



Presidium of the Police Force Bureau of Border and Aliens Police

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Yearbook of Border & Alien Police

Bratislava 2005



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List of Abbreviations:

BBAP PoPF	Bureau of Border and Aliens Police of Presidium of the Police Force
ATV	All Terrain Vehicle
TD	Travel Document
EEA	European Economic Area
EC	European Communities
EU	European Union
BCP	Border-Crossing Point
IDC	Identification Card
CD SR MFA	Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic
STD	Substitute Travel Document
PF AD	Asylum Department of the Police Force
PF APD	Aliens Police Department of the Police Force
PF BCD	Border Checks Department of the Police Force
PF BPDp	Border Police Department of the Police Force
IC	Identity Card
BAPD	Border and Aliens Police Directorate
BPD	Border Police Directorate
SB	State Border



INTRODUCTION

The Yearbook summarises significant data concerning operations of the Border and Aliens Police conducted within the scope of ambit of the Police Force in 2005. These selected data characterise results of target intents relating to the state border protection, with a specific emphasis put on the Slovakia/Ukraine border – an external border of the EU; and operations in other areas.

The most significant feature of the period reviewed was preparation for joining the Schengen territory. This intent aimed at enhancing, through systemic measures, the quality of performance of the extensive scope of duties focused on the state border protection, in line with the responsibility of our state for implementation of the EU's policy in this area. The objective pursued by these technical, organisational, legal, personal and educational measures was elimination of flows of illegal migration crossing the state border.

The presented results of work of the Border and Aliens Police clearly prove the significant shift in this area when compared to the last year and preceding years. This fact was appreciated by appropriate bodies of the Council of Europe and the European Commission. This provides a good basis for the evaluation of Slovak Republic's readiness by experts of EU Member States under the Schengen system in 2006. Results of this assessment will be decisive for the integration of our Republic into the Schengen territory.

It has turned out that the Border Police successfully coped with the liberalisation of internal-border checks, without adverse impacts in terms of flows of illegal migrants into, and particularly from, the Slovak Republic.

The Border and Aliens Police with its new organisation structure was able of flexibly responding to unforeseen moments and situation at the state border. In this context, the extreme importance of intensification of direct cooperation with police forces of the neighbouring states was proven. Such cooperation was reflected not only in the positive overall results, but particularly in efficient responses to multiple unforeseen problematic situations. Thus, our Border and Aliens Police and its operating standards remarkably approached those of border-guarding forces of the "old" EU member states.

The results achieved are important in terms of the increasing significance of operations of the Border and Aliens Police due to the fact that Slovakia is envisaged to become the target destination for migrants. Therefore, effectiveness of illegal migration elimination actions is crucial for the internal safety and public order.

The scope of ambit of the Bureau of Border and Aliens Police of Presidium of the Police Force (hereinafter "BBAP PoPF"), particularly as regards protection of the EU's external border, the alien regime and the fight against various forms of cross-border criminal activity, yields an important contribution to internal security and public order within the EU.





1 ORGANISATION STRUCTURE

In line with performance of tasks under the 2nd level of the Schedule of Gradual Alignment of Organisation Structure of BBAP PoPF with Requirements and Contents of Schengen Acquits, and in connection with performance of duties ensuing from efficient line management of the Border Police service and the Aliens Police service, **as of 1st April 2005** organisation changes were implemented within the Bureau of Border and Aliens Police and, as a result, 8 departments of the Border and Aliens Police (Bratislava, Trnava, Trenčín, Nitra, Žilina, Banská Bystrica, Prešov, Košice) were transformed into 4 Border and Aliens Police Directorates (Bratislava, Nitra, Banská Bystrica a Prešov). Border and Aliens Police Directorates have the following structure:

- ***Internal Affairs Department***
- ***Border Police Department***
- ***Aliens Police Department***
- ***Aliens Police Department of the Police Force***
- ***Border Checks Department of the Police Force***

Furthermore, as of 1st April 2005, with a view to strengthening those existing, and adding certain absenting activities (permanent service, change of the purpose, and abolition/establishment of border-crossing points, the visa policy and practice of the Slovak Republic, the activity pursuing detection of forged or altered travel documents, etc.) to be carried out by the BBAP PoPF within the frame of managing the protection of the internal and external border and, in line with requirements and contents of the Schengen acquits, the following units were established within the scope of ambit of the Bureau of Border and Aliens Police:

- ***Analyses and Operations Department***
- ***Division of Investigation of Exceptionally Serious Criminal Activities.***

Designations of offices were changed as follows:

- ***Border Commissioner Activity Department to **International and Cross-Border Cooperation Department*****
- ***System and Information Department to **Information Systems and European Statistics Department*****
- ***State Border Protection Division to **Border Police Division*****
- ***Analyses and Coordination Department of National Unit of Illegal Migration Combat to **Coordination Department of National Unit of Illegal Migration Combat*****

In connection with fulfilment of duties arising from the accession of the Slovak Republic to the European Union, as of **1st January 2005**, document issuance offices and detached document issuance workplaces were established as constituents of the card and travel passport issuance section at District Traffic Police Inspectorates of



District Directorates of Police Forces and at County Traffic Police Inspectorates of County Directorates of Police Forces. As of the aforesaid date, all passport service groups of BBAP PoPF and chart positions of civilian holders of public service offices were systemically transferred to the above mentioned document issuance workplaces.

Since the time table set failed to comprehensively address the need for securing the state border after cessation of border checks, the BBAP PoPF assumed another duty whose scope and a specific aim lay in establishment of other compensation measures associated with the implementation and further development of integrated border security within the territory of the Slovak Republic both before and after the integration of Slovakia with the Schengen territory, particularly in view of the future external Schengen border.

The proposed organisational changes aimed at preparing and implementing within the Border and Aliens Police's service necessary measures connected with the envisaged integration with the Schengen territory as of the 2nd half of 2007.

In view of the foregoing, on 1st April 2005, BBAP PoPF implemented yet another measure related to the re-organisation of the border and aliens service.

These organisational changes involved not only re-integration of 59 Border Check Departments of the Police Force and foundation of a basis for the future 28 Border Police Departments of the Police Force (hereinafter "PF BDP"), but also systemic transfer of other charted policeman positions to basic units dislocated to the Slovakia/Ukraine border and the Border Police Directorate (hereinafter "BPD") in Sobrance.

The systemic transfer of charted policeman positions was negotiated during the session of the Steering Committee for comprehensive implementation of a border security system for the Slovakia/Ukraine state border under the SCH04-0001 project form, submitted to the ministerial Steering Committee for approval. At the 15th session of the Steering Committee, the implementation team leader for the Slovakia/Ukraine border security system presented the "Draft of Technical and Physical Security System for Slovak Republic/Ukraine State Border" containing, *inter alia*, a draft systemisation of chart headcounts at units dislocated to the Slovakia/Ukraine state border. This draft assumed the reinforcement to be carried out at three stages:

- The first stage was implemented as at 1st July 2005, with a view to synchronisation with the date of commencement of basic policeman studies at the Secondary Professional School of the Police Force in Košice. This stage involved systemic transfer of a total of 50 charted policeman positions in favour of the Sobrance BPD.
- In order to maintain functionality of the service at border-crossing points inside the territory of the Slovak Republic, within the frame of these organisation changes, approved with effect as of 1st January 2006, systemic transfer of other 50 charted policeman positions to units dislocated to the Slovakia/Ukraine state border was executed. This date is in line with the scheduled commencement of studies at the Secondary Professional School of the Police Force in Košice.
- The third stage will be completed at the cessation date of border checks, i.e. the date of integration of the Slovak Republic into the Schengen territory. With a view to attaining full functioning of the system securing the external border as a



whole, the number of chartered policemen deployed to the Slovakia/Ukraine border will be increased, for the last time, by approx. 180. This number can not be precisely fixed as it will depend on technical arrangements for the Slovak/Ukraine state border security.

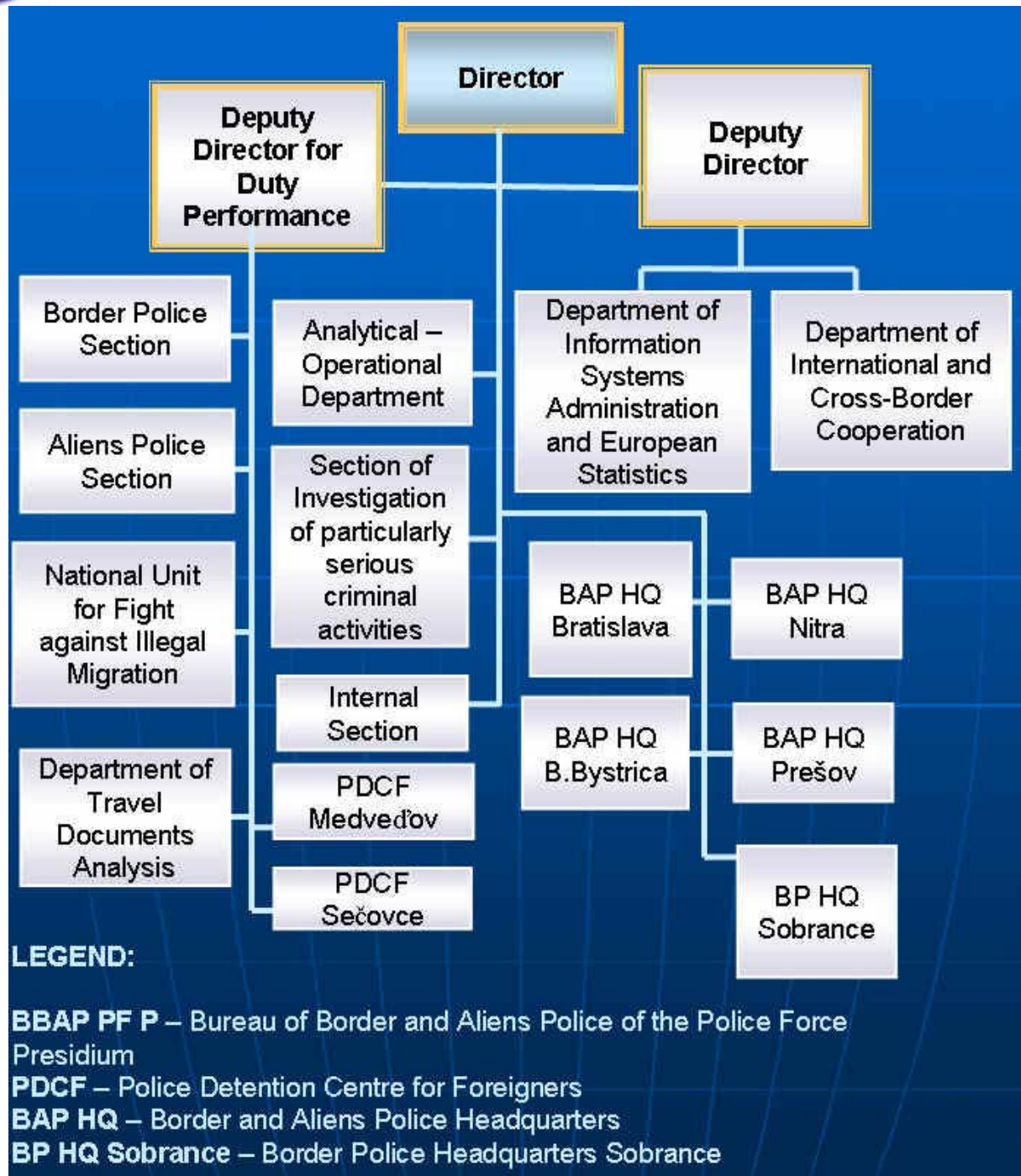
The 28 PF BPDp's newly created as of 1st January 2006 contribute to the public order protection within their territorial scopes of ambit and to a pre-defined extent, particularly in the protection of persons, property, and environment and nature, management of safe and smooth traffic, and performance of duties under specific regulations in respect of guns and ammunition.

