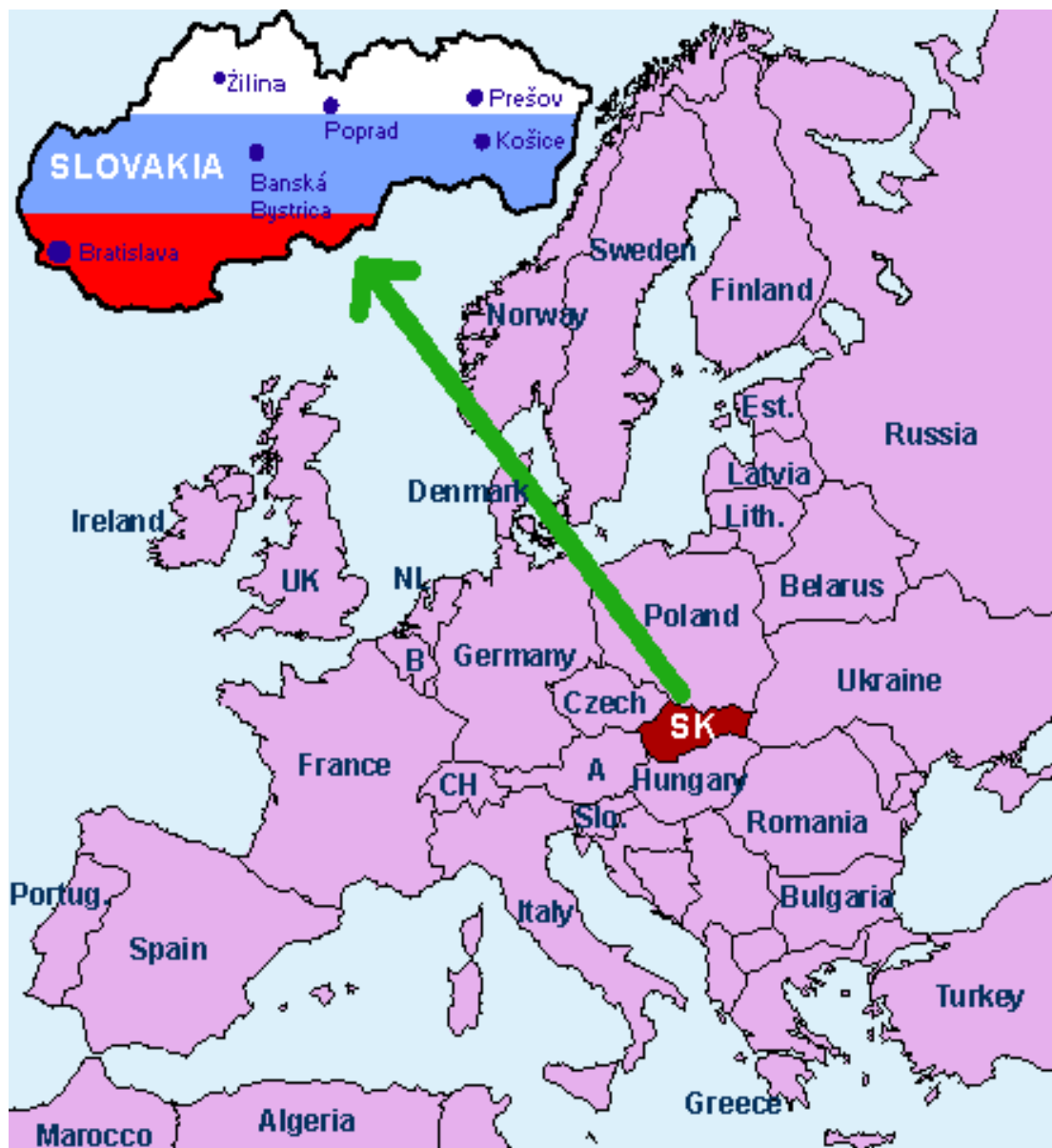


**PRESIDIUM OF THE POLICE FORCE
BUREAU OF BORDER AND ALIENS POLICE
UNIT OF SYSTEMS AND INFORMATION**



**LEGAL AND ILLEGAL MIGRATION
IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC
FOR 2003**

<http://www.minv.sk/uhcp>

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Introduction

In 2003 the Bureau for Border and Aliens Police of the Police Force (hereinafter referred to as "ÚHCP PZ" only) continued the activities of 2002 which were aimed at preparation of the Slovak Republic to access the European Union. In 2002, the Bureau was fulfilling the tasks resulting from the Act on the Police Force and internal regulations as an independent budget organization.

After signing the Accession Agreement, the Slovak Republic with the statute of an observer committed itself to take part in the sessions of working committees and working groups of the Council of EU and European Commissions in order to provide the effective functioning of decision making procedures within the Slovak administration before the EU accession. 15 officials of ÚHCP PZ were included into Working Committee of the professional working groups of the EU Council owing to the statute of an active observer and the possibility of presenting the Slovak positions and submitting the drafts which pursue the Slovak interests. These officials took part in the negotiations of working groups and committees of the European Commission and the Council of Europe all the year round. They also took part in interstate negotiations concerning the problems of information systems used within the European Union, etc.

The activities of the Body of Troops of Border Police definitely finished on December 31, 2002. The Border Control has been provided by professional personnel of divisions of the Border Police Service and the Aliens Police Service since December 31, 2002.

The recommendations of pre-accession advisers were implemented within organizational activities of ÚHCP PZ during 2003 e. g. 124 tabbed appointments were assigned to strengthen the protection of the future external border, thereof 50 own positions (the policemen of units/groups of Aliens Police and Passport Service became civilians) 9 posts were from the reserves of ÚHCP PZ and 65 from other divisions of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic (MV SR). The units of Border Control of the Police Force dislocated at the state border of the Slovak Republic to the Ukraine were strengthened by this personnel. A new Department of Border Police Sobrance ÚHCP of the Police Force Presidium has been operating since January 1, 2004.

In connection with international agreements on police co-operation which will gradually come into force in 2003 and 2004 the contact workplaces with all neighbouring states should be established at the selected border crossings. The first contact workplace established in the Unit of Border Control of the Police Force in Jarovce began its activities on June 1, 2003.

Amendment to the List of Establishment of ÚHCP PZ by which the budget organization was established on December 31, 2003 came into force on November 21, 2003.

1. Legal Migration

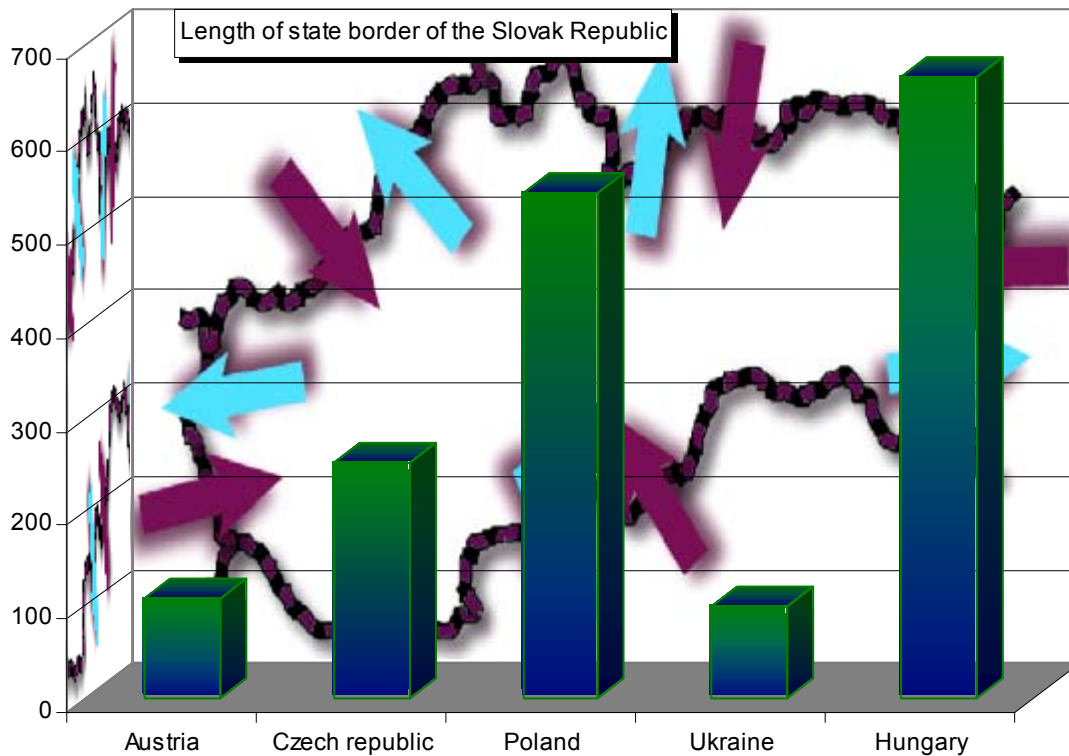
1.1. Characteristics of the state border of the Slovak Republic

1.1.1. Basic statistical data on the state border of the Slovak Republic

The territory of the Slovak Republic has a common state border with five states. Its length as a whole is 1 662,8 kilometres.

The common length of the state border to the Republic of Poland is 541,079 kilometres, to the Czech Republic is 251,763 kilometres, to Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany 106,701 kilometres, to the Republic of Hungary 664,661 kilometres and to the Ukraine 98,500 kilometres.

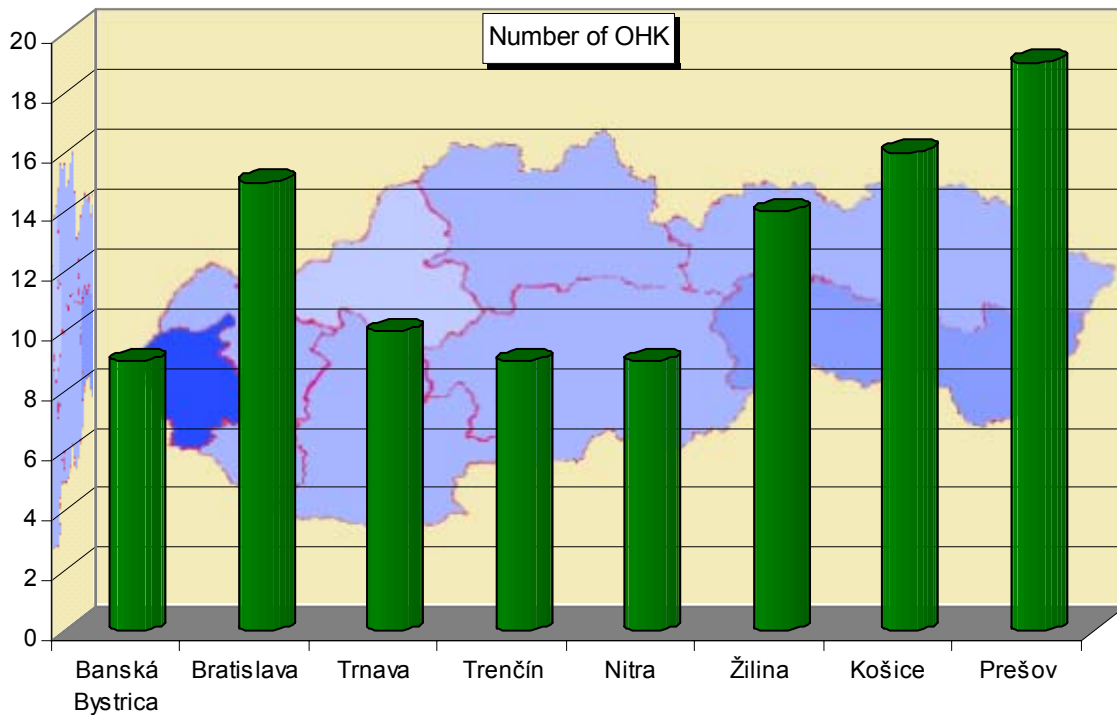
state border	Slovakia					
		Austria	Czech Republic	Poland	Ukraine	Hungary
length /kilometres/	water	76,4	71,1	105,0	2,3	365,0
	dry	30,3	180,7	436,1	96,2	299,7
	totally	106,7	251,8	541,1	98,5	664,7
	altogether	1662,8				

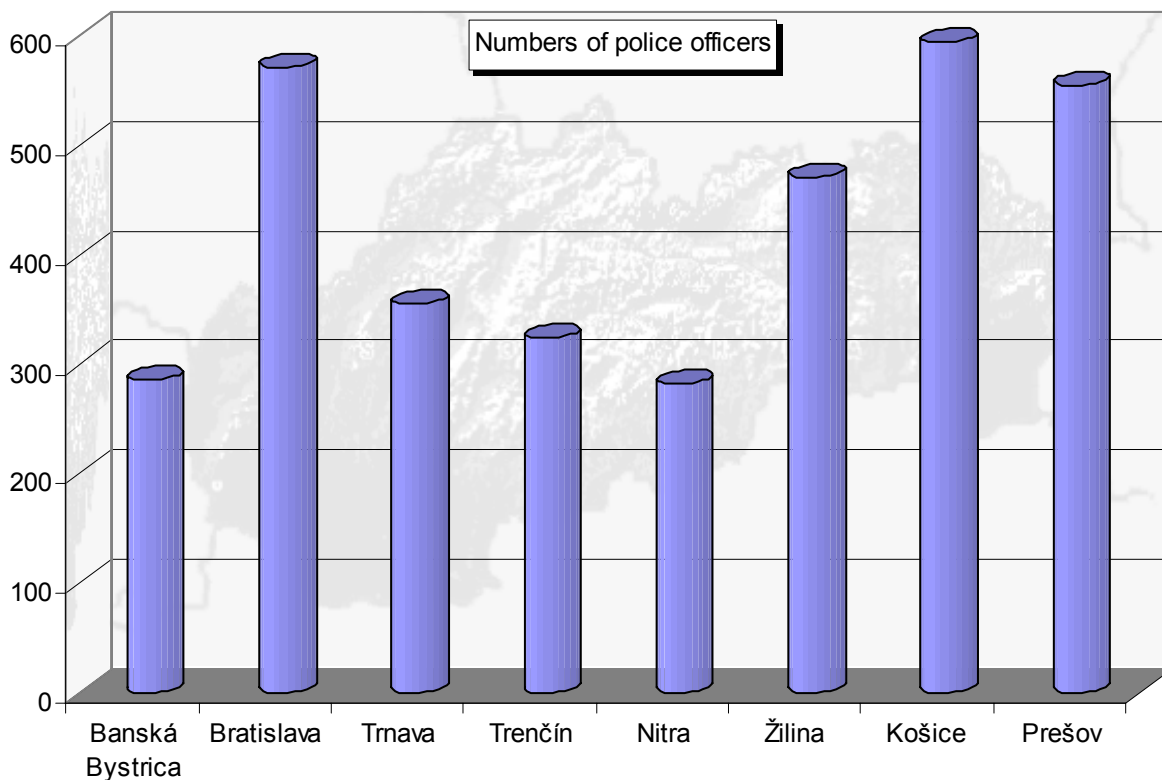


1.1.2. Overall survey according to Department of Border and Aliens Police (OHCP)

101 *units of Border Control (OHK)* of the Police Force with 3 438 police officers provide the protection of the state border and border control at the state border of the Slovak Republic as a whole

Number	OHCP	Number of OHK	Numbers of police officers
1.	Banská Bystrica	9	286
2.	Bratislava	15	571
3.	Trnava	10	355
4.	Trenčín	9	324
5.	Nitra	9	282
6.	Žilina	14	471
7.	Košice	16	594
8.	Prešov	19	555
Total		101	3438



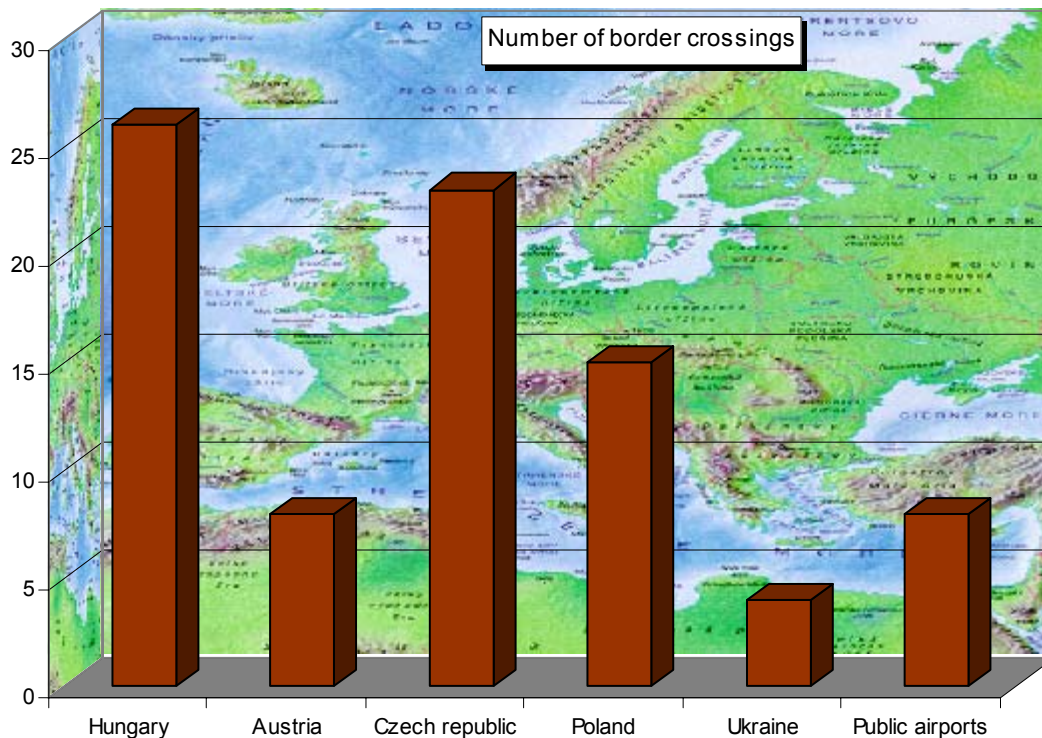


84 border crossings and **8** international airports are in service for individual sections of the state border of the Slovak Republic.

