



Presidium of the Police Force Bureau of Border and Aliens Police

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YEARBOOK P PF BBAP 2006



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List of Used Abbreviations

P PF BBAP	Bureau of Border and Aliens Police of the Presidium of the Police Force
TD	Travel Document
EEA	European Economic Area
EC	European Communities
EU	European Union
BCP	Border Crossing Point
SB	State Border
PF IS	Police Force Information Systems
IDC	Identification Card
CD MFA SR	Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the SR
CVA	Central Visa Authority
RTD	Replacement Travel Document
PF AD	Asylum Department of the Police Force
PF APD	Aliens Police Department of the Police Force
PF BCD	Border Control Department of the Police Force
PF BPD	Border Police Division of the Police Force
NAFIL P PF BBAP	National Unit of Fight against Illegal Migration of the P PF BBAP
BPD P PF BBAP	Border Police Division of the P PF BBAP
APD P PF BBAP	Aliens Police Division of the P PF BBAP
IC	Identity Card
BAPH	Border and Aliens Police Headquarters
BPH	Border Police Headquarters
WG	Working Group
FPO	Focal Point Offices
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
HSS F	Hanns Seidel Stiftung Foundation

1. INTRODUCTION

The yearbook provides relevant data on the Border and Aliens Police activity under the competence of the Police Force in the year 2006. These selected data characterise the results of target intentions in the area of state border protection, with emphasis on the Slovak-Ukrainian border – the EU external border, as well as the activities at other sections. The section of the state border with the Federal Republic of Austria, the Czech Republic, the Republic of Poland, and the Republic of Hungary has upon admission of the Slovak Republic into the European Union temporarily become an external border between the Member States. Border controls shall be abolished completely only after inclusion of the Slovak Republic among the countries fully implementing the provisions of the Schengen acquis.

The process of creation of the internal border surveillance system corresponding to the requirements and subject matter of the Schengen acquis has been started by realisation of the Schedule of Gradual Adaptation of the Organisation Chart of the Bureau of Border and Aliens Police of the Police Force Presidium (hereinafter only the “BBAP”). After this process termination, it has been proposed to lay down foundations of future border police departments of the Police Force.

Upon mutual coordination of the decrees of the ministries of interior of the V4 countries, a task has ensued for the Bureau of Border and Aliens Police whereof specific aim has implied specifically the creation of additional compensation decrees associated with realisation and continuation of building up the integrated border security on the territory of the Slovak Republic before and after the Slovak Republic admission into the Schengen area. With reference to the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation committee of the EU Scheval Council working group for the SR under evaluation of air and land border, the P PF BBAP is processing a draft strategic material titled the “National Plan of the Slovak Republic State Border Protection Management” (hereinafter only the “National Plan”). The National Plan shall be discussed at the Slovak Republic Government in 1 halfyear 2007.

The National Plan shall denote the basic planning document in the area of the European Union external borders protection. It is a strategic document that is to assure development and transformation of the state border protection system, as well as effective use of the capacities in respect of abolition of controls at the internal borders. Concurrently, the development thereof stands for discharge of the recommendation ensuing from the evaluation of air and land borders of the Slovak Republic, where absence of such a document has been observed.

The National Plan deals with two phases, namely the period until full integration in the Schengen cooperation and the period after the abolition of controls at internal borders.



2. ORGANISATION CHART

The organisation changes realised as of 1 January 2006 aimed at the develop the necessary measures related to the presumed integration in the Schengen area in 2H 2007 in the service of border police and the service of aliens police

Discharge of this aim in the area of border protection presumed full implementation of the Schengen acquis to the effect of the Schengen Action Plan realisation, as well as due application thereof in practice. This has been integrated in the third update draft of the Schengen Action Plan of the Slovak Republic, approved at the Slovak Republic Government Session on 6 October 2004 under the Slovak Republic Government Decree No. 946.

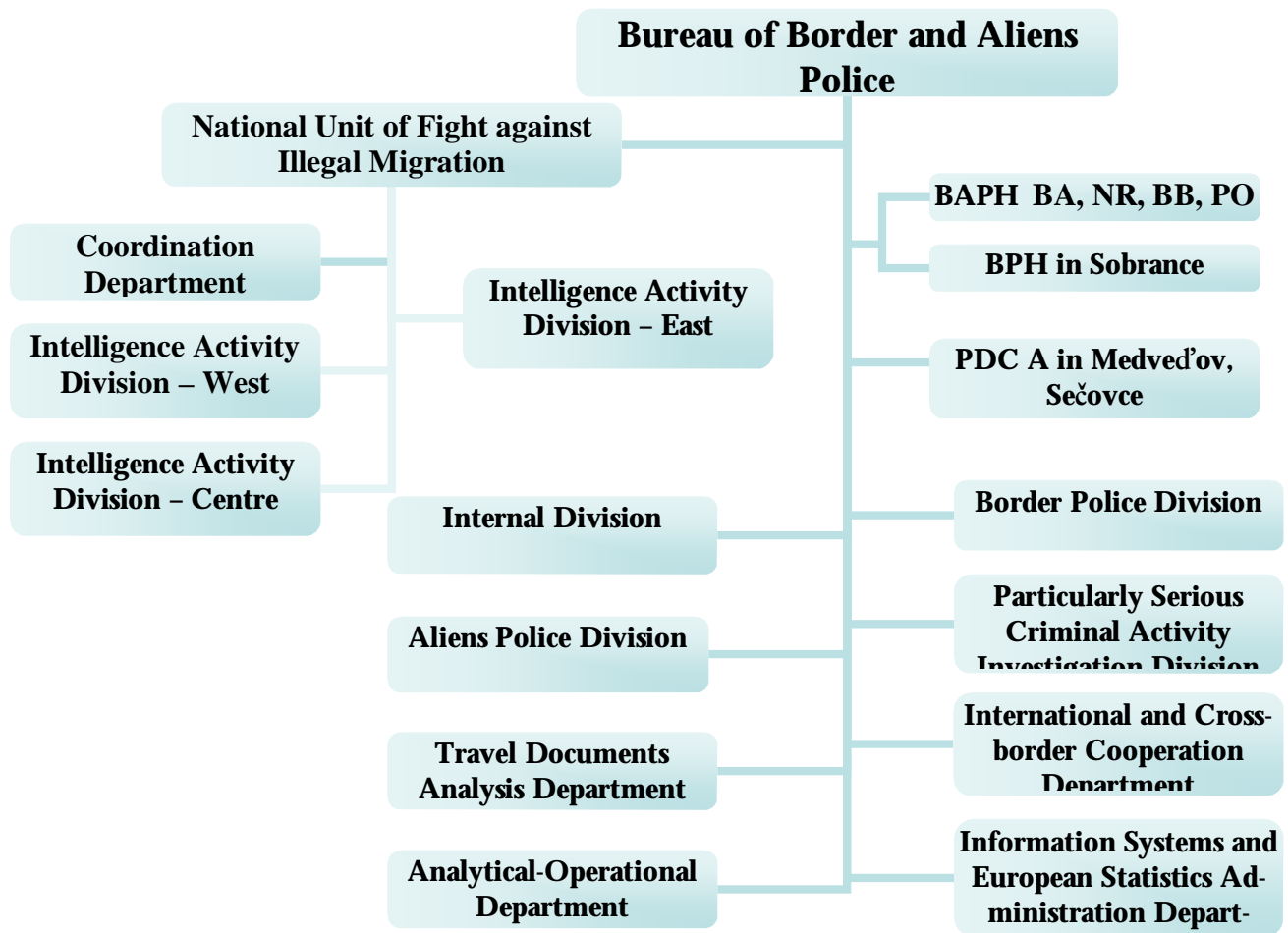
Realisation of the tasks ensuing from the above Slovak Republic government decree was to arrive at more effective and quality activities of the service of border police and the service of aliens police and transition to a new form in terms of quality in the area of activity at the internal border of the Slovak Republic. As of 1 January 2006, this activity should focus on performance of police surveillance at the state border, control of crossborder traffic consisting in check of documents justifying state border crossing, detection of transportation of non-permitted kinds of goods, detection of illegal activity realised across the state border or thereabout, search for persons and objects, and removal of danger imperilling or restricting the regime at the state border. The activity of basic sections focusing on railway, road, airline, and waterway transport, in particular, at the intersection places, industrial centres and tourist areas close to the state border.

Under the competencies of the Border and Aliens Police Headquarters in Bratislava, Nitra, Banská Bystrica, and Prešov, border police departments of the Police Force have been established, the border control departments of the Police Force have been kept only at the international airports under the competencies of these headquarters and under the competence of the Border Police Headquarters in Sobrance.

Concurrently, Mobile Intervention Units of the Police Force as executive PF sections have been established at the Border and Aliens Police Headquarters in Bratislava, Nitra, Banská Bystrica, and Prešov.

The organisation changes have not aimed only to re-merge the border control departments of the Police Force and lay foundations of the future PF BPD (mobile units) but also to resystemize additional standardised positions of police officers to the basic sections dislocated to the Slovak-Ukrainiane border and to the Sobrance Border Police Headquarters.

In addition, in the course of 2006, several resystemization changes in the BBAP organisational units have been realised that have been necessitated by practice and performance of the service of border police and the service of aliens police; nonetheless, the number of standardised positions in the table of composition and numbers has not thereby increased.



3. LEGAL MIGRATION

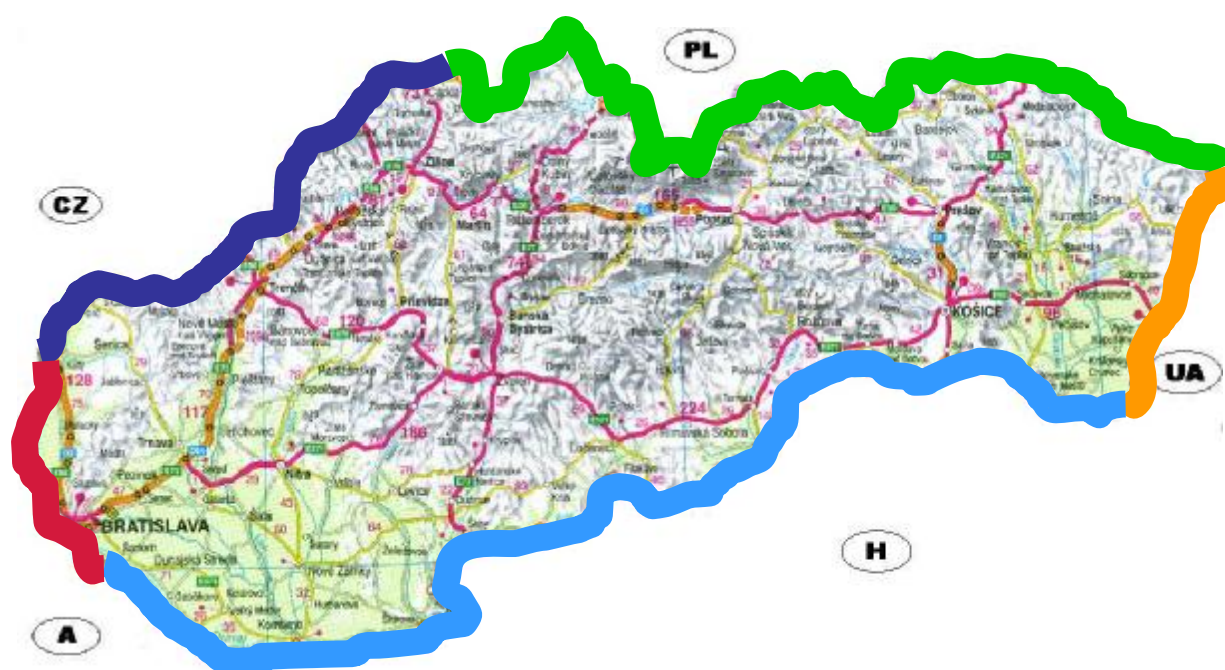
For needs hereof, legal migration refers to the: “Entry of a person into the territory of the SR and leave of the SR territory and stay in compliance with international agreements and legal regulations of the SR”

3.1 BASIC DATA ON THE SR STATE BORDER

The territory of the Slovak Republic borders on five states in the total length of 1,652.8 kilometres.

The common section of the SR state border with the Republic of Poland is 541.1 km, with the Czech Republic – 251.8 km, with the Federal Republic of Austria – 107.1 km, with the Republic of Hungary – 654.9 km, and with the Ukraine – 97.9 km.

State Border	Slovakia					
		Austria	Czech R.	Poland	Ukraine	Hungary
Length /km/	Water	76,8	71,1	105,0	2,1	355,0
	Dry	30,3	180,7	436,1	95,8	299,9
	Total	107,1	251,8	541,1	97,9	654,9
	Total	1652,8				



3.2 TOURISM

3.2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE NUMBER OF BORDER CROSSING POINTS AND AIRPORTS

Currently, **93 border crossing points** are in operation (whereof 8 refer to international airports) at the individual sections of the Slovak Republic state border.

Number of Border Crossing Points

State Border Section	Number of BCP	Whereof			
		Road	Railway	Fluvial (port)	Tourist
Hungary	26	17	7	2	-
Austria	8	5	2	1	-
Czech Republic	26	16	7	3	-
Poland	20	16	3	-	1
Ukraine	5	3	2	-	-
Total	85	57	21	6	1
International Airports	8				
Total	93				

3.2.2 OVERVIEW OF THE NUMBER OF CHECKED PEOPLE AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT AT BORDER CROSSING POINTS AND AIRPORTS

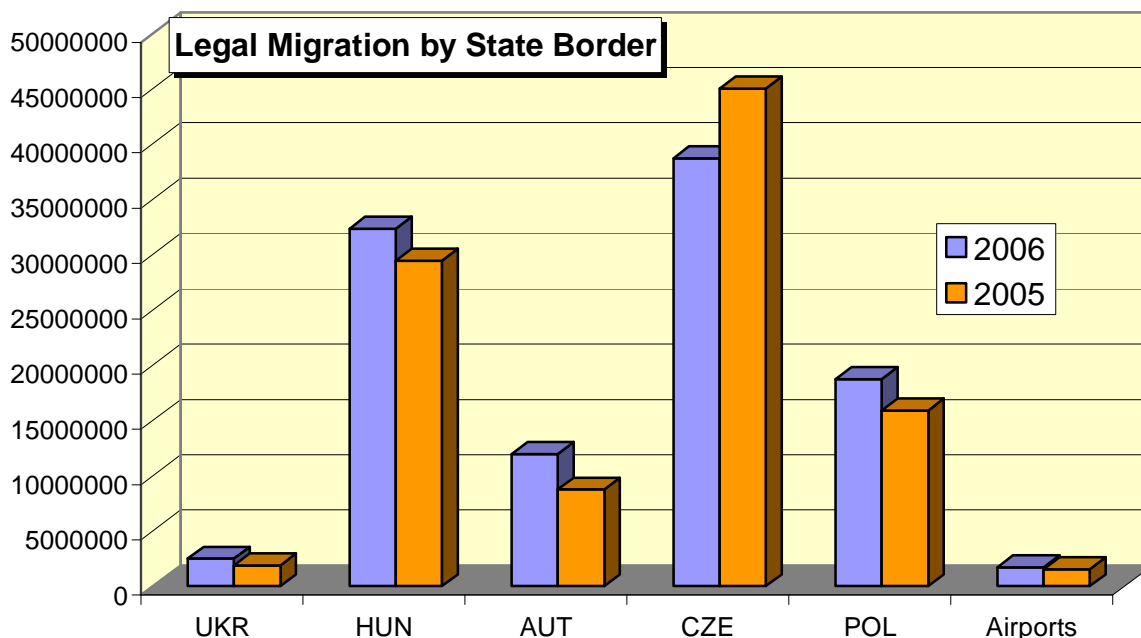
Checked People by State Nationality

Year	Total Number of Checked People	whereof	SR Nationals	Neighbouring-Country Nationals	EEA Nationals	Third-Country Nationals	Visa Aliens
2006	105962059		44911626	40849139	14989088	4838161	374045
2005	102504279		44131759	41295226	-	16750725	326569