Organisation changes are implemented exclusively with the use of internal officers of BBAP PoPF. It should be noted at this point that they are required to guarantee fulfilment of state border securing duties pertaining to basic Border Police units, particularly to serve the duty at border-crossing points.

BBAP PoPF was appointed by the Resolution 2 of the Management Meeting of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic of 12th January 2005, Annex 1 item (e) to execute systemic transfer of 100 policeman positions in order to increase headcounts of shortened investigation bodies during the period of time from 1st July 2005 to 31st December 2005. With a view to retaining the existing types of PF BCD's, systemic transfer of 15 chartered policeman positions to divisions of Bureaux of Judicial and Criminal Police of County Directorates of the Police Force was executed under the SR MI Order PR 345/2005 as of 1st July 2005. As of 1st September 2005, systemic transfer of other 35 chartered policeman positions to divisions of Bureaux of Judicial and Criminal Police of PF County Directorates was executed under the SR MI Order PR 436/2005.

The last systemic transfer of other 50 chartered policeman positions to divisions of Bureaux of Judicial and Criminal Police of PF County Directorates was executed under the SR MI Order PR 553/2005 as of 1st January 2006.

In connection with the foregoing, a new internal regulation was developed and came into effect as of 1st January 2006, governing the operation of basic divisions in the area of border checks and securing the state border of the Slovak Republic. The reason for developing the new regulation wording lay in implementation of another stage of organisational changes in the operation of the PF Border and Aliens Police as of 1st January 2006, encompassing reorganisation of basic service divisions of the PF Border Police at the state borders between the Slovak Republic and Poland, the Czech Republic, Austria and Hungary (hereinafter "future internal border"), and amalgamation of these into 28 PF BPD instead of 59. The draft regulation incorporates also duties of basic divisions serving at both external border and future internal border. As regards the service of duties of basic Border Police divisions, they will remain identical for all state-border service divisions until integration of Slovakia, Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary with other parties to Schengen acquits. Basic differentiation between these duties will be established only after that date, when basic divisions at the internal border shall cease to be further involved in state border securing duties and border check duties at border-crossing points, as referred to in the Act No. 7/2003 on state border protection.



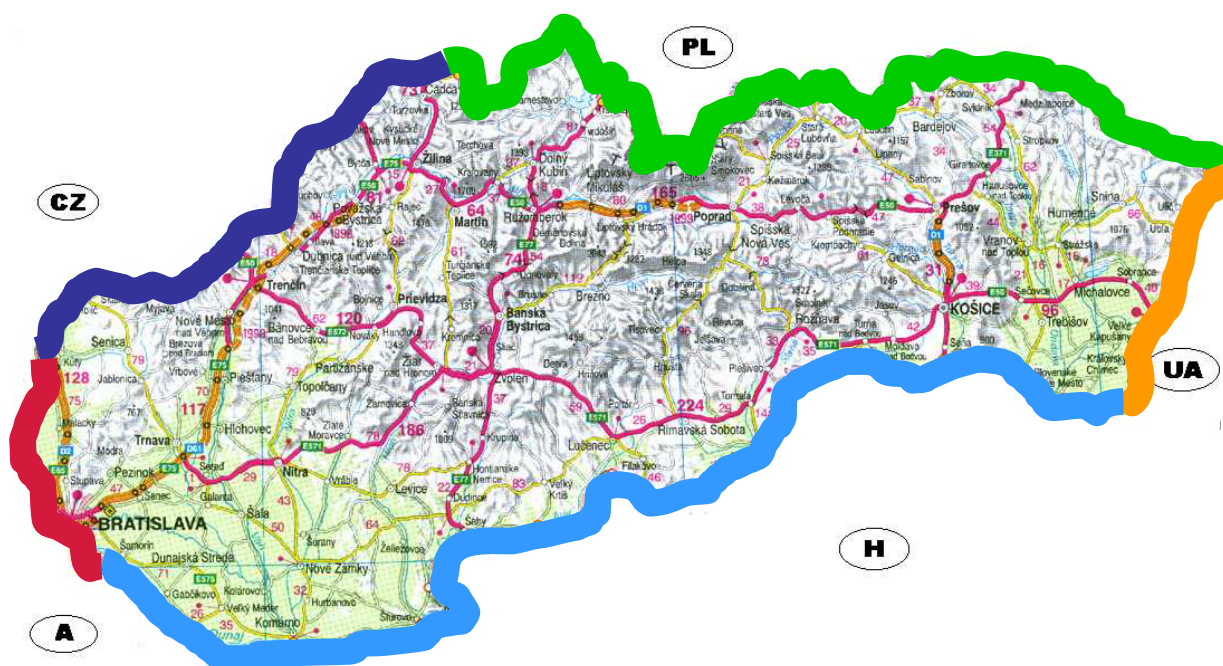
2 LEGAL MIGRATION

2.1 BASIC DATA CONCERNING SR STATE BORDER

The territory of the Slovak Republic borders five states, and the total length of the border is **1652.8km**.

The Slovakia/Republic of Poland state border section is **541.1km** long, the Slovakia/Czech Republic section **251.8km**, the Slovakia/Federal Republic of Austria section **107.1km**, Slovakia/Republic of Hungary section **654.9km** and the length of the Slovakia/Ukraine state border section is **97.9km**.

State Border	Slovakia					
		Austria	Czech Republic	Poland	Ukraine	Hungary
Length /km/	Water	76.8	71.1	105.0	2.1	355.0
	Land	30.3	180.7	436.1	95.8	299.9
	Total	107.1	251.8	541.1	97.9	654.9
	Total	1652.8				





2.2 TOURISM

Conditions for entry of aliens into the territory of the Slovak Republic are governed by the Act No. 48/2002 concerning residence of aliens and consequential amendments to certain laws (hereinafter "Alien Residence Act"). State border crossing by nationals of the Slovak Republic is governed by the Act No. 381/1997 concerning travel documents, as amended. Satisfaction of conditions applying to persons crossing the state border of the Slovak Republic is checked by PF officers assigned to PF BCD's and PF BPDp's.

Presently, border checks at border-crossing points and public airports of the Slovak Republic are carried out in accordance with Section II of the Common Manual. The Common Manual lays down principles for execution of border checks at border crossings. The Manual is a binding and directly applicable legal regulation of the EU, which means that its application does not require adoption of any specific legal regulation of the SR. Provisions of the Common Manual must not be transposed to the national legislation of the SR.

As system of "simplified border checks" was introduced at border crossing points of the Slovak Republic with neighbouring European Union Member States with effect as of 1st July 2003. The main objective sought by that, i.e. fastened border-crossing procedures for EU nationals, was achieved. As of 1st May 2004, border checks at these points are executed as single-stop checks (joint checks with neighbouring state's border officers).

As of 1st May 2004, regular border checks at border crossing points between Slovakia and other EU Member States were abolished. This yielded increased permeability of border crossing points – particularly for road cargo traffic.

Presently, all border crossing points and public airports of the Slovak Republic have been integrated into the information network of the SR Ministry of Interior, which facilitates execution of check searches in respect of persons and motor vehicles crossing the state border in information systems of the Police Force. Travel documents are checked with the use of optical travel document readers. Upon integration of the Slovak Republic with the countries fully applying the Schengen acquits, or building up the Schengen Information System, SIS terminals will be installed at all border crossing points at the Slovakia/Ukraine state border and all public airports.

All basic divisions dislocated to the aforesaid state border section have installed EUODAC system, whose guarantor is the Criminal Expert Analyses Institute of Presidium of the Police Force, and AFIS fingerprint scanning system.

New crossing stamps were supplied to all border crossing points and public airports of the Slovak Republic in accordance with the Decision of the Executive Committee of 21 November 1994 concerning acquisition of common entry and exit stamps (SCH/Com-ex(94) 16 rev).

The border crossing points and airports of the Slovak Republic have been equipped, depending on particular exposures involved, with appropriate technical devices for authentication of travel documents, such as Docubox, Inspekt II, Docutest, UV lamps, magnifying glasses, 3M foil retro scanners. In order to check authenticity of travel documents, some border crossing points have at their disposal the Passport Handbook.



All border crossing points and public airports of the Slovak Republic continuously receive from BBAP PoPF updated descriptions of the various types of travel documents comprising both descriptive and image sections. For purposes of documenting various cases they are furnished with digital cameras.

In connection with the prepared introduction of biometric data into travel documents, equipment of border-crossing points at the Slovakia/Ukraine state border and public airports of the Slovak Republic with biometric data checking devices is envisaged.

Vyšné Nemecké – Užhorod border crossing point is equipped with a detection device able of detecting persons hidden in means of transport based on heart beat signals.

Slovakia/Ukraine border crossing points use Vision, an information system facilitating issuance of visas, or checks of already issued visas. This system will be replaced with VIS system.

Specific attention is also paid to airports. M.R. Štefánik Airport in Bratislava has built up infrastructure enabling segregation of national and international flight passenger flows. Upon integration of Slovakia into the Schengen territory, when some of international flights (those directed to the current Schengen territory) change to national flights, corresponding structural modifications will have to be carried out.

In August 2005, the Minister of Interior initiated establishment of a specific working group by the Minister of Transport, Posts and Telecommunications to analyse and eliminate deficiencies concerning availability of Schengen infrastructure at M.R. Štefánik Airport in Bratislava. In October 2005, M. R. Štefánik Airport in Bratislava submitted a draft "Concept of Passenger Check Arrangements at M. R. Štefánik Airport in Bratislava according to Schengen-type Airport Requirements." This draft has been currently subject to reviews by all stakeholders.

On 10th August 2005, President of the Police Force signed a coordination agreement with the operator of the M. R. Štefánik Airport in Bratislava. The scope of the agreement covers cooperation in security and public order protection at M. R. Štefánik Airport in Bratislava.

Construction of a new terminal with an annual capacity of 700 thousand passengers was commenced at Košice Airport in 2001, and the terminal was completed and put in operation in November 2004. This new terminal has been dedicated to international flight checks. The old terminal has been undertaking reconstruction, and it will serve non-Schengen flights in the future. The reconstruction of the old terminal is envisaged to be completed by end 2005. When put in operation, the second terminal will meet the requirement for physical separation of passenger flows on flights within and outside the Schengen territory, which has been stated in the final report concerning completion of the above mentioned twinning project. No regular flights have been operated at Poprad – Tatry Airport. The Airport serves only charter flights related to winter and summer tourist seasons.

Schengen measures at this airport will be implemented through appropriate organisation measures in order to avoid any mixing of national and international flight passengers (through avoidance of concurrent checks of passengers on different flights), or through certain minor structural modifications. Reconstruction of the airport building will commence in September 2005.

Upon integration of the Slovak Republic into the Schengen territory, other public airports (Piešťany, Sliač, Nitra, Prievidza a Žilina) in the Slovak Republic will



have the status of aerodromes. Current flight traffic at these airports is negligible. For the future, none, or just exceptional flights outside the Schengen territory are envisaged to occur at these airports. Therefore, no structural modifications have been carried out at these airports.