The Slovak-Polish state border is to be crossed at **13** border crossings designed exclusively for a small border contact and **28** tourist paths and the state border here may be crossed as amended by agreements in force.

1.1.3. Survey on number of border crossings and international airports

Section of state border	Number of border crossings	Thereof				OHK PZ responsible for border crossings	All OHK PZ
		Road crossings	Railway crossings	River (port) crossings	Tourist crossings		
Hungary	26	16	7	2	1	16	29
Austria	8	5	2	1	-	8	15
Czech republic	23	16	7	-	-	16	18
Poland	15	11	3	-	1	13	24
Ukraine	4	2	2	-	-	4	9
Totally	76	50	21	3	2	57	95
Public airports	8	-				6	6
Totally	84	50	21	3	2	63	101



- OHK PZ Bratislava – Rusovce which is included in the Austrian state border section has a partial responsibility at the Hungarian state border section,
- OHK PZ Brodské which is included in the Czech state border section has a partial responsibility at the Austrian state border section,
- OHK PZ Bratislava Ružinov – port is included in the Austrian state border section.

The conditions of entry for aliens to the territory of the Slovak Republic is governed by Act No. 48/2002 Coll. on Stay of Aliens and on amendment and supplement of some acts in force.

Crossing the state border by the Slovak Republic nationals is governed by Act No. 381/1997 Coll. on travel documents.

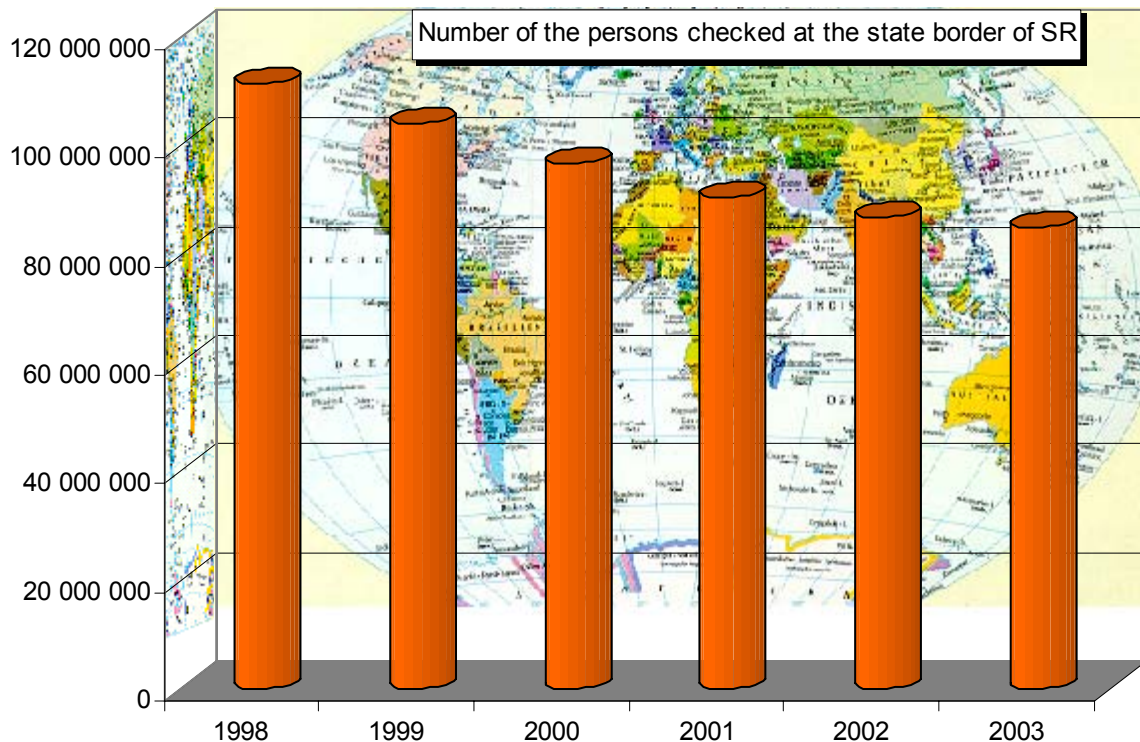
Observance of the conditions in crossing the state border of the Slovak Republic is carried out by the police officers of border control units of the Police Force. **84 926 221** persons and **26 276 254** means of transport were checked at the border crossings in 2003.

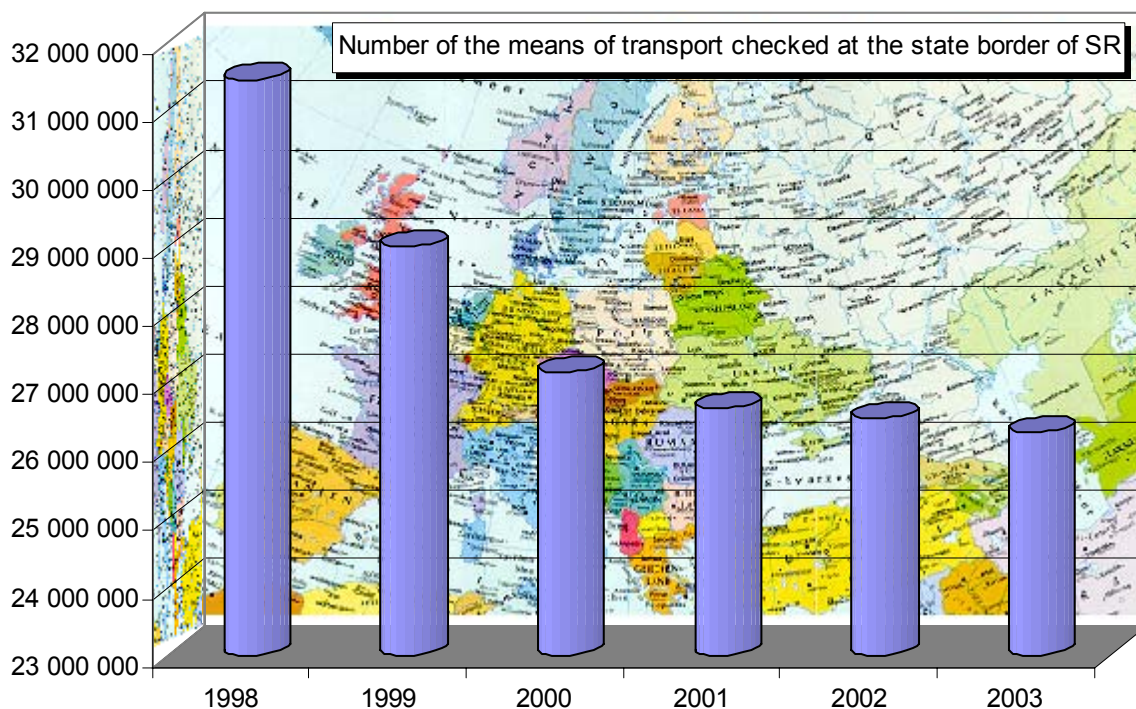
293 cases of forging and altering the travel documents were detected.

1. 2. Travel Traffic

1.2.1. Survey on number of the checked persons and means of transport at the border crossings

Year	Number of the checked persons totally	Thereof	Nationals of SR	Nationals of neighbouring countries	Nationals of other visa free countries	Visa foreigners	Number of the checked means of transport
1998	111 625 748		47 141 071	41 980 816	22 013 380	490 481	31 446 020
1999	104 054 947		43 632 785	42 139 072	17 951 472	331 618	29 008 394
2000	96 798 411		39 972 429	40 178 628	16 264 830	382 524	27 146 688
2001	90 408 198		35 924 704	38 509 327	15 516 597	457 570	26 614 519
2002	86 699 276		34 511 574	36 985 544	14 772 278	429 880	26 483 085
2003	84 926 221		35 683 054	35 315 214	13 542 814	385 139	26 276 254





1.2.2. Survey on number of the persons of means of transport checked at the state border to Hungary

Year	Number of the checked persons totally		Nationals of SR	Nationals of neighbouring countries	Nationals of other visa free countries	Visa foreigners	Number of the checked means of transport
1998	22 671 713	Thereof	10 791 721	6 369 198	5 364 667	146 127	6 666 797
1999	18 382 152		8 989 753	5 260 814	4 010 143	121 442	5 546 871
2000	17 304 737		8 200 751	4 686 225	4 290 775	126 986	5 377 472
2001	19 831 474		8 482 040	5 378 209	5 833 154	138 071	6 333 020
2002	18 731 590		7 427 926	6 511 691	4 674 140	117 833	6 069 237
2003	19 511 281		8 086 883	7 429 663	3 876 661	118 074	6 708 612

1.2.3. Survey on number of the persons of means of transport checked at the state border to the Ukraine

Year	Number of the checked persons totally		Nationals of SR	Nationals of neighbouring countries	Nationals of other visa free countries	Visa foreigners	Number of the checked means of transport
1998	3 787 397	Thereof	151 756	3 492 843	137 059	5 739	722 918
1999	2 924 750		125 236	2 682 571	112 377	4 566	504 756
2000	1 408 861		105 863	1 170 271	106 372	26 355	376 455
2001	801 015		107 700	569 164	66 778	57 373	434 478
2002	932 459		153 234	661 140	72 108	45 977	617 856
2003	1 193 482		286 202	792 948	67 665	46 667	659 715

1.2.4. Survey on number of the persons of means of transport checked at the state border to Poland

Year	Number of the checked persons totally		Nationals of SR	Nationals of neighbouring countries	Nationals of other visa free countries	Visa foreigners	Number of the checked means of transport
1998	16 979 574	Thereof	6 258 984	9 202 380	1 491 162	27 048	3 738 597
1999	18 701 284		5 519 207	11 963 990	1 194 914	23 173	3 843 759
2000	20 179 927		4 847 237	14 243 548	1 055 334	33 808	3 919 472
2001	17 980 179		2 980 961	14 083 027	844 805	71 386	3 763 110
2002	14 763 542		2 491 338	11 387 285	804 731	80 188	3 277 495
2003	14 266 558		3 818 885	9 335 733	1 044 570	67 370	3 353 798

1.2.5. Survey on number of the persons of means of transport checked at the state border to the Czech Republic

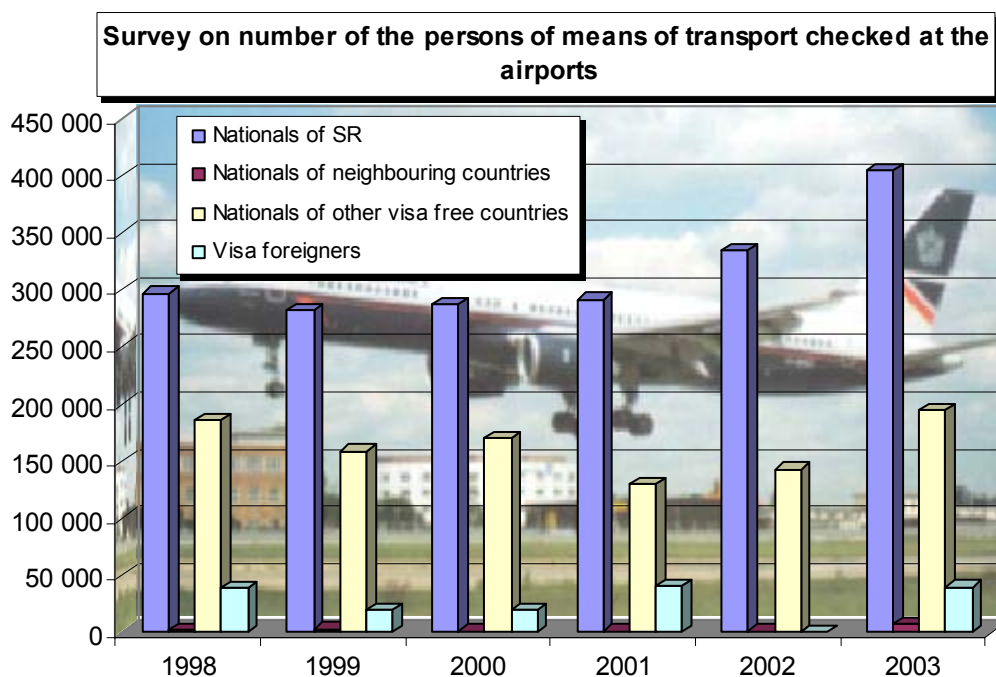
Year	Number of the checked persons totally		Nationals of SR	Nationals of neighbouring countries	Nationals of other visa free countries	Visa foreigners	Number of the checked means of transport
1998	50 428 672	Thereof	21 280 501	18 853 081	10 095 938	199 152	14 767 580
1999	48 605 483		20 726 099	18 878 305	8 913 321	87 758	14 321 683
2000	47 731 411		20 721 631	18 306 124	8 620 096	83 560	14 176 875
2001	44 027 180		19 416 092	17 362 793	7 162 907	85 388	13 327 313
2002	43 371 728		18 810 678	17 283 531	7 206 540	70 979	13 203 117
2003	41 013 150		17 761 233	16 561 520	6 614 216	76 181	12 490 044

1.2.6. Survey on number of the persons of means of transport checked at the state border to Austria

Year	Number of the checked persons totally	Thereof	Nationals of SR	Nationals of neighbouring countries	Nationals of other visa free countries	Visa foreigners	Number of the checked means of transport
1998	17 235 809		8 361 344	4 061 774	4 739 263	73 428	5 536 341
1999	14 978 350		7 990 507	3 350 706	3 562 027	75 110	4 779 883
2000	9 695 661		5 809 914	1 771 785	2 021 955	92 007	3 283 267
2001	7 306 059		4 646 655	1 115 397	1 479 454	64 553	2 744 354
2002	8 381 744		5 293 982	1 140 941	1 872 219	74 602	3 401 651
2003	8 296 791		5 325 810	1 188 082	1 745 289	37 610	3045666

1.2.7. Survey on number of the persons of means of transport checked at the airports

Year	Number of the checked persons totally	Thereof	Nationals of SR	Nationals of neighbouring countries	Nationals of other visa free countries	Visa foreigners	Number of the checked means of transport
1998	522 583		296 765	1 540	185 291	38 987	13 787
1999	462 928		281 983	2 686	158 690	19 569	11 444
2000	477 814		287 033	675	170 298	19 808	13 147
2001	462 291		291 256	737	129 499	40 799	12 244
2002	518 213		334 416	956	142 540	40 301	13 729
2003	644 959		404 041	7 268	194 413	39 237	18 419



1.2.8. Number of entries and exits registered from and to the Slovak Republic in the system BORIS

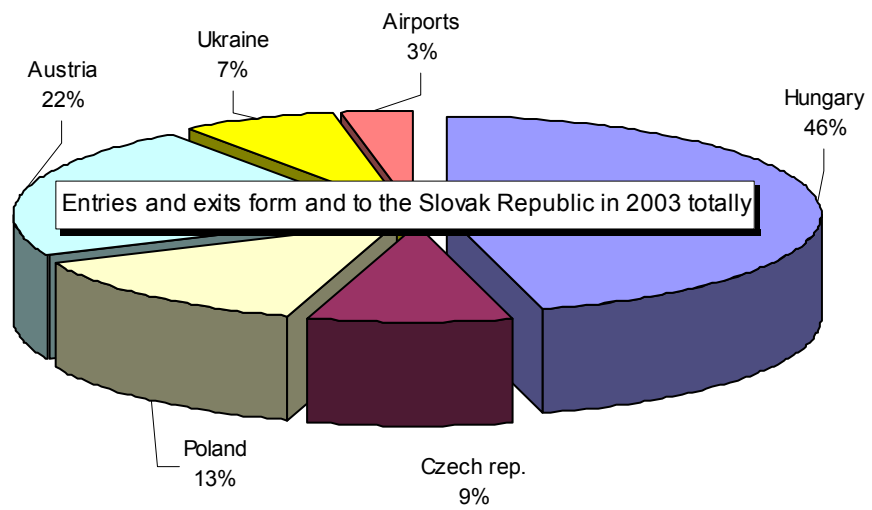
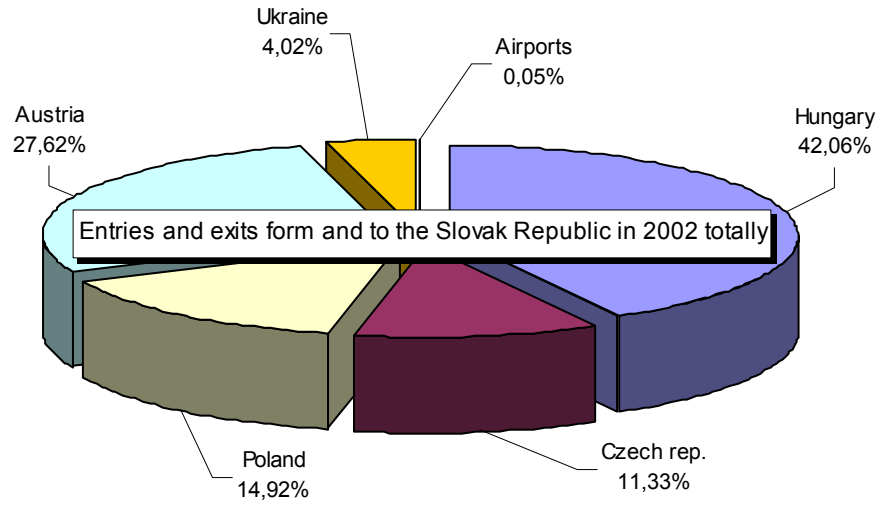
Information system of the Aliens Police Service a Border Police Service for checking the persons and transport vehicles “**BORIS**” (Borders Information System”) was established with the aim to make the measures taken by the Aliens Police Service and Border Service for checking the persons and transport vehicles at the border crossings of the Slovak Republic more effective. The search for the stolen motor vehicles was emphasized.