- the EEA nationals were not registered separately in 2005

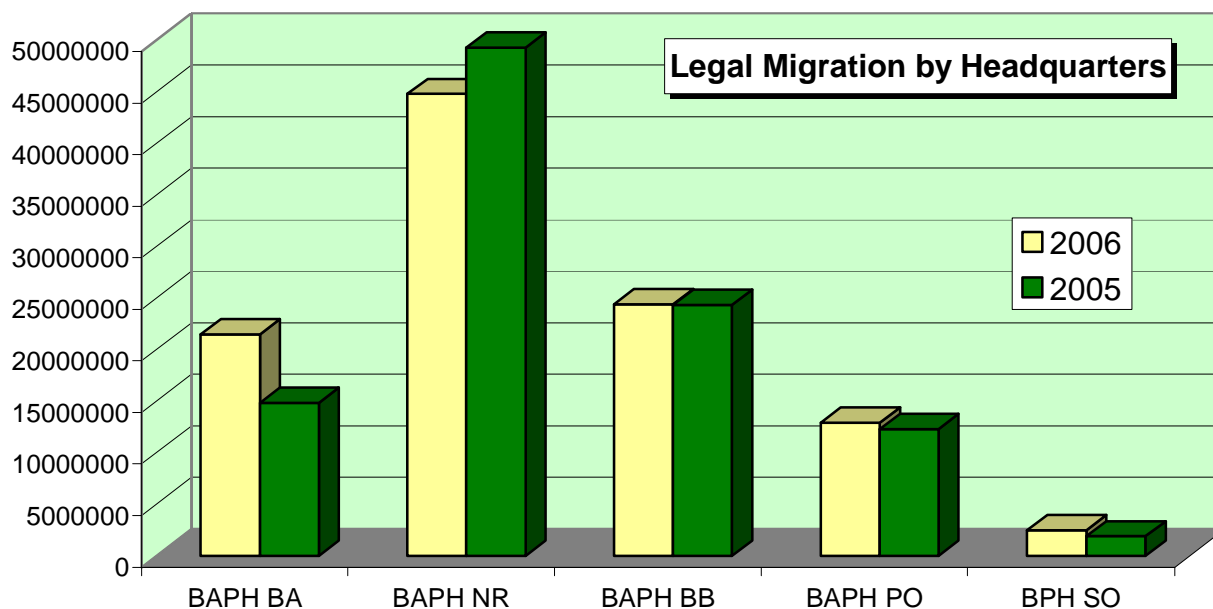
Checked People by State Border

	Ukraine	Hungary	Austria	Czech Republic	Poland	Airports	Total
2006	2498308	32359482	11965083	38694053	18724759	1720374	105962059
2005	1876421	29418914	8742724	45008944	15897909	1559367	102504279
Difference	+ 33%	+ 10%	+ 37%	- 14%	+ 18%	+ 10%	+ 3%



Legal Migration by Headquarters

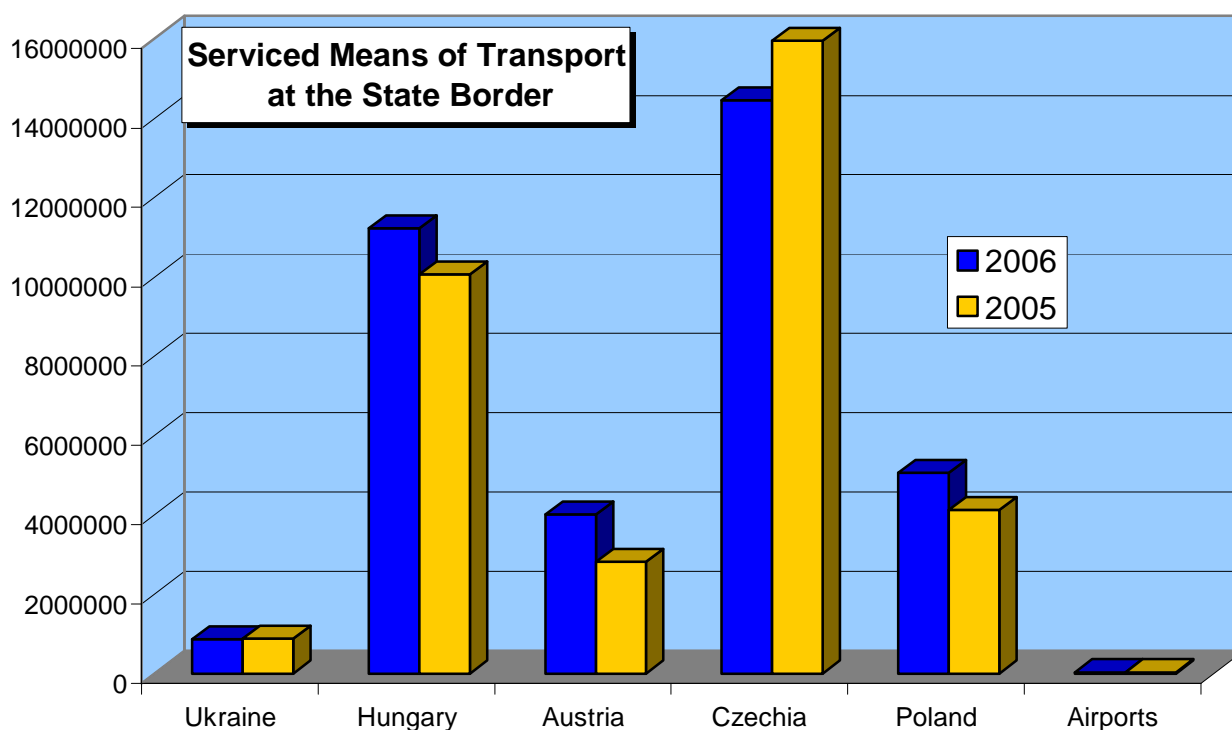
	BAPH BA	BAPH NR	BAPH BB	BAPH PO	BPH SO	Total
2006	21,447,277	44,759,795	24,355,246	12,901,433	2,498,308	105,962,059
2005	14,806,446	49,267,677	24,309,573	12,244,162	1,876,421	102,504,279



3.2.3 MEANS OF TRANSPORT AT THE STATE BORDER

	Ukraine	Hungary	Austria	Czech Republic	Poland	Air-ports	Total
2006	860468	11221867	4011959	14455099	5069631	33 457	35652481
2005	888964	10063065	2823238	15946779	4121780	33166	33876992

Checked Means of Transport at the State Border



3.3 RESIDENCES

3.3.1 RESIDENCE PERMISSIONS

The area of residential agenda is on the whole regulated under Act No. 48/2002 Coll. on Residence of Foreigners and Amending and Supplementing Certain Other Acts as amended (hereinafter only the “Act on Residence of Foreigners”). Generally binding legal regulations and internal standards are prepared at several levels. The P PF BBAP has prepared in the course of 2006 an amended Act on Residence of Foreigners adopted by the National Council of the Slovak Republic under Decree No.141 as of 6 December 2006 as government bill amending and supplementing the Act on Residence of Foreigners. This Act has been published in the Collection of Acts chapter 265 under no. 693/2006 with effect as of 1 January 2007. The P PF BBAP has developed the amended Act on Residence of Foreigners in compliance with the need for reconciliation of the terms of entry and residence of third-country nationals on the territory of the Slovak Republic with the valid legal regulations of the European Union. The below EC directives have been transposed into the amended Act:

1. Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the residence permit issued to third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities (*EC OFFICIAL JOURNAL SPECIAL EDITION*, 19/volume 7.).

The amendment has amended the terms of tolerated residence permit issue to aliens who are victims of a criminal act related to trafficking in human beings, as well as of the possibility of annulling the residence permit and their possible administrative expulsion for the reason of imperilling national security or public policy. Such aliens shall be provided with a 40-day period during which they can decide whether they will cooperate with the corresponding authorities in detection of criminal activity. In case of cooperation, the aliens are authorised to have access to the labour market, whereas they shall be granted the employment permit regardless the situation on the labour market.

2. Council Directive 2005/71/EC of 12 October 2005 on a specific procedure for admitting third-country nationals for the purposes of scientific research (*Official Journal EC L 289*, 3. 11. 2005).

For the purpose of supporting the mobility of third-country nationals in the areas of science and research, the scientists whose residences for the purpose of science and research activity on our territory do not exceed 90 days in one half-year need not to apply for grant of temporary residence permits. If their residences exceed 90 days in one half-year, they are obligated to enclose with the application for temporary residence permit grant an agreement on hosting with the particular research organisation whereby the alien shall prove the residence purpose. With researchers, a police section shall indicate “researcher” in the person's residence document.

3. Council Directive 2004/114/EC of 13 December 2004 on the conditions of admission of third-country nationals for the purposes of studies, pupil exchange, unremunerated training or voluntary service (*Official Journal EC L 375*, 23. 12. 2004).

For the purpose of supporting the mobility of third-country nationals in the areas of studies and training, the students whose studies on our territory do not exceed 90 days in one half-year need not to apply for grant of temporary residence permits. In addition, the period for rendering decision on application for temporary residence permit grant for the study purpose has been abridged from 90 to 30 days. The former period has to a

certain degree limited the possibility of timely study start. Upon transposition of this directive, the number of hours for the duration of which students can exercise economic activity has increased. Thus they have been enabled to use their free time more meaningfully and to cover, for example, part of the study costs from the earned funds.

Furthermore, the amendment has disposed of the inadmissible legal duplicity and the provisions regulating the crossing of external borders of the European Union, the entry of third-country aliens, and border control exercise have been omitted from the Act on Residence of Foreigners, given the fact they are regulated under directly applicable Regulation of the European Parliament and Council (EC) No. 562/2006 of 15 March 2006 establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code), (Official Journal EC L 105, 13.4.2006).

Upon the initiative of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees operating in the Slovak Republic, with development of the amended Act on Residence of Foreigners with regard to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the category of aliens whom a police section shall grant tolerated residence permits has been expanded, if respect of the alien's private and family life requires so. It refers to aliens who do not satisfy the terms of temporary or permanent residence permit grant and have minors they take care for or life partners in the Slovak Republic.

Another term has been integrated into the amendment, and that a term when a police section does not exercise administrative expulsion of an alien who has prior to realisation of the decision on the alien's administrative expulsion applied for voluntary return to the country of his/her origin. Upon voluntary return realisation, in particular the financial costs associated with the alien's departure from the Slovak Republic shall be decreased significantly. In addition, some former provisions whereof application caused problems in practice have been formulated anew in the amended Act on Residence of Foreigners. For example, the new wording of Article 62 par. 1 Act on Residence of Foreigners (Detention) that specifies the purposes for which a police officer is authorised to detain an alien. The practice has shown that although there is a reason for detention, it is not always advisable; for example, at the very time of detention of an alien it can be obvious the alien's residence in a facility would be with regard to the impossibility of the alien's administrative expulsion for objective reasons ineffective. The newly moved provision of paragraph 1 has omitted the possibility of a police section to detain an alien who has applied for asylum grant after he/she has been sentenced with expulsion by the competent court or has been administratively expelled from the territory of the Slovak Republic; this alien's residence on the territory of the Slovak Republic is deemed authorised to the effect of the Asylum Act for the duration of asylum proceedings.

Temporary residence (former long-term) could be granted in 2006 pursuant to the Act on Residence of Foreigners for the purposes of entrepreneurial activities, employment, study, activity under special programmes, family reunification, or performance of official duties by the civil branches of the armed forces.

Permanent residence – first permanent residence permit (for a period of five years) could be granted in 2006 pursuant to the Act on Residence of Foreigners to an alien who

- a) is a spouse of a national of the SR with permanent residence on the territory of the Slovak Republic, or a dependent relative in direct order of a national of the SR with permanent residence on the territory of the SR,
- b) is a single child under 18 entrusted to personal care of an alien who is a spouse of a national of the SR with permanent residence on the territory of the SR,
- c) is a single child under 18 entrusted to personal care of an alien with permanent residence permit,
- d) is a minor over 18 of an alien with permanent residence permit, or

e) if it is in the interest of the Slovak Republic.

A special category of aliens refers to the EEA family nationals (the so-called privileged aliens). First permanent residence permit could be granted to a privileged alien upon the fact the alien is a family national of the EEA with residence on the territory of the SR or a dependent relative of a national of the EEA with residence on the territory of the SR and was not an encumbrance for the health security and social security system of the SR.

Permanent residence – subsequent permanent residence permit (for indefinite time) could be pursuant to the Act on Residence of Foreigners granted to an alien

- a) who has been granted the first permanent residence permit,
- b) who has been granted temporary residence permit for the purposes of employment or entrepreneurial activity, or who is a family member of an alien, or who is a family member of an alien with permanent residence permit, if the alien's previous uninterrupted temporary residence lasts for less than five years directly prior to the application motion,
- c) whose subsequent permit has terminated for the reason the alien has stayed outside the territory of the SR for more than 6 months, or outside the EEA territory for more than 12 successive months. (Article 38 par.1 letter c Act No. 48/2002 Coll. on Residence of Foreigners)

A police section can grant permanent residence permit to a **privileged alien** by rule upon expiration of five years of uninterrupted residence on our territory.

In case of permanent residences, marriage of an alien with a national of the SR with permanent residence on the territory of the SR and marriage of an alien with a national of the EEA with permanent residence on the territory of the SR stand for the most common reasons for permit grants.

Permanent residence of a national of the EEA denotes residence of a national of the EEA on the territory of the SR, if the person intends to stay on our territory for more than three months, and

- a) is employed,
- b) pursues an entrepreneurial activity,
- c) studies at a state school or a state-acknowledged school and disposes of funds for the residence subsistence and support and health insurance on the territory of the SR,
- d) disposes of funds for the residence subsistence and support and health insurance on the territory of the SR.

A national of the EEA is not granted a permanent residence permit but his/her residence is deemed a permanent residence, if the person satisfies the specified terms since the nationality in the European Union grants the fundamental and individual right to freely move and stay within the Member States to every national of the Union. A national of the EEA could voluntarily register with a police section by place of his/her residence on the territory of the SR. Since his/her registration is not required, the data on registered nationals of the EEA cover only a part of the EEA nationals on our territory that has made use of the right of registration.

Tolerated residence was granted to an alien, if

- a) there has been an impediment to his/her administrative expulsion,

- b) the alien has been granted a temporary shelter,
- c) his/her departure has not been possible and there has been no reason for his/her detention, or
- d) the alien has been a minor found on the territory of the SR.

The period of serving custody or the period of serving sentence of imprisonment and also the period from withdrawal of the application for asylum grant until the alien's voluntary return realisation has been considered tolerated residence as well. The fact departure of an alien has not been possible and there has been no reason for his/her detention stands for the most common reason for granting tolerated residence. The second most numerous group with tolerated residence denotes the aliens serving custody or serving sentence of imprisonment.

A special category of aliens denotes the Slovaks living abroad out of which 1,281 registered with police sections for temporary residence in 2006. The temporary residence permit is not granted to these aliens but ensues to them from the provision of Article 17 par. 2 Act on Residence of Foreigners stipulating temporary residence permit is not required with an alien who has been granted certificate of a Slovak living abroad pursuant to Act No. 474/2005 Coll. on Slovaks Living Abroad and on Amendment and Supplements to Certain Acts. Their residences on our territory are granted for an unlimited time.

Short-term residence:

Apart from the above types of residences (temporary, permanent, tolerated), an alien can stay on the territory of the Slovak Republic within the so-called short-term residence that does not exceed a period of 90 days in one half-year. It refers to the alien's residence for the duration of the Slovak Republic visa or for the duration of the period set under the no-visa agreement the Slovak Republic is bound by. The purpose of short-term residence often implies tourism, visit, etc. *Last year, in total 1,652,461 of third-country nationals were registered for short-term residence, i.e. residence upon the SR visa or under the no-visa-agreement, whereof 1,581,463 denoted no-visa aliens and 70,998 visa aliens. Most of the registered visa aliens came from Ukraine – 28,303, from the Russian Federation – 15,513, and Serbia and Montenegro – 7,531.*

**The below tables illustrate only the numbers of third-country nationals
Types of Residences by Regions in 2006**

Type of Residence	Total	BAPH		BAPH			BAPH		BAPH	
		BA	TT	NR	TN	ZA	BB	PO	KE	
Permanent	1677	613	162	158	121	127	122	133	241	
Temporary	2350	913	203	249	248	224	100	119	294	
Tolerated	294	61	52	20	32	8	19	7	95	
Total	4321	1587	417	427	401	359	241	259	630	

Types of Residences by Regions in 2005

		BAPH	BAPH			BAPH		BAPH	
Type	Total	BA	TT	NR	TN	ZA	BB	PO	KE
Permanent	1037	189	79	156	68	226	69	99	151
Temporary	1816	752	94	271	136	142	80	72	269
Tolerated	228	65	22	10	28	4	15	13	71
Total	3081	1006	195	437	232	372	164	184	491

Comparison - Types of Residences by Regions

		BAPH	BAPH				BAPH			BAPH		
	Total	total BA	TT	NR	TN	total NR	ZA	BB	total BB	PO	KE	total PO
2006	4321	1587	417	427	401	1245	359	241	600	259	630	889
2005	3081	1006	195	437	232	864	372	164	536	184	491	675

Total Number of Granted Residences as of 31 December 2006

		BAPH	BAPH			BAPH		BAPH		
Type	Total	BA	TT	NR	TN	ZA	BB	PO	KE	
Permanent	8102	1776	579	827	530	742	763	1153	1732	
Temporary	4337	1841	344	395	320	288	170	261	718	
Tolerated	192	77	45	12	12	4	3	2	37	
Total	12631	3694	968	1234	862	1034	936	1416	2487	

Total Number of Granted Residences as of 31 December 2005

		BAPH	BAPH			BAPH		BAPH		
Type	Total	BA	TT	NR	TN	ZA	BB	PO	KE	
Permanent	7161	1229	511	744	463	693	736	1130	1655	
Temporary	3946	1542	273	432	227	232	188	254	798	
Tolerated	192	74	33	11	17	4	2	11	40	
Total	11299	2845	817	1187	707	929	926	1395	2493	

Comparison of Total Number of Granted Residences

		BAPH	BAPH				BAPH			BAPH		
	Total	TOTAL BA	TT	NR	TN	TOTAL NR	ZA	BB	TOTAL BB	PO	KE	TOTAL PO
2006	12631	3694	968	1234	862	3064	1034	936	1970	1416	2487	3903
2005	11299	2845	817	1187	707	2711	929	926	1855	1395	2493	3888

Out of the above number, most of the granted temporary residences - 839 were granted for the employment purposes and 812 for the entrepreneurial activity purposes. With tolerated residence, 152 were granted for the reason of departure impossibility and 120 aliens were granted tolerated residence for the reason of serving custody, or serving sentence of imprisonment. The nationality of aliens whose residences were decided on in 2006 copies the general trend. The most numerous nationalities imply the nationals of Ukraine, Serbia and Montenegro, South Korea, Vietnam, and China. Regarding the increase of applications for grant of temporary residence permit for the study purposes with nationals of Bangladesh who were suspected of presentation of false documents with the aim to acquire residence permit, the police sections paid higher attention to the reviews thereof, whereas they closely cooperated with the Representation Office of the SR in Delhi. These reviews covered Bangladesh applicants having declared interest in studies at universities in the SR, whereas they did not possess commands of the Slovak language and possessed only minimum commands of the English language and could not respond in this language even to basic questions. Some did not finish the studies they were about to proceed in in the Slovak Republic. The documents required for the applications were settled by the Slovak education agencies in cooperation with the agencies in Bangladesh. These facts suggested their interests in studies in the SR could be pretended.