2.2.1 OVERVIEW OF NUMBERS OF BORDER CROSSING POINTS AND AIRPORTS

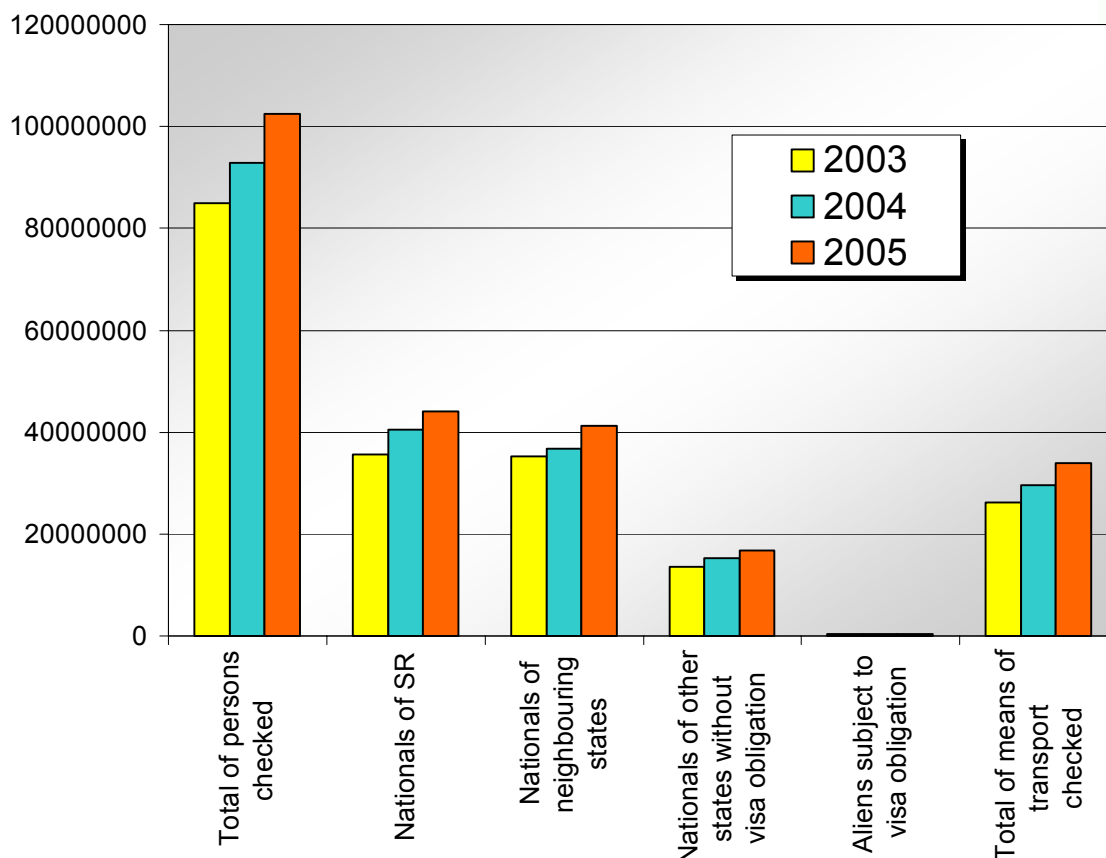
Currently, **86** border crossing points (out of which **8** are international airports) are operated along the various sections of the Slovak Republic's state border.

Number of Border Crossing Points

State Border Section	Number of BCP's	out of that			
		Road BCP's	Railway BCP's	Waterways BCP's(Ports)	Tourist BCP's
Hungary	26	17	7	2	-
Austria	8	5	2	1	-
Czech Republic	23	16	7	-	-
Poland	16	12	3	-	1
Ukraine	5	3	2	-	-
Total	78	53	21	3	1
International Airports	8				
Total	86				

2.2.2 OVERVIEW OF NUMBERS OF PERSONS AND TRANSPORT MEANS CHECKED AT BORDER CROSSING POINTS AND AIRPORTS

Year	Total of persons checked	Out of that:	Nationals of the Slovak Republic	Nationals of neighbouring states	Nationals of other states without visa obligation	Aliens subject to visa obligation	Total of means of transport checked
1998	111 625 748		47 141 071	41 980 816	22 013 380	490 481	31 446 020
1999	104 054 947		43 632 785	42 139 072	17 951 472	331 618	29 008 394
2000	96 798 411		39 972 429	40 178 628	16 264 830	382 524	27 146 688
2001	90 408 198		35 924 704	38 509 327	15 516 597	457 570	26 614 519
2002	86 699 276		34 511 574	36 985 544	14 772 278	429 880	26 483 085
2003	84 926 221		35 683 054	35 315 214	13 542 814	385 139	26 276 254
2004	92 840 816		40 470 930	36 779 371	15 248 410	342 105	29 647 568
2005	102504279		44131759	41295226	16750725	326569	33 876992



2.3 RESIDENCE

2.3.1 PERMITTED RESIDENCE

In 2005, BBAP PoPF prepared a draft amendment to the Alien Residence Act, aiming at transposing the new EU legislation to Slovak alien law. The sixth, and the most extensive, amendment to the Alien Residence Act, as published in the Collection of Laws under no 558/2005, came into effect as of 15th December 2005.

The amendment implemented into the national legislation the *Council Directive 2003/86/EC on the family reunification right*, adopting measures relating to reunification of families of aliens holding residence permits of the Slovak Republic in line with the obligation to protect a family and respect family life, laid down in many instruments of international law. The family reunification is necessary for facilitating family life and helps in establishing social and cultural stability that makes integration of third-state nationals into our community easier. The amendment to the Act extends the circle of persons allowed to apply for residence permit for family reunification purposes, and the Act has explicitly introduced a duty of the PF Bureau to take into account interests of minor children of aliens when deciding on such applications.

An application may be rejected only due to reasons stipulated in the Act, particularly if there is a reasonable suspicion that an alien could jeopardise national security, or public order, or public health. Aliens who have been granted a residence permit for family reunification purposes may, unlike the previous legislation, enter



employment-related legal relationships and other similar employment-related relationships, subject to satisfaction of certain statutory requirements.

Upon implementation of the *Council Directive 2003/109/EC on legal status of third-state nationals being long-stay permit holders*, the legal status of such persons is close to that of nationals of the Slovak Republic. Aliens who legally stay within our territory for a period of five years and meet other statutory requirements, such as continuousness of the stay, may apply for a permanent residence permit that is issued for an unlimited period of time. Thereby aliens acquire a majority of rights and obligations pertaining to Slovak republic nationals. Aliens who have worked or conducted business within the territory of the Slovak Republic and their family members will acquire a residence document enabling them to freely move across EU Member States. For purposes of facilitating more objective assessment of applications for permanent residence for an unlimited period of time the Act introduced a possibility for a PF Bureau to request from an alien a document proving that the alien has undertaken a Slovak language course. Furthermore, in its provisions the Act strengthens their legal certainty; administrative expulsion of an alien from the territory of the Slovak Republic is only allowed if due to serious reasons involving jeopardising the state's security or public order, provided that when considering expulsion the PF office concerned must take into account the alien's private and family life, the length of their stay, age, and ties to the country of origin. The Directive imposes upon all EU Member States an obligation to establish national contact points for interchange of specific information on aliens being persons with a long stay.

Implementation of the Council Directive 2004/38/EC on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the Member States meant introduction of different conditions for stay specifically for citizen of the European Economic Area (hereinafter "EEA"). Unlike the previous legislation, when a citizen of the EEA was required to register for permanent residence in the Slovak Republic if they intended to permanently reside in the SR territory, the new legislation offers to them a possibility to register with a PF office if they intend to reside within our territory during a period longer than three months. One of prerequisites for granting a residence permit to a family member of a citizen of the EEA is residence of such EEA citizen in the SR territory. The amendment to the Act also introduced "retention of the right to move" for a family members in cases such as death of a citizen of the Union, or divorce.

Legal certainty of this category of aliens has also been strengthened, meaning that a higher degree of integration of EEA citizens and their family members in the Slovak Republic implies a higher degree of protection against administrative expulsion. If a citizen of the EEA, or their family member is granted the permanent residence right for an unlimited period of time, administrative expulsion is allowed in exceptional cases only. Prior to adoption of an administrative expulsion decision the PF office concerned must take into account, line with the proportionality principle, the degree of integration of the alien into the community, the length of their stay, their age, health condition, family and economic situation, and ties with the country of origin.



The amendment to the Alien Residence Act has introduced, in connection with the movement of EEA citizens and their family members, an option of administrative expulsion without imposition of a residence ban during the first five years of a stay if they fail to meet statutory requirements for residence, e.g. if they do not possess sufficient means of subsistence, or have become a burden for the social security system and the health service system.

The amendment further allows for granting a temporary residence permit for a period of two years as maximum to an alien who has been granted a permanent residence permit for five years by another member state of the EEA. The first permanent residence permit is granted to an alien for a period of five years. Unlike the previous legislation, when granting a temporary residence permit was possible for one year as maximum and the first permanent residence permit for three years, under the new legislation the administrative time-consuming burden on PF offices has been partially eliminated.

The reduction of the required means of subsistence, availability of which must be evidenced by an alien upon filing a residence permit application, will enable access of small businesses providing services to the local market. Aliens who do not conduct business in the territory of the Slovak Republic are required to evidence availability of sufficient means of subsistence so that they do not become burden to the social security system. Slovak Republic's representations and PF offices conducting proceedings under the Alien Residence Act may process only data specifically mentioned in the Act.

Presently, the Aliens Police Division of the BBAP PoPF has been preparing another amendment to the Alien Residence Act to implement the *Council Directive 2004/81/EC concerning permanent residence permits issued to nationals of third countries who have been victims of illicit trafficking of humans, or subject to conduct enabling illegal immigration, and have cooperated with appropriate authorities*. The amendment is scheduled to come into effect on 1st August 2006.

In connection with the aforesaid extensive amendments to the Alien Residence Act, methodology has been prepared for the conduct by PF Aliens Police departments (hereinafter "PF APD") of procedures concerning matters related to residence of aliens in the territory of the SR. The methodology provides detailed guidance on uniform conduct by basic PF APD's of procedures related to residence of aliens in the SR, and particularly registration of EEA citizens, residence permit granting, issuance of documents to aliens, execution of alien residence checks, arrangement and execution of expulsion of aliens from the territory of the SR, and proceedings concerning wrongs and administrative offences under the Alien Residence Act.

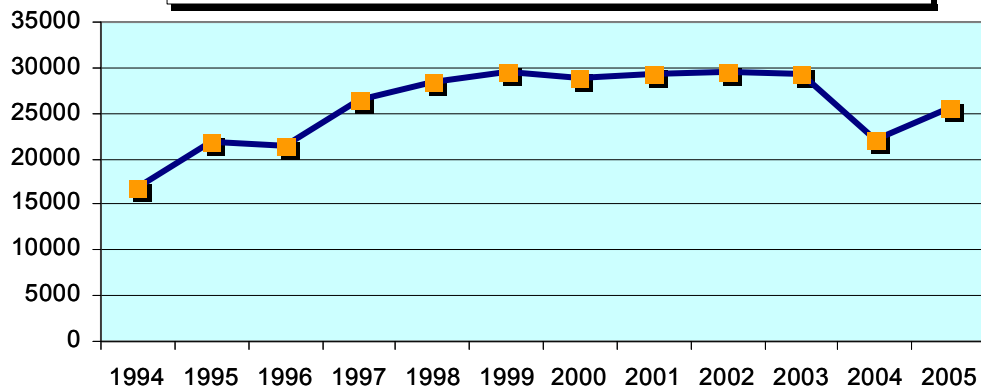
In 2005, the different PF APD's kept records of 972,320 aliens in their registers, including 920,778 aliens without a visa obligation and 51,542 with a visa obligation. This obligation of aliens is provided for in Section 49 of the Alien Residence Act. As regards registered aliens without a visa obligation, most of them were nationals of European Union Member States. A majority of them were nationals of the Czech Republic – 277,423. A majority of aliens who are subject to visa obligation come from: the Ukraine – 15,490; the Russian Federation – 12,071; Serbia and Montenegro – 3,828; and China – 1,507 nationals.