The separate system for integrated lustration of the persons as well as the vehicles (in some information systems of the police at the same time) was gradually tested within the testing operation and later within the model operation and it enabled the registration of movement of the persons and vehicles through the border crossing (originally called “**OSCAR**”).

Specialized workplaces equipped with camera scanning equipment with the possibility of automatic optic distinguishing the number plates of motor vehicles (**ŠPZ**) are an important part of this system. After checking the data in individual databases of the Police Force, the system immediately signalizes all the discrepancies in data and increases the efficiency of measures in the field of searching for the persons and the stolen motor vehicles significantly.

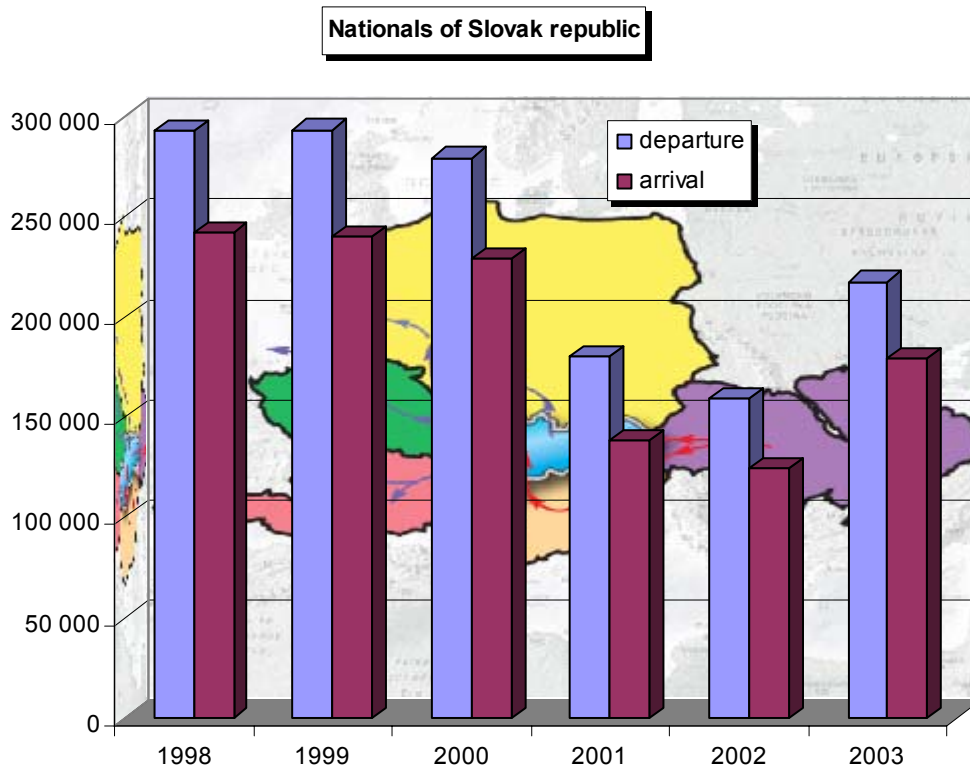
In individual stages of model operation, the system was gradually extended to the Ukrainian and Hungarian borders as a whole and installation at the other state border sections is going on. The system does not only improve the Aliens Police and Border Police Services but it is also an important source of information for all criminal police operative services which, in particular, use the data concerning registration of the persons and registration of the motor vehicles in crossing the state border.

	Hungary	Czech rep.	Poland	Austria	Ukraine	Airports
2002	8 755 785	2 358 366	3 106 860	5 749 632	836 262	11 005
2003	7 533 484	1 433 136	2 210 964	3 620 514	1 088 611	505 114
Spolu	16 289 269	3 791 502	5 317 824	9 370 146	1 924 873	516 119
Thereof visa foreigners						
2002	99 275	32 820	62 739	52 142	660 434	1 319
2003	99 202	34 553	53 739	32 594	780 116	29 030
Spolu	198 477	67 373	116 478	84 736	1 440 550	30 349

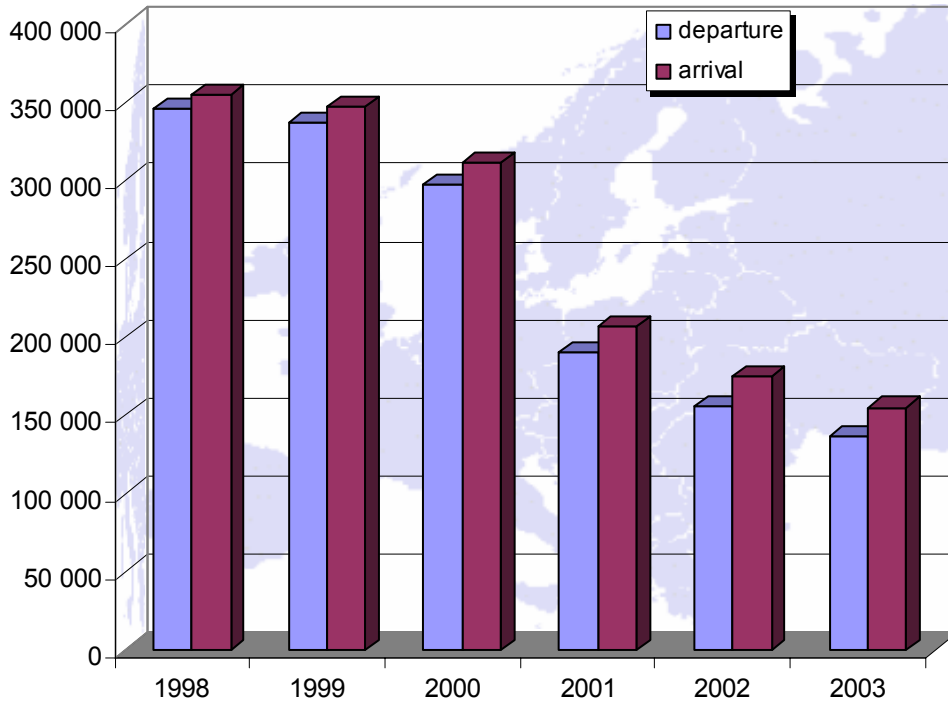


1.2.9. Small border contact with the Republic of Poland

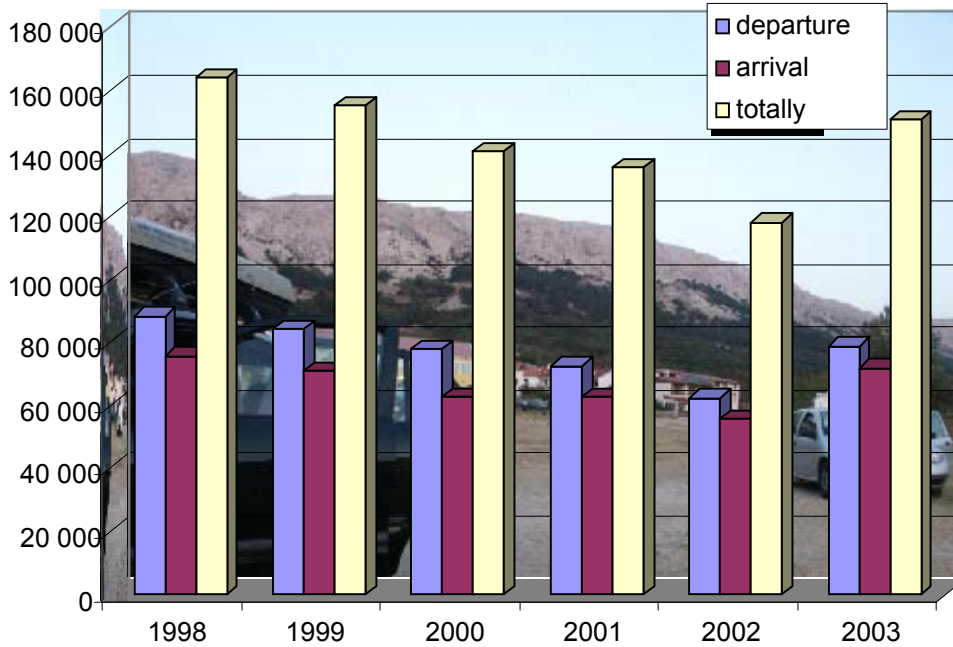
Period	Nationals of SR		National of the Republic of Poland		Means of transport			The persons returned		
	Departure	Arrival	Departure	Arrival	Departure	Arrival	Totally	Departure	Arrival	Totally
1998	293 443	242 480	346 435	355 361	88 328	75 802	164 130	1 016	1 242	2 258
1999	293 828	240 686	337 523	348 072	84 280	70 922	155 202	906	1 676	2 582
2000	279 855	229 822	297 587	311 207	77 784	62 910	140 694	688	1 942	2 630
2001	180 152	138 702	190 834	206 836	72 705	62 863	135 568	628	1 988	2 616
2002	159 847	124 292	156 067	175 017	62 399	55 814	118 213	757	1 406	2 163
2003	217 945	179 094	136 486	155 261	78 824	71 872	150 696	1 414	1 501	2 915



National of the Republic of Poland



Means of transport



1.2.10. Survey of foreigners returned at the entry to the Slovak Republic according to their nationality

Nationality	Year	Totally	Defficiencies in travel documetns (CD)	Included in INO	Other reasons
Ukraine	2000	6 518	1 925	83	4 510
	2001	5 272	1 001	21	4 250
	2002	4 808	759	52	3 997
	2003	2 745	571	20	2 154
Rumania	2000	6 483	525	116	5 842
	2001	6 312	436	69	5 807
	2002	3 627	333	13	3 281
	2003	3 184	621	6	2 557
Czech Republic	2000	5 343	2 259	16	3 068
	2001	4 856	2 379	24	2 453
	2002	3 276	1 203	13	2 060
	2003	1 710	694	14	1 002
Poland	2000	4 010	2 161	52	1 797
	2001	4 324	2 333	56	1 935
	2002	4 016	1 430	57	2 529
	2003	3 265	1 097	21	2 147
Mexico	2000	1 212	260	0	952
	2001	1 282	234	0	1 048
	2002	1 221	327	19	875
	2003	939	232	0	707
Bulgaria	2000	1 188	86	17	1 085
	2001	991	221	14	756
	2002	376	60	5	311
	2003	288	48	6	234
Hungary	2000	1 116	133	6	977
	2001	1 200	173	8	1 019
	2002	1 392	190	1	1 201
	2003	2 030	288	9	1 733
Moldova	2000	1 097	340	2	755
	2001	276	134	1	141
	2002	141	82	1	58
	2003	104	47	2	55
Others	2000	8 664	3 600	42	5 022
	2001	7 646	3 700	15	3 931
	2002	4 626	2 589	64	1 973
	2003	4 551	2 368	22	2 161
Totally	2000	35 631	11 289	334	24 008
	2001	32 159	10 611	208	21 340
	2002	23 483	6 973	225	16 285
	2003	18 816	5 966	100	12 750

1.3. Forging and altering the travel documents according to the ways detected

The distinct changes in forging and altering the travel documents were recorded during the period evaluated.

The travel documents of the Slovak Republic and the Republic of Poland are constantly the most altered travel documents. Of the total number of 293 cases these two countries represent **225** cases i. e. **79,5 %**. Compared to the last period, the number of the altered passports to Rumania increased – **23** cases more but in the most cases they were recorded in the nationals of Moldova (Moldavian minority in Rumania) and this is a new element in the detected ways of forging and altering the travel documents. 147 cases of changing the photos were recorded and it is more than **100 %** if compared to 2002.

The way of forging the data by forging the data by rewriting decreased to a minimum. 33 cases occurred in 2002, there was only one case in 2003. The similar trend has also been registered in the area of forging the visas of the Slovak Republic; 17 cases in 2002, one case in 2003. The other indicators are the same if compared to 2002.

However, the number of the detected ways of forging and altering the travel documents is insufficient if compared to number of the persons who are checked at the border crossings. This negative trend has to be stopped and one of the forms is training of the policemen in connection with revealing the cases of forging and altering the travel documents.

Unit for analysis of travel documents has been working more intensively since the second half of 2003 because the personal and technical conditions for vocational training have already been created. The training was organized in co-operation with Regional Expertise Institution of the Police (**KEÚ PZ**) Force in the Department for Border and Aliens Police of Bureau for Border and Aliens Police of the Police Force (**OHCP ÚHCP PZ**) in Bratislava and in OHCP ÚHCP PZ in Nitra.

212 police officers took part in this training. Training was focussed on new methods and forms of changing and altering the travel documents and other documents and their way of detection, in particular police activities.

The way of vocational training is one of the basic long- term priorities of the Unit for analysis of travel documents ÚHCP PZ in 2004. Information flow of operative information and its quality is at a respective level.

Department of documents and keeping records was established at the Police Force Presidium on January 1, 2004 and it is involved in problems of development of new travel documents and other documents, however we still are engaged in these problems as well. The new travel documents of the Slovak Republic of the EU format are supposed to be issued on January 1, 2005.

Way of forging	2000	2001	2002	2003
Change of photo	200	174	65	147
Forging the data by rewriting	6	14	33	1
Change of pages	2	10	84	97
Document made by an unauthorized person	4	5	4	1
Completely forged document	16	27	11	15
Forged visa	37	7	17	1
Use of genuine document by the other person	67	30	32	25
Genuine document issued to the other person than to that person whom the personal data are ascribed to	5	1	3	4
Forged crossing stamp	0	0	0	2
Totally	337	268	249	293

1.4. Residence Regime

In 2003, the draft of amendment of the Act No. 48/2002 Coll. on Stay of Aliens and on amendment and supplement of some acts as later amended, based on the task resulting from annex No. 1 - Strategy of completion of state border protection of Schengen type was elaborated and submitted by the Bureau of Border and Aliens Police to be discussed by the management of Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic.

Draft of amendment of Act No. 48/2002 Coll. on Stay of Aliens and on amendment and supplement of some act as later amended, was adopted by the National Council of the Slovak Republic on November 6, 2003 and published in the Slovak collected statutes as the Act No. 606/2003 Coll. by which the Act No. 48/2002 Coll. on Stay of Aliens and on amendment and supplement as later amended is amended and supplemented and the Act No. 480/2002 Coll. on Asylum and on amendment and supplement of some acts is supplemented (hereinafter referred to as "Act on Stay of Aliens only"). It came into force on January 1, 2004 with the exception of provisions concerning the nationals of European economic area which comes into force on May 1, 2004.

Act on Stay of Aliens pursues the goal to take over a respective part of acquis governing the free movement of persons on the day of accession of the Slovak Republic to EU. The principal amendments occurred in legal amendment of alien law – the aliens were divided into two basic categories i. e. nationals of the member states of European economic area and other nationals.

The nationals of European economic area have, under the Act on Stay of Aliens, the right for permanent residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic. Provided they intend to stay in the territory of the Slovak Republic permanently they have duty to register this permanent residence with the police. Similarly, if they intend to leave the territory of the Slovak Republic permanently, they are obliged to notify in writing the police division of it.

The right for the permanent stay also have the family members of citizens of the European economic area who are not the citizens of the European economic area provided they do not threaten security of state or public order. Under the law, the family members of citizens of the European economic area are considered to be husband, wife and the closest

direct relatives e.g. grandparents, parents, children, grandchildren and the dependent relatives of husband/wife. Contrary to the citizens of the European economic area, these aliens shall undergo the approval procedure and in addition to application for permanent residence they will also submit the documents required by the law.

In the area of permitting the residence related to aliens of the third countries there was a significant change caused by adopting the amendment on the Act on Stay of Aliens. It specified some present provisions which either were not fully in compliance with acquis related to the third countries or application of which caused some problems in practice. There has also been a significant change related to the place of submitting an application for granting the residence permit and extending a circle of family members who may be granted the permanent residence permit by the respective police division. The aliens, who apply for residence permit for the purpose of activities according to special programmes and the aliens who apply for granting the permanent residence permit need not apply for granting the temporary residence permit abroad. Procedure related to overdue period connected with applying for renewal of temporary residence permit and applying for another permanent residence permit is also governed by a law amendment.