Number with Permitted Residences by Residence Type and Citizenships of 31 December 2006 exclusive of the EEA Nationals

State Nationality	TOP 10			Total
	Temporary Residence	Tolerated Residence	Permanent Residence	
UKR	1019	45	2863	3927
RUS	339	11	961	1311
VNM	417	10	636	1063
CHN	536	4	358	898
KOR	433	0	404	837
SCG	564	8	168	740
USA	432	0	269	701
ROU	397	2	301	700
BGR	90	1	456	547
HRV	82	3	248	333
Other	28	108	1438	1574
Total	4337	192	8102	12631

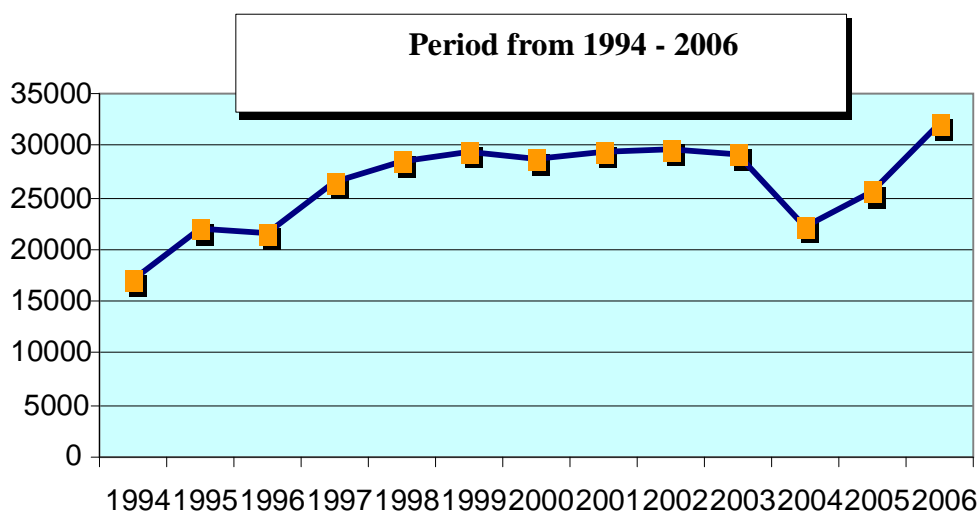
Number with Permitted Residences by Residence Type and Citizenships of 31 Decem-

ber 2005 exclusive of the EEA Nationals

State Nationality	TOP 10			Total
	Temporary Residence	Tolerated Residence	Permanent Residence	
UKR	745	56	2918	3719
RUS	412	16	818	1246
VNM	437	9	401	847
USA	421	0	214	635
BGR	85	0	465	550
CHN	282	8	193	483
KOR	193	0	246	439
ROU	98	2	321	421
HRV	112	2	197	311
YUH	74	4	216	294
Other	1087	95	1172	2354
Total	3946	192	7161	11299

The table and graph illustrate the numbers of aliens with legal residences by individual years since 1994

1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
16946	21907	24182	26424	28415	29498	28801	29418	29505	29219	22108	25635	32153



3.3.2 CITIZENSHIPS

The P PF BBAP methodologically controls and professionally supervises correctness of issued PF APD opinions that serve as basic documents to the Regional Authorities and the section of the public administration of the Ministry of Interior of the SR for the SR citizenship grant to aliens. In 2006, in total 2,424 opinions were produced for the Slovak Republic citizenship grant.

Out of the opinions produced in the course of 2006 and delivered to the APD P PF BBAP by basic sections, the applicants for the SR citizenship tend to increase significantly – the nationals of the Far East countries, in particular, the China and Vietnam countries.

Most of the opinions were produced for the applicants for the SR citizenship from these states: Ukraine (824), Serbia and Montenegro (348), Czech Republic (223), Romania (192), and Russia (158). The section of the public administration of the MoI of the SR regularly - in monthly intervals - sends within assistance relationships name lists of aliens who have been granted the SR citizenship. In so far, data per 9 months in 2006 have been delivered to the APD P PF BBAP where the SR citizenship was granted in total to 533 aliens, out of which the Ukraine state nationals rank the first (to the effect of the contract on relocation between the Ukraine and the SR), the Romania state nationals rank the second (persons with the status of a Slovak living abroad), and the Czech Republic state nationals rank the third. In 2006, the SR citizenship was granted also to 14 people without citizenship.

3.3.3 VISAS

The P PF BBAP operates in the field of legislation concerning visa policy. It participates in draw up of contracts regulating visa relationships between third countries concluded at the European Communities level. Practical issues are settled also at negotiations at international levels (e.g. the work negotiation held in December 2006 with the representatives of the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic that discussed the alien issues and application of the Schengen Borders Code and two decisions of the European Parliament and Council (EC) No. 896/2006/EC and No. 895/2006/EC introducing a simplified transit regime.

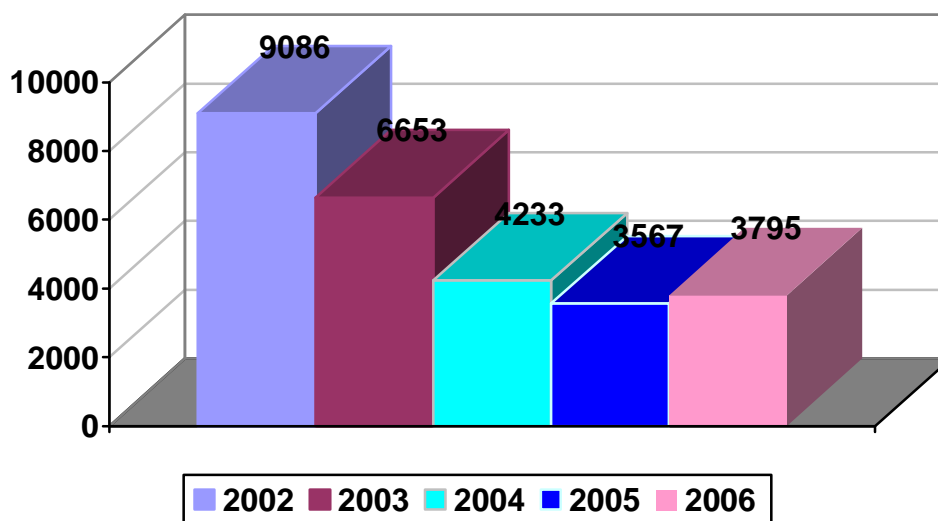
Police sections at selected border crossing points can to the effect of Article 14a Act on Residence of Foreigners grant the SR visa in the interest of the Slovak Republic or for humanitarian reasons to aliens who will prove their transits or entries are urgent and could not have been anticipated. In 2006, 3,719 visas of the Slovak Republic were granted to aliens at border crossing points, i.e. increase by 2,012 granted SR visas in comparison with 2005 when 1,707 visas were granted, whereof with travels from a territory of one country to a territory of a third country 3,446 transit visas were granted for transit across the territory of the Slovak Republic (increase of granted transit visas at BCP by 2,175 y/y) and 273 short-term visas (drop of granted short-term visas at border crossing points by 172 y/y).

Per the above period, most of the SR visas were granted to UKR, RUS, SCG, IND, and MDA nationals. The approaching date of accession to Schengen and application of the Schengen Borders Code that came into effect on 13 October 2006 has brought about expansion of the categories of third-country nationals who can make transits or stay for a short time (up to 90 days) on the territory of the Slovak Republic without visas. Since the application of the Schengen Borders Code, in total 100 SR visas have been granted at the SR border crossing points, i.e. ca 1/3 of average number of granted visas in a current month until October 2006.

In 2006, upon information supplied by the basic P PF BBAP sections, in total 86 SR visas

granted at the representation offices of the Slovak Republic were annulled at the Slovak Republic border crossing points and departments of the Aliens Police of the Police Force. Categorisation under the register of unwanted persons stood for the most common reason. Upon the Slovak Republic Government Decree No. 1137 as of 6 December 2001 to the report on preparation of the set of measures resulting from the EU Action Plan of Fight against Terrorism, UN Security Council Resolution 1373(2001), the P PF BBAP has been since 1 February 2002 operating at the national level via the CVA that is an integrated part of the APD P PF BBAP. It carries out security reviews and issues opinions for the representation offices of the Slovak Republic to the applications for visa for the persons coming from risk countries. It delivers lustrations to the aliens' invitations for the PF APD. The staff uses in their activities also the information of visa practice in other countries and analyses the requirements upon the Schengen acquis implementation.

Number of Settled Applications for Opinions, for Persons Coming from Risk Countries



The CVA staff analyses in their activities the development of security situation both in our country, as well as worldwide that result in reassessment of the list of risk countries. The table clearly illustrates the drop (by 37%) of settled applications for opinions in comparison with 2002 and 2003 on one hand and 2003 and 2004 on the other, and that due to the amendment to the list of countries whereof nationals are subjects to consultations.

Applications for Consultations to the SR Visa Grant

Period	Number of Given Consultations per 2006	Number of Given Consultations per 2005
January	290	198
February	360	161
March	331	230
April	311	239
May	372	372
June	422	359
July	351	417
August	357	347
September	308	340
October	214	210
November	188	307
December	291	387
TOTAL	3795	3567

Types of Issued Opinions

year	affirmative CVA opinion	negative CVA opinion	Binding CVA affirmation
2006	3632	162	1
2005	3536	30	1
2004	4193	38	2
2003	6604	47	2
2002	9024	56	6

The opinion to visa grant in the form of binding P PF BBAP affirmation implies the SR visa has to be granted to the applicant. A representation office of the SR abroad shall grant the applicant the SR visa in respect of this opinion.

The binding affirmation is applied in case of interest persons, if their presences on the territory of the SR are required for the interrogation or appearance before court reasons. The opinion to the application for SR visa grant shall specify also the border crossing point the applicant for visa shall use for entering the SR.

In average, 60 % of reviews to the applications for invitation reviews imply the official invitations. The recorded increase of carried out reviews, illustrated in the below table, has arisen after the economic situation stabilisation on the territory of the SR, after the accession to the EU where the Slovak Republic has joined the official and business activities of the third-country investors. For the comparison between 2005 and 2006 by numbers of carried out illustrations with the total number of reviewed/not reviewed invitations, see the below tables.

INVITATIONS in 2006 year	Number of Car- ried out Reviews	Total Number of Reviewed Invita- tions	Total Number of Not- Reviewed Invitations
Official	2693	3441	334
Privat	541		
Other as family member	541		
Carried out Lustrations in Total	3775		

INVITATIONS in 2005 year	Number of Car- ried out Reviews	Total Number of Reviewed Invita- tions	Total Number of Not- Reviewed Invitations
Official	1932	2761	282
Private	590		
Other as family member	521		
Carried out Lustrations in Total	3043		

The CVA settles in its activities the cases concerning determination of identity review with positively reviewed aliens. In 2006, for example a national of the Federal Republic of Nigeria who was identified by name and surname with a positively reviewed person. Upon the CVA initiative, by way of criminalistic-technical taking fingerprints (from the statement of criminal records of the home country and by comparison of the fingerprints entered in the AFIS IS), the alien was identified and currently his permanent residence that has been granted to the person for the reason of marriage with a Slovak national is being reassessed. In November 2006, with assessment of the application for opinion to the SR visa grant, the applicant was identified as a national of Serbia and Montenegro of Albanian nationality who was subject of nationwide search and accused by an investigator of the bureau of justice and criminal police for the crime of theft and blackmail as accomplice. For the reason of interest on the part of investigative bodies in the person, the SCG national was detained and brought before the competent authorities.

Another case in the process of settlement refers to review of a national of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in relation to moving an application for private invitation and application for residence. The alien had been already identified by the Aliens Police Department of the Police Force upon photographs with registration for short-term residence to the effect of the Act on Residence of Foreigners. Currently, his fingerprints are subject to the criminalistic-technical taking for the reason of person identity review.

In addition, the Central Visa Authority gives consultations to visa grant for aliens coming from risk countries in cooperation with the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the SR.

4. ILLEGAL MIGRATION

The notion of **illegal migration** can be in general defined as: “Crossing the state borders or residence of a person on the territory of the SR in disrespect of international agreements and legal regulations of the SR”.

For purposes hereof, we divide the definition furthermore into two basic groups:

■ **illegal crossing**

■ **illegal stay**

Illegal crossing denotes: “Cases wherein aliens (including the EU nationals) cross the state border of the SR in an unlawful way (at other place than the border crossing point, at a hideout, or upon an irregular document), regardless the direction of the SB crossing “. With the entry, it denotes detentions by the SR authorities, with the exit; also the persons detained by the neighbouring country authorities, subsequently returned under readmission, are taken into account.

Illegal Stay denotes: “*Cases wherein aliens stay on the territory of the SR in contravention of the valid legislation regardless the fact whether they enter the territory of the SR legally or illegally*”. The statistical data cover the numbers of persons detained inland but also the aliens wherewith illegal stay is detected with the exit from the territory of the SR

Illegal migration into the Slovak Republic possesses a specific feature, and that the attempt of illegal migrants to only transit the territory of the Slovak Republic, or their attempt to misuse the entry into the asylum proceedings for the purpose of legalisation of their residences on the territory of the Slovak Republic and subsequent preparation for illegal transit to another country. This fact is proved also by repetitive unlawful departures of the applicants for asylum with the aim to cross the state border, in particular, to the Republic of Austria and to proceed to some of the western countries of the European Union.

In 2006, in total **4,129** illegal migrants were detained at state borders with illegal crossing(y/y drop, 5,178 in 2005) and in total **3,491** aliens detected as illegal residents (y/y increase, 2,871 in 2005). We find necessary to point out here that 1/3 of the total number of aliens detained as illegal residents refer to the Ukraine nationals who arrive in the SR legally upon valid visas and surpass the period of lawful residence specified in the visa. We can presume with this category of persons to be working illegally during their residences on the territory of the SR.

We find the drop of illegal migration across the Slovak-Ukraine border a positive trend. A drop has been recorded also with the illegal migrants exiting Slovakia for the Republic of Austria, and in particular the Czech Republic.

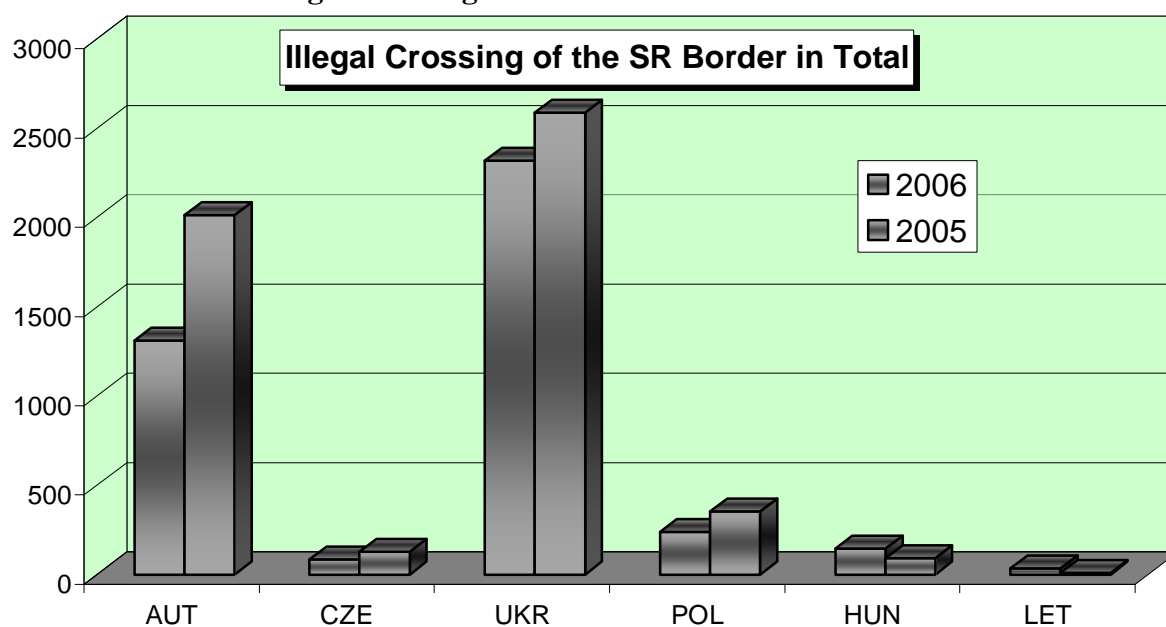
On the contrary, increase in the number of illegal migrants exiting the territory of the SR for Hungary has been recorded, and that from **54** to **123** migrants. The increase has been caused in particular by the increased number of detected migrants hidden in a vehicle.