Annual Total of Permitted Residencies

1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
16946	21909	21482	26424	28419	29488	28801	29418	29505	29219	22108	25635

Annual Totals of Permitted Residences for Years 1994 - 2005



Types of Residence Permits Granted

Type of residence	2005	2004
Permanent residence	5507	6248
Temporary residence	1816	1460
Registered residence	0	154
Tolerated residence	269	219
Total	7592	8081

Types of Residence by County

Type of residence	Total	BAPD		BAPD		BAPD		BAPD	
		BA	TT	NR	TN	ZA	BB	PO	KE
Permanent residence	5507	1445	559	658	569	747	488	401	640
Temporary residence	1816	752	94	272	136	142	80	72	268
Tolerated residence	269	70	33	18	32	10	15	18	73
Total	7592	2267	686	948	737	899	583	491	981



Total of Residence Permits Granted as at 31 December 2005

		BAPD	BAPD			BAPD		BAPD	
Type of residence	Total	BA	TT	NR	TN	ZA	BB	PO	KE
Permanent residence	20925	4756	1941	2552	1660	2387	1979	2367	3283
Temporary residence	4106	1579	291	447	242	273	191	261	822
Tolerated residence	237	89	39	23	22	7	2	15	40
Registered residence	191	67	24	25	21	15	1	15	23
Long-term residence	176	78	28	9	8	13	7	9	24
Total	25635	6569	2323	3056	1953	2695	2180	2667	4192

2.3.2 ALIEN RESIDENCE CHECKS

Border and Aliens Police Directorate (hereinafter "BAPD") and PF APD carry out interim **checks** and **security and repressive actions referred to as "Aliens"**. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 54 of the Alien Residence Act, PF APD's are appointed to check residence authorisations, compliance with residence requirements and performance of alien's duties, as well as duties of other natural and legal persons concerning stay of aliens in the Slovak Republic under this Act.

Pursuant to the aforesaid provision, when executing such a check a policeman is allowed to enter premises serving as places of business, employment, or study, and accommodation premises. Furthermore, such checks are also focused on detection and revelation of illegal work and illegal employment of aliens in the Slovak Republic, fulfilment of alien's duties laid down in Act No. 5/2004 concerning employment services and amending certain laws, and Act No. 82/2005 concerning illegal work and illegal employment and amending certain laws.

The "**Aliens**" action pursues **detection of aliens illegally residing in the Slovak Republic**, illegal transits of aliens via the territory of the Slovak Republic, and illegal employment of aliens in the Slovak Republic.

In 2005, altogether 105 "Aliens" actions were carried out. During the actions, 2,065 buildings and 2,709 aliens were checked. 211 offences against the residence regime were detected. Moreover, 76 offences regulations for against smooth and safe traffic were detected.

As a part of their fundamental duties, PF APD's carry out **checks** of operators of accommodation facilities, checks of aliens for possession of authorisations for residence in the Slovak Republic, and compliance with residence requirements both prior to obtaining a residence permit and during their residence in the Slovak Republic. The total of checks carried out in 2005 was 24,478, out of which 14,157 were checks of accommodation facilities. Checks also pursue detection of illegal work performed by aliens without an appropriate working permit.



In 2005, checks carried out by the Aliens Police in the area of illegal work detected **627** cases of illegal alien work. This accounts for a **six-fold** increase against 2004 when only **112** cases were detected.

2.3.3 VISAS

The Aliens Police Division of the BBAP PoPF operates in the field of visa policy at multiple levels. As regards legislation, it participates in reviews and preparation of future agreements on visa arrangements with third countries; in the practical area it provides its opinions on certain applications for visa, and verifies invitations from Slovak Republic nationals, or aliens having permanent residence in the Slovak Republic, for aliens presenting such invitations as one of supporting materials attached to their applications for visas.

One significant step in the area of bilateral visa arrangements between the Slovak Republic and third countries was introduction of the asymmetric visa regime with the Ukraine (as of 1st May 2005 for four months, with extension from 1st September 2005 to 30th June 2006), and with Serbia and Montenegro (from 1st July 2005 to 30th June 2006). These arrangements involve free issuance of visa for national of these countries and visa-free entry for Slovak Republic nationals (this is why they are referred to as “asymmetric”).

In 2005, no significant shift in liberalisation of visa regimes between Slovakia and Macedonia occurred. A counter-proposal sent by Macedonia for review in September 2005 failed to meet requirements concerning the form and substance of a bilateral agreement.

Numbers of Invitation Verification Applicants for 2004 and 2005 by Type

INVITATIONS YEAR 2005	Verifications	Verified invitations	Unverified invitations
Business	1932	2761	282
Private	590		
From persons other than relatives	521		
Total	3043		

INVITATIONS YEAR 2004	Verifica tions	Verified invitations	Unverified invitations
Business	1594	2329	167
Private	541		
From persons other than relatives	361		
Total	2496		



The central visa authority, working together with the Consular Division of the SR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, also provides consultations on granting visa to aliens from risk-involving countries.

Applications for visa approvals	2002	2003	2004	2005
Approvals	9024	6 604	4193	3536
Disapprovals	56	47	38	30
Affirmative commitments	6	2	2	1
Total	9086	6 653	4233	3567

Practical activities in the field of visas involve, *inter alia*, issuance of visas at selected border crossing points of the Slovak Republic. In 2005, **1,707** visas of the Slovak Republic were granted to nationals of other states. Issuance of visas at border crossing points is governed by Sections 10 and 11 of the Alien Residence Act under which transit visas may be granted with a validity term of 5 days, and short-term visas with a validity term of max. 15 days due to humanitarian reasons if an alien provides evidence that the transit or entry is urgent and could not have been foreseen, or the granting is in the interest of the Slovak Republic.

3 INTERNATIONAL POLICE COOPERATION

BBAP PoPF, working together with foreign commissioners of the Slovak Republic, arranged and managed organisation and substance of meetings of the principal foreign commissioner of the Slovak Republic with principal foreign commissioners of the Ukraine, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland concerning the respective state border sections. The negotiations of principal foreign commissioners were preceded by negotiations between the foreign commissioners responsible for each of the Slovakia/Ukraine, Slovakia/Hungary, Slovakia/Czech Republic and Slovakia/Poland state border sections and appropriate expert discussions.

3.1 COMMON STATE BORDER REGIME AND COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

- The Agreement between the Slovak Republic and the **Czech Republic** on Regime and Cooperation at Common State Border (195/1993), as amended by the Agreement between the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic amending the Agreement between the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic on Regime and Cooperation at Common State Border of 29th October 1992 (119/1999). The Agreement between the Slovak Republic and the **Republic of Hungary** on Regime and Cooperation at Common State Border (269/1996).
- The Agreement between the Slovak Republic and the **Republic of Poland** on Regime and Cooperation at Common State Border (374/2000).



- The Agreement between the Slovak Republic and the **Ukraine** on Regime at Common State Border and Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Border-Related Matters (2/1995).
- The Agreement between the **Republic of Czechoslovakia** and the **Republic of Austria** concerning the Austria/Czechoslovakia Border and Other Related Issues of 10th March 1921, as amended by the Agreement on Common State Border of 21st December 1973, to the extent of the scope of the Agreement concerning the Slovakia/Austria border (95/1975).

It can be stated that there are no serious problems in the cooperation with the neighbours, today's Member States of the EU. The external Slovakia/Ukraine border remains to be a problem as regards illegal migration and control over the cross-border traffic.

3.2 POLICE COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

Austria

An **Agreement between the Slovak Republic and the Republic of Austria on Police Cooperation** was made in Vienna on 13th February 2004. The Agreement came into validity on 1st July 2005 (it provides for, *inter alia*, operation of combined patrols at the state border - Article 14th of the Agreement).

So far, combined patrols have been called for the service only in the territory of the Slovak Republic since 8th August 2005.

During the period of time from August to December 2005, 608 combined patrols have been undertaken at the green border and 9 combined patrols by boats on the Danube and Morava border rivers. Evaluation of the international cooperation by both parties is very positive.

Czech Republic

An Agreement between the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic on Cooperation in Criminal Activity Combat, Public Order Protection and State Border Protection was signed on 27th January 2004. The Agreement came into effect on 24th February 2005, and it was stated at working meetings of both parties that the cooperation was good and the performance of the Agreement was problem-free. 18 common patrols were undertaken during the period of time from October to December 2005 under Article 13th of the Agreement. The Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic maintain good-standard cooperation in the field of the state border protection.



3.3 ACTIVITY OF COMMON CONTACT POINTS

Establishment of common contact points is one of new forms of cooperation at common borders of EU Member States, based on Articles 39 to 46 of the Schengen Convention. In 2003, a Catalogue of Recommendations for Proper Application of Police Cooperation section of Schengen Acquis was developed according to the said Articles.

Main duties of common contact points:

- maintenance of uninterrupted contacts between Police authorities of the parties;
- gathering and interchange of information concerning service activities of the parties;
- maintenance of mutual awareness of changes in national legislations concerning common state borders;
- designing common situation reports concerning security of the state border and general criminality occurrences in border areas;
- mutual logistic assistance within common actions and common investigation teams operating in border areas (e.g. provision of technical equipment, common service, inspections in the neighbouring state's territory);
- submission and receipt of aliens under a bilateral re-admission agreement.

Activities of common contact points are particularly focused on:

- verification or ascertainment of data concerning owners of vehicles, vessels and aircraft; driving licence holders, boat operator's licences, and other equivalent authorisations, insofar as such records are kept; person's place of residence, type and legitimacy of residence; owners of telephone connections, together with pertaining technical data; weapon and ammunition holders;
- searches for pursued persons and lost things;
- examination of authenticity of documents;
- cooperation in following and chasing persons in the border area;
- participation in resolution of incidents at the state border;
- assistance in avoiding immediate threats to human lives or public order where this cannot be managed via national centres;
- interchange of statistical data on illegal migration and trafficking.



Pursuant to the Agreement between Governments of the Slovak Republic and the Republic of Austria on establishment of a common contact point at the motorway border crossing point Jarovce – Kittsee in the Slovak state territory, effective as of 1st June 2003, a common contact point was established at this border crossing point on 2nd June 2003.

Pursuant to the Agreement made between BBAP PoPF and the Chief Commander of the Border Guard Service on establishment and operation of contact points (signed on 21st June 2005), a common contact point was established at the border crossing point Vyšný Komárnik - Barwinek in the territory of Poland on 1st September 2005.

During the first months of their existence the establishment of common contact points proved to be justified. Due to gradual enlargement of the extent of information interchange and adoption of the above method of gathering and interchanging information by other Police Force services, contact points will become an important component of the integrated state border protection within the Schengen territory.

