminated	1693	455	460	361	270	383	352	163	148	35	73	69	49 615	178
Under evaluation	584	595	254	267	185	261	200						14 214*	
Nationality granted	18	4	1	3	7	0	7	12	5	3	6	18	265	9
	Total 93- 2019	2020	Total 93- 2020											
Applications	59043	173	59216											
Granted refugee status	863	10	873											
Refused requests	8288	38	8326											
Procedure terminated	49793	90	49884											
Nationality granted	274	11	285											

Note: *until 2013; Total = until 31.8.2020

Source: Authors' own work

**Table 16 Results of granting procedure for refugee status in the Slovak Republic
by nationality, 2018-2019**

Citizenship	Applications submitted		Granted ref. status		Application refused		Not granted ref. status		Procedure terminated	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Afghanistan	31	90	3	1	9	12	11	17	9	65
Albania	1								1	
Algeria	2	3			3				2	3
Armenia	1	14			1	6		1		8
Azerbaijan	16							4	12	
Bangladesh		13								12
Belarus	1							1		
Bosnia & Herz.		2				2				
Bulgaria					1					
Burundi				1			2			
Cameroon				1				1		
China	4	2			1				3	1
Czech Republic	1					1				
Egypt							1	1		
Eritrea	2	2					2			2
Georgia	7						1		5	1
Germany						1				
India	5	9			3	1	1	1	1	6
Iran	15	46		3	6	1	3	10	4	45
Iraq	24	1	2	1	6		2	2	15	2
Israel	1						1			
Jordan	2							1	1	
Libya							6	5		
Mali					1					
Mongolia		1								1
Morocco	2	3			2	2				1
Myanmar		4								4
Nepal		1								1
Nigeria									1	1
Pakistan	14	5			4	1	1	2	7	5

Citizenship	Applications submitted		Granted ref. status		Application refused		Not granted ref. status		Procedure terminated	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Palestinian territ.	1									1
Russia	4	5			3		4		3	3
Senegal							1			
Serbia	2							2		1
Sierra Leone							1			
Slovenia	1								1	
Somali	1							1	1	
Sri Lanka							1			1
Sudan		5								5
Syria	2	6	1		2		3			1
Turkey	3	5					3	5		4
Ukraine	6	11		1	3	5	8	4	1	2
Vietnam	8	2			5	1	4		2	
Yemen	20	1		1			19	1		1
Stateless	1	1			2			1		1
Total	178	232	6	9	52	33	75	60	69	178

Table 16b Results of granting procedure for refugee status in the Slovak Republic by nationality, mid 2019 – mid 2020

Citizenship	Applications submitted		Granted ref. status		Application refused		Not granted ref. status		Procedure terminated	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Afghanistan	46	17		3	5	1	8	8	39	15
Albania		2				1		1		
Algeria		3								2
Armenia	8				3		1		4	
Azerbaijan							4			
Bangladesh	2	11								
Belarus							1			
Bosnia & Herz.	1				1					
Burundi			1							
Cameroon			1				1			
China	1	2						1	1	2

Citizenship	Applications submitted		Granted ref. status		Application refused		Not granted ref. status		Procedure terminated	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Czech Republic					1					
Egypt		3					1			
Georgia									1	
India	5	1			1	3			3	1
Iran	28	13	1		1	1	1	2	12	4
Iraq									2	
Jordan		1				1	1			
Mali								1		
Mongolia	1								1	
Morocco		3							1	1
Nigeria		1								
Pakistan	4				1		2	1	1	
Poland		1								
Russia	3	1						1	3	
Serbia		1					2			
Somali		2					1			
Sri Lanka									1	
Syria		21						2		7
Tunis				1						
Turkey	1	2					3	1		1
Ukraine	8	1			2		3	1	1	2
Vietnam		3			1			3		2
Yemen							1	1		
Total	108	89	3	4	16	7	30	23	70	37

Source: Authors' own work

Table 17 Slovak nationality granted to refugees from 1.1.1992 until end of years and by August 2020 (cumulative data, in persons)

By country of origin:	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	99	148	159	177	181	199	203	204	207	214	214	221	233	238	241	247	265	274	285
Afghanist an	39	59	60	66	67	73	73	73	73	73	73	74	74	74	74	74	79	84	93
Algeria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Angola	3	5	8	8	8	8	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Armenia	23	27	27	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	28	28
Bosnia & Herz.		5	7	15	15	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Bulgaria		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Burundi	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cambodi a					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
China						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Congo		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congo DR		1	2	2	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Côte d'Ivoire												1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cuba																	1	1	1
Egypt		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Iraq				2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	9	10	11	11	11	12	13
Iran	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	6	6	11	11	11	12	14	14	15	15
Jordan																	3	3	3
Liberia		1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Madagas car	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pakistan					1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	7	9	9	9	11	11	12	12	12	12	12
Russia	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
Serbia & MN						6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Somalia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	9
Sudan													1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3
Ukraine	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	7	7