4.1 ILLEGAL CROSSING OF THE STATE BORDER OF THE SR AND ILLEGAL STAY ON THE TERRITORY OF THE SR

Illegal Migration Overview, 2006 and 2005 Comparison

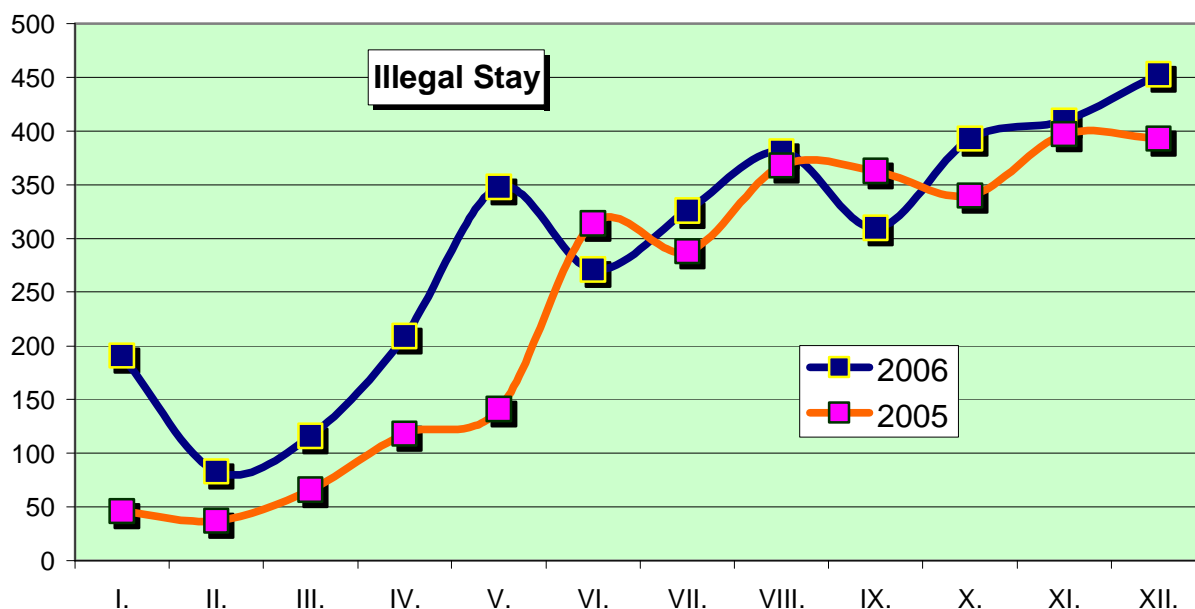
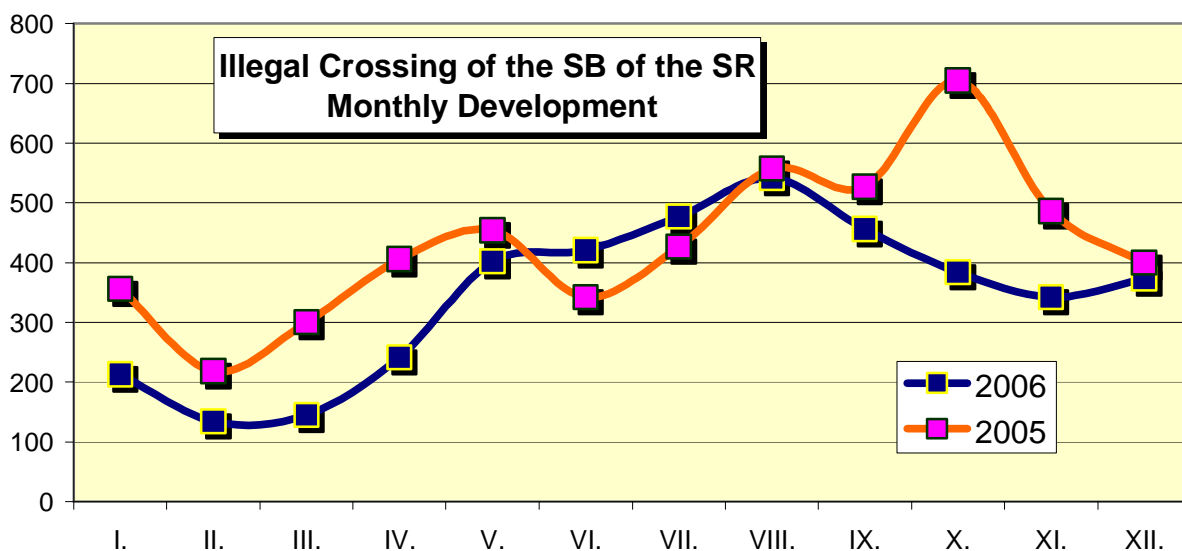
State Border	2006			2005			Difference
	From the SR	To the SR	Total	From the SR	To the SR	Total	
AUT	1306	4	1310	2002	10	2012	- 702
CZE	83	2	85	113	15	128	- 43
UKR	11	2308	2319	32	2554	2586	- 267
POL	30	207	237	30	322	352	- 115
HUN	123	21	144	54	36	90	+ 54
LET	30	4	34	8	2	10	+ 24
Total	1583	2546	4129	2239	2939	5178	- 1049
Unauthorised Residence	3 491			2871			+ 620
Total	7620			8049			- 429

Illegal Crossing of the SR Border in Total



Trends in Illegal Migration by Months

2006	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	Spolu
In total	404	217	261	450	750	692	803	922	766	777	752	826	7620
Via the SB	213	134	145	241	402	421	477	541	456	384	342	373	4129
illegal stay	191	83	116	209	348	271	326	381	310	393	410	453	3491
2005	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	Spolu
In total	402	255	366	524	595	656	715	925	890	1045	883	793	8049
Via the SB	356	218	300	406	454	342	427	557	527	705	486	400	5178
Unauthorised Residence	46	37	66	118	141	314	288	368	363	340	397	393	2871

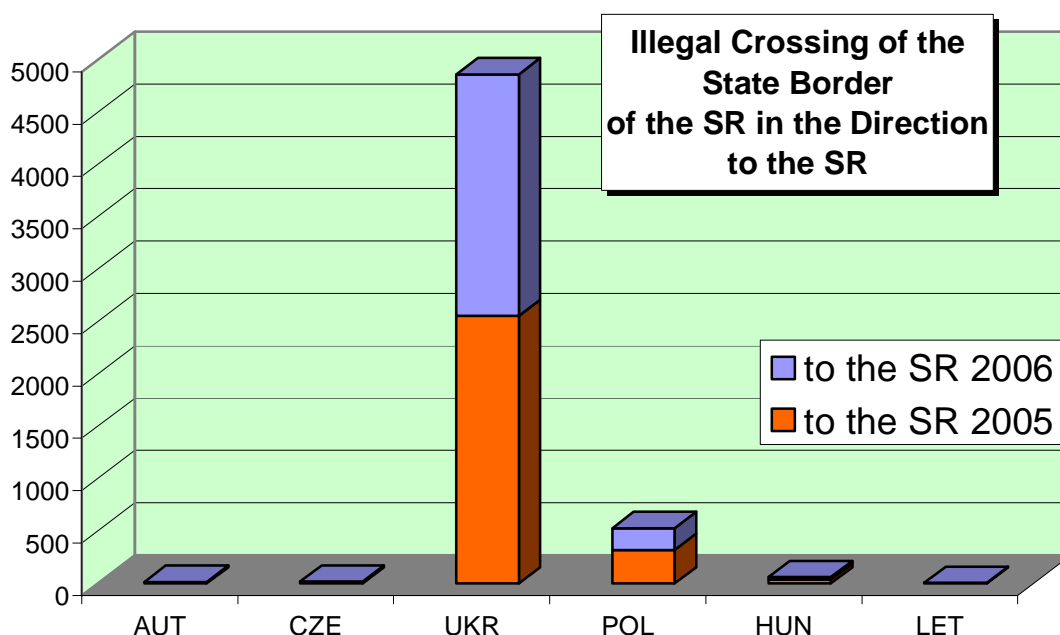
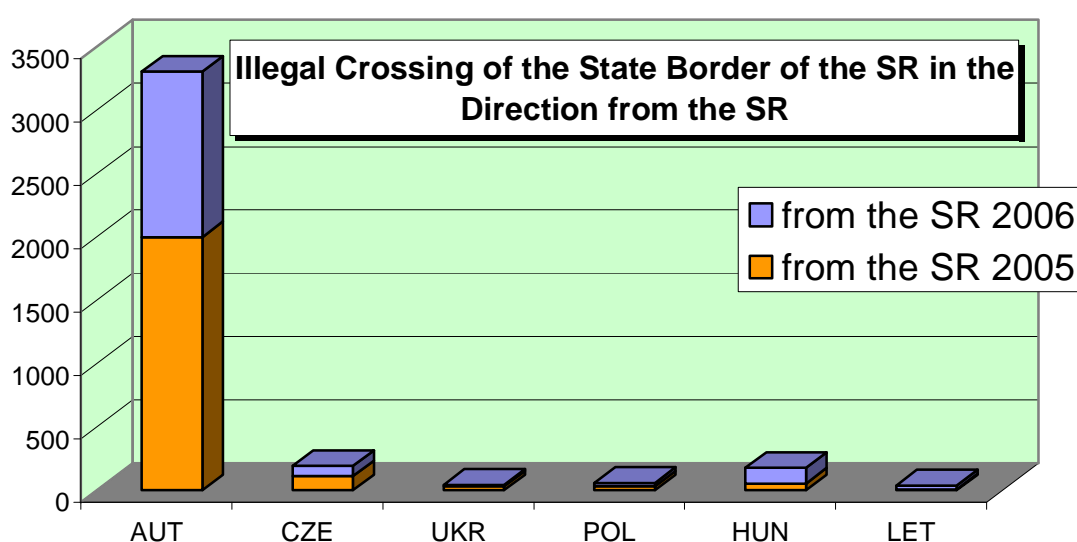


4.2 ILLEGAL CROSSING OF THE STATE BORDER OF THE SR

Illegal Crossing of the SR State Border:

- q the so-called green state border (crossing the state border without or with a valid travel document outside the border crossing point, or via a border crossing point at the closing time), including an attempt for such an illegal crossing of the state border,
- q upon a false or counterfeit travel document at a border crossing point or upon an authentic document used by other person, including an attempt for such an illegal crossing of the state border,
- q hidden in a vehicle at a border crossing point, including an attempt for such an illegal crossing of the state border,
- q upon evasion of border control at a border crossing point

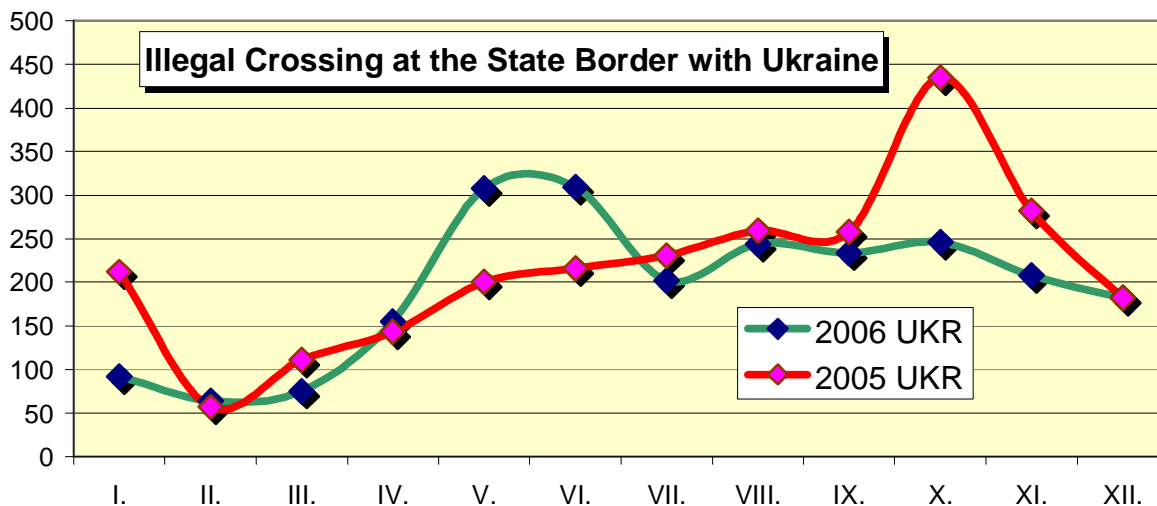
Illegal Crossing of the SR State Border . . .



Trends in Illegal Crossing at the State Border with Ukraine

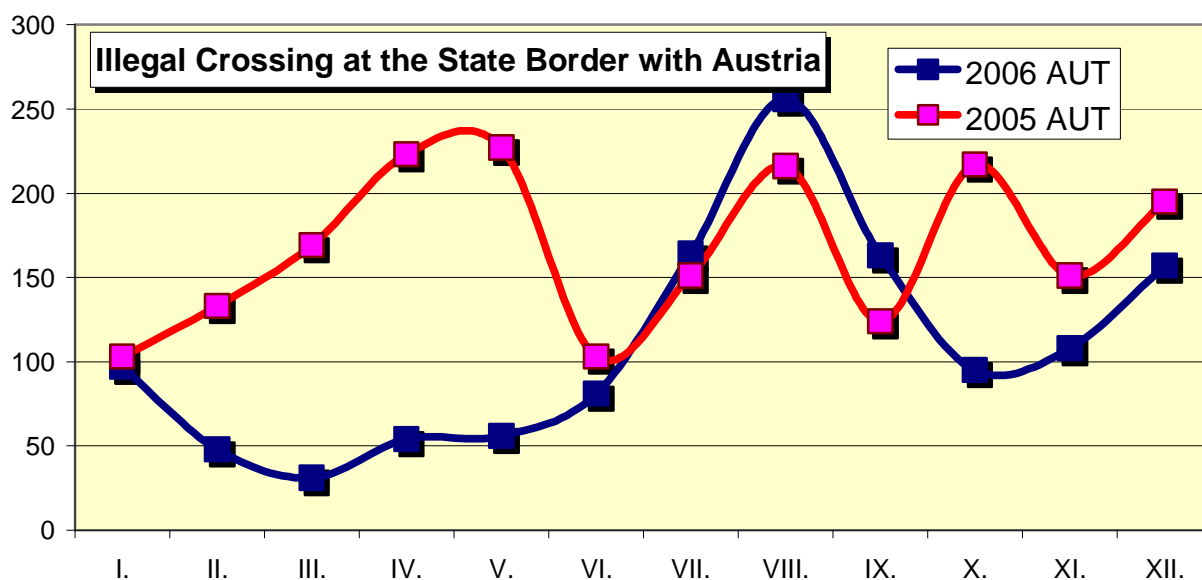
2006	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	Spolu
UC SB	92	64	75	155	308	309	202	244	234	246	208	182	2319
2005	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	Spolu
UC SB	212	57	111	143	200	216	231	259	258	435	282	182	2586

UC – illegal crossing of SB



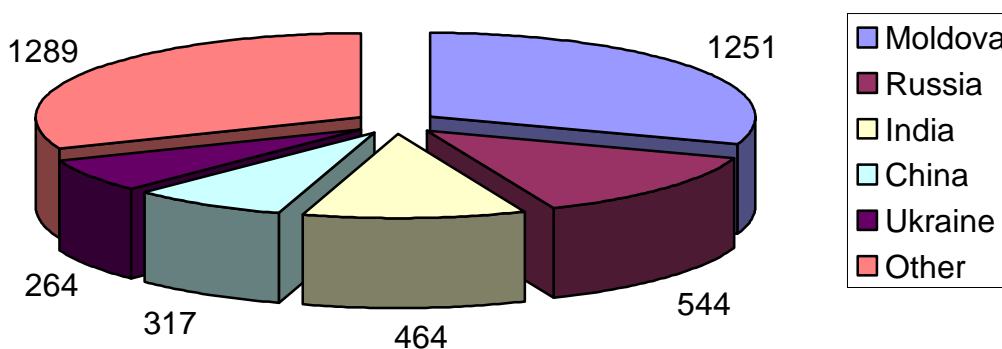
Trends in Illegal Crossing at the State Border with Austria

2006	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	Spolu
UC SB	97	48	31	54	56	81	164	256	163	95	108	157	1310
2005	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	Spolu
UC SB	103	133	169	223	227	103	151	216	124	217	151	195	2012

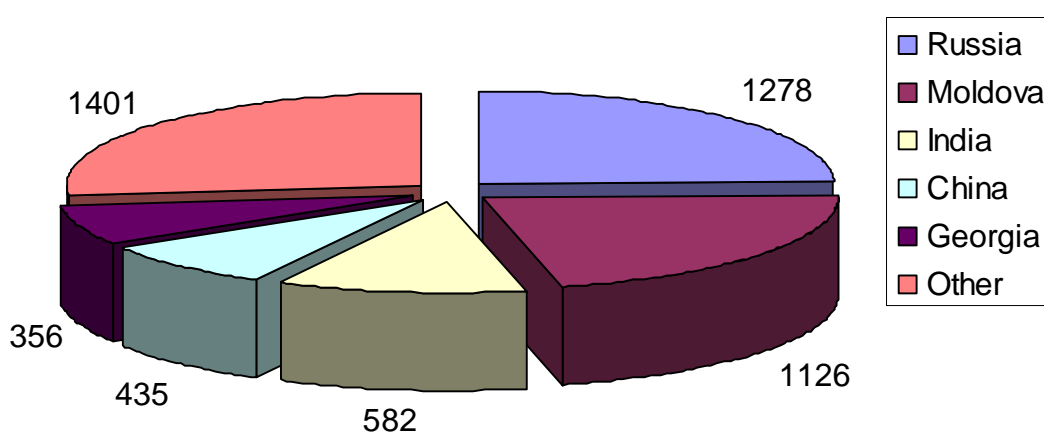


Illegal Crossing of SB - TOP 5			
State Nationality	2006	State Nationality	2005
Moldova	1251	Russia	1278
Russia	544	Moldova	1126
India	464	India	582
China	317	China	435
Ukraine	264	Georgia	356
Other	1289	Other	1401
Total	4129	Total	5178

State Nationality of Illegal Migrants - 2006



State Nationality of Illegal Migrants - 2005



4.3 WAYS OF STATE BORDER CROSSING

In terms of the method employed for illegal crossing of state border (modus operandi), we distinguish the following modi operandi the migrants employ:

- Ø illegal crossing of the so-called green state border organised by a smuggling (organised or criminal) group,
- Ø illegal crossing of state border at a hideout of a vehicle,
- Ø illegal crossing of state border upon false, counterfeit, or another's travel document.