The portion and preparation of implementation of projects funded from the Schengen Transition Fund

As a part of the project of a comprehensive state border security system for the Slovakia/Ukraine border, the following project forms have been implemented with funding from the Schengen Transition Fund:

- **The technical and physical security system for the Slovakia/Ukraine state border;**
 - - involving implementation of sub-projects to replace and supplement technical equipment:
 - off-road vehicles and motorcycles, snow scooters, ATV's, special service vehicles, and selected operative technical equipment.
- Equipment of Police Forces officers securing the Slovak/Ukraine border with appropriate outfits.
- Extension of premises reserved for aliens detained in the territory of the Slovak Republic - Stage II of structural conversion of the building of the Alien Police Detention Division in Sečovce.
- Electronic guard system at railway border crossing points at the Slovak/Ukraine border.
- Reconstruction of premises of the Vyšné Nemecké – Užhorod border crossing point and the checking area.
- Construction of a checking hall for trucks up to 7.5t at the Uľba – Malyj Bereznyj border crossing point, as well as general reconstruction of the border crossing point.



4 ILLEGAL MIGRATION

4.1 UNAUTHORISED SR STATE BORDER CROSSING AND UNAUTHORISED STAY IN SR TERRITORY

In 2005, **5,178** illegal migrants were detained at illegal state border crossing (a 38% decrease against 2004), and **2,871** aliens without residence authorisations were detained inside the SR territory (a 9% increase against 2004).

OVERVIEW OF ILLEGAL MIGRATION IN YEARS 2005 AND 2004

State Border	2005			2004			Difference
	from the SR	to the SR	total	from the SR	to the SR	Total	
AUT	2002	10	2012	2852	41	2893	-881
CZE	113	15	128	1522	149	1671	-1543
UKR	32	2554	2586	15	3352	3367	-781
POL	30	322	352	123	146	269	+83
HUN	54	36	90	63	68	131	-41
LET	8	2	10	3	0	3	+7
Illegal SB crossings total	2239	2939	5178	4578	3756	8334	-3156
Unauthorised residences	2871			2612			+259
Total	8049			10946			-2897

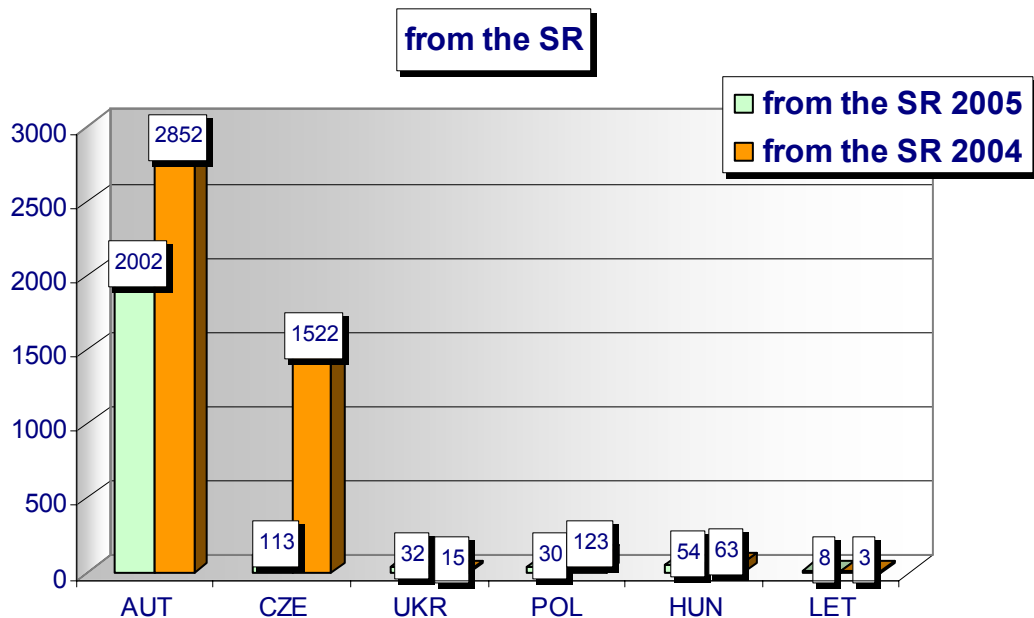
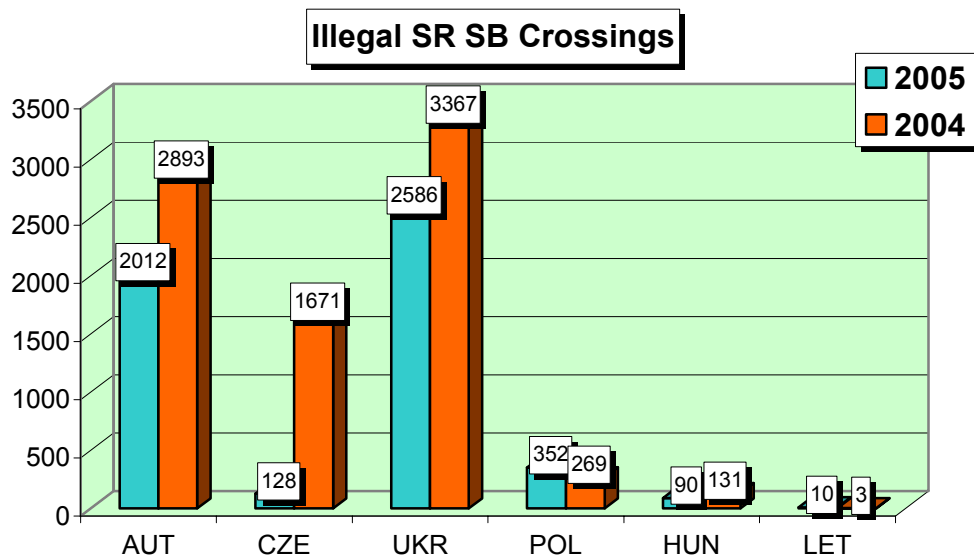
A specific feature of inward illegal migration is attempts of illegal migrants to only transit via the territory of the Slovak Republic or to misuse entry into asylum procedures for purposes of legalising their residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic with a view to preparing their illegal entry into another state. This is evidenced by repeated illegal exits of asylum seekers aiming at crossing the state border towards Austria, and thereafter continuing their journey to some of western EU countries.

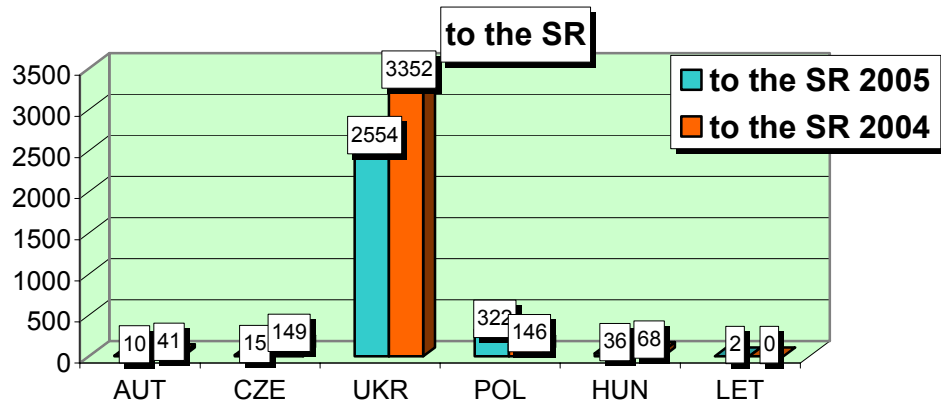
Illegal state border crossings:

- crossing the so called 'green' state border (i.e. crossing the state border, whether with or without a valid travel document, at a place other than a border crossing point, or at a border crossing point but outside its opening hours), including attempts for such illegal state border crossing;
- with a forged or altered travel document, or with a valid travel document belonging to another person, at a border crossing point, including attempts for such illegal state border crossing;
- in a hiding-place in means of transport, including attempts for such illegal state border crossing;
- circumventing the border check at a border crossing point.

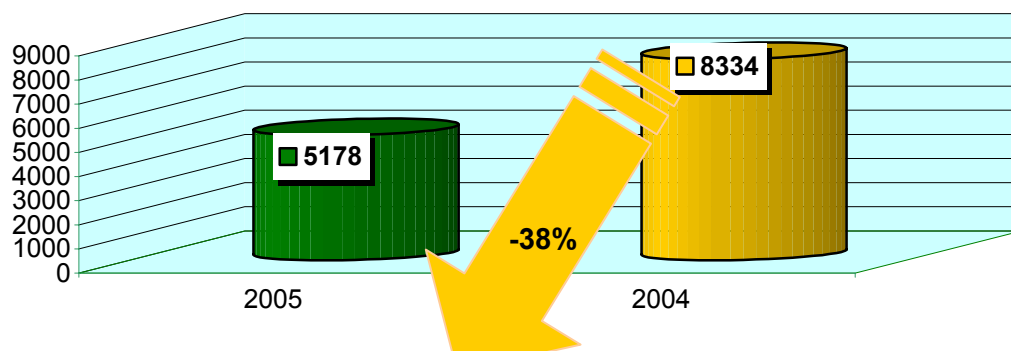
Unauthorised (illegal) residence of aliens within the territory of the Slovak Republic:

- without a valid travel document;
- without a valid visa or residence permit of the Slovak Republic;
- beyond a period of time laid down in the appropriate visa-free agreement;
- residence conflicting with the approved purpose;
- under a forged or altered travel document, or residence permit or visa of the Slovak Republic;
- illegal alien work in the territory of the Slovak Republic without a residence permit.