An amendment of Direction of the Police Force President No. 17/2002 on procedure related to entry and stay of aliens in the territory of the Slovak Republic as amended by Direction of the Police Force President No. 9/2002 was elaborated and submitted for approval to the Police Force President, and this was the next significant change in legislative area.

The amendment mentioned above was published in the collected directions of the Police Force President under No. 25 of December 12, 2003. It entered into force on January 1, 2004.

Based on resolution of management session of **Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic (MV SR)** No. 40/2003 – task number 17, the “Draft of Resolution of Minister of Interior of the Slovak Republic on activities of departments of border and aliens Police of Bureau of Border and Aliens Police and on amendment and supplement of some acts” was elaborated. On the basis of a principal comment of Internal and Organizational Department of the Police Force Presidium in Bratislava (VOO P PZ BA) on the Police Force reorganization, the draft has not been submitted to the Police Force President for approval yet (ref.: PPZ-217-1/VOO-OPN-2003).

Related to elaboration of the draft mentioned, it has also been necessary to prepare the draft of amendment of Direction of MV SR No. 21/1991 by which the principles of dislocation, standardization and systematization of basic division of the Police Force of the Slovak Republic as amended by Direction of Minister of Interior of the Slovak Republic No. 33/1993 Article 2 of Direction of Minister of Interior of the Slovak Republic No. 22/1994, Direction of Minister of Interior of the Slovak Republic No. 50/1994 and Direction of Minister of Interior of the Slovak Republic No. 53/1995 are issued There has also been a necessity of accomplishing a change in the Direction of Minister of Interior of the Slovak Republic No. 42/2002 on organizational changes in MV SR and on amendment and supplement of some internal regulations. On January 1, 2004, the Direction mentioned above was substituted by the Direction of Minister of Interior No. 70/2003 on organizational changes and on the basis of the facts mentioned, it will be necessary to prepare the amendment of this Direction this year.

The fulfilment of commitments in relation to the unaccompanied minor foreigners who are on the territory of the Slovak Republic is also the task of EU pre-accession activities of the Slovak Republic in the field of migration. The Department of Aliens Police of Bureau of Border and Aliens Police in Bratislava (hereinafter referred to as “**OCP ÚHCP PZ**” only) is charged with this task.

In March 2003, the interministerial commission composed of the representatives of Ministry of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and Family of SR, Ministry of Health of SR, Ministry of Education, Illegal Migration Office, and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established.. The representative of ÚHCP PZ in this commission is an official of OCP ÚHCP PZ .

The individual involved state organs succeeded in harmonizing with the steps according to which they will proceed after detention of “unaccompanied minors” on the territory of the Slovak Republic.

ÚHCP identifies an unaccompanied minor on the territory of SR i. e. a minor is not accompanied by a parent or legal representative or a minor is accompanied by a family member but he/she is not a legal representative of this minor. The minor may be neither detained nor administratively expelled and all the procedures required are not to be carried out without assignment of a guardian who is also needed for the purposes of applying for asylum.

ÚHCP PZ informs, without any delay and during out working days and the holiday days, of an unaccompanied minor being on the territory of the Slovak Republic the nearest territorial office of labour, social affairs and family, the respective division of aliens border and aliens police or non-governmental organization notifies of his/her finding the respective court being on the place where the foreigner was found and initiates procedure in affairs of care for minors also without any proposal as amended by paragraph 81 Civil Judicial Code.

Under the Act No. 195/1998 Coll. on Social Assistance as later amended by paragraph 13 subparagraph 4. letter g), the territorial office takes measures in the interest of a minor who is not a national of the Slovak Republic until the authority of the country, the national of which the minor is, takes measure in his/her interest provided the minor wants to come to the country of origin voluntarily.

Assignment of a guardian

- a) If ÚHCP PZ or Territorial office provably identified a relative of a minor in the group of the detained legal migrants, the respective territorial authority of state administration draws up a proposal for assignment of a guardian for an unaccompanied minor and proposes the relative of this minor to be his/her guardian.
- b) If an unaccompanied minor is not accompanied by a family member, the Territorial office makes a proposal with the respective court for issuing the preliminary measure under paragraph 75a Civil Judicial Code. If a minor is without any care or if his/her life, health or favourable development are threatened or impaired, the court orders to entrust a minor temporarily with the care of a natural or legal person who is assigned by the resolution upon the proposal of the body authorized by social-legal protection and prevention under special regulations. In ordering the preliminary measure under subparagraph 1./, the minor does not have to be represented. If a minor has no legal

representative or if a legal representative cannot represent a minor in procedure, the court assigns a guardian to a minor, without any delay, after taking the preliminary measure.

The courts operate for 24 hours. Telephone number 158 provides the contact with the judge operating for 14 hours. The court is to make decision on preliminary measure within 24 hours.

An unaccompanied minor will be provided with care in specialized facilities for unaccompanied minors or in other facilities of social services or in diagnostic centre, upon the decision of the court.

Specialised facilities for unaccompanied minors should be established within 2004 on the territory of the Slovak Republic.

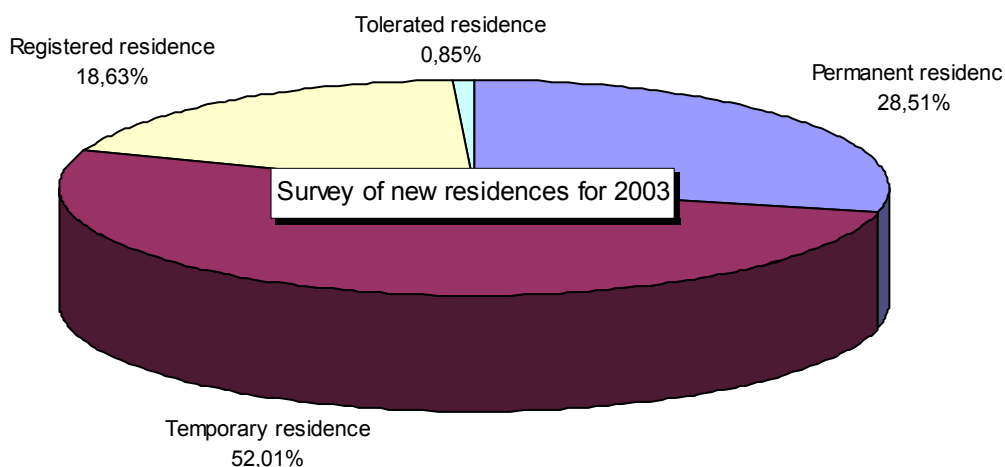
After identification of unaccompanied minors, ÚHCP PZ transfers these persons to specialised facilities which would specifically serve their needs and protect them. They will be assigned a guardian who will act in the best interest of minors.

The guardian, who will be granted the range of rights and duties by the court and who is responsible to the court for proper exercising his/her office, must act in the best interest of a child which would be for a minor the permanent solution, in particular:

- reunification of family in the country of origin,
- reunification of family in the third country,
- initiating the asylum procedure,
- voluntary return to the country of origin,
- permanent solutions on the Slovak territory.

1.4.1. Residences

Survey of new residences for 2003									
Type of residence	Totally	BA	BB	NR	TT	TN	KE	PO	ZA
Permanent residence	1304	275	167	166	110	131	224	144	87
Temporary residence	2379	970	168	135	185	157	419	154	191
Registered residence	852	383	63	70	65	42	91	46	92
Tolerated residence	39	6	3	1	15	0	8	6	0
Totally	4574	1634	401	372	375	330	742	350	370



Permanent residence									
Purpose of residence	Totally	BA	BB	NR	TT	TN	KE	PO	ZA
First permit	976	241	82	137	92	93	158	109	64
Another permit	302	31	71	29	17	38	60	33	23
Person granted asylum	24	3	12	0	1	0	6	2	0
Stateless	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totally	1304	275	167	166	110	131	224	144	87

Temporary residence									
Purpose of residence	Totally	BA	BB	NR	TT	TN	KE	PO	ZA
Enterprising	578	198	20	58	77	60	96	45	24
Employment	751	332	64	32	47	77	87	60	52
Study	488	226	38	14	13	6	80	11	100
Reunification of family	522	206	28	29	48	13	152	35	11
Research activity	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scientific activity	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lecturer's activity	14	1	9	0	0	0	3	0	1
Others	21	2	9	2	0	1	1	3	3
Totally	2379	970	168	135	185	157	419	154	191

Registered stay									
Purpose of residence	Totally	BA	BB	NR	TT	TN	KE	PO	ZA
Enterprising	184	83	14	26	14	9	15	12	11
Employment	428	202	12	27	33	25	35	20	74
Reunification of family	101	56	8	6	16	8	1	2	4
Advisor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Science	139	42	29	11	2	0	40	12	3
Totally	852	383	63	70	65	42	91	46	92

Tolerated stay									
Purpose of residence	Totally	BA	BB	NR	TT	TN	KE	PO	ZA
Obstacle of administrative expulsion	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary refuge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exit impossible	37	4	3	1	15	0	8	6	0
Totally	39	6	3	1	15	0	8	6	0

Residences permitted to 31. 12. 2003 on the whole									
Purpose of residence	Totally	BA	BB	NR	TT	TN	KE	PO	ZA
Permanent stay	9089	1984	961	1222	964	437	1283	1202	1036
Temporary stay	10505	3830	916	919	1197	678	1637	684	644
Registered stay	1683	782	108	139	127	143	143	100	141
Another permanent stay	7919	1305	968	831	640	828	1677	1158	512
Tolerated stay	23	4	0	1	14	0	1	3	0
Totally	29219	7905	2953	3112	2942	2086	4741	3147	2333



Permanent stay									
Purpose of residence	Totally	BA	BB	NR	TT	TN	KE	PO	ZA
Reunification of family	8100	1749	797	1143	799	372	1182	1105	953
Employment	59	4	22	2	8	3	4	12	4
Refugee	127	11	35	5	18	3	17	6	32
Foreign Slovak	56	25	1	3	3	12	1	8	3
Others	747	195	106	69	136	47	79	71	44
Totally	9089	1984	961	1222	964	437	1283	1202	1036

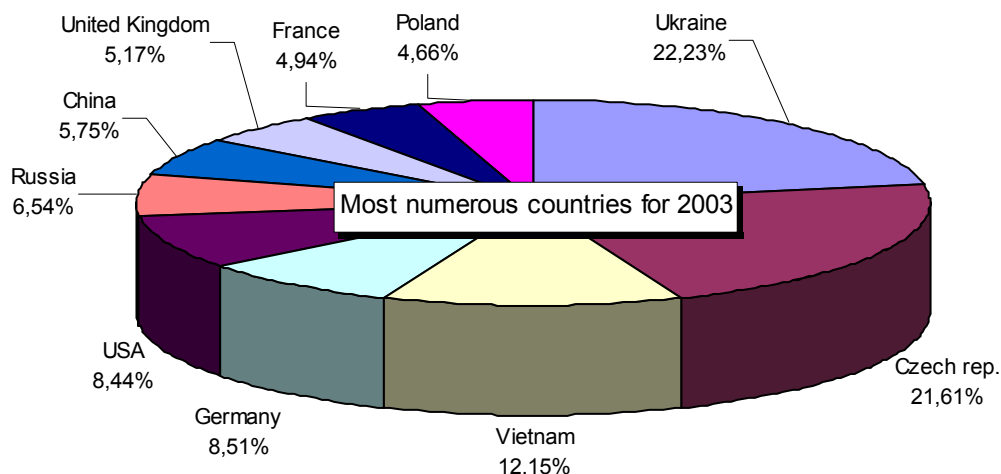
Another permanent stay									
Purpose of residence	Totally	BA	BB	NR	TT	TN	KE	PO	ZA
First permit	2866	509	279	360	185	444	609	299	181
Another permit	4963	784	662	469	449	381	1052	835	331
Person granted asylum	65	11	24	0	5	3	14	8	0
Stateless	25	1	3	2	1	0	2	16	0
Totally	7919	1305	968	831	640	828	1677	1158	512

Temporary stay									
Purpose of residence	Totally	BA	BB	NR	TT	TN	KE	PO	ZA
Enterprising	3283	1200	197	343	425	256	492	224	146
Employment	1774	874	97	117	74	138	218	127	129
Study	1058	433	58	34	29	14	285	40	165
Reunification of family	1390	593	76	105	117	53	288	104	54
Research activity	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Scientific activity	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign Slovak	2883	705	447	311	547	213	337	185	138
Lecturer's activity	45	11	14	5	1	0	9	3	2
Others	66	9	27	4	4	4	8	1	9
Totally	10505	3830	916	919	1197	678	1637	684	644

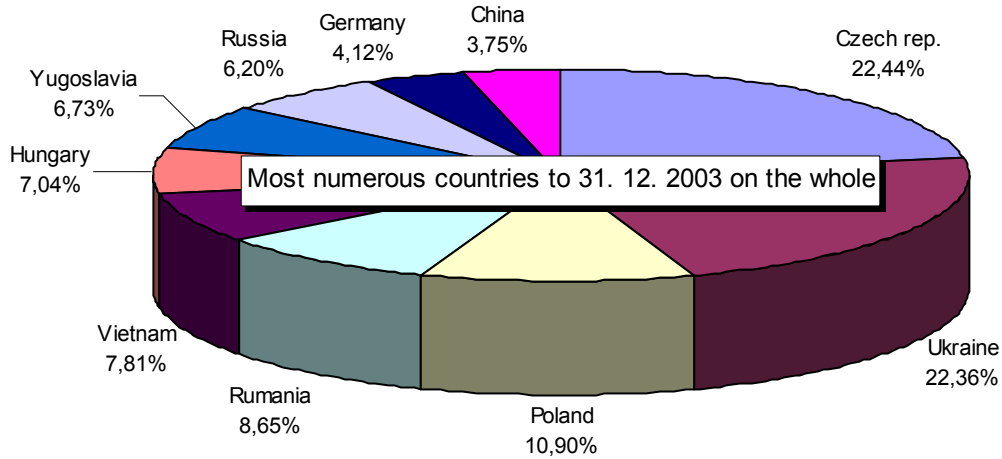
Registered stay									
Purpose of residence	Totally	BA	BB	NR	TT	TN	KE	PO	ZA
Enterprising	610	250	42	70	57	72	35	43	41
Employment	744	368	32	44	53	61	60	35	91
Reunification of family	184	120	9	12	16	10	7	3	7
Advisor	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Science	144	44	25	12	1	0	41	19	2
Totally	1683	782	108	139	127	143	143	100	139

Tolerated stay									
Purpose of residence	Totally	BA	BB	NR	TT	TN	KE	PO	ZA
Obstacle of administrative expulsion	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary refuge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exit impossible	22	3	0	1	14	0	1	3	0
Totally	23	4	0	1	14	0	1	3	0

Most numerous countries for 2003					
Country	Totally	Temporary	Registered	New permanent	Tolerated
<i>Ukraine</i>	653	273	1	378	1
<i>Czech republic</i>	635	470	3	162	0
<i>Vietnam</i>	357	202	0	151	4
<i>Germany</i>	250	25	213	12	0
<i>USA</i>	248	230	0	18	0
<i>Russia</i>	192	117	2	70	3
<i>China</i>	169	149	0	18	2
<i>United Kingdom</i>	152	11	134	7	0
<i>France</i>	145	18	121	6	0
<i>Poland</i>	137	71	1	65	0



Most numerous countries to 31. 12. 2003 on the whole						
Country	Totally	Permanent	Temporary	Registered	New permanent	Tolerated
<i>Czech republic</i>	4931	2515	1288	3	1125	0
<i>Ukraine</i>	4913	1234	1328	2	2348	1
<i>Poland</i>	2395	1242	250	4	899	0
<i>Rumania</i>	1902	352	1359	0	191	0
<i>Vietnam</i>	1716	228	1147	0	339	2
<i>Hungary</i>	1547	957	109	0	481	0
<i>Yugoslavia</i>	1480	341	892	0	244	3
<i>Russia</i>	1362	392	450	1	518	1
<i>Germany</i>	905	186	153	453	113	0
<i>China</i>	825	13	783	0	29	0



1.4.2. Terminated residences in the ISC system

Information system of aliens was established in 1994 and its main task was to provide personification of identification cards “Permit for Stay of an Alien”. Within implementation of the project, the whole structure of elements of applications for residence permit was reflected in the structure of the database. This created the conditions for establishment of information system providing complex services in the area of record-keeping of stay of aliens with long-term and permanent residences on our territory.

The Act No. 48/2002 Coll. on Stay of Aliens and on amendment and supplement of some acts entered into force on April 1, 2002. On the basis of a new legal amendment, the types of stays of aliens on the territory of the Slovak, which were used up till now, were amended.