	TD of Another	False, Counterfeit TD	Residence without TD	SB Crossing outside BCP	Hideout in a Motor Vehicle	Hideout in a Train	Control Evasion	Other
2006	144	219	19	3286	310	142	8	1-boat
2005	44	188	75	4341	201	301	26	2-airplane

Currently, illegal migrants employ most of all the below routes for migration:

- q from the home country in Asia (China, Vietnam, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan) – via the former countries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by air to Russia and Ukraine, overland across the Russian-Ukraine border by trucks or vans to the Ukraine-Slovak Republic-Republic of Austria border,
- q the Russian Federation (Chechnya) – overland across the Russian-Ukraine (Belarus) border – by vehicles to the Ukraine (Belarus)-Polish border, to the border crossing point, or via the so-called green state border – the asylum facility in the Republic of Poland – Slovak Republic – Republic of Austria,
- q the Russian Federation (Chechnya), Georgia, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan – overland across the Russian-Ukraine border by trucks and vans to the Ukraine-Slovak Republic-Republic of Austria border.

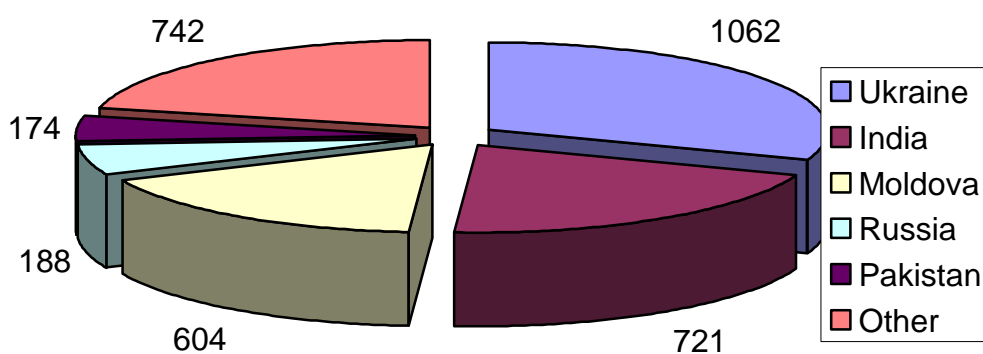
4.4 ILLEGAL STAY ON THE TERRITORY OF THE SR

Illegal Stay of Aliens on the Territory of the Slovak Republic:

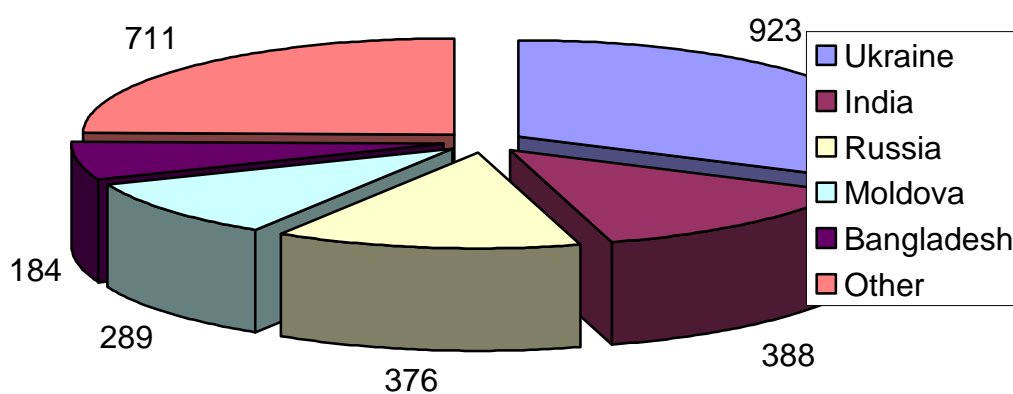
- q without valid travel document,
- q without valid visa of the Slovak Republic or residence permit,
- q beyond the limit of the period set out under the no-visa agreement,
- q in contravention of the purpose of the allowed residence,
- q upon a false, counterfeit travel document or residence permit or visa of the Slovak Republic,
- q illegal work of an alien without permit of residence on the territory of the Slovak Republic.

Illegal Stay- TOP 5			
State Nationality	2006	State Nationality	2005
Ukraine	1062	Ukraine	923
India	721	India	388
Moldova	604	Russia	376
Russia	188	Moldova	289
Pakistan	174	Bangladesh	184
Other	742	Other	711
Total	3491	Total	2871

Illegal Stay - 2006



Illegal Stay - 2005



4.5 FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING OF TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

Forgery and counterfeiting of travel documents in the reviewed period proceeded in the trends characteristic for the last 2 – 3 years. In particular, the increasing quality of forgery and counterfeiting of documents by employment of various methods depending on the document type. We refer in particular to quality print techniques, various types of transparent foils manufactured at a high level, quality of integrated photographs and a very good imitation of a valuable paper.”

We expect this development to proceed alike also in 2007. The reviewed period has ranked the second successful one in the field of detecting false and counterfeit documents. In total, 429 documents were detected, i.e. by 52 more y/y. The achieved results point to the fact the started trend is correct. The presumption the number of detected methods of forgery and counterfeiting shall be increasing has proved right, a fact proved by 29 detected cases at the UKR SB. A significant quota in this field at the SB with UKR has been achieved with detection of counterfeit and false stamps, residence permits, SR visas and Schengen-country visas (30 cases out of the total number of 40). Another positive trend has been recorded in the fact all the headquarters, even the ones that did not record positive results in the past (NR, BB), have participated in the results of detecting false and counterfeit documents.

The methods of forgery and counterfeiting have not changed in the basic indicators, identification cards have been counterfeited the most. The presumption the documents of the EU countries shall be counterfeited or forged has proved right: 23 recorded false ESP IDC, 3 FRA IDC. In the reviewed period, 53 cases of false documents have been recorded, i.e. by 23 more y/y. The new modus operandi wherein we have recorded a significant increase as well refers to misuse of an authentic travel document by another person (travelling upon a travel document of another person that has not been counterfeited anyhow, 51 cases against 15 in 2005). The category of nationals misusing travel and other documents for “free movement to the EU” imply the nationals of UKR (123) and MDA (87). We shall pay higher attention in the oncoming period to preparation of police officers for detection of counterfeit and false Schengen-country visas, residence permits, in particular, to the Italian – blue ones titled Permesso that have appeared at the SB with UKR and we have already recorded 8 cases of forgery of these documents possessing minimum protection elements. The new modus operandi we recorded in 2006 consists in counterfeiting or forgery of documents of one country within a particular time period. Maximum attention shall be further paid to the issues of the methods of detecting and forging the Schengen visas and residence permits.

Detected Forged and Counterfeit Travel Documents by SB

	2006	2005
UKR	29	11
AUT	175	136
CZE	9	23
HUN	118	15
POL	44	173
LET	24	15
Inland	6	4
Port	24	0
Total	429	377

4.6 ALIENS' RESIDENCE CHECK

The executive sections for checking aliens' residences on the territory of the Slovak Republic refer to the competent PF Aliens Police departments. Pursuant to the provision of Article 54 Act on Residence of Foreigners, the PF Aliens Police departments are authorised to check justification of aliens' residences, performance of the terms of residence and compliance with the obligations of aliens, as well as compliance with the obligation on the part of other natural persons and legal entities in relation to aliens' residences on the territory of the SR as set out in the Act.

The check of alien regime on the territory of the SR consists in particular in specific activities of the PF Aliens Police departments focusing in particular on suppression and prevention of illegal migration of third-country nationals, of unauthorised SB crossing, and unauthorised residences of these nationals. The check activity functions of the PF Aliens Police departments are realised via preventive operation in the field of preventing the aforementioned negative phenomena, criminal activities of aliens, commitment of offences on their parts, as well as in the field of penal sanctions imposed upon aliens in a form of a sanction from the administrative or the penal perspective for their unlawful acting.

As quoted in the above provision of the Act on Residence of Foreigners, the PF Aliens Police departments are with the alien regime check authorised to enter the places reserved for business, employment, or study activities and the accommodation facility premises, except for the places whereof inviolability is guaranteed under a special regulation. For the purpose of check realisation, the departments are also authorised to require identity proofs and require explanation of the checked facts. Alike, a department of the PF Aliens Police can detain with residence check a false or counterfeit document that the alien uses to prove his/her identity, or that has not been issued upon the name of the checked alien and that the alien presents as his/her own, or if the authority that has issued it declares it invalid or stolen.

The PF Aliens Police departments check all the types of residences of third-country nationals staying illegally on the territory of the SR. In 2006, the PF Aliens Police departments realised in total 26,828 checks.

Last year, in total 1,652,461 third-country nationals were registered for short-term residences, i.e. residences upon the SR visa, or under the no-visa agreement. Out of this number, no-visa aliens totalled 1,581,463 and visa aliens totalled 70,998. Most of the registered aliens came from Ukraine – 28,303, the Russian Federation – 15,513, and Serbia and Montenegro – 7,531. The check of aliens staying on the territory of the SR under short-term residences focuses in particular on the residence justification, discharge of the duty to notify on the part of the alien, as well as compliance with the period for short-term stay on the territory of the SR (maximum 90 days as of the entry date).

In relation to residence on the territory of the SR exceeding 90 days, the PF Aliens Police departments under the proceeding and decision-rendering process on grant of permit of temporary residence or permanent residence on the territory of the SR to a third-country national, prior to the grant thereof, check discharge of the legal terms of grant thereof. After temporary residence permit or permanent residence permit grant, checks are realised during the alien's stay on the territory of the SR and for this purpose the PF Aliens Police departments use the above authorisations. In 2006, 4,340 checks were realised prior to temporary residence or permanent residence permission and 10,252 checks of permitted stays of aliens. In addition, the PF Aliens Police departments check departure of an alien from the territory of the SR after termination of his/her legal residence on the territory of the SR.

The persons having invited aliens to the territory of the SR for private or official purpose are checked as well. A relative can invite an alien to the territory of the SR to the extent set out in the Act on Residence of Foreigners, in case of private invitation, or a legal entity or a natural person authorised to pursue a line of business, in case of alien invitation for an official purpose.

Security actions represent one of the forms of detection of illegal stays and illegal activities of aliens on the territory of the SR and maximum possible elimination thereof with effective use of personnel, technical means, and time. The Border and Aliens Police Headquarters and the PF Aliens Police departments constantly carry out the “Aliens” security-repressive actions. The “Aliens” actions focus on detection of illegal residences of aliens on the territory of the SR, illegal transit of aliens across the territory of the SR, and illegal employment of aliens on the territory of the SR. The police officers of the Aliens Police service and the Border Police service in cooperation with other PF services (the Traffic Police, the Order Police, the Bureau of Justice and Criminal Police, and others) take part in the “Aliens” actions. During these actions, residence regimes on the part of the third-country nationals, accommodation facilities, business entities, objects of possible occurrence of aliens, as well as the places that record increased movement of persons, e.g. municipal market halls, bus and railway stations, gas stations, etc. are checked actively. The “Aliens” actions can be further principally characterised by realisation thereof in cooperation with non-resort entities, e.g. the Labour, Social Affairs and Family Office, tax authorities, customs offices, labour inspectorates, trade licence offices, etc. Thus, illegal activities of aliens on the territory of the SR of various types are often detected (tax evasions, illegal work, unauthorised business activity). The involvement of several entities and institutions in removal of illegal migration of aliens plays also the role of efficient prevention of this unwanted social phenomenon. In relation thereto, we can observe reinforcement and development of cooperation with non-resort entities, in particular at the regional level. The method of action realisations, i.e. employment of a lower number of police officers for a shorter time, focus on in advance tipped objectives, has contributed to the increase of the effectiveness of these actions as well. In 2006, in total 197 “Aliens” actions were carried out, and that on the territories of these regions: Nitra (115), Prešov (35), Banská Bystrica (29), and Bratislava (18). In total 1,698 police officers of the Aliens Police service took part in the “Aliens” actions. In total 7,321 aliens and 2,176 objects were checked during these actions. In the field of violation of alien regime, 679 offences were detected and in total 373 fixed penalties imposed in the total amount of 567,100 SKK. The check of accommodation facilities and objects during the “Aliens” actions detected 73 administrative misdemeanours for violation of the obligations set out in Article 50 Act on Residence of Foreigners. Fines in the total amount of 42,000 SKK were imposed upon operators of accommodation facilities for administrative misdemeanours, whereas some proceedings on the administrative misdemeanours are still in progress. In total 81 cases of illegal work of aliens were detected during the “Aliens” actions. The number of 22 crimes committed by aliens were detected; 353 aliens were brought before the competent authorities; and 75 aliens were detained. The number of 288 aliens whose illegal residences had been detected as a result of these actions were administratively expelled from the territory of the SR. In the field of compliance with the regulations on traffic security and flow, in total 268 offences were detected that were resolved by imposing fixed penalties in the total amount of 191,900 SKK.

The Aliens Police departments, in performance of their basic tasks, check also the operators of accommodation facilities. In 2006, in total 11,857 checks were carried out at accommodation facilities. The checks of compliance with the obligations of aliens pursuant to Act on Residence of Foreigners detected cases of violations thereof and defaults thereon.

The cases of defaults on the obligations set out in the Act on Residence of Foreigners on the part of aliens were in 1,840 cases settled in administrative proceedings by imposing

fixed penalties in the total amount of 2,202,100 SKK. The highest proportions in the imposed fixed penalties pertain to Ukraine (284 persons/256,700 SKK), South Korea (196 persons/353,600 SKK), Vietnam (140 persons/201,400 SKK), China (106 persons/183,500 SKK), and Romania nationals (96 persons/104,400 SKK), and the EEA-country nationals: Poland (142 persons/98,000 SKK) and the Czech Republic (118 persons/67,500 SKK).

The checks focus to a high degree in particular to detection of cases of illegal work of aliens without the corresponding employment permits. The “illegal work” notion is defined in Article 2 Act No. 82/2005 on Illegal Work and Illegal Employment and on Amendment and Supplements to Certain Acts. Pursuant to par. 1 letter b) therein, illegal work denotes a dependent work carried out by a natural person for a legal entity or a natural person who is a business entity and is an alien and does not hold a temporary residence permit for employment purposes and an employment permit, if thus required under a special regulation (Act No. 5/2004 Coll. on Employment Services and on Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts) and unless specified otherwise under an international treaty the Slovak Republic is bound by. Apart from the PF Police Aliens departments, the labour, social affairs and family offices, and the labour inspectorates are involved in the field of prevention, as well as sanction to prevent this unwanted phenomenon. In this respect, the labour inspectorates are in relation to the PF Police Aliens departments under duty to notify, i.e. are obligated to notify the police of the detected cases of illegal work and illegal employment of an alien. Alike, the labour, social affairs and family offices are obligated to notify a police section without delay in writing of employment permit grant to an alien or of such a permit withdrawal. Police officers, as well as the labour, social affairs and family offices check whether an alien performs work in compliance with an issued employment permit, if such a permit is required, whether temporary residence permit for employment purposes has been granted to the alien, whether the alien performs work for a legal entity or a natural person under employment relationship or other contract.