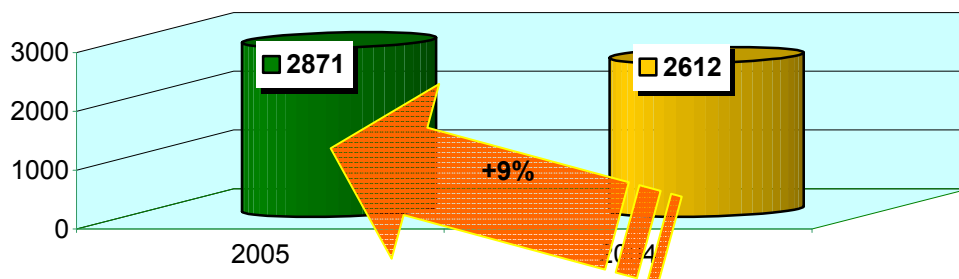




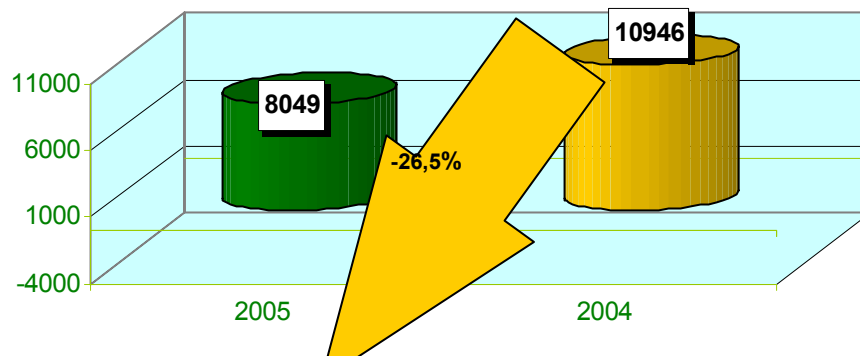
Illegal SR SB Crossing

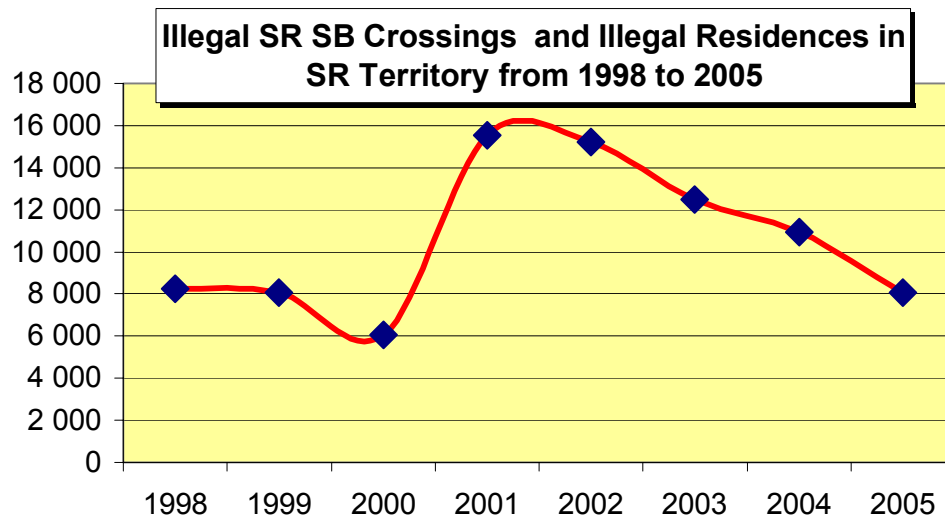


Unauthorised Residences



Sum of Illegal Crossings and Unauthorised Residences

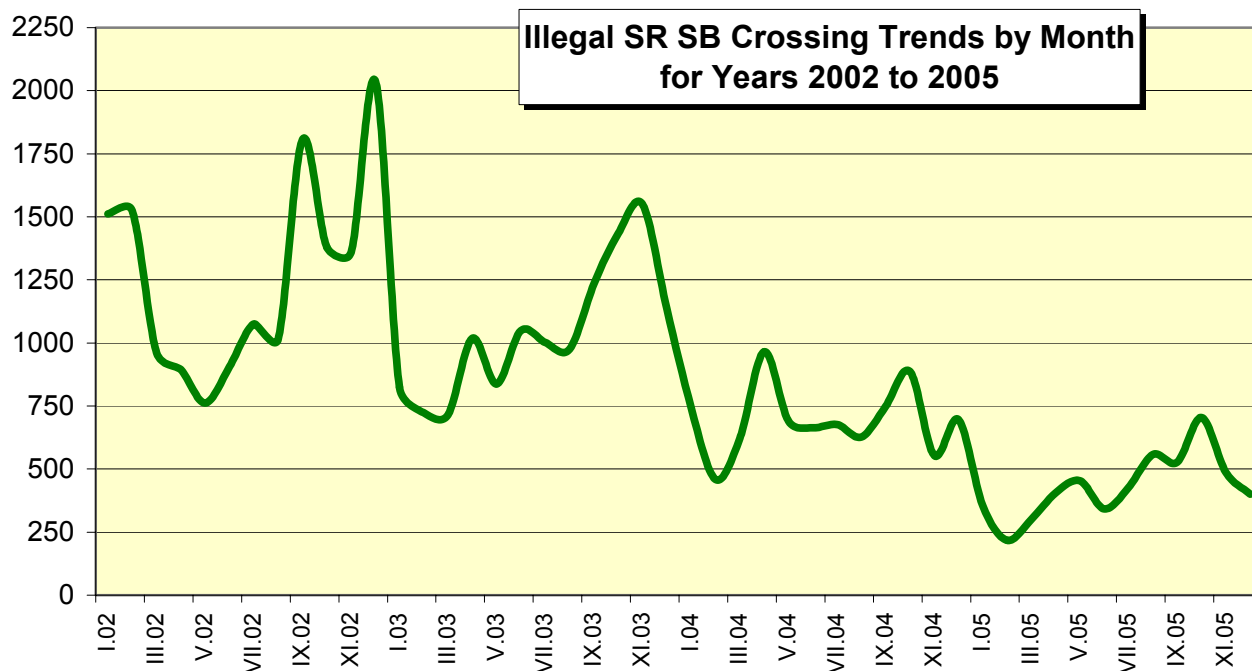
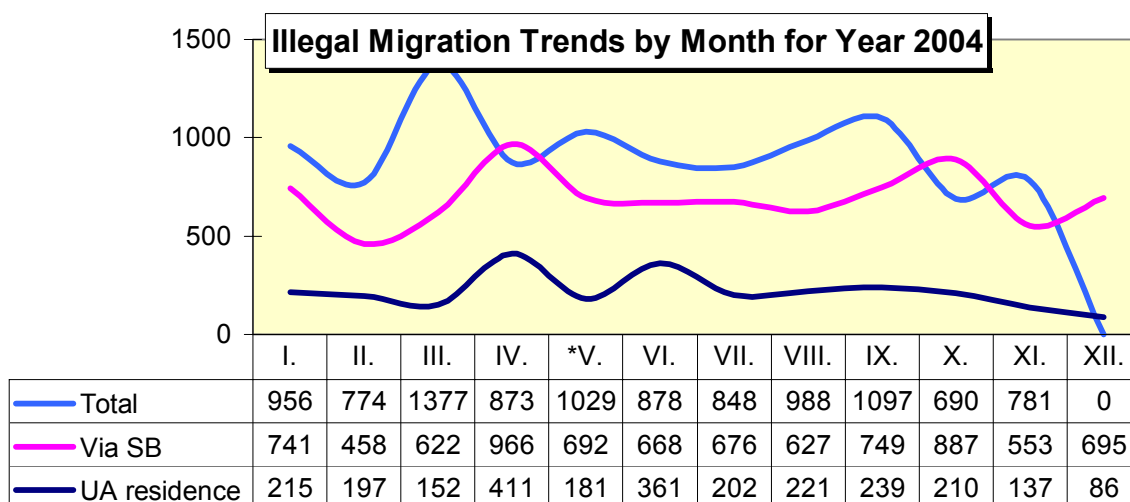
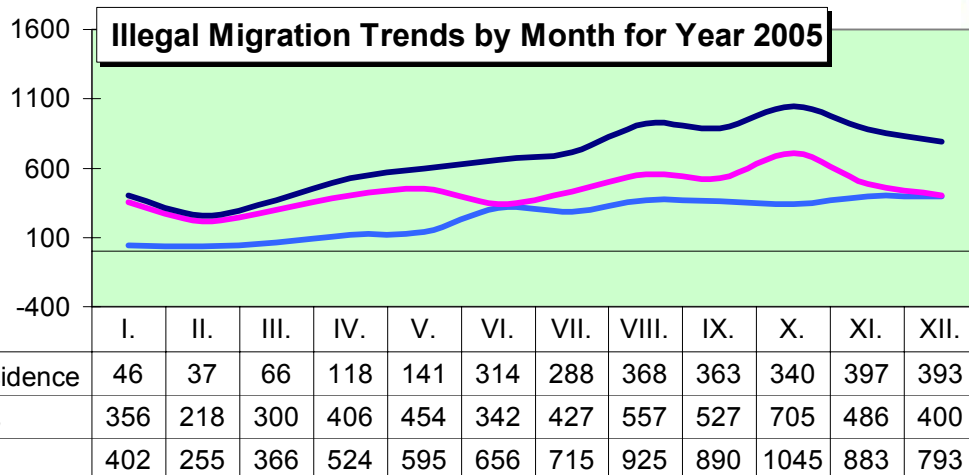




4.1.1 ILLEGAL MIGRATION TRENDS

2005	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	TOTAL
Total	402	255	366	524	595	656	715	925	890	1045	883	793	8049
Via SB	356	218	300	406	454	342	427	557	527	705	486	400	5178
Unauthorised residences	46	37	66	118	141	314	288	368	363	340	397	393	2871
2004	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	TOTAL
Total	956	655	774	1377	873	1029	878	848	988	1097	690	781	10946
Via SB	741	458	622	966	692	668	676	627	749	887	553	695	8334
Unauthorised residences	215	197	152	411	181	361	202	221	239	210	137	86	2612

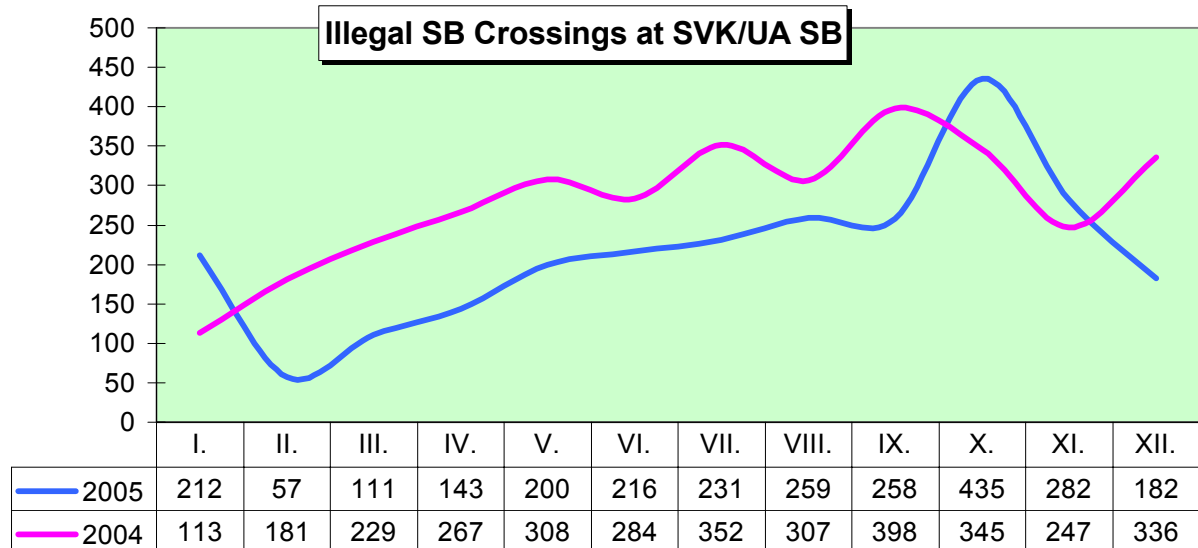
* EU membership as of 01 May 2004





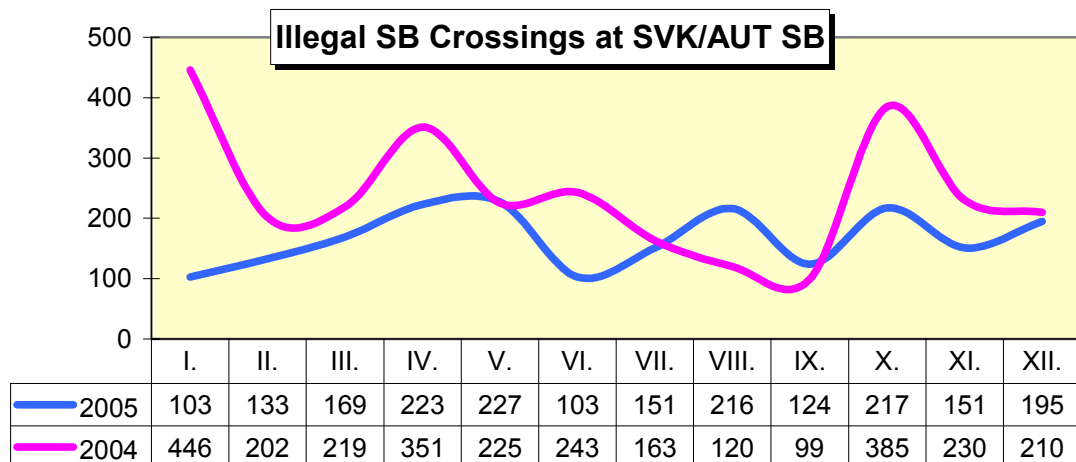
Illegal Migration Trends at Slovakia/Ukraine State Border