United Arab Emirates												1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vietnam	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11
Zair (former)		1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Zair Rep.	3	11	13	13	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Stateless						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	4

Source: Authors' own work

Algeria					2								2	
Armenia											1		1	
Azerbaijan	4		1	2			2	3	3	1			10	6
Belarus					1								1	
China							1	1	1			1	2	2
Czech Republic									1				1	
Eritrea	1							1					1	1
Georgia							2	2	3				5	2
India					3		1				1		5	
Iran	1				1	1	7	2	1	2			10	5
Iraq	5	2	1	1	3	2	5	2	1	1		1	15	9
Israel											1		1	
Jordan	1						1						2	
Morocco							2						2	
Pakistan			2		5		6		1				14	
Palestine							1						1	
Russia					1			1		1		1	1	3
Serbia							1			1			1	1
Slovenia									1				1	
Somali							1						1	
Syria							2						2	
Turkey					1		2						3	
Ukraine					1		1				3	1	5	1
Vietnam			2		4		2						8	
Yemen	3	4	2	1	2		2	3	2	1			11	9
Stateless							1						1	
Total	17	9	11	4	45	3	42	16	14	7	6	4	135	43

Source: Authors' own work

Table 19 Newly granted permits 2007-2019

By type	Newly granted												
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Temporary total	4199	6615	4646	3764	3865	3778	8132	8790	14255	14452	20480	29474	40728
Third-country nationals	4199	6615	4646	3764	3865	3778	7971	8790	14255	14452	20480	29474	40728
EEA citizens							74						
Permanent residence total	10558	9689	6871	5505	5998	5596	8394	8228	8430	9543	8883	9174	10075
Third-country nationals	1306	1074	820	923	1247	744	2070	1970	2042	2244	2282	2541	2837
EEA citizens	9282	8615	6051	4582	4751	4852	6311	6258	6388	7299	6601	6633	7238
Tolerated residence total	372	249	273	266	201	429	289	160	1100	738	150	33	71
Third-country nationals	339	219	245	218	164	241	249	160	1100	738	150	33	71
EEA citizens	33	30	28	48	37	188	35						
Total	15159	16553	11790	9535	10064	9803	16675	17178	23785	24733	29513	38681	50874
Third-country nationals	5844	7908	5711	4905	5276	4763	10290	10920	17397	17434	22912	32048	43636
EEA citizens	9315	8645	6079	4630	4788	5040	6385	6258	6388	7299	6601	6633	7238

Source: Authors' own work

Table 20 Granted permits by country 2010-2015-2019

	2010				2015				2019			
	total	permanent	temporary	tolerated	total	permaner	temporan	tolerated	total	permaner	temporan	tolerated
Ukraine	1068	158	877	33	6103	5524	550	29	23566	22628	937	1
Serbia	532	37	484	11	2776	2669	82	25	6377	6233	143	1
Korea	481	87	394		1541	1321	208	12	2973	2849	122	2
Russia	364	93	256	15	943	120	20	803	2115	1853	260	2
China	357	63	282	12	882	808	74		727	661	66	
Vietnam	290	66	190	34	498	387	108	3	635	543	92	
United States	249	52	195	2	452	434	17	1	594	452	142	
Turkey	180	25	152	3	433	332	88	13	590	544	46	
Macedoni	100	30	68	2	391	310	66	15	581	551	30	
Croatia	92	23	68	1	320	245	71	4	561	555	6	
India	86	21	61	4	318	272	45	1	560	541	19	
Libya	78	2	27	19	144	109	29	6	449	398	51	
Mexico	72	8	64		144	127	17		350	250	99	1
Japan	71	3	68		137	123	14		286	261	25	
Brazil	50	17	33		120	109	9	2	215	155	19	41
Afghanistan	46	2	44		2195	1365	644	186	205	182	22	1
Belarus	45	8	37						203	167	36	
Iran	39	7	30	2					165	151	13	1
Israel	33	12	21						136	124	12	
Thailand	32	4	28						136	106	30	
Malaysia	31	1	3	27					2212	1524	667	21
Kazakhstan	30	4	25	1								
Egypt	29	16	11	2								
Australia	28	8	20									
Taiwan	25	2	23									
Indonesia	24	3	21									
Georgia	23	3	18	2								
Somalia	22		22									
Tunisia	20	19	1									
Saudi Arabia	19		18	1								
Nigeria	18	12	3	3								
Iraq	16	7	9									
Kuwait	14	1	5	8								
Syria	14	4	8	2								
Mongolia	13	1	12									
Pakistan	13	6	2	5								
Palestine	13	4	7	2								
Armenia	12	1	9	2								
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12	8	3	1								
Lebanon	12	8	3	1								
Others	252	97	132	23								