The sanctions to be imposed upon companies illegally employing aliens do not fall under the competence of the PF Police Aliens departments but are regulated under special regulations under the competence of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, e.g. Act No. 125/2006 Coll. on Work Inspection, Act No. 5/2004 on Employment Services and on Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts, and other. The PF Police Aliens departments notify the authorities competent for hearing offences in the field of illegal work and illegal employment of aliens, e.g. labour, social affairs and family offices, labour inspectorates, the Social Insurance Agency, etc., of the detected cases of illegal work and illegal employment. In case of detection of illegal work of an alien on the territory of the SR, the PF Police Aliens Department proceeds pursuant to the Act on Residence of Foreigners and shall administratively expel the alien performing the so-called “black work” from the territory of the SR and shall order ban of entry for up to five years; however, for minimum one year.

The illegal work checks in 2006 detected 379 cases of illegal work of aliens on the territory of the SR. The statistical data in the below table illustrate most of the cases refer to third-country nationals, whereas the highest proportions pertain to the nationals of Vietnam - 80, Romania - 70, Ukraine - 50, South Korea - 56, and China - 27. For y/y comparison (2005/2006), see the below table.

Number of Illegally Employed Aliens

Highest Proportion in Terms of Citizenship	2006	Highest Proportion in Terms of Citizenship	2005
Vietnam	80	Vietnam	200
Afghanistan	70	Romania	82
Romania	56	South Korea	64
Ukraine	50	Ukraine	50
India	27	China	23
South Korea	9	Kuwait	21
China	6	Croatia	19
Serbia and Montenegro	6	Indonesia	18
Other	75	Other	150
Total	379	Total	627

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	Total
2006	42	15	55	39	15	10	32	27	28	40	32	44	379
2005	56	15	61	93	70	61	61	44	24	33	82	27	627

For the number of cases of illegal work of aliens y/y (2005/2006) by individual months, see the below table. The 2006 values illustrate a significant, almost half, drop of detected cases of illegal work of aliens in the Slovak Republic. This drop was to a high degree significantly caused by the increased number of preventive actions and checks focused on detection of this phenomenon, such as high financial sanctions imposed upon employers illegally employing aliens. The evaluation of the cooperation between the PF Aliens Police departments and **non-resort entities** with performance and coordination of illegal work in 2006 is illustrated in the below table, whereas this cooperation involves the trade licence office, the labour inspectorate, municipal authorities, tax authorities, and other entities.

Checks carried out in cooperation	Trade Licence Division	47
	National Labour Inspectorate	57
	Municipal Authority	146
	Tax Authority	16
	Other	170
PF Individually		7882
Number of Checked Entities		9628
Number of Illegally Employed		138
Number of Detected Crimes		3
Number of Detected Aliens without Permits		33
Number of Expelled Aliens		170
Sanctions, Penalties		251 in the sum 355600 Sk

Note: The table values and results refer only to the carried out checks (in cooperation with the indicated institutions) of illegal work of aliens on the territory of the SR and detected crimes related thereto, aliens without permits, expelled aliens, and

sanctions.

The table values and results refer only to the carried out checks of illegal work of aliens on the territory of the SR and detected crimes related thereto, aliens without permits, expelled aliens, and sanctions.

Under the alien regime check, the PF Aliens Police departments (or the Border Police sections) detect also cases of finding minor unaccompanied children, specifically, children under 18 outside the territories of their home countries, separated from both the parents and not cared for by the person liable for the particular child's upbringing by law or custom (the child's legal representative). Pursuant to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international legal documents concerning protection of the rights of the minor, the Slovak Republic assures appropriate protection and humanitarian help to such children. Pursuant to the Act on Residence of Foreigners, the PF Aliens Police Department in case of finding such a child notifies the competent authority for social-legal protection of children and social probation office of the Labour, Social Affairs and Family Office of the finding and delivers the child thereto without delay. The PF Aliens Police Department does not detain, neither administratively expels a minor unaccompanied alien. In the course of 2006, 43 cases of minor (separated) children were detected on the territory of the SR, most of them came from India - 30, Ukraine - 4, Pakistan - 4, China - 2, Bangladesh - 1, the Czech Republic - 1, and Indonesia - 1. The number of 82 crimes committed for the most part by the nationals of Moldova - 16, Ukraine - 12, Pakistan - 11, India - 10, Vietnam - 5, Iraq - 4, and other were detected.

With the aim to prevent unauthorised residences of third-country nationals on our territory, the checks focus on detection and proving marriages of aliens on purpose. A marriage on purpose refers to a marriage between a third-country national and a national of the SR that does not perform the purpose thereof as set out in the Family Act (to create a harmonious and permanent life community that shall ensure proper upbringing of children) and that has been entered into with the aim to obtain a permit of residence on the territory of the SR. The task of proving to an alien a marriage on purpose with the aim to obtain residence permit is very difficult and associated with a very strenuous procedure. All the procedures with inspection and detection of marriages on purpose focus on cohabitation of the spouses, as well as the reciprocal knowledge of the partner's family situation. If a reasonable suspicion arises in the process of rendering decision on application for grant of permit of residence on the territory of the SR that the alien in question has entered the so-called marriage on purpose, the PF Aliens Police Department shall dismiss the alien's application. If the alien has already been granted a permit of residence on the territory of the SR and the PF Aliens Police Department detects the alien has entered into marriage with a national of the SR with the aim to obtain the permit in question, the permit shall be annulled. In such cases, the alien is administratively expelled from the territory of the SR and banned to enter the territory of the SR for a period of five years. This penal regulation does not sanction the national of the SR who is not committing an illegal act by entering into a marriage on purpose. Last year, the PF Aliens Police departments proved 8 marriages on purpose with the nationals of Russia - 2, Ukraine - 2, South Korea - 1, Romania - 1, Serbia and Montenegro - 1, and Syria - 1.

In 2005, the P PF BBAP accepted the offer of the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of Kingdom of Belgium to join the project concerning cooperation in fight against misuse of the administrative procedure of other Member States by third-country aliens as regards obtaining permit of residence in a Member State of the European Union. The project focuses on analytical and preventive activities concerning the "marriages on purpose" and also to support to the maximum effective degree the fight against illegal migration at the EU level. Emphasis shall be laid on operative analyses and preventive activities."

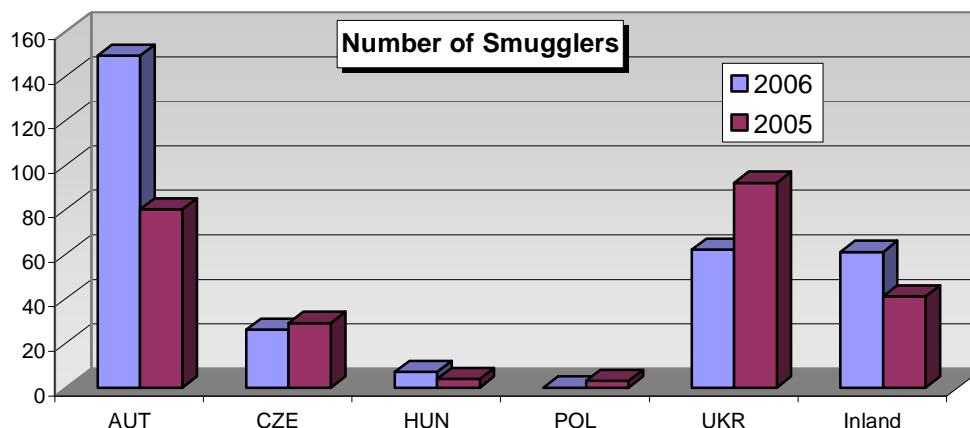
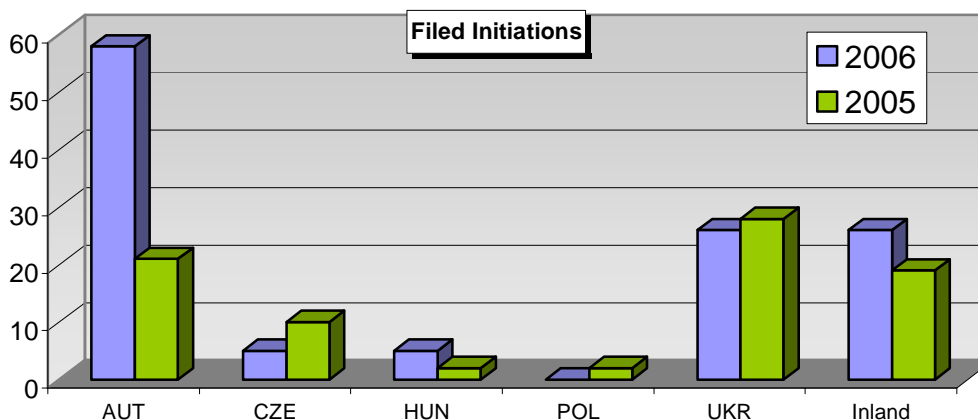
4.7 ILLEGAL MIGRATION IN A FORM OF SMUGGLING

4.7.1 SMUGGLING

Realised Cases of Smuggling	rok 2006	rok 2005
Documented cases of smuggling	120	82
Cases of smuggling wherein accusation has been raised	101	70
Number of detained smugglers	305	249
Number of smugglers charged with accusations	227	201
Number of deeds	297	259

NAFIL-Filed Cases for the Crime of Smuggling by State Border

State Border Section	Number of Filed Cases		Number of Smugglers	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Austria	58	21	149	80
Czech Republic	5	10	26	29
Hungary	5	2	7	4
Poland	0	2	0	3
Ukraine	26	28	62	92
Inland	26	19	61	41
Total	120	82	305	249



Comparison of Smugglers' Citizenships in the Realised Cases

Smugglers' Nationalities	rok 2006	Smugglers' Nationalities	rok 2005
Slovakia	196	Slovakia	170
Ukraine	21	Ukraine	13
India	10	India	7
Vietnam	10	Vietnam	4
Hungary	8	Hungary	4
Other	60	Other	51
Total	305	Total	249

4.7.2 REALISATION OF ORGANISED AND CRIMINAL GROUPS

In the course of 2006, out of the total number of realised cases, 104 smugglers were accused of crimes of smuggling committed by a criminal or an organised group covering several criminal and organised branches (various intermediaries in the organisation up to the highest rank – accommodation providers, attendants, people in charge of funds, drivers, up to the organiser).

Organised and criminal groups in the NAFIL documented cases per 2006

Year 2006	Smugglers in Total	Smugglers Charged with Accusation
Organised Group	73	48
Criminal Group	56	56

In the cases of organised groups of smuggling, in total 48 smugglers were charged with accusation in 2006 (whereof 3 women). In terms of state nationality: 39 - the Slovak Republic, 2 - Ukraine, 2 - Georgia, 2 - Armenia, 2 – Guinea, and 1 - India. In these cases, the smugglers were upon documenting proved to have transported minimum 407 illegal migrants. In cases of crime groups of smuggling, in total 56 smugglers (whereof 4 women) were charged with accusation in 2006. In terms of state nationality: 45 - the Slovak Republic, 8 - Vietnam, 2 – the Czech Republic, and 1 - China. In these cases, the smugglers were upon documenting proved to have transported minimum 1,283 illegal migrants.

4.8 RETURN POLICY

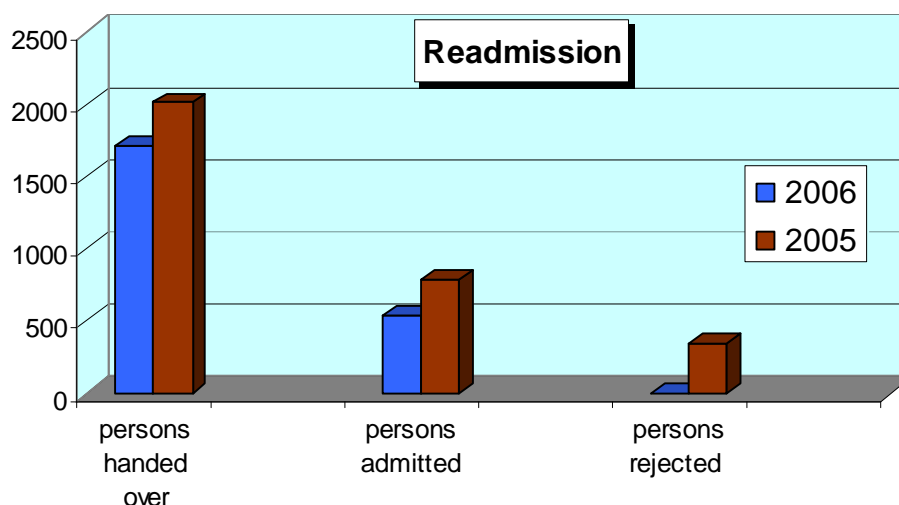
4.8.1 READMISSION

The Slovak Republic has so far concluded 23 readmission agreements, whereof 19 refer to readmission agreements at a bilateral level and 4 have been concluded between the European Community and third countries

Overview of Persons Admitted and Handed Over by Readmission Agreements

Readmission Agreement with	2006			
	persons handed over		persons admitted	
	contracting party nationals	third-country nationals	SR nationals	third-country nationals
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	64
Croatia	0	0	0	0
Serbia and Montenegro	0	0	0	0
Hungary	3	1	0	60
Poland	0	2	0	26
Austria	0	1	0	387
Ukraine	38	1666	0	5
Romania	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	0	0
Total	41	1670	0	542

Readmission Agreement with	2005			
	persons handed over		persons admitted	
	contracting party nationals	third-country nationals	contracting party nationals	third-country nationals
Bulgaria	0	1	0	0
Czech Republic	3	3	95	55
Croatia	0	1	0	0
Serbia and Montenegro	0	1	0	0
Hungary	28	20	15	3
Poland	71	12	8	16
Austria	0	1	3	560
Ukraine	28	1841	14	11
Romania	0	1	0	0
Germany	0	0	1	1
Total	130	1881	136	646



4.8.2 DUBLIN

In the course of 2006, the P PF BBAP staff with the Dublin Centre of the Migration Office of the MoI of the SR (hereinafter only the “Dublin Centre”) facilitated the fluent and effective settlement of applications in relation to the application of the Council Regulation (EC) No. 343/2003 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national (hereinafter only the “Dublin Regulation”).

In compliance with Articles 7 to 10 Chapter III Commission Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 establishing detail rules of application and organisational realisation of transfers of aliens in line with the Dublin Regulation. They were communicating with the competent authorities of the EU Member States in order to agree the place, time, and method of alien transport. They were issuing replacement travel documents – the so-called Laissez-Passer for aliens staying on the territory of the SR without travel documents and were coordinating the procedures applied by the basic sections at border crossing points, as well as inland, with the very hand-over or admittance of aliens.

Furthermore, in the course of 2006 they were cooperating with the Dublin Centre staff in assessment and verification of evidences necessary for determining the responsible Member State pursuant to the Dublin Regulation. Upon the application for cooperation of the Dutch Immigration and Naturalisation Service in relation to realisation of the twinning “Implementation of EU Acquis in the Field of Asylum, Dublin II. and EURODAC regulations in Bulgaria” project, the P PF BBAP staff was taking part in the project.

For the statistical overview of the realised transports pursuant to the Council Regulation (EC) No. 343/2003 (Dublin Regulation), see the below tables.

Overview of Applications for Admittance for “Dublin Transport” per 2006 to the SR

Country	Number of Applications	Accepted	Transports
Belgium	40	24	9
Czech Republic	62	37	33
Denmark	66	3	1
Germany	182	133	58
Spain	1	1	0
France	96	38	14
Ireland	3	1	0
Italy	13	9	0
Luxemburg	1	1	1
Hungary	12	9	1
Netherland	33	24	19
Austria	1064	608	263
Poland	6	2	1
Slovenia	3	3	2
Finland	7	3	2
Sweden	29	12	5
Great Britain	50	38	23
Norway	8	8	5
Total	1676	954	437

Overview of Applications for Admittance for “Dublin Transport” per 2005 to the SR

Country	Number of Applications	Accepted	Transports
Belgium	55	39	7
Czech Republic	79	46	51
Denmark	81	3	1
Germany	275	196	155
Spain	3	1	0
France	143	60	14
Ireland	4	2	0
Italy	8	2	0
Luxemburg	1	1	1
Hungary	4	0	1
Netherland	42	32	14
Austria	1902	1297	138
Poland	1	0	0
Finland	4	3	2
Sweden	33	24	6
Great Britain	69	54	56
Norway	11	9	7
Total	2715	1769	453

* children up to 14 are not covered in the tables, i.e. the actual numbers are much more higher. ** data source: the MO of the MoI of the SR

Upon comparison of the number of “Dublin Transports” per 2005 and 2006, we can

observe the number of applications for admittance dropped by 39 %. This fact suggests the third-country applicants for asylum have started to realise the consequences of the “Dublin Convention”. Nationals of the following countries in the given order were transported to the SR most often: India, Russian Federation, Georgia, China, Bangladesh, and Palestine.