2005	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	Total
ISBC	212	57	111	143	200	216	231	259	258	435	282	182	2586
2004	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	Total
ISBC	113	181	229	267	308	284	352	307	398	345	247	336	3367



Illegal Migration Trends at Slovakia/Austria State Border

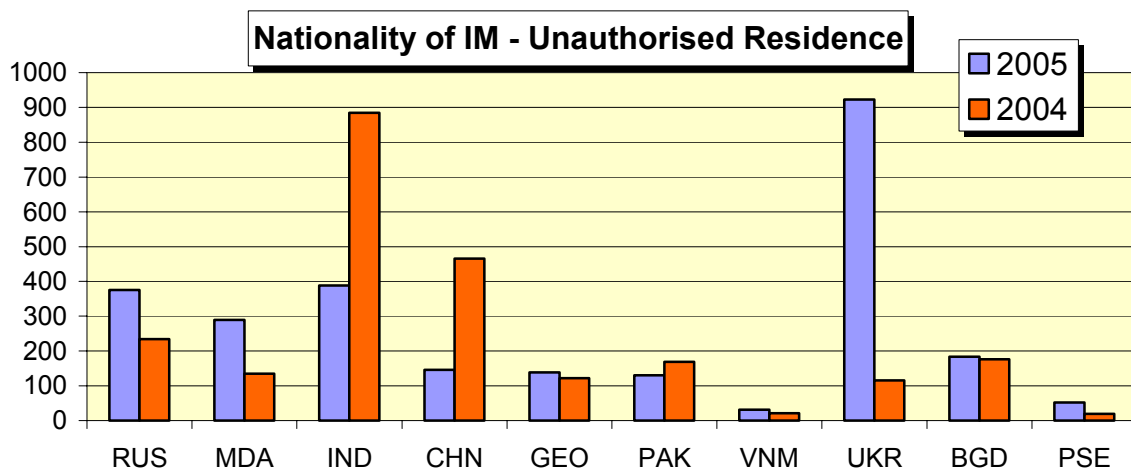
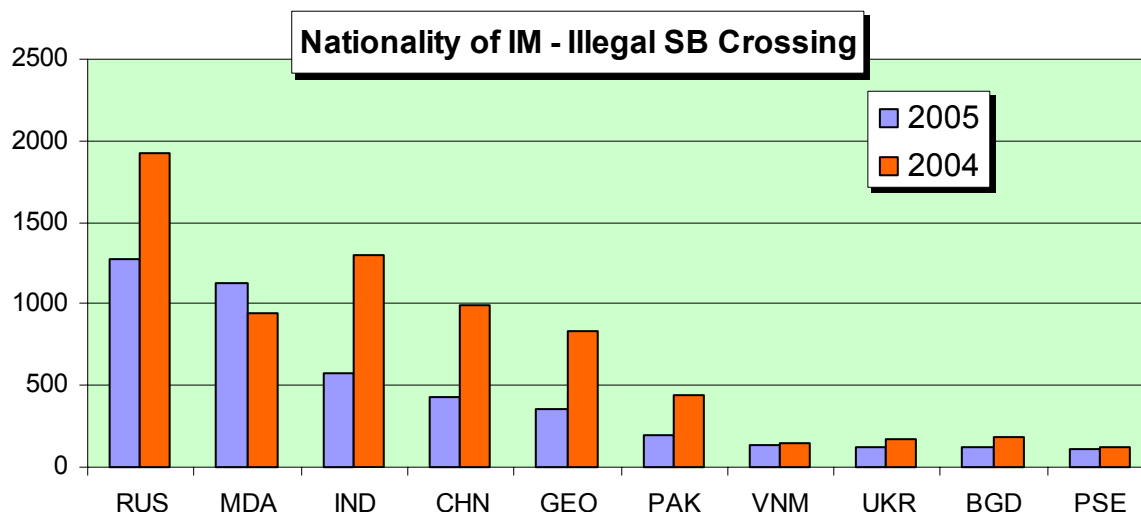
2005	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	Total
ISBC	103	133	169	223	227	103	151	216	124	217	151	195	2012
2004	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	Total
ISBC	446	202	219	351	225	243	163	120	99	385	230	210	2893





4.1.2 OVERVIEW OF ILLEGAL MIGRANTS BY NATIONALITY (TOP 10)

Nationality	Illegal SB Crossing		Unauthorised Residence	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
RUS	1278	1921	376	230
MDA	1126	941	289	135
IND	582	1295	388	884
CHN	435	993	146	466
GEO	356	828	139	122
PAK	192	445	130	169
VNM	136	145	31	21
UKR	122	166	923	116
BGD	122	184	184	176
PSE	107	119	52	19
Other	722	1297	213	274
Total	5178	8334	2871	2612





4.1.3 STATE BORDER CROSSING METHODS

During the reported period, most illegal migrants illegally crossed the green border (4,341) – 84%, followed by those hidden on trains (301) – 6%.

OTHER PERSON'S TD	AIRCRAFT	FORGED/ALTERED TD	RESIDENCE WITHOUT TD	SB CROSSING AT NON-BCP PLACE	HIDING PLACE IN MOTOR VEHICLE	HIDING ON TRAIN	CIRCUMVENTION OF CHECK
44	2	188	75	4341	201	301	26

Modes operandi of migrants for illegal state border crossing

:

- illegal "green" state border crossing organised by a trafficking (organised or criminal) group;
- illegal state border crossing as a means of transport hiding;
- illegal state border crossing with a forged or altered travel document.

Transit routes across the Slovak Republic:

- 'Northern Route': the Slovakia/Ukraine state border - Michalovce, Humenné, Žilina, Bratislava – Austria;
- 'Southern Route': the Slovakia/Ukraine state border - Košice – Rožňava – Nitra – Bratislava – Austria;
- 'Northern Route': the Slovakia/Poland state border (Vlachy detention camp) - Košice – Rožňava – Nitra – Bratislava (Adamov detention camp) – Austria.

Presently, the most frequent illegal migration routes are as follows:

- from an Asian home country (China, Vietnam, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan) through former Soviet Union countries by aircraft to the Ukraine, then by land to the Russia/Ukraine state border by trucks or vans to the Ukraine/Slovakia state border, and to Austria;
- from Russian Federation (Chechnya) – by land to the Russia/Ukraine (Belarus) state border – by trucks to the Ukraine (Belarus)/Poland state border – to a border crossing point or the "green" state border – an asylum centre in Poland - the Slovak Republic - Austria;
- from the Russian Federation (Chechnya), Georgia, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan – by land through the Russia/Ukraine state border, by trucks or vans, to the Ukraine/Slovak Republic state border - Austria;

In 2005, the situation in combating illegal migration improved. The state border security was enhanced in line with requirements arising from the Schengen Convention, monitoring of asylum centres and their surroundings was improved, and responses to current border situations, particularly at the state borders with the Ukraine, Poland and Austria, became more flexible.



The Border Police uses for the state border protection and monitoring service a helicopter of the fleet of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic. The frequency of use is once in a month, or as a specific situation requires. The helicopter is equipped with a thermo camera.

Furthermore, 5 pieces of monitoring vehicles with thermo cameras are used during nights. The deployment of these is scheduled pursuant to the development of a current situation. Monitoring vehicles are used especially at the state borders with the Ukraine and Austria.

The PF Border Check Departments are equipped with technical border guarding resources:

- night-vision devices;
- thermo cameras;
- binoculars;
- radio stations;
- computing equipment;
- fax machines;
- copiers/scanners;
- cameras for case documentation;
- boats, including engine-driven barges;
- passenger cars, including off-road vehicles (Land Rover, Lada Niva);
- snow scooters.

Within the frame of the service reorganisation, BBAP PoPF plans to equip 28 Border and Aliens Police divisions (mobile units) with the “Schengen Bus” monitoring vehicles. These will be used in both border and inland areas. Their significance will further rise upon abolition of border checks at the Slovak state borders with neighbouring EU/Schengen Member States.

The following monitoring devices are used within the frame of the guard service at the Slovakia/Ukraine state border:

- a helicopter of the SR Ministry of Interior’s fleet;
- VW monitoring vehicles allocated to the BPD in Sobrance;
- night-vision devices;
- binoculars;
- thermo cameras;
- BORIS information system – monitoring of movement of persons and motor vehicles crossing the state border in a border crossing point (each border crossing point is equipped with such information system).

All monitoring systems are of a stationary-mounted type. The use of monitoring devices is planned only after implementation of the technical and physical border security system at the Slovakia/Ukraine state border. In 2005, the technical equipment was supplemented, with funding from PHARE funds, and reallocated to the basic divisions dislocated to the Slovakia/Ukraine state border and future Schengen airports. The supplements included motor vehicles (passenger, off-road, transit), thermo cameras, infra devices, monitoring vehicles, halogen torches, cameras for the BORIS information system.



With a view to enhancing the state border security, the Government of the Slovak Republic approved by its Resolution no 946/1999 the "Concept of Border and Aliens Police Service from Perspective of Integration of Slovak Republic with Schengen States – Protection of External EU Border" which analysed specific tasks ensuing from the Schengen acquits for the years 1999 -2002. Pursuant to the tasks included in the Concept, continuation of the implementation of changes in connection with integration activities of the Slovak Republic was necessary.

With regard to the foregoing, in 2002 BBAP PoPF developed a draft of the "Technical and Physical Security System for Slovakia/Ukraine State Border", and the draft was approved by the management of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic.

The approval and implementation of the technical security system constitutes a basis for compliance with requirements the Articles 3. and 6 of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, governing conditions for crossing the external EU border at border crossing points, and methods for guarding border sections between border crossing points, the rules defined in the Common Manual, terms defined in the "Catalogue of Recommendations" for proper application of the Schengen acquits, and the best practice as defined by the Schengen Assessment Commission defining an integrated border security model.

In 2005, the system implementation continued.



4.2 ILLEGAL MIGRATION THROUGH TRAFFICKING

Trafficking Cases Processed by NUIMC in 2005	2005	2004
Documented cases of illegal state border crossing and trafficking	82	130
Documented cases of illegal state border crossing and trafficking, where an accusation was brought	70	110
Number of identified traffickers	249	322
Number of traffickers against whom an accusation was brought	201	272
Number of committals	259	256
Number of migrants detained in documented cases	1057	1476

Documented cases of illegal state border crossing and trafficking for 2005 by state border section			
State Border Section	Number of cases	Number of traffickers	Migrants detained with a trafficker
Austria	21	80	123
Czech Republic	10	29	65
Hungary	2	4	61
Poland	2	3	24
Ukraine	28	92	528
Inland	19	41	256
Total	82	249	1057



Overview of nationalities of traffickers involved in processed cases for years 2004 and 2005

Trafficker's Nationality	2004	2005
Afghanistan	1	1
Albania	1	0
Armenia	1	0
Azerbaijan	2	0
Bangladesh	0	2
Belgium	1	0
Czech Republic	7	3
China	6	0
Georgia	0	1
Netherlands	0	3
Croatia	0	1
India	2	4
Serbia and Montenegro	0	4
Canada	0	1
Hungary	2	0
Macedonia	0	1
Moldova	0	2
Germany	2	0
Unascertained*	5	30
Pakistan	0	4
Poland	6	7
Austria	4	0
Russia/out of that Chechnya ethnics	4 / 1	1
Slovakia	270	170
Turkey	2	0
Tunisia	0	1
Ukraine	2	13
Vietnam	4	0
Total	322	249

Note – pending cases, where investigation officers of the Exceptionally Serious Criminal Activity Investigation Division of the Border and Aliens Police of PoPF have instituted the criminal prosecution procedure under Section 160 of the Rule of Criminal Procedure and the cases are subject to further proceeding.



Number of migrants detained with a trafficker by nationality for years 2004 and 2005		
Nationality	2004	2005
China	545	370
India	351	338
Unascertained	387	21
Afghanistan	12	0
Iraq	1	0
Bangladesh	16	53
Pakistan	72	49
Vietnam	10	60
Somalia	2	4
Senegal	2	0
Moldova	18	81
Palestine	6	21
Slovakia	1	0
Sri Lanka	3	4
Ukraine	8	10
Russia	20	23
Georgia	2	7
Turkey	19	14
Serbia and Montenegro	1	1
Uzbekistan	0	1
Total	1476	1057

Offenders operating in organised and criminal groups in documented cases addressed by NUIMC for 2005			
		Total of traffickers	Accusations brought against traffickers
Section 185a criminal group	2005	102	81
	2004	115	96
Section 171a/2a organised group	2005	50	39
	2004	49	49

In 2005, accusations of the criminal offence of establishing, organising and supporting a criminal group under Section 185a of the Rule of Criminal Procedure were brought against 81 traffickers (including 74 men and 7 women). Nationalities of the offenders were as follows: 61 Slovakia; 3 Pakistan; 3 Poland; 1 Croatia; 3 India; 2 Yugoslavia; 2 Bangladesh; 1 Canada; 1 Afghanistan; 1 Macedonia; 1 Tunisia; 1 the Ukraine; and 1 unascertained. A total of arrest petitions was filed in the above mentioned cases.



In 2005, accusations of illegal state border crossing under Section 171a (2)(a) of the Criminal Code – an organised group were brought against 39 traffickers (including 34 men and 5 women) of the following nationalities: 35 Slovakia; 2 Yugoslavia; 1 the Ukraine; 1 Russia; out of that, arrest petitions were filed in respect of 21 traffickers.

In other, pending cases, investigation officers of the Exceptionally Serious Criminal Activity Investigation Division of the Border and Aliens Police of PoPF have instituted the criminal prosecution procedure under Section 160 of the Rule of Criminal Procedure and the cases are subject to further proceeding.

Within the frame of combating the criminal activity of trafficking, an important role is played by the re-codification of the Criminal Code with effects as of 1st January 2006. The criminal activity of trafficking is governed by Section 355 of the CC and, when compared to the previous legislation valid till 2005, applicable penalties have been increased and organised trafficking has been included among criminal offences entailing the most severe sanctions. Another significant component of the re-codification is Section 355 (1) of the CC, under which no evidence of financial or any other substantive benefit gained by an offender from the organisation of illegal entry into the Slovak is required.

OVERVIEW OF PERSONS SUBMITTED AND RECEIVED UNDER RE-ADMISSION AGREEMENTS

Presently, the Slovak Republic has been a party to 23 re-admission agreements. Out of that, 19 are bilateral re-admission agreements and 4 agreements have been made between the European Community and third countries.

Valid bilateral re-admission agreements:

- Republic of Poland*
- Ukraine
- Republic of Slovenia*
- Republic of Croatia*
- Republic of Bulgaria*
- Republic of France
- Republic of Italy
- Kingdom of Spain
- Republic of Macedonia*
- Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
- Kingdom of Belgium, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg; Kingdom of the Netherlands
- Republic of Austria
- Czech Republic
- Republic of Hungary
- Federal Republic of Germany
- Kingdom of Sweden
- Kingdom of Norway**
- Romania**
- Socialist Republic of Vietnam**

* the new text of the agreement has been under preparation in order to assure compliance with requirements of the Council concerning a model re-admission agreement



** agreements signed and effective since 2005

Valid re-admission agreements entered into by the European Commission

- Hong Kong (a special administrative region of the People's Republic of China)
- Macao – Regiao Administrativa Especial de Macau
- People's Democratic Republic of Sri Lanka
- Republic of Albania

Currently, bilateral re-admission agreements with the following countries have been under preparation:

- Swiss Confederation
- Hellenic Republic
- Republic of Moldova
- Lebanon
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Jordan
- Republic of Belarus

Currently, re-admission agreements between the European Community and the following countries have been under preparation:

- Russian Federation*
- Kingdom of Morocco
- Ukraine
- Pakistan
- Republic of Turkey
- Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria
- People's Republic of China

* the agreement ratification has been underway at present

Overview of persons submitted and received under re-admission agreements

Readmission Agreement Counterparty	2005					
	persons submitted		persons received		persons refused	
	counter-party nationals	third state nationals	SR nationals	third state nationals	by Slovak authorities	by counter-party's authorities
Bulgaria	0	1	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	3	3	95	55	2	0
Croatia	0	1	0	0	0	0
Serbia and Montenegro	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hungary	28	20	15	3	0	0
Poland	71	12	8	16	42	100
Austria	0	1	3	560	0	0
Ukraine	28	1841	14	11	1	192
Romania	0	1	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	1	1	0	0

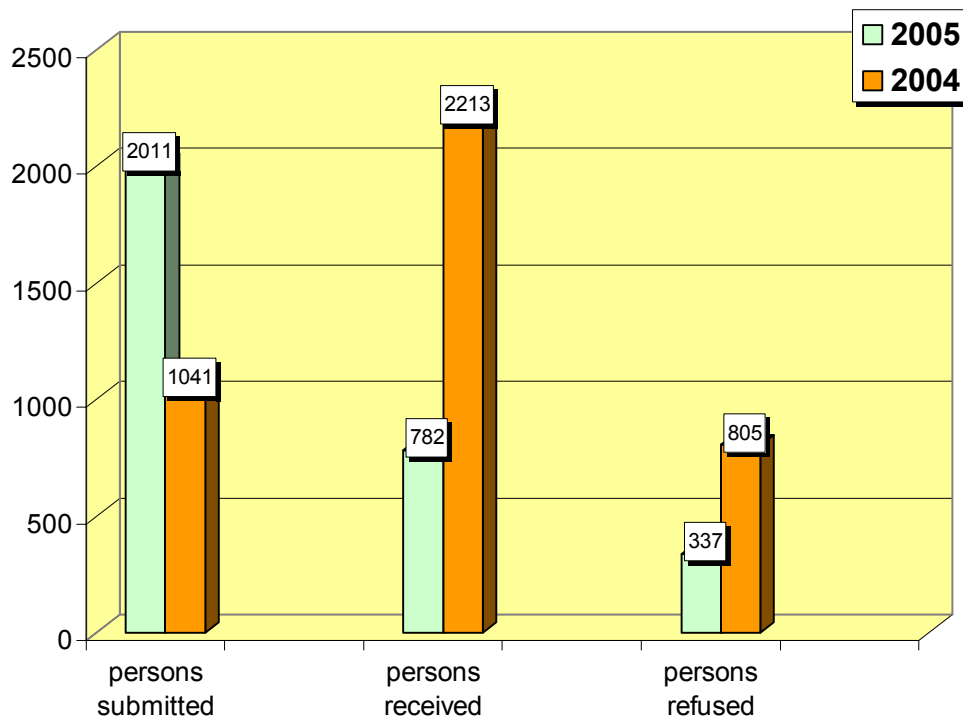


Total	130	1881	136	646	45	292
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Readmission Agreement Counterparty	2004					
	persons submitted		persons received		persons refused	
	counter-party nationals	third state nationals	SR nationals	third state nationals	by Slovak authorities	by counter-party's authorities
Czech Republic	14	7	148	588	0	0
Hungary	32	12	29	51	0	0
Poland	119	2	31	26	0	0
Austria	0	1	3	1329	0	0
Ukraine	22	832	4	3	3	802
Germany	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	187	854	216	1997	3	802

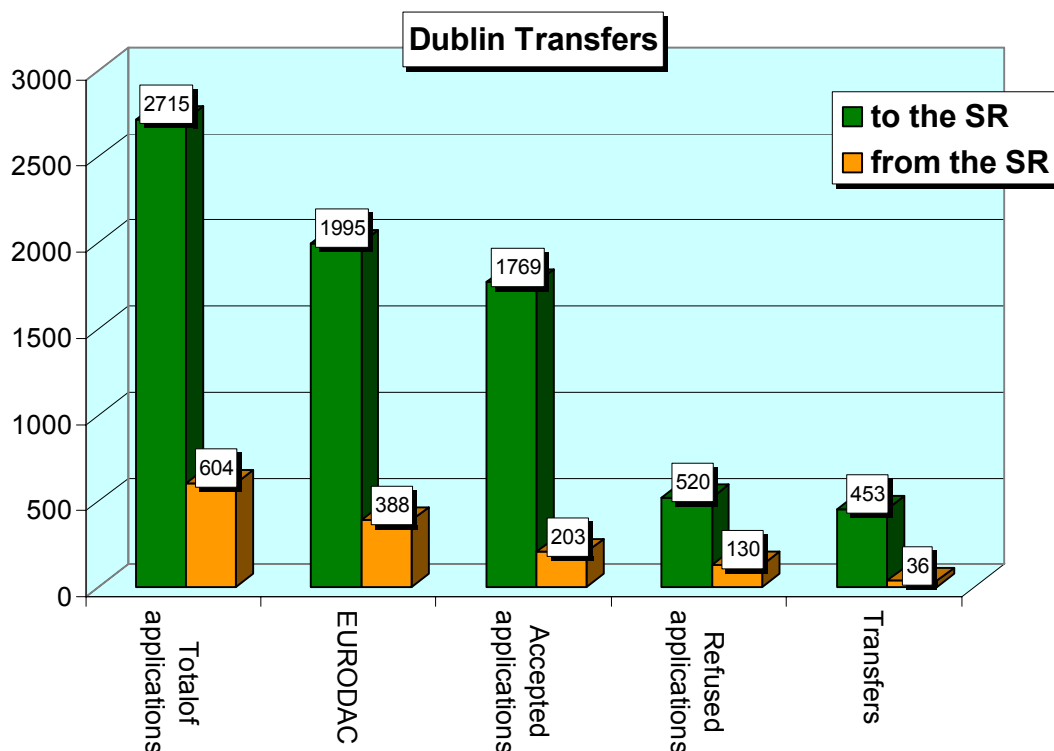
In 2005, an essential changeover in application of the re-admission agreement with the Ukraine has occurred. While in 2004 out of 3,352 migrants heading towards Slovakia via the Slovakia/Ukraine state border, 832 third-state nationals were returned to the Ukraine (32%), in 2005 out of the total of **2,554** migrants, **1,841 (72%)** were returned.

Re-admission





In addition to receipt of declarations from asylum seekers, the PF Asylum