Year	Permanent residence	Long-term residence	Temporary residence	Registered residence	Another permanent residence	Tolerated residence
2002	1508	2875	289	37	135	6
2003	1167	1387	2488	401	656	25
Totally	2675	4262	2777	438	791	31

1.4.3. Number of residences approved (permanent, temporary, tolerated) on the territory of the Slovak Republic for persons named on the security list of the states of interest

Security list of the states of interest	I. Trimester	II. Trimester	III. Trimester	IV. Trimester	Totally
Afghanistan	1	1	1	0	3
Albania	1	1	3	2	7
Algeria	2	7	3	3	15
Angola	1	23	3		27
Armenia	1	8	4	2	15
Azerbajdžane	0	2	3		5
Egypt	9	31	17	24	81
Guinea	3	0	0	1	4
Guinea - Bissau	0	0	0	0	0
Indonésia	0	3	2	0	5
Iraq	1	9	4	7	21
Iran	6	10	6	6	28
Yemen	4	3	3	7	17
Jordan	1	13	9	1	24
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia *	7	26	19	18	70
Lebanon	6	30	22	47	105
Libya	35	22	35	14	106
Pakistan	1	1	22	3	27
Saudi Arabia	5	16	55	12	88
Somalia	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan	1	5	3	0	9
Syria	5	14	6	13	38
Tajikistan	0	0	1	1	2
Tunis	2	3	20	4	29
Turkey **	5	16	6	12	39
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	1	1
Uzbekistan	1	1	7	3	12
Totally	98	245	254	181	778

- *in cases of Kosovo Albanians only*
- *** in cases of Kurd nationality only*

1.4.4. Illegal Work

OCP ÚHCP also analyses the knowledge found out by subordinate divisions concerning illegal work:

Year 2003	Number
Employed illegally	36
Crimes detected	7
Aliens detected without permit	59
Expulsed	102

1.4.5. The most frequent nationalities in detention centres Medveďov and Sečovce

Nationality	Number		Number of foreigners													
	Requests for national travel documents of other divisions	National travel documents issued for other divisions	Placed in detention centres			Deported, surrendered and placed into detention centres					Released, surrendered out of division			Asylum seekers		
			TOTAL	M*	F*	TOTAL	M*	F*	NCD	CP	TOTAL	M*	F*	TOTAL	M*	F*
CHN	41	5	608	387	221	80	65	15	69	8	179	130	49	291	214	77
IND	36	0	442	442	0	1	1	0	1	0	184	184	0	181	181	0
RUS	4	2	145	102	43	3	3	0	2	1	78	52	26	79	54	25
MDA	5	1	108	102	6	28	23	5	16	12	35	35	0	37	36	1
IRQ	0	0	96	76	20	0	0	0	0	0	73	59	14	72	58	14
BGD	23	0	92	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	29	0	38	38	0
UKR	7	2	78	71	7	46	39	7	20	24	19	19	0	21	21	0
AFG	1	0	76	70	6	0	0	0	0	0	44	41	3	45	42	3
PAK	7	0	63	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	17	17	0
ARM	2	0	45	22	23	0	0	0	0	0	32	17	15	35	18	17
GEO	2	0	45	39	6	1	1	0	1	0	26	23	3	26	23	3
TUR	0	0	19	12	7	1	1	0	1	0	5	3	2	9	7	2
VNM	1	0	16	11	5	1	1	0	0	1	4	4	0	7	4	3
YUG	4	1	12	12	0	4	4	0	2	2	5	5	0	6	6	0
Ostatné	18	2	99	89	10	29	26	3	21	4	44	38	6	44	40	4
Totally	151	13	1944	1590	354	194	164	30	133	52	772	654	118	908	759	149

At present the legislation of the Slovak Republic is being approximated to the legal enactments of the EU, related to Asylum Act. Act no.480/2002 Coll. on asylum and on the change and amendments of some acts was elaborated in accordance with the Dublin Convention. In this connection the Order of the Minister of Interior of the Slovak Republic no. 4 dated January 14, 2003 on proceeding of the Migration Bureau of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic and particular divisions of the Police Force in implementation of the Asylum Act, harmonised with the Dublin regulations. The twinning project SK 02/IB/JH/03, dealing with EURODAC system of electronic fingerprints scanning related to asylum proceeding was implemented in cooperation with the pre-accession advisers. One of the tasks to be tackled by a worker of the Alien Police Unit of the Border and Alien Police Department of the Police Force appointed for this project was organising of trainings of use of the technology of hearing of the asylum seekers, effected in four week-sessions. Use of this system is governed by the Order of the Minister of Interior of the Slovak Republic, at present subject to approving procedure. Requirements resulting from the Dublin legislation were taken into consideration in this proposal. Slovak Republic undertook to start the operation of EURODAC by the date of its integration to EU at the latest.

1.5. Visa Regime

The visa policy of the Slovak Republic is gradually being harmonised with the common visa policy of the countries of the European Union. It is based on the principle of common visa duty used by the Slovak Republic towards third country nationals, as it is used by the members states of the European Union. As the consequence of this some agreements needed to be withdrawn and new visa-free agreements with particular countries have been concluded. Various agreements are being prepared or approved.

Visa legislation is dealt with in the second part of the Act no.48/2002 Coll. on the Stay of Foreigners and on the change and amendments of some acts. All the clauses usable prior to integration of the Slovak Republic into the European Union have been included into this legal enactment. Implementation of these was the condition for implementation of the clauses on the external state border controls and form the legal framework for its practical implementation.

A visa application form in accordance with the Schengen standards were prepared, included into the catalogue of printing materials of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic and introduced in practise as on January 1, 2004 by workers of the Alien Police Unit of the Border and Alien Police Department of the Police Force.

1.5.1. Central visa body

Interconnection of visa legislation and practise can be found in another task, tackled by the Alien Police Unit of the Border and Alien Police Department of the Police Force pursuant to article 17 of the Schengen agreement, following the government resolution of the Slovak Republic no.1137, dated December 6, 2001 on the report of elaboration of the set of provisions, resulting from the European Union Action plan of combating terrorism, resolution of the UN Security Council no.1373 (2001), in which the duty was imposed on the Foreign Minister to guarantee the approval of the Alien Police Department of the Police Force in granting visa to risk states nationals. In connection with this resolution, the duty to list the countries, in granting visa to which an approval shall be required, was transposed into the §14, sec. 3 of the Act. No. 48/2002 Coll. on the stay of foreigners and on the changes and amendments of some acts.

1.5.2. Types of granted accountable opinions

The Central Visa Body has been established at the Alien Police Unit of the Border and Alien Police Department of the Police Force Bratislava, the testing operation of which started on February 15, 2002. The regular operation of screenings and records of invitations and approvals of granting visa has started as on April 1, 2002 when the Act no.48/2002 Coll. on the stay of foreigners and on the changes and amendments of some acts came into force.

<i>Opinion</i>	<i>Number</i>
Approving	6 604
Denying	47
Granting of binding approval	2
Total	6 653

1.5.3. Types of decisions related to invitation verification requests

Alien Police Unit of the Border and Alien Police Department of the Police Force processed the order of director of the Border and Alien Police of the Police Force Bratislava no. 42/2003, dated April 29, 2003 to provide the operation of the information consulting system of the Slovak Republic and in cooperation with the analysis, projecting and programming unit of the central police evidence division Banská Bystrica is currently establishing the application of screening and recording of invitations and approvals of granting visa, being the fundamental part of the consulting system of the Slovak Republic, gradually being interconnected with central bodies of other member states of the European Union pursuant to article 17 of the Schengen Agreement. After completing the training of workers, the testing operation of the 1st part of application, dealing with verification of invitations started during the last week of the sixth month.

<i>Service and private invitations</i>	<i>Number</i>
Positively screened persons	4
Negatively screened persons	1243
Total	1247
<i>Approval of verification of other than related person</i>	<i>Number</i>
Granted approving opinion	153
Granted disapproving opinion	19
Total	172

1.5.4. Granted visa of the Slovak Republic

Visa granted by foreign police divisions at border crossings

B (transit visa)	13
C (short-term visa)	358

Pursuant to Act. no. 48/2002 Coll., visa of the Slovak Republic are granted at Slovak embassies abroad as from April 1, 2002 and in exceptional cases at border crossings, as instructed by the Border and Alien Police of the Police Force or out of working hours subject to approval of the Operative Headquarters. It is no more possible to extend the visa on the territory of the Slovak Republic.

Visa granted at embassies and honorary consulates of the Slovak Republic abroad

Embassy/Honorary Consulate:	2000	2001	2002	2003	Totally
Abú Dhabí	1761	1934	1483	1508	6686
Abuja	45	106	50	55	256
Alger	237	172	173	120	702
Ankara	739	960	674	835	3208
Athens	39	42	26	24	131
Baghdad	234	227	840	80	1381
Bangkok	2154	1889	523	656	5222
Beograd	16337	16169	15034	9803	57343
Berlin	577	621	361	422	1981
Bern	625	731	617	579	2552
Bonn	671	692	455	453	2271
Brazil	2185	1611	1336	852	5984
Brusel	169	198	145	182	694
Budapest	2522	5090	2971	2537	13120
Buenos Aires	1532	1092	103	134	2861
Bucharest	3561	1252	757	2671	8241
Canberra	60	24	11	17	112
Damask	712	895	907	564	3078
Dilli	937	503	545	304	2289
Dublin	11	19	18	23	71
Haag	310	207	135	132	784
Hanoi	194	143	95	21	453
Harare	48	10	10	3	71
Havana	270	59	89	94	512
Helsinki	198	108	144	81	531
Jakarta	341	400	449	376	1566
Cairo	742	811	516	456	2525
Copenhagen	123	112	81	89	405

LEGAL AND ILLEGAL MIGRATION IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC FOR 2003

<i>ZÚ/GK</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>Spolu</i>
U Kuwait	2455	2809	3181	3149	11594
Kuala Lumpur	0	1	6	51	58
Kiev	14921	21523	21835	20614	78893
Lima	60	70	65	19	214
Lisbon	54	54	52	58	218
London	816	791	480	519	2606
Ljubljana	96	210	167	157	630
Madrid	248	168	226	103	745
Mexico	1804	1271	948	801	4824
Minsk	1032	7125	5232	3177	16566
Moscow	2648	20736	20300	16286	59970
Nairobi	63	33	42	44	182
Nicosia	26	39	36	21	122
Oslo	49	19	26	19	113
Ottawa	40	28	24	32	124
Paris	393	474	349	333	1549
Peking	401	306	406	225	1338
Praque	9325	9427	7932	7603	34287
Pretoria	24	27	7	136	194
Riga	159	647	744	500	2050
Rome	1599	1073	371	379	3422
Santiago	474	6	19	4	503
Sofia	1817	1112	569	424	3922
Soul	2	5	3	1	11
Stockholm	349	108	95	61	613
Tashkent	129	159	202	136	626
Teheran	315	287	200	187	989
Tel Aviv	42	50	43	56	191
Tokyo	12803	9319	1124	20	23266
Tripolis	606	666	482	422	2176
Warsaw	4230	2369	1923	1315	9837
Vienna	11400	8373	5931	5580	31284
Washington	394	430	428	327	1579
Zagreb	2086	1519	1117	981	5703
SEKÚ Taipei	0	0	0	0	0
GK Békes Csaba	0	2	42	53	97
GK Brno	3205	3210	2627	2648	11690
GK Istanbul	1513	1712	1427	1965	6617
GK Krakow	0	0	0	298	298
GK Munich	1124	1081	740	715	3660
GK New York	0	0	0	45	45
GK Sankt Peterburg	52	2839	2149	2316	7356
GK Uzgorod	8502	26127	26500	26665	87794
Totally	122590	162282	136598	121516	542986

2. Illegal Migration

Definition of illegal migration, its contents and description of illegal migration quite differs worldwide. This chapter describes illegal migration of foreigners and Slovak Republic nationals, including cases of illegal entries of foreigners onto the territory of the Slovak Republic or illegal exit from the territory of the Slovak Republic.

Present development of illegal migration in the territory of the Slovak Republic follows both the international political situation in the world and measures adopted by border bodies of the Slovak Republic and those of neighbouring countries. From the date of establishment of the Slovak Republic until the end of 2002, the number of illegal migrants illegally crossing the state border outwards the Slovak Republic was permanently exceeding the number of those detained during illegal entering. The proportion of persons detained during illegal state border crossing outwards the Slovak Republic was **69,16%** in 2002 while in 2001 it was **66,63% (+3,03%)**.

However, the situation substantially changed in 2003 and the proportion of persons detained during illegal state border crossing outwards the Slovak Republic was **48,86%** (decrease of **20,3%** compared to 2002) and **51,14%** inwards the Slovak Republic.

However, the so called repeated illegal migration of asylum seekers is of significant influence to the aforesaid numbers. These persons, after the respective administrative procedures, are placed in detention and refugee centres all over the Slovak Republic. After detention, administrative procedures and sending to the aforesaid camps, the alleged asylum seekers are in the course of a few days again detained during illegal state border crossing attempt, in particular at the Austrian and Czech border.

47% of such repeated attempts were reported out of the Slovak Republic towards Austria and the Czech Republic and included in the total number of illegal migration outwards the Slovak Republic towards Austria and the Czech Republic. This trend continues and **60,5 %** of repeated attempts to cross the state border with Austria were reported within the first two weeks of this year. This is further reflected in the percentage share of illegal state border crossing outwards the Slovak Republic.

These data show that the unfavourable situation with combating illegal migration at the Slovak-Austrian border and the Slovak-Czech border is caused by prevailing by the abuse of the asylum institute and continuation of illegal migration towards the EU countries.

Nationalities of illegal migrants have not changed considerably within the past few years. Prevailing nationalities are those of Russia, China, India, Bangladesh, Moldavia, Iraq, Afghanistan and Armenia. Considering the nationals of Russia, their migration is closely connected with the security situation in Chechnya.

Forecasts of development of illegal state border crossings based on knowledge as well as cooperation in negotiations with border troops of Ukraine show that illegal state border crossing shall be increasing.

Repeated efforts of refugees for illegal state border crossings show their uncompromising interest to enter the countries of Western Europe, even in the risk of their lives. These efforts were facilitated in the past and are being facilitated at present also by the unsatisfactory asylum legislation, its effectivity and utilisation. Detained foreigners frequently enter the asylum procedures (even repeatedly, reported particular individual cases: even 3, 4 or 5 times) with the purpose to avoid the punishment pursuant to Act on the Stay of Aliens.

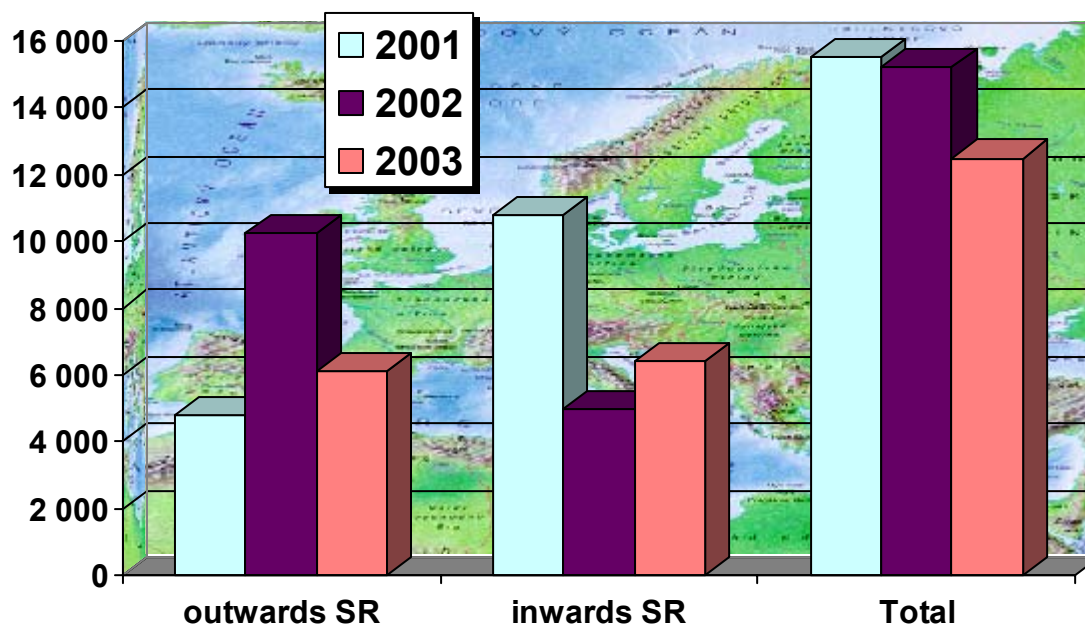
In 2002 and 2003 some measures were adopted by the Foreign and Alien Police Office of the Police Presidium Bratislava, causing partial “freezing” of activities of the groups trafficking in human being, operating at the Slovak-Ukraine state border, resulting in extensive financial withdrawal from these trafficking groups, reorienting at present to other criminal activities, in particular smuggling of drugs, cigarettes and alcohol.

Specialised monitoring vehicle is used for monitoring of the state border, adapted for monitoring the movement of persons, attempting the illegal state border crossing.