Overview of Applications for Admittance for “Dublin Transport” per 2006 from the SR

Country	Number of Applications	Accepted	Transports
Belgium	6		2
Czech Republic	6	5	1
Germany	13	1	5
Estonia	1	0	0
Spain	1	0	0
France	10	3	1
Italy	4	1	1
Latvia	1	0	0
Lithuania	1	0	0
Hungary	15	6	3
Netherlands	4	0	0
Austria	40	14	11
Poland	138	93	8
Sweden	4	1	0
Great Britain	2	0	0
Norway	3	0	1
Total	249	124	33

Overview of Applications for Admittance for “Dublin Transport” per 2005 from the SR

Country	Number of Applications	Accepted	Transports
Belgium	4	1	0
Czech Republic	11	3	2
Germany	23	1	1
Spain	1	0	0
France	11	6	2
Italy	2	0	0
Hungary	39	7	3
Netherlands	1	0	0
Austria	44	10	3
Poland	455	173	25
Finland	1	0	0
Sweden	7	0	0
Norway	5	2	0
Total	604	203	36

* children up to 14 are not covered in the tables, i.e. the actual numbers are much more higher. ** data source: the MO of the MoI of the SR

In view of the statistical overview, 437 transports of aliens to the territory of the SR and 33 from the territory of the SR were realised in 2006 upon the Dublin Regulation. The highest number of transports to the SR were realised from Austria - 263 aliens, from Germany – 58, and from the Czech Republic - 33. As to the transports from the SR, most of them were

realised to Austria - 11 and to Poland - 8.

4.8.3 EXPULSION AND PDC ACTIVITY

In the reviewed period, the Aliens Police expelled 1,047 alien nationals from the territory of the SR, whereas the sentence of expulsion was imposed upon 188 aliens pursuant to the provision of Article 65 Criminal Code and 859 aliens were expelled administratively pursuant to the provision of Article 57 Act on Residence of Foreigners. Out of the total number of 1,047 expelled aliens, most of them came from Ukraine – 436, Moldova – 191, and Romania – 130. As to the EEA countries' nationals, 10 aliens were expelled from the territory of the SR in 2006, and that from the Czech Republic - 5, Belgium - 1, Federal Republic of Germany - 1, Switzerland - 1, Lithuania – 1, and Luxembourg - 1.

The police detention centres for aliens (PDCA) are liable for the emplacement of aliens detained pursuant to Article 62 par. 1 Act on Residence of Foreigners. In 2006, in total 884 persons were placed at the PDCA, i.e. by 22 % less than in 2005 when in total 1,137 persons were placed thereat.

Out of the total number of 884 persons, 720 were placed at the PDCA in Medved'ov (81 %) and 164 at the PDCA in Sečovce (19 %). The lower number of aliens placed at the PDCA in Sečovce was recorded due to the facility reconstruction that has been in process since July 2006. In 2006, the accommodation block for males was reconstructed at the PDCA in Medved'ov, nevertheless, the emplacement of aliens ran fluently under half a capacity and the total number of emplaced aliens per 2006 recorded only a slighter drop in comparison with 2005. During the reconstruction of the PDCA in Sečovce, the basic sections under the competence of the BAP Headquarters in Prešov and BP Headquarters in Sobrance emplaced in case of need the detained aliens at the PDCA in Medved'ov. The reconstruction significantly impedes the work of the Border and Aliens Police sections. The below table illustrates the number of aliens emplaced at the PDCA in 2005 and in 2006 by the number of the expelled, handed over, released aliens, and asylum applicants.

	2005			2006		
	PDCA M.	PDCA S.	Total	PDCA M.	PDCA S.	Total
Expelled	608	42	650	587	68	655
Released	167	2	169	165	17	182
Asylum	119	149	268	93	103	196

In total 196 aliens applied for asylum with the PDCA in the reviewed period. The number of applicants for asylum dropped significantly (25 %), and that in consequence of the legislative changes in the previous period, in particular, Act No. 606/2003 Coll. that has amended Article 62 Act on Residence of Foreigners and introduced a more definite regulation of the issue. The detained aliens who apply for asylum at the time of their emplacement at a facility are not automatically relocated to the facilities of the Migration Office of the MoI of the SR but remain emplaced at the accommodation premises of the PDCA where proceedings on asylum grant are held subsequently. A significant part of the displaced aliens refer to aliens returning to their countries of origin voluntarily.

The police detention centres roof mostly the nationals of the following countries: Moldova – 325, Ukraine – 184, India – 64, Russia - 47, Iraq – 31, Georgia – 31, China – 28, Turkey – 25, Serbia and Montenegro – 23, Pakistan – 17, and Vietnam – 17.

4.8.4 VOLUNTARY RETURNS

The issue of voluntary returns (repatriation) of aliens to the country of origin falls under the competence of the Bureau of Border and Aliens Police of the Presidium of the Police Force, Aliens Police Department.

Since 1998, as of the “Agreement on Cooperation between the MoI of the SR and the IOM on Assistance with Return of Unsuccessful Applicants for Asylum and Illegal Migrants to the Country of Origin” signing on 20 August 1998, voluntary returns of aliens have been realised also via the IOM. The target group refers to the unsuccessful applicants for asylum (whose applications for refugee status grant have been rejected by the competent authorities in compliance with internal procedures or who have terminated the asylum proceedings otherwise) and the illegal migrants (staying illegally on the territory of the SR and replacement travel documents and transport are required to be provided for them). In these cases, voluntary returns of aliens are fully financed from the budget of the MoI of the SR. In 2006, the P PF BBAP cooperated as well under the realisation of voluntary returns in projects financed from the European Union funds, in particular, in the IOM “Capacity Building and Implementation of Assisted Voluntary Returns Programme II” project co-financed from the European Refugee Fund (hereinafter only the “ERF”) and from the MoI of the SR budget. The project was realised from 16 May 2006 until 30 November 2006.

This project aimed to reinforce the mechanism of assistance to voluntary returns to the country of origin, to improve the consulting services, to communicate information on the voluntary returns programme, to build capacities, to reinforce cooperation with relevant state institutions, and make the programme available to the widest possible group of migrants.

The project activities implied realisation of targeted information campaign on the programme of voluntary returns along with individual consultancy for a target group related to voluntary return, reinforcement of the system of provision of consultancy to voluntary returns and cooperation between state institutions and the IOM, and partner capacity building. Assisted voluntary returns with escort of persons to an airport and assistance with flight departure and transit through the transit country were realised in the project. In the course of the given period, a system of collection of information on selected countries of origin and databases supporting statistical outputs were developed.

The project has been reserved for applicants for asylum, asylumseekers, applicants for complementary protection, persons using complementary protection, persons using temporary protection pursuant to Directive 2001/55/EC. The P PF BBAP as the authority in charge of the project provided professional methodological assistance with application of generally binding legal regulations concerning individual measures of the ERF programme, cooperated with the section of legislation and external relationships of the MoI of the SR in definition of priorities, and the programme preparation and realisation.

There was another project that started to be realised in 2006 and continues in 2007 in cooperation with the IOM, and that the “Reinforcement of Mechanisms and Harmonisation of Standards in the Field of Voluntary Returns of Illegal Migrants in the Member States of the Central Europe” co-financed from the Return Fund – Preparatory Actions 2005 and the MoI of the SR budget. The project has been in progress since 1 March 2006 and is to end on 31 August 2007 and has been reserved for illegal immigrants from third countries who have found themselves on the territories of the V 4 countries.

This project aims to provide technical and financial support mechanisms for reinforcement and support to the programme of assisted voluntary returns of target group and also to harmonise the procedures with the EU policy and the return principles.

The project has been implemented on the territories of the V 4 countries and performs the activities of communication of the information on the voluntary return programme, production and distribution of leaflets, posters, video-recordings containing information on voluntary returns, operation of a web-site focusing on provision of information on the voluntary return programme and on situation in the country of voluntary return along with pre-return consultancy. It realises directly the voluntary returns, seminars, workshops, and provides post-return financial assistance to the target group.

In the meantime, 8 persons were voluntarily returned under the project and the P PF BBAP representatives take also part in the international meeting of the participating parties in Budapest. For the overview of voluntarily returned aliens from the SR to the country of origin via the IOM under the aforementioned cooperation, see the below table:

Voluntary Returns

Country of Origin	2002	2003	2004	2005*	2006**
Afghanistan	1	2			
Albania					2
Armenia			16	2	1
Azerbaijan			1	1	
Belarus				1	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina			1		
Bulgaria	6			4	
Chechnya	6		11		
China	7	79	68	49	9
Dominican Republic			3		7
Egypt		4			
Ethiopia				1	
Georgia			1	15	12
Croatia			1		
India	10	1		1	
Iran				1	1
Cambodia	1				
Kosovo	1				
Cuba			1		
Lebanon		1	1	1	1
Macedonia		1			
Moldova	4	8	12	7	33
Pakistan	3				
Peru					1
Russian Federation	1	8	4	21	12
Saudi Arabia					1
Senegal			5		
Serbia and Montenegro				1	16
Sri Lanka			3		
Syria				2	6
Turkey			20	11	25
Vietnam				1	
Total	40	104	148	119	128

The total number of voluntarily returned aliens covers also the number of aliens voluntarily returned under the ERF project. ** The total number of voluntarily returned aliens covers also the number of aliens voluntarily returned under the ERF (39) and RETURN 2005 (8 persons) projects.

Most of the voluntary returns were realised from the PDC A in Medved'ov. Other voluntary returns were realised from the PDC A in Sečovce and from asylum facilities of the Migration Office of the MoI of the SR (in particular, in the ERF project).

In 2006, the P PF BBAP took part also in the “Project of Cooperation between P PF BBAP and UNHCR with Delivery of Access for Authorised Persons to the Territory of the SR” financed from the UNHCR budget. The project lasted from July 2006 until November 2006. The project was reserved for illegal immigrants from third countries having found themselves on the territory of the Slovak Republic, whereas the project principally aimed to monitor the situation of aliens who could be potential subjects of interest for the UNHCR, to provide legal and eventually also social assistance and assistance with communication between the alien and an officer of the Bureau of Border and Aliens Police of the Presidium of the PF. Upon the UNHCR discretion, urgent humanitarian needs of applicants for asylum from the UNHCR funds reserved for the project and of the target group (persons having not been applicants for asylum) were satisfied, unless satisfaction of such needs on the part of the aliens was delivered directly by the state authorities. The UNHCR was concurrently assisting the P PF BBAP in detection of victims of trafficking in human beings and fight with organised criminal activity.

4.9 APPLICATIONS FOR ASYLUM

In compliance with Act No. 480/2002 Coll. on Asylum as amended, the police officers of the Border and Aliens Police are authorised to adopt a statement to application for asylum. The P PF BBAP in its attempt to play a role in asylum procedure improvement established in October 2004 asylum departments of the PF. Currently, 4 such sections are operating (Gbely, Adamov, Vlachy, Opatovská Nová Ves, Humenné). In 2006, the PF AD received in total 2,411 applications for asylum. Out of the 2,411 applicants, 1,751 were males (70 %), 288 females (13 %), and 372 minors (17 %).

In total 561 police transports of applicants for asylum were realised mostly between the very sections of the Border and Aliens Police services and also between the facilities of the Migration Office of the MoI of the SR (534 PF AD Adamov, 25 PF AD Opatovská Nová Ves, and 2 PF AD Vlachy) and 49 transports of the so-called “Dublin Applicants” (47 PF AD Adamov, 1 PF AD Opatovská Nová Ves, and 1 PF AD Vlachy). In 2006, the asylum departments expelled 4 aliens (Turkey, Vietnam, Moldova, and India).

In 2005, 3,136 applications for asylum were filed with the PF AD, i.e. we recorded a drop by 23 % in 2006. Alike, a higher number of police transports of applicants for asylum was realised in 2005, 1,054 transports of applicants for asylum and 182 transports of the Dublin applicants.

Overview of the Number of Received Applications for Asylum by Individual Months in 2006 and 2005

PF AD	2006	2005
January	197	281
February	43	131
March	34	150
April	61	241
May	220	187
June	183	211
July	337	180
August	294	415
September	195	264
October	254	419
November	291	385
December	302	272
Total	2411	3 136

4.10 REFUSAL OF ENTRY TO ALIENS

For purposes hereof, **refusal of entry** denotes: “*Non-admission of an alien who does not satisfy the terms of entry for a journey to the SR in compliance with the valid legislation.*” (Act No. 48/2002 Coll. as amended and the Schengen Borders Code)

Refusal of Entry to Aliens (TOP 15)

2006

Country	Number
Ukraine	1273
Serbia and Montenegro	232
Romania	208
Turkey	161
China	121
Moldova	111
Germany	103
Vietnam	86
Russia	83
India	59
South African Republic	59
Bulgaria	54
Thailand	46
Macedonia	38
Iraq	32
Other	392
Total	3058

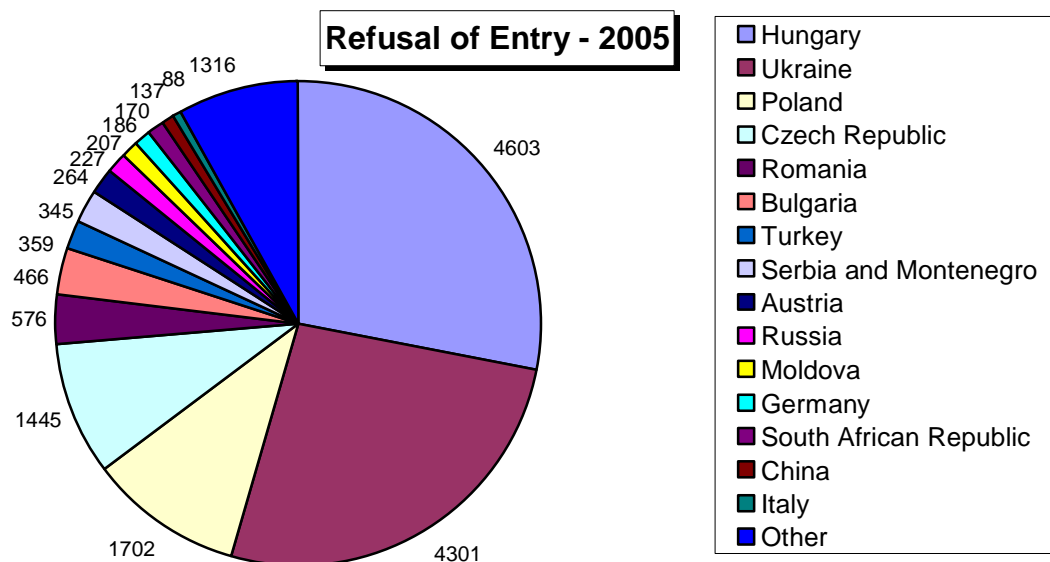
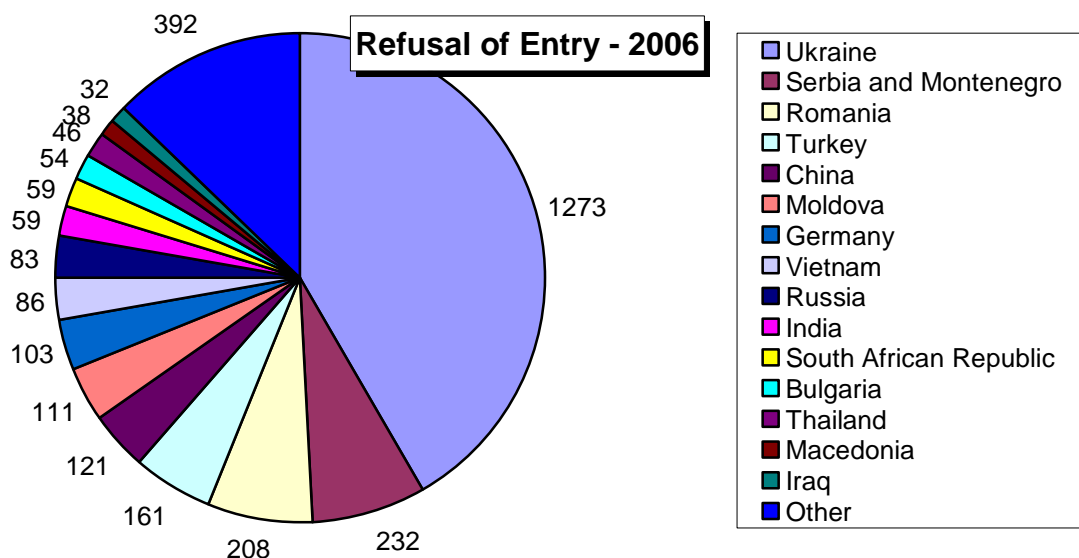
2005

Country	Number
Hungary	4603
Ukraine	4301
Poland	1702
Czech Republic	1445
Romania	576
Bulgaria	466
Turkey	359
Serbia and Montenegro	345
Austria	264
Russia	227
Moldova	207
Germany	186
South African Republic	170
China	137
Italy	88
Other	1316
Total	16392

We recorded drop of refusals of entry to the nationals of Hungary and other EU countries for the reason of more thorough application of the provisions of the Common Manual (refusal of entry with the EU nationals was realised at the end of 2005 only for serious reasons). This difference has significantly manifested in data comparison per 2005 and 2006.

As the table illustrates, we record the most significant difference with the Ukraine nationals, and that due to the legislative amendment, in particular, the SR Government Decree No. 310/2005 that with effect as of 1 May 2005 until 31 August 2005 exempted the Ukraine nationals from the charges with the SR visa grant.