Source: Authors' own work

Table 21 Migration flows by country 1998-2019

	1998			2019	
	In	Out		In	Out
Total	2052	746		7016	3384
Europe	1709	600		6343	3108
Albania				13	
Andorra					
Austria	39	85		640	760
Belarus	7			6	
Belgium		5		32	13
Bosnia Herz.	6	1		2	
Bulgaria	56	3		44	4
Croatia	17	3		35	3
Czech Republic	777	251		1631	1142
Cyprus				10	4
Denmark	3			14	11
Estonia				1	
Finland				6	7
France	6	10		90	31
Germany	93	99		499	241
Greece	2	1		42	10
Hungary	33	20		267	76
Italy	18	9		7	
Ireland	3			187	107
Yugoslavia (b)	87	6		145	36
Latvia	1			13	1
Liechtenstein					
Lithuania				13	5
Luxembourg		2		9	5
Macedonia	15			11	
Malta				7	4

Moldavia	4			9	
Monaco					1
Montenegro				3	
The Netherlands	7	14		59	31
Norway				57	19
Poland	29	7		155	27
Portugal				27	2
Rumania	65	4		170	8
Russia	61	3		68	
Serbia				71	9
Slovenia	1	1		11	
Spain		1		104	45
Sweden	7	7		28	16
Switzerland	51	41		211	160
Turkey				12	1
Ukraine	268	7		469	
United Kingdom	21	17		1165	329
Asia	133	18		224	67
America	137	104		343	172
Canada	74	45		90	75
United States	45	58		215	88
Africa	25	3		44	8
Australia and Oceania	46	21		62	29

Source: Authors' own work

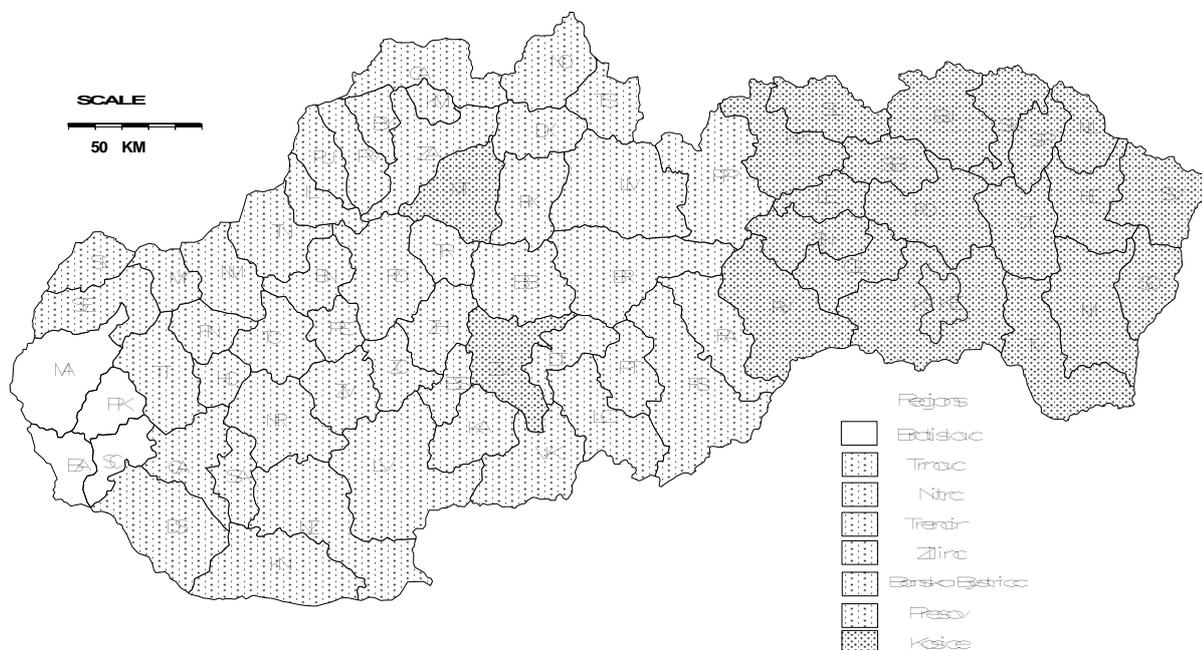
MAPS

Figure A2.1 Map of external borders



Source: Schengen Action Plan of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Interior of SR

Figure A2.2 Map of internal borders – 8 regions and 79 districts



Notes: Before 1996 here were 4 administrative regions: Bratislava, Western Slovakia, Central Slovakia, Eastern Slovakia. These were replaced by 8 new administrative regions: Bratislavský, Trenčiansky, Trnavský, Nitriansky, Žilinský, Banskobystrický, Košický and Prešovský.

Source: OECD, International Migration Outlook