2.1. Pressure on the state border of the Slovak Republic

2.1.1. Total number of illegal migrants at the state border of the Slovak Republic

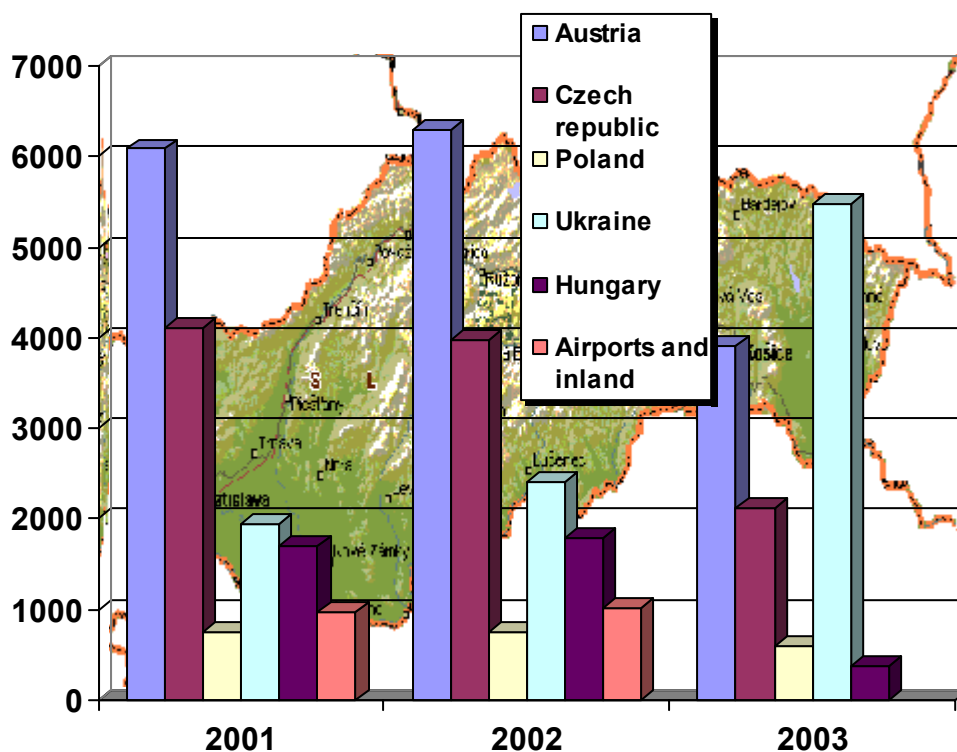
Year	outwards SR	inwards SR	Total
1998	6 320	1 916	8236
1999	5 081	2 969	8 050
2000	2 239	3 823	6 062
2001	4 775	10 773	15 548
2002	10 252	4 983	15 235
2003	6 104	6 389	12 493



2.1.2. Pressure on the state border of the Slovak Republic by particular sections of the state border

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
state border with Austria	504	1402	1234	6083	6293	3908
state border with the Czech Republic	5247	3485	2190	4098	3983	2130
state border with Poland	843	802	737	748	761	599
state border with Ukraine	365	1662	1473	1949	2399	5483
state border with Hungary	1270	606	428	1703	1799	373
airports and inland	7	93	0	971	1008	*

*not available in year 2003



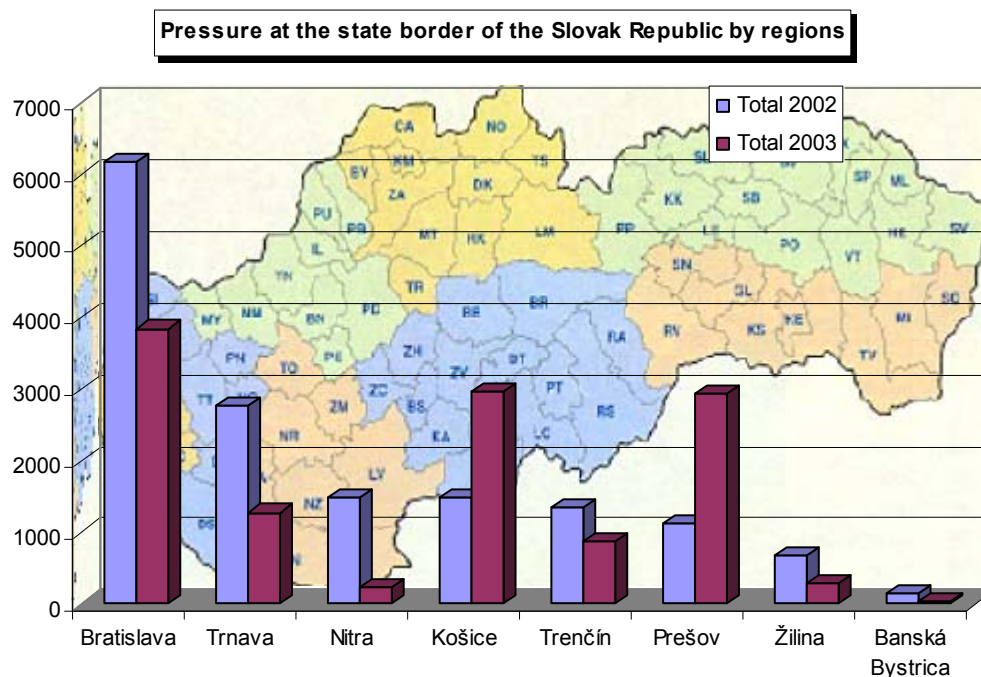
2.1.3. Pressure at the state border of the Slovak Republic by regions

Year 2002

region	out SR	in SR	Total
Bratislava	5547	633	6180
Trnava	2643	134	2777
Nitra	5	1493	1498
Košice	24	1466	1490
Trenčín	1355	0	1355
Prešov	175	940	1115
Žilina	481	195	676
Banská Bystrica	22	122	144
Total	10252	4983	15235

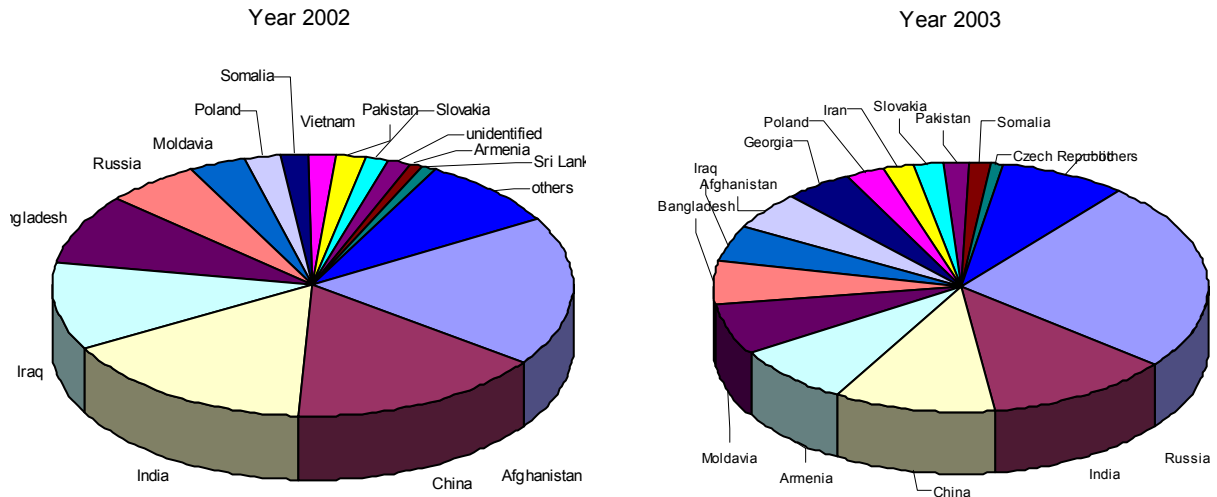
Year 2003

region	out SR	in SR	Total
Bratislava	3495	356	3851
Košice	34	2937	2971
Prešov	269	2669	2938
Trnava	1257	22	1279
Trenčín	863	3	866
Žilina	156	142	298
Nitra	18	223	241
Banská Bystrica	12	37	49
Total	6104	6389	12493



2.1.4. Pressure at the state border of the Slovak Republic by nationalities

Nationality	Year 2002			Year 2003			
	Out SR	In SR	Total	Nationality	Out SR	In SR	Total
Afghanistan	1767	1021	2788	Russia	833	2213	3046
China	1702	734	2436	India	1076	443	1519
India	2005	427	2432	China	666	654	1320
Iraq	1193	461	1654	Armenia	292	704	996
Bangladesh	976	329	1305	Moldavia	528	290	818
Russia	582	323	905	Bangladesh	499	193	692
Moldavia	323	199	522	Iraq	345	260	605
Poland	99	248	347	Afghanistan	328	272	600
Somalia	137	136	273	Georgia	228	339	567
Vietnam	132	132	264	Poland	129	188	317
Pakistan	169	92	261	Iran	194	44	238
Slovakia	185	62	247	Slovakia	172	62	234
unidentified	15	160	175	Pakistan	123	100	223
Armenia	59	103	162	Somalia	65	94	159
Sri Lanka	73	56	129	Czech Republic	83	48	131
others	835	500	1335	others	543	485	1028
Total	10252	4983	15235	Total	6104	6389	12493

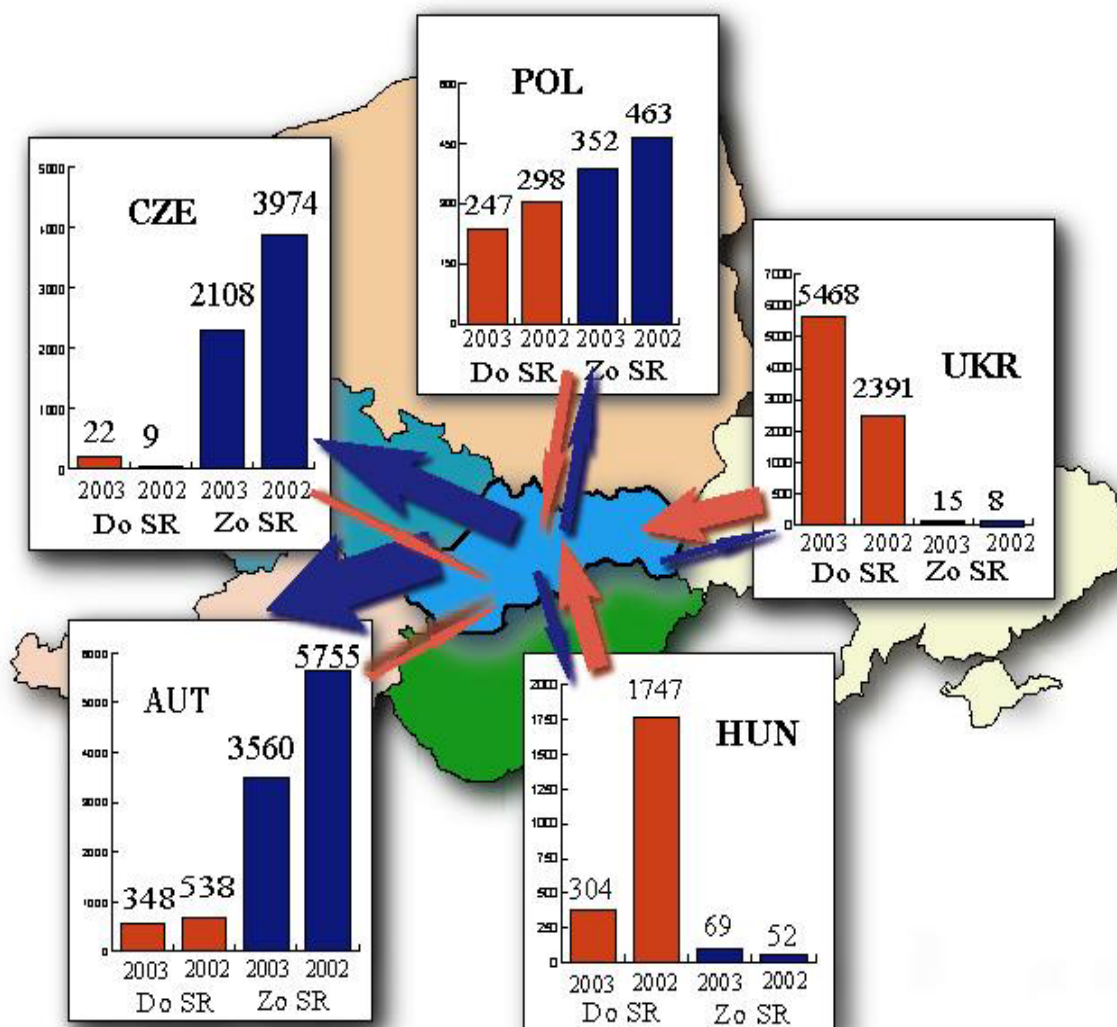


The total number of illegal migrants decreased. The number of asylum applications increased as well as number of repeated attempts for illegal state border crossings (recidivation) and the asylum procedure is often abused. The Slovak Republic, considering its geographic position or its legislation (Asylum Act) is frequently used as a transit country. Trafficked persons are brought by traffickers close to the state border, where they are instructed by the traffickers to cross the border illegally.

Migrants cross the state border individually, being awaited by traffickers after their arrival to Slovakia and immediately transported further towards the EU states or detained by members of the Police Force.

In such a case they apply for asylum, in order to have the possibility of stay in the Slovak Republic (traffickers themselves, providing the transit from their home country, advise the detained migrants to make use of the possibility of asylum application in the Slovak Republic). According to previous experiences migrants are transported into asylum camps located at the Czech border and the costs are covered by the Ministry of Interior. Then the asylum seekers are in attendance of the asylum clearance or expulsion, return to the neighbouring country, however after “some rest” they again begin contacting the traffickers and continuing the migration to the target country. Border crossing is almost always illegal, across the so called “green border”. Thus the asylum proceeding is an integral part of the strategic considerations of trafficking organisations. Furthermore, one part of the asylum seekers, which remains in the territory of the Slovak Republic, is allured by the trafficking organisations to committing offences – forging of documents or trafficking activities.

In 2003, compared to 2002, the proportion of the countries of origin of illegal migrants has changed. Most of the illegal migrants were originating in Russia (including Chechen nationals), followed by India, China and Armenia. In 2002, most of the illegal migrants were coming from Afghanistan, China, India and Iraq.



do SR = inwards SR

zo SR = outwards SR

2.2. Trafficking and trafficked persons

2.2.1. Illegal Slovak state border crossings

Table n. 1

Division	Number of cases (implementation proposals)	Number of traffickers			Number of migrants
		SR	Foreigners	Total	
National Unit	88	157	18	175	1148
Unit of Border Control	29	41	9	50	262
Border and Alien Police Total	117	198	27	225	1410

The table shows the cases of illegal state border crossings, recorded by individual divisions of the Border and Alien Police of the Police Force (including outstanding cases – see table 4). The Border and Alien Police workers were on the whole involved in **117** cases of illegal state border crossings, out of which in **225** cases a charge was exhibited against offenders, or they were suspected of committing the criminal offence of trafficking. In the aforesaid cases **1410** migrants on the whole have been detained so far.

2.2.2. Clarified cases of illegal state border crossings, with exhibition of charge against offenders.

Table n. 2

Division	Number of cases	Number of traffickers			Number of migrants
		SR	Foreigners	Total	
National Unit	74	145	17	162	1077
Unit of Border Control	20	32	4	36	191
Border and Alien Police Total	94	177	21	198	1268

During 2003 the Border and Aliens Police of the Police Presidium processed altogether **94** cases of illegal state border crossing, out of which in **198** cases a charge was exhibited against traffickers and **1268** migrants were detained. Altogether a charge was exhibited against **21** foreigners of the following nationalities: Ukrainians 10, Czechs 3, Polish 3, Austrians 1, Germans 1, Vietnamese 1, Chinese 1, Moldavians 1. Number of traffickers of Slovak nationality: **177**.

2.2.3. Number of cases, traffickers and trafficked persons by particular sections of the state border of the Slovak Republic, processed by divisions of the Border and Alien Police of the Police Force.

Table n. 3

Border	Division	Number of cases	Number of traffickers	Number of trafficked persons
Austria	NU	9	24	28
	UBC	3	3	23
	Total OBAP	12	27	51
Czech Republic	NU	14	22	170
	UBC	5	7	49
	Total OBAP	19	29	219
Hungary	NU	5	17	57
	UBC	1	1	3
	Total OBAP	6	18	60
Republic of Poland	NU	1	1	1
	UBC	0	0	0
	Total OBAP	1	1	1
Ukraine	NU	24	55	356
	UBC	6	12	87
	Total OBAP	30	67	443
inland Slovak Republic	NU	21	43	465
	UBC	5	13	29
	Total OBAP	26	56	494
Total	NU	74	162	1077
	UBC	20	36	191
	Total OBAP	94	198	1268

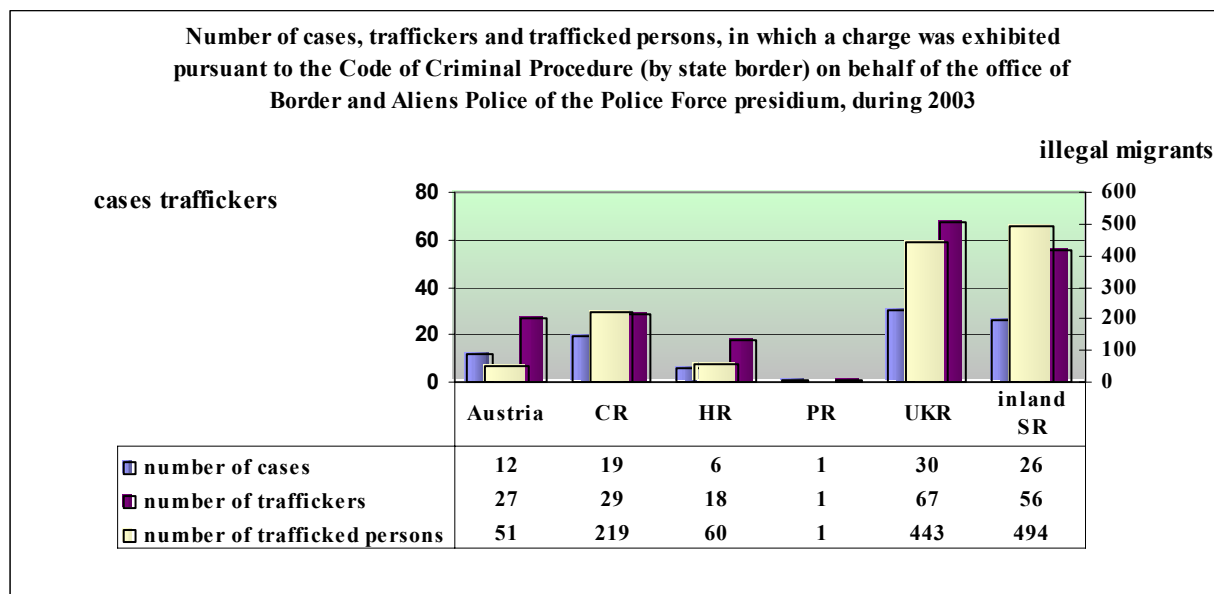
NU – National Unit

UBC – Unit of Border Control

OBAP – Office of Border and Alien Police

Graphical view of the number of cases of trafficking, traffickers and trafficked persons, in which a charge was exhibited in 2003, pursuant to the Code of Criminal Procedure, on behalf of the Office of Border and Aliens Police of the Police Force, by particular state border sections, is shown in chart no.1.

Graf n. 1



2.2.4. Cases of illegal state border crossings, in which a charge has not yet been exhibited by the offender

Table n. 4

Division	Number of cases (realisation proposals)	Number of Traffickers			Number of migrants
		SR	Foreigners	Total	
NU	14	12	1	13	71
UBC	9	9	5	14	71
OBAP Total	23	21	6	27	142

NU – National Unit

UBC – Unit of Border Control

OBAP – Office of Border and Alien Police

During 2003, apart from cases of exhibiting a charge by the offender, **23** other cases of illegal state border crossing were reported. In these cases criminal prosecution was initiated pursuant to § 160 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and thus the data on traffickers and detained migrants, shown in Table 4 are only preliminary as these cases have not been concluded yet and can possibly change during the implementation.

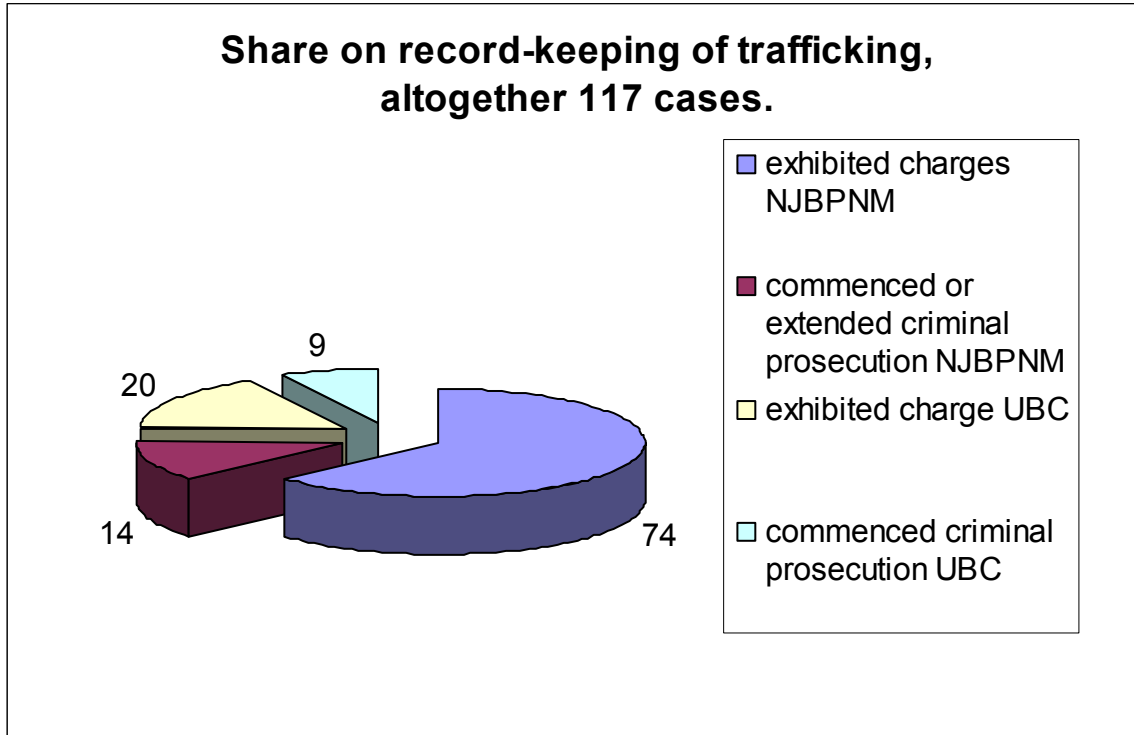
2.2.5. Number of detained migrants (by nationalities) in cases when a charge was exhibited against offenders.

Tabuľka č. 5

Nationality	Total
China	500
India	300
unidentified	192
Afghanistan	72
Iraq	51
Bangladesh	41
Pakistan	35
Vietnam	21
Somalia	13
Moldavia	10
Palestine	9
Armenia	4
Slovakia	4
Peru	3
Iran	2
Israel	2
Lebanon	2
Mauritius	2
Syria	2
Ukraine	2
Sierra Leone	1
Total:	1268

From the aforesaid information we can conclude that most of the detained migrants, in the case of which a charge was exhibited, were of Chinese nationality, followed by those of India, persons of unidentified nationality and Afghanistan. Fewest migrants were detained from Israel, Iran, Lebanon, Mauritius, Syria, Ukraine and Sierra Leone.

Graphic view of proportion of participation of individual divisions of Border and Alien Police of the Police Force on trafficking during 2003 is displayed in Chart 2.



2.2.6. Comparison of implemented cases, traffickers and trafficked persons by state border of the Slovak Republic for NJBPNM, in which a charge was exhibited by the offender

Table n. 6

State border section	Number of trafficking cases		Number of Traffickers		Number of trafficked persons	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Austria	4	9	5	24	43	28
Czech Republic	5	14	8	22	82	170
Hungary	4	5	7	17	45	57
Poland	0	1	0	1	0	1
Ukraine	10	24	21	55	199	356
inland	32	21	77	43	406	465
Total	55	74	118	162	775	1077

We can conclude that the number of clarified criminal cases of illegal state border crossing (§ 171a of the Code of Criminal Procedure), in which a charge was exhibited by the offender pursuant to § 163 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was higher than in 2002 (o **19**). The number of traffickers, exhibiting a charge (o **44**), compared to 2002 also increased.

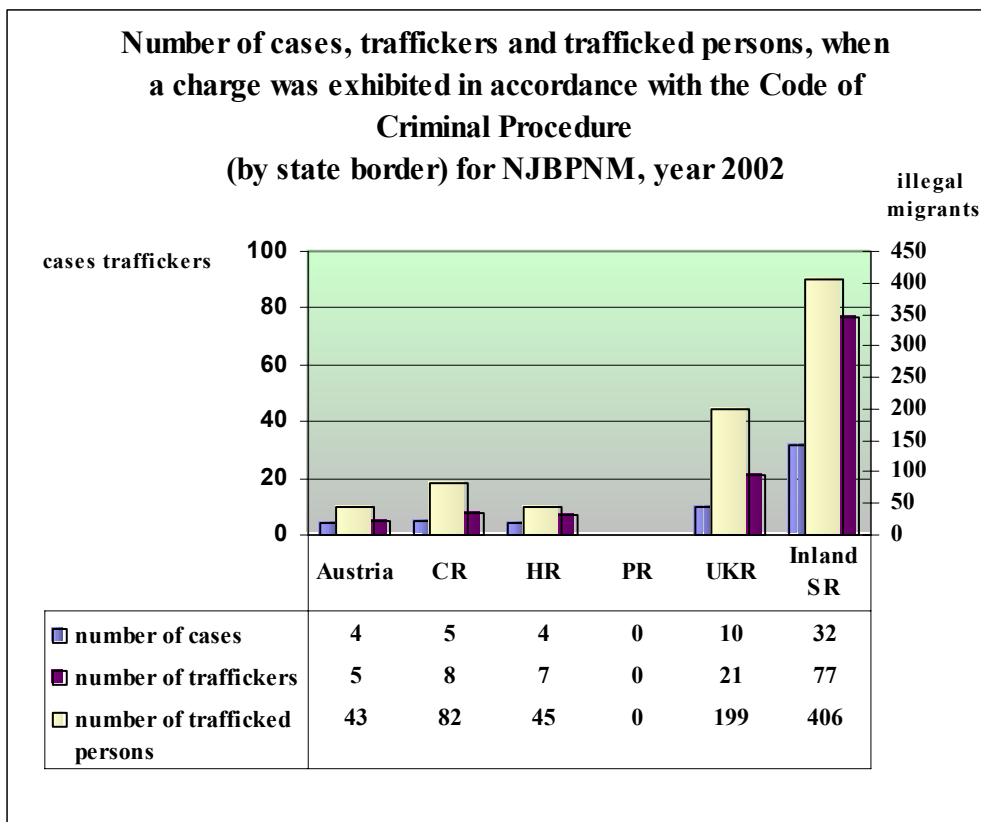
In 2003 the National Unit Combatting the Illegal Migration of the Border and Alien Police of the Police Force detained **1077** migrants in cases when a charge of criminal offence of illegal state border crossing was exhibited by the offender. Compared to 2002, the number increased by **302**. Most of these were detained in 2002 and 2003 inland and at the state border with Ukraine. During these years the fewest migrants were detained at the Polish border.

Comparing the results of 2002 and 2003 we must state that the 2002 data in tables are as from April 4, 2002 when the National Unit Combatting the Illegal Migration of the Border and Alien Police of the Police Force was established.

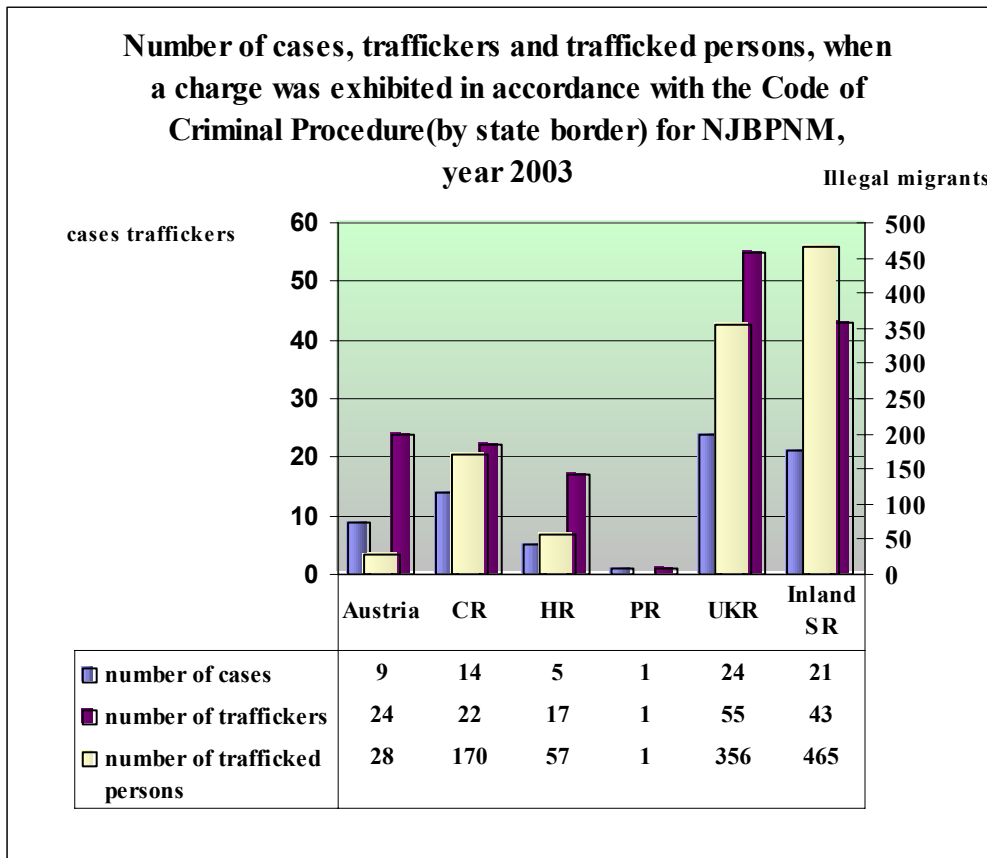
Graph 3 shows the graphic view of the number of 2002 cases of trafficking, traffickers and trafficked persons, when a charge was exhibited in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure on behalf of the National Unit Combatting Illegal Migration of the Border and Alien Police of the Police Force by nationalities.

Graphic view of number of cases of trafficking, traffickers and trafficked persons, when a charge was exhibited pursuant to the Code of Criminal Procedure in 2003 on behalf of the National Unit Combatting Illegal Migration of the Border and Alien Police of the Police Force by the state border is shown in Graph 4.

Graf n. 3



Graf n. 4



Activities of the National Unit Combatting the Illegal Migration of the Border and Alien Police of the Police Force, related to clarification and documentation of illegal state border crossings between January 1, 2003 and December 31, 2003 were as follows:

150 implementation proposals were submitted on the whole, out of which **88** case of illegal state border crossings. These cases were individually implemented by the National Unit Combatting the Illegal Migration of the Border and Alien Police of the Police Force and other cases were implemented in cooperation with teams established for detection of illegal state border crossings and cases implemented in international cooperation.

Out of **88** submitted implementation proposals, related to illegal state border crossings, in **74** cases a charge was exhibited **162** traffickers (**107** traffickers put in custody) and **1077** migrants were detained. Out of the given number of offenders, **17** were foreigners of the following nationalities: (9 Ukraine, 3 Czech Republic, 2 Poland, 1 Austria, 1 Germany, 1 Vietnam). In other cases (**14**) of illegal state border crossings the criminal prosecution was started pursuant to § 160 of the Code of Criminal Procedure or the prosecution of offenders was extended to include other acts.

Besides the cases of illegal state border crossing, the National Unit Combatting the Illegal Migration of the Border and Alien Police of the Police Force **processed** also other criminal activities, related to the state border, in particular criminal offences of establishing, conspiracy and promotion of a criminal group or a terrorist group, criminal offence of obstruction of implementation of a ruling and criminal offences of forging and altering of a public record, official seal and official balance sheet. Besides the aforesaid criminal offences

it also **participated at** clarification of other criminal activities such as criminal acts of carrying concealed weapon, tax cutting, fraud, contravention of the provisions on the state technical measures of denotation of goods, public agent assault, abuse of authority of a public agent, etc.

On the whole the National Unit Combatting the Illegal Migration of the Border and Alien Police of the Police Force processed **62** cases of other criminal activities in 2003 (cases processed directly by the National Unit Combatting the Illegal Migration of the Border and Alien Police of the Police Force, or in cooperation with other police divisions). Out of **150** implemented cases, composition was the following:

a) pursuant to § 171a, Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP) – illegal state border crossing	88
b) pursuant to § 171, CCP – obstruction of implementation of a ruling	27
c) pursuant to § 176, CCP – forging and altering of a public record, official seal and official balance sheet	15
d) pursuant to § 186 and § 187, CCP – illegal production and possession of a narcotic and psychotropic substance, poison and precursor and their trafficking	2
e) pursuant to § 155, § 156, CCP – public agent assault, § 202, CCP – rioting, § 197a, CCP – violence against a group of persons and against individual	1
f) pursuant § 148c, CCP – contravention of the provisions on the state technical measures of denotation of goods	1
g) pursuant § 158, CCP – abuse of authority of a public agent	1
h) pursuant § 249a, CCP – unauthorised use of alien motor vehicle	2
i) pursuant § 124, CCP – contravention of the provisions on circulation of goods in contact with foreign countries	3
j) pursuant § 246, CCP – trafficking in human beings	3
k) pursuant § 250, CCP - fraud	1
l) pursuant § 185, CCP – unauthorised carrying concealed weapon	1
m) pursuant § 148, CCP – tax and insurance cutting	1
n) pursuant § 219, CCP - murder	1
o) pursuant § 247, CCP - theft	1
p) pursuant § 181, CCP – co-partnership	1
q) pursuant § 231, CCP – limitations of personal freedom	1

2.3. List of undesired persons (INO)

2.3.1. View of number of persons, ranked into INO in the Slovak Republic by their nationalities for the period of 2002 and 2003

Nationality	Period	
	2002	2003
Ukraine	604	628
Moldavia	108	230
Poland	85	73
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	47	0
China	42	175
India	38	45
Czech Republic	34	36
Vietnam	31	9
Yugoslavia	30	20
Romania	20	9
Bulgaria	19	23
Iraq	18	9
Turkey	17	9
Hungary	16	47
Macedonia	14	10
Russia	12	27
Croatia	6	2
Pakistan	6	2
Uzbekistan	6	4
Austria	5	2
Bangladesh	5	5
Lithuania	5	1
Germany	4	2
Italy	4	1
Armenia	2	19
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2	4
Belarus	2	10
Switzerland	2	0
Palestine	2	0
Angola	1	1
Benin	1	0
Without nationality	1	4
Dominican Republic	1	0
Egypt	1	4
Estonia	1	1
France	1	0
Georgia	1	8

Greece	1	0
Iran	1	2
Kazakhstan	1	2
Kuwait	1	0
Lebanon	1	1
Libya	1	0
Morocco	1	1
Holland	1	1
Saudi Arabia	1	0
Serbia and Monte Negro	1	0
United States	1	1
South Africa	1	0
unidentified	0	17
Ecuador	0	10
Peru	0	6
Afghanistan	0	5
Cuba	0	2
Slovenia	0	2
Bahrain	0	1
Canada	0	1
Algeria	0	1
Israel	0	1
Mali	0	1
Sudan	0	1
Somalia	0	1
Syria	0	1
Turkmenistan	0	1
Tunisia	0	1
Total:	1 206	1 480

2.3.2. Overview of persons ranked into INO in the Slovak Republic by the reason of their ranking for the period of 2002 and 2003

Reason of ranking	Period	
	2002	2003
Unauthorised entry or stay on the territory of the Slovak Republic.	421	906
Expiry of validity of a valid Slovak visa.	187	0
Violation of state security, public order, health or rights and freedoms of other persons at the determined territories and in nature	174	38
Not observance of conditions stipulated in §3, sec. 1 to 2 of Act. No.48/2002 Coll.	111	8
Intentional criminal act, committed on the territory of the Slovak Republic.	99	31
Forejudger	0	29
Not observance of conditions stipulated in §3, sec. 1 to 3 of Act. No.73/1995 Coll.	75	0
Otherwise seriously violates or repeatedly violates the generally binding legal regulations.	41	251
Unauthorised business or profiting activities.	32	0
Residing on the territory of the Slovak Republic without a valid travel document.	18	0
Period of visafree agreement expired.	16	0
Submission of forged or altered documents during control executed pursuant Act.no.48/2002.	7	113
Residing in the territory of the Slovak Republic based on an international agreement or decision of the Slovak government and acts in contradiction.	7	31
Breach of regulations on narcotic and psychotropic substances.	6	5
Obtaining the temporary stay permit, providing false or incomplete data.	5	3
Expiry of the purpose of the stay permit, the fact not being reported to police division.	3	4
Refuses to prove his/her identity validly.	2	3
Intentional criminal act, committed abroad.	1	0
Date of the permitted stay expired.	1	0
Valid sentence for an intentional criminal act, not being expelled.	0	18
Request of the MFA SR.	0	38
Execution of other activities than those, based on which the temporary stay permit was granted.	0	2
Total:	1206	1480

2.4. Readmission Agreements

Currently there are 15 readmission agreements valid for the Slovak Republic: with Ukraine, Czech Republic, Hungary, Republic of Poland, Republic of Austria, Republic of Bulgaria, Republic of Croatia, Republic of Slovenia, Republic of Macedonia, Romania, French Republic, Kingdom of Spain, Republic of Italy, the Union Republic of Yugoslavia, Germany, which entered into effect on May 20, 2003. Six of these agreements are concluded in accordance with the Recommendation of the Council of the EU dated November 30, 1994, concerning the specimen bilateral readmission agreement between a member state and a third country and Recommendation of the Council of the EU on leading principles to be observed in elaborating of protocols on implementation of readmission agreements (OJ No. C 274, dated September 19, 1996). The aforesaid agreements are implemented without problems.

The Government of the Slovak Republic in its Resolution no. 736 adopted the draft of a specimen readmission agreement on August 15, 2001.

Slovak Republic prepared and is preparing at present readmission agreements in accordance with recommendations of the Council of the EU as well as in accordance with the specimen agreement of the Slovak Republic, with the expected date of their conclusion as follows: Afghanistan (2006), Albania (2004), Hellenic Republic (2003), Moldavia (2004), Kingdom of Sweden (2003), Belarus (2004), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (2004), Switzerland (2004), the Russian Federation (2005), Republic of India (2005), Vietnam Socialist Republic (2005) and Pakistan (2006).

The existing readmission agreements, not meeting the concerned recommendations are being revised and new ones are being prepared.

Previously concluded and valid readmission agreements are divided into 3 groups:

2.4.1. Readmission agreements in accordance with recommendation of Council no.396Y0919(07), dated November 30, 1994 and 396Y0919(08), dated July 24, 1995.

Title of Agreement	Date of signature: Date of coming into force:
Agreement between the Government of the Slovak Republic and Government of the Republic of France on submitting and accepting (readmission) of persons	20.03.1997. in force from August 2, 1997
Agreement between the Government of the SR and Government of the Republic of Italy on submitting and accepting of outlawed persons Implementation Protocol is missing.	30.07.1998. in force from January 1, 1999
Agreement between the Government of SR and Government of the Kingdom of Spain on submitting and accepting of outlawed persons Implementation Protocol is missing.	03.03.1999. in force from December 11, 1999

Agreement between the Government of SR and the union Government of the Union Republic of Yugoslavia on submitting and accepting of persons, not meeting the requirements of entry or stay in the territory of the other state. + Implementation Protocol.	30.08.2001. in force from February 27, 2002.
Agreement between the Government of SR and Government of the Republic of Austria on readmission of persons with illegitimate stay. + Implementation Protocol	20.06.2002. in force from October 1, 2002
Agreement between the Government of SR and Governments of the Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and the Kingdom of Holland on the other side on readmission of outlawed persons. + Implementation Protocol Slovak Note sent, response awaited.	so far not in force
Agreement between the Government of SR and Government of the Czech Republic on submitting and accepting of persons at the shared state border + Implementation Protocol	02.07.2002. in force from January 1, 2004.
Agreement between the Government of SR and Government of the Republic of Hungary on readmission of persons at the shared state border. + Implementation Protocol	12.09.2002 in force from November 15, 2003
Agreement between the Government of SR and Government of Germany on readmission of persons. + Implementation Protocol	19.02.2003 in force from May 20, 2003

Readmission agreements signed in 2002:

- Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Hungary – signed: September 12.-13. 2002 – after meeting the national legislative conditions of the Slovak Republic and the Republic of Hungary, agreement entered into force on November 15, 2003;
- Readmission Agreement with the Benelux countries – signed on May 21, 2002 – the Slovak Republic notified this agreement on June 18, 2002, Luxembourg February 17, 2003, Holland April 11, 2003, Belgian notification is awaited;
- Readmission Agreement with the Czech Republic – signed on July 2, 2002 – after meeting the national legislative conditions in the Slovak and Czech republics, it entered into force on January 1, 2004.

2.4.2. Readmission agreements, partially in accordance with recommendation of the Council no. 396Y0919(07), dated November 30, 1994 and 396Y0919(08), dated July 24, 1995.

Title of Agreement	Date of signature: Date of coming into force:
Agreement between the Government of SR and Government of Romania on submitting and accepting of nationals of both the state, entry or stay of which in the territory of the other state is illegal	20.09.1993. in force from February 1, 1994.
Agreement between the Government of SR and Government of the Republic of Croatia on submitting and accepting of own nationals New proposal sent in November 2003	29.04.1994. in force from March 13, 1996.

Agreement between the Government of SR and Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on submitting and accepting of own nationals. Draft of the new agreement was elaborated in 2002, the Bulgarian side approved the wording of the agreement, agreed upon in the form of correspondence without expert negotiations; agreement was the subject of comments procedure on the Slovak side. Material submitted to session of the Slovak Government.	18.09.1995. in force from August 24, 1996. concluding is expected in 2003.
Agreement between the Government of SR and Government of the Republic of Macedonia on submitting and accepting of own nationals, entry or stay of which to the territory of the other state is illegal.	5.5.2000. in force from November 1, 2002.

The aforesaid agreements do not contain articles on readmission of third country nationals, in particular Balkan states, at the time of negotiations not willing to include the articles on readmission of third country nationals into the agreement. At that time the willingness of these countries to accept the readmission of own nationals, being the majority of migrants in the Slovak Republic, was of great significance for the Slovak Republic.

Commencement of revision negotiations, or acceptance of new readmission agreements started with negotiations with the Bulgarian side in 2003.

2.4.3. Readmission agreements, not in accordance with recommendation of the Council no. 396Y0919(07), dated November 30, 1994 and 396Y0919(08), dated July 24, 1995.

Title of Agreement	Date of signature: Date of coming into force:
Agreement between the Government of SR and Government of the Republic of Poland on submitting and accepting of persons across shared state borders + Implementation Protocol Draft of the new agreement was elaborated in 2003 and forwarded to the Polish side.	8.7.1993. in force from November 12, 1993. no response
Agreement between the Government of SR and Government of Ukraine on submitting and accepting of persons across the shared state borders.	14.10:1993. In force from April 28, 1994.
Agreement between the Government of SR and Government of the Republic of Slovenia on readmission of persons on state borders. Draft of the new agreement was forwarded to the Slovenian side in August 2003.	14.9.1994. in force from May, 24, 1995.

Regarding readmission agreement with Ukraine, dated May 22, 2003, a meeting of Consular Department delegations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic and Ukraine was held in Kiev. The Ukraine side informed about the negotiations with the European Union on the draft of the readmission agreement and both the sides reached the agreement on the wording of the agreement draft. In this connection the Ukraine side informed that negotiations of the Slovak draft of the readmission agreement are not expected to start, as the Slovak Republic shall become a member of the EU as on May 1, 2004.

Considering the conclusions of Forum Salzburg, held between July 17. and 19., 2003, the Slovak side elaborated a draft of the new readmission agreement with the Republic of Slovenia and forwarded to the other side in August 2003. Slovak drafts of intergovernmental readmission agreements and related implementation protocols with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vietnamese Republic, Kingdom of Sweden and Germany were sent in the IInd half of 2001 and Ist half of 2002. Russia is conditioning its approval by agreement with Belarus.

On February 15, 2000, the Slovak Republic submitted the draft of the readmission agreement and the implementation protocol with the People's Republic of China through diplomatic channels, in response of which a note was sent on February 7, 2001, according to which based on the good cooperation of respective bodies of the Slovak Republic and the People's Republic of China in the matters of illegal migration and readmission of nationals, the People's Republic of China does not consider signing of such an agreement necessary. Approach of the Republic of India is the same.

2.4.4. Elaborated new drafts of readmission agreements.

Title of Agreement	Expected date of concluding
Agreement between the Government of SR and Government of the Hellenic Republic on readmission of outlawed persons + Implementation Protocol. Draft negotiated on expert level, on the Slovak side submitted for interdepartmental comments procedure, comments forwarded to the Greek side.	Signing expected in 2003, the Greek side shall send comments by the end of January 2004
Agreement between the Government of SR and Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on readmission of persons + Implementation Protocol Draft elaborated on June 7, 2001. British contra proposal submitted to the Slovak side in 2003.	2004 Slovak side is considering the submitted contra proposal
Agreement between the Government of SR and Government of the Russian Federation on readmission of persons + Implementation Protocol Draft elaborated on December 7, 2001.	2005 no response
Agreement between the Government of SR and Government of the Republic of India on readmission of persons + Implementation Protocol Draft elaborated on July 25, 2001.	2004-04-29 Indian side does not show interest
Agreement between the Government of SR and Government of the Republic of Moldavia on readmission of persons + Implementation Protocol Draft elaborated on November 15, 2001.	2004 no response
Agreement between the Government of SR and Government of the Vietnam Socialist Republic on readmission of persons + Implementation Protocol Draft elaborated on April 8, 2002, Vietnamese side sent a contra proposal in June 2003, containing provision unacceptable for the Slovak side, thus a new proposal was elaborated, sent in August 2003 to the Vietnamese side.	2005 no response
Agreement between the Government of SR and Government of the Kingdom of Sweden on readmission of persons + Implementation Protocol Draft elaborated in 2002, wording of the agreement agreed during the expert negotiations in 2002, completed by means of correspondence, in 2003 it was a subject-matter of comments procedure on the Slovak side, material submitted to session of the Slovak Government	2004-04-29 approved during the session of the Slovak Government on November 13, 2003.
Agreement between the Government of SR and Government of the Republic of Albania on readmission of persons + Implementation Protocol Draft elaborated on February 9, 2002.	2004 Albanese side shows interest, is considering the draft
Agreement between the Government of SR and Government of the Afghan Islam State on readmission of persons Draft elaborated in 2002	2006 no response
Agreement between the Government of SR and Government of the Islam Republic of Pakistan on readmission of persons Draft elaborated and forwarded through MFA SR in 2002 to Pakistan	2006 no response
Agreement between the Federal Union of Switzerland and Government of the Slovak Republic on the anew entrance permit into the country to illegally staying persons Draft submitted to the Slovak side in 2003	2004 Slovak side is considering the submitted proposal

2.4.5. Measures needed for Implementation

- To start the expert negotiations on the readmission agreements and implementation protocols, in particular agreements with the Republic of Moldavia and the Republic of Albania.

Current status:

Negotiations on the draft of the readmission agreement with the Kingdom of Sweden were completed in December 2002, amended text after the intradepartmental comments procedure was sent to the Swedish side in January 2003. Government of the Slovak Republic during its session on November 13, 2003 adopted the wording of the aforesaid agreement.

Considering the fact that the Republic of Bulgaria approved the submitted text of the readmission agreement, there was no need to organise the negotiations and the wording of the agreement was agreed upon by means of correspondence. This readmission agreement was introduced for negotiations to the Government of the Slovak Republic.

The Republic of Moldavia and the Republic of Albania did not respond to the submitted drafts of the Slovak side yet.

- Fulfil the conclusions of the revision of valid readmission agreements, prepare a timetable of their amendments and to harmonise their wordings with the specimen readmission agreement in accordance with recommendations of the Council of the European Union;

Current status: task is being fulfilled continuously

All the newly elaborated drafts of readmission agreements are fully in compliance with recommendations of the Council of the EU.

- mutual compensation of expenses, appearing during expulsion is to be included into the new readmission agreements

2.4.6. Overview of performance of readmission agreements

Year 2002

Readmission agreement with country	Readmission						Police Transfer	
	Number						Number	
	Submitted persons		Received persons		Refused persons		Performed transfers	Transferred persons
Citizens of contracting parties	Citizens of third countries	Slovak citizens	Citizens of third countries	by Slovak institutions	by institutions of the contracting party			
1. Czech Republic	4	6	243	1384	4	0	69	1195
2. Hungary	43	87	28	8	2	30	3	3
3. Poland	180	15	86	161	0	35	0	0
4. Austria	0	0	0	1210	0	0	0	0
5. Ukraine	11	363	3	2	0	1130	0	0
TOTAL	238	471	360	2765	6	1195	72	1198

Year 2003

Readmission agreement with country	Readmission						Police transfer	
	Number						Number	
	Submitted persons		Received persons		Refused persons		Performed transfers	Transferred persons
Citizens of contracting party	Citizens of third countries	Slovak citizens	Citizens of third countries	by Slovak institutions	by institutions of contracting parties			
1. Czech Republic	14	12	233	575	1	1	57	694
2. Hungary	19	27	23	38	1	1	2	2
3. Poland	187	35	131	114	0	1	1	1
4. Austria	0	2	0	977	0	0	0	0
5. Ukraine	32	903	7	2	0	1041	0	0
6. Germany	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	252	979	400	1706	2	1044	60	697

The above given statistics of pressure at the state border reflects that compared to 2002, a decrease was reported in 2003: The overall decrease from **15 235** to **12 493** persons was visible in particular at the Slovak-Austrian and Slovak-Czech borders, where the decrease from **6239** to **3908** or from **3983** to **2130** persons was reported. Major increase, from **2399** to **5483** persons, was reported at the Slovak-Ukraine state border. Major increase of pressure at the state border by nationalities was reported with persons from Russia (**90% of which were Chechenyans**) from **905** to **3046**. Major decrease was reported in citizens of Afghanistan (from **2788** to **600**).

Within the readmission, compared to 2002, the overall decrease was reported in 2003 from **3834** to **3337** persons. The number of performed police transfers across the territory of the Slovak Republic decreased from **72** to **60** as well as the number of transferred persons from **1198** to **697**.

Conclusion

In order to resolve the actual problems of legal and illegal migration, the Slovak Republic must establish a modern structure of services of the Border and Aliens Police and particular material-technical equipment, able to resolve the accumulated problems in the nearest future in all the fields of its influence. By the eventual differentiation of the state borders of the Slovak Republic into external and internal borders after integration to the European Union as well as after the accession to the Schengen Treaty, significant changes of conditions of entry and stay of foreigners, coming from the third countries into the territory of the Slovak Republic should not be introduced. The fundamental task of significant importance, that is supposed to be resolved in the Foreign Police services is the issue of increase of the number of policemen and the technical-material equipment of their service, considering the fact that after the integration of the Slovak Republic into the European Union, or into the “Schengen” community, tightening of the control of foreigners entrenched in the Slovak Republic can legitimately be expected, emphasizing the internal security and public order.

Improper resolving of issues of illegal migration directly influences the security and living standard of citizens of the Slovak Republic, being the reasons for the need of continuous development, modernisation and increase of efficiency of all the police factors, operating under the Office of the Border and Aliens Police of the Police Force.