The effective period was prolonged under the SR Government Decree No. 626/2005 until 30 June 2006 and under the SR Government Decree No. 439/2006 the validity end date was set to the day of the Schengen area entry. The number of issued visa thereby increased and the number of refusals of entry with the Ukraine nationals decreased for the reason of default on the terms of entry, in terms of the SR visa absence.



Refusal of Entry to Aliens by Reasons

2006

An alien was refused entry to the territory of the Slovak Republic for these reasons:

1. has no valid travel document (travel documents),
2. has a false/counterfeit/forged travel document,
3. has no valid visa,
4. has no valid residence permit,
5. has a false/counterfeit/forged visa,
6. has a false/counterfeit/forged residence permit,
7. has no appropriate documentation justifying the purpose and terms of residence,
8. has already stayed for three months during a six-month period on the territory of the Member States of the European Union,
9. does not have sufficient means of subsistence in relation to the period and form of residence, or the means to return to the country of origin,
10. is a person for whom an alert has been issued for the purposes of refusing entry in the SIS,
11. is a person for whom an alert has been issued for the purposes of refusing entry in the national register,
12. is considered to be a threat to public policy, internal security, public health, or international relationships in one or several states of the European Union

2006													
SB	Total	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
HUN	727	31	0	454	0	0	0	21	1	179	1	7	33
UKR	985	38	1	465	1	8	2	209	13	143	0	24	81
POL	163	7	0	151	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
CZE	829	12	0	760	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	53
AUT	206	26	0	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	35
Airports	148	6	2	40	0	0	0	61	0	27	1	0	11
Total	3058	120	3	1992	3	8	2	291	14	351	2	59	213

2005
1 – number of aliens refused entry for discrepancies in travel documents,
2 - number of aliens refused entry for the reason of categorisation in the police INO system,
3 - number of aliens refused entry for other reasons than the ones specified in Article 6 par. 1 and 2 Act No. 48/2002 Coll.

2005				
SB	Total	1	2	3
HUN	6716	3384	9	3323
UKR	4051	510	14	3527
POL	1832	1511	8	313
CZE	2196	1224	11	961
AUT	1425	238	3	1184
Airports	172	18	0	154
Total	16392	6885	45	9462

4.11 SEARCH FOR PERSONS AND OBJECTS

In 2006, upon launched search, in total **724** persons were detained at border crossing points. In view of **2005** when **723** persons were detained, we can affirm a balanced level in this field. Most of the persons were detained at the border with the Czech Republic (467), the lowest number at the borders with Poland and Ukraine (25).

	Ukraine	Hungary	Austria	Czech Republic	Poland	Airports	Total
2006	25	49	72	467	25	86	724
2005	30	61	108	412	25	87	723

In the reviewed period in 2006, 88 stolen motor vehicles and vehicles under search were detected (58 at the exit; 30 at the entry), i.e. an increase by 51 % y/y. Most of the stolen motor vehicles were detained at the border with Poland.

	Ukraine	Hungary	Austria	Czech Republic	Poland	Total
2006	14	14	6	24	30	88
2005	9	16	4	19	10	58

5. INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The P PF BBAP staff take part in the meetings of the European Council working groups, and that VISA, VIS/VISION, CIREFI, MIGRATION (both ADMITTANCE and EXPULSION), “Air Borders” and “Land Borders” that aim to deliver professional preparation of basic materials and opinions in the process of ensuring the SR entry into the Schengen area per the particular field. In case of need, also the groups for the Schengen SCHEVAL evaluation, or the cross-section groups, such as SCIFA and HLWG, also the contact and expert committees of the European Commission focusing on the policies of admittance of aliens to the territories of the Member States of the European Union.

The activities related to the agenda of the European Union are held at several levels. The work on agenda related to the European Union does not consist only in a personal presence at meetings, but also in preparation of position documents in a form of preliminary opinions to the presented bills and preparation of regular opinions to other than legislative issues or letters of request of the EU Member States or institutions.

The P PF BBAP took part in the Schengen evaluation missions performed in the fields of visa issue, personal data and land border protection. The recommendations representing binding results of the evaluation missions lead to removal of the detected discrepancies conditioning the entry of the Slovak Republic into the Schengen area.

We can categorise the discrepancies, and thus also the recommendations, under five areas: legal scope and internal regulations, technical equipment and premises and information systems, administration, training courses, cooperation with other Member States of the EU. The personal data protection evaluation at the P PF BBAP was related to the use of information systems containing personal data and also the communication with the basic sections and other structural components of the Police and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs SR.

The principal border representative of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter only the “principal border representative”) and its apparatus along with its foreign partners performed in the course of 2006 the tasks that play a role in the delivery of protection and order on the state border of the Slovak Republic. The principal border representatives have been adopting measures to solve the arisen problems and coordinating the activities of the border representatives with the realisation thereof.

We can affirm the cooperation with the adjacent countries, nowadays members of the European Union, is realised without any problems of a more serious nature. The principal border representative has been solving the problems related to migration movements across the territory of the Slovak Republic. The illegal migrants came from unstable areas, in particular, from the Eastern Europe, Asia, Middle East, but also Africa countries. For the most part, the migration movements referred to transit of economic migrants, whereas they destined for the Western Europe countries, mostly for the Federal Republic of Germany.

The total number of readmitted persons, as well as the problems related to their handover and admittance dropped. This positive trend is persisting also at the common state border with Ukraine. The principal border representative took part in preparation of international contractual documents concerning the activity on the state border and readmission of persons.

At the occasion of football world championships in the FRG, special courses of actions were taken at the border crossing points with person checks. The Slovak party actively cooperated with the adjacent countries in securing a special protection of the state border during the Pope's visit in Poland in May 2006.

5.1 COOPERATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

5.1.1 THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

The P PF BBAP delivered a profession-improvement seminar in Lipovec, Prešov district (from 21 November 2006 until 24 November 2006) in cooperation with the UNHCR and the NGO, with focus on theoretical and practical education of police officers of basic sections of the Border and Aliens Police services of the SR (for police officers under the BPH in Sobrance, the BAPH in Prešov, and the staff of all the PF ADs) in the field of illegal migration and with delivery of tasks in the field of asylum issue.

The inter-resort education seminar, with focus on theoretical and practical education of police officers of basic sections of the Border Police service of the SR, in the field of illegal migration and with delivery and settlement of tasks within enforcement of and compliance with human rights, and asylum issue organised by the BPD staff of the P PF BBAP and the BPH in Sobrance.

The P PF BBAP took part in realisation of the UNHCR “Project Supporting Delivery of Access to State Territory for Authorised Persons in line with the International Obligations of the Slovak Republic”. The project was realised under the BPH in Sobrance and the international airport in Bratislava from 1 August 2006 until 1 December 2006. Under the project realisation, no discrepancies were detected in the field of violation of basic human rights and freedoms of aliens, illegal migrants; this cooperation has been evaluated positively.

5.1.2 COOPERATION WITH THE HANNS SEIDEL STIFTUNG FOUNDATION WITH REPRESENTATION IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

A work meeting of expert specialists of the Border Police service of the SR and the Bavaria Border Police at the GPI in Furth im Wald was held from 22 May 2006 until 26 May 2006, under support of the HSS F office in Slovakia. On behalf of the P PF BBAP, 4 experts and 8 specialists from the BPH in Sobrance took part at the meeting that discussed and searched for solutions to the below subjects:

- internal and external border protection of the Schengen type, experience of the Bavarian Border Police, measures taken in the Slovak Republic for securing the future external and internal border of the Schengen type – physical and technical security of the SR border protection,
- border control on the external and internal Schengen border – Common Manual (SCH/Com-ex (99) 13) analysis and use – Part I. Terms of Entry on the Territory of the Contracting Parties Part II. Border Control,
- common service performance – border control at border crossing points, common service performance with delivery of protection on the green state border, the Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code),
- performance of tasks ensuing from the readmission agreements with the adjacent countries, crossborder criminal activity in the field of border control performance: with detection of forged and counterfeit travel documents, stolen motor vehicles and transport of non-permitted narcotic and psychotropic substances,
- solution to the asylum issues: enabling aliens to access the state territory of the SR and the FRG for the asylum proceedings, delivery of initial actions and service activities of the police officers of the basic sections of the Border Police service of the SR and the

Bavarian border Police, restriction of personal freedom, and compliance with the human rights of the illegal migrants whose personal freedom has been restricted – mutual exchange of practical experience of specialists.

Under cooperation between the HSS F, the P PF BBAP, the BPH in Sobrance, and the Bavarian Border Police, an “International Education Seminar” for the police officers of the basic sections of the Border Police service and the BPH in Sobrance was held at the PF BCD in Vyšné Nemecké – from 23 to 27 October 2006 that discussed the below subjects:

- common service performance – border control at border crossing points, common service performance with delivery of protection on the green state border, the Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code),
- performance of tasks ensuing from the readmission agreements with the adjacent countries, crossborder criminal activity in the field of border control performance: with detection of forged and counterfeit travel documents, stolen motor vehicles and transport of non-permitted narcotic and psychotropic substances.

The international meeting of experts under the planned activities with the HSS F in 2006 in the field of police cynology was held from 18 September 2006 until 22 September 2006 in Germany (Bavaria - Herzogau).

The meeting was realised in presence of the officers of the Bavarian Border Police in a school building for training the Herzogau police dogs appurtenant to the Institute of Further Education of the Bavarian Police (Fortbildungsinstitut der Bayerischen Polizei, Aussenstelle Herzogau, Diensthundeschule).

The work meeting aimed to mutually share the practical and theoretical experience of police cynologists with use of police dogs in state border surveillance, in border controls on the external and internal border of the Schengen type, also use of police dogs in the field of fight against illegal migration and other crossborder criminal activity.

The P PF BBAP in cooperation with the Bavarian Border Police and the HSS F planned, organised and delivered in 2006 in total 4 language inspections and work meetings of police officers, expert specialists from the P PF BBAP, on the subject of external and internal protection of the Schengen border.

The Hanns Seidel St. Foundation took part in terms of organisation and financing in the organisation of the European Training Day for Border Guard in 2006 held by FRONTEX in all the Member States of the EU. The foundation ensured participation of German trainers at the meeting of trainers, published study materials (brochures and interactive CDs).

5.1.3 ACTIVITIES OF P PF BBAP EXPERTS IN THE EU BODIES

In 1H, or more precisely until the end of July 2006, in total 5 WG “Frontiers” discussions were held. Under the Austrian chairmanship, the key discussed areas implied the following:

Fund for External Borders, Practical Manual (Schengen Manual), Visa Information System, and Border Control.

In 2H, from September until December 2006, in total 7 WG “Frontiers” discussions concerning the new document: “Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a mechanism for the creation of Rapid Border Intervention Teams and amending the Council Regulation (EC) No. 2007/2004 as regards that mechanism” were held.

For the reason a special importance was ascribed to the document in terms of politics

at the WG meeting, apart from the aforementioned, only urgent problems of application of the provisions of the Schengen Code in individual Member States were discussed at the meeting (e.g.: stamping full travel documents, re-introduction of controls on internal borders, etc.). On behalf of the P PF BBAP, three experts were regularly participating in the discussions.

In addition, the P PF BBAP took in 2006 part in the WG meetings of the EU Council CIREFI (Centre for Information, Discussion and Exchange on the Crossing of Frontiers and Immigration) where the SR activities in the field of fight against illegal migration were presented. The acquired know-how from the working group members have been processed and used for official needs.

5.1.4 FRONTEX ACTIVITIES

In order to improve the border guard activity and performance of service on the state border in the east of the SR (SR – Ukraine border) representing a future external Schengen border, the P PF BBAP staff joins actively the activities of the EU Member States. One of the forms of the activities refers to the presence of the P PF BBAP representatives in the FRONTEX Agency units.

Pursuant to Article 2 Council Regulation (EC) No. 2007/2004, FRONTEX performs these (main) tasks:

- q coordinates operational cooperation between the Member States and the fields of management of external borders;
- q assists the Member States in the training of national border guards, including establishment of common training standards;
- q carries out risk analyses;
- q follows up the development of research relevant for the control and surveillance of external borders;
- q assists the Member States in circumstances requiring increased technical and operational assistance at external borders;
- q provides the Member States with the necessary support in organizing joint readmission operations.

All the tasks require direct and reliable contacts between the Member States and the FRONTEX agency. In addition, it is necessary to remind of the fact the Member States shall refrain from any acting that could impede the Agency operation or achievement of its objectives and finally shall inform the Agency of these operational issues at the external borders beyond the scope of the Agency.

A work meeting for the purpose of evaluating the 1st joint operation was held on 4 and 5 April 2006 in Warsaw where 2 officers of the P PF BBAP took part. The operation was realised in 2 phases: from 16 December 2005 until 23 December 2005 and from 3 January 2006 until 18 January 2006.

Regarding the short time for the Operation preparation, as well as the season of the operation, the Germany, Italy and Spain board guard officers participated in the operation as observers. The first operation part focused in particular on the exit check, whereas the second part focused on entry check. The operation aimed to detect and adopt measures against illegal workers exceeding the period of permitted residence in the Schengen and/or EU area, whereas it focused on travel documents and stamps at border crossing points with the aim to prevent re-entry of the third-country nationals who have defaulted on the period of permitted residence, or have forged/counterfeited travel documents and visa. The operation was performed in the form of daily services, whereas the service workers were filling in the so-called “Daily Mission Report” after each service termination.

The P PF BBAP organised in cooperation with FRONTEX a European Border Guard Training Day 2006 whereunder more than 3,000 police officers of the border and aliens police were retrained pursuant to uniform plans. Regarding the fact the P PF BBAP cooperates very closely also with the border services of the surrounding countries, the so-called “Plan of Actions for 2005 Focusing on Cooperation between the RoF-RoP-SR and Ukraine in Fight against Illegal Migration and Human Trafficking” was signed in December 2004.

The Hungarian party coordinating performance of the Plan activities has delivered processing of the project that has been approved and categorised under the financing from the ARGO funds.

After the first successful year, the parties to the project have agreed on continuance therein. In 2006, actions ensuing from the previous year results were planned and directed into 5 basic areas:

- improvement of operational cooperation with border service performance,
- cooperation in the field of criminal investigation and subsequently performance of joint operation in this field,
- exchange of information and experience with performance of readmission agreements,
- evaluation and further development of the system of exchange in the area of statistical information,
- creation of common contact points.

The SR has devised and also participated in actions planned pursuant to the agreed schedule. In view of the fact this cooperation proved effective in particular between the countries bordering on Ukraine, all the involved parties exert efforts to continue therein.

5.1.5 COOPERATION IN THE AREA OF FOCAL POINT OFFICES

The so-called Focal Point Office, having arisen upon the analysis of the risks on admission of border service experts of the EU Member States, appears to be one of the areas of effective cooperation between border services of the EU Member States. There is a high interest in such a form of cooperation as the experts can get acquainted with the level of border service operation in individual Member States, acquire new knowledge, exchange experience with colleagues, as well as assist in detection of various forms of crossborder criminal activity. There is one FPO in the SR at the future Schengen border in Vyšné Nemecké.

From the perspective of cooperation results, we can consider this type of cooperation successful in view of the fact foreign police officers acquaint the Slovak police officers with the forms and procedures of work in the area of detection of false and counterfeit travel documents, with the issue of identification of motor vehicles, detection of false and counterfeit Schengen visa they apply in the home country and thus introduce new elements into the settlement process at a border crossing point.

The presence of these police officers at a border crossing point is important also from the perspective of acquiring new contacts to the FPO staff who can be helpful in the future with service performance and EU external border protection. We find invaluable also their assistance in use of Schengen databases of stolen vehicles and travel documents.

The P PF BBAP in cooperation with foreign representatives of the Slovak Republic for the particular section of common state border with a neighbouring country delivered in terms of organisation and content the meetings of the principal border representative of the Slovak Republic with the principal border representatives of Ukraine, the Czech Republic, the Republic of Hungary, and the Republic of Poland. Discussions of border representatives of the Slovak-Ukraine, Slovak-Hungarian, Slovak-Czech, and Slovak-Polish sections of the common state border and the corresponding expert discussions preceded the discussions of the principal border representatives.

6. CONCLUSION

Upon the given overview, 2006 has proved out to have been a year of expansion in terms of the Border and Aliens Police service work. The concerns about sharp increase of tasks under the terms of implementation of legislative and organisational changes in the course of the year proved groundless. On the contrary, we have recorded a significant turn in the development in many sections under the competence of the P PF BBAP, in particular, in the field of illegal migration elimination.

Likewise, according to the evaluation of the EU bodies, the Slovak Republic has advanced significantly in the area of building up a modern border and aliens police service. The gradual enhancement of technical equipment, the positive asset of organisational changes, the systematic increase of professional service performance level under intricate circumstances – all these aspects have played their roles in the gradual successful settlement of many problems accumulated from previous years and improvement of the work results in all the crucial directions.

The 2006 results are promising also from the perspective they initiate final settlement of many persisting problems that have to be settled promptly so that the Slovak Republic absolutely meets the severe criteria for entry into the Schengen area.

The principal asset of such results that cannot be refused implies also the considerable asset to improvement of internal security and public policy in the Slovak Republic and concurrently of the entire EU in terms of our obligations towards the European Community.

7. CONTACTS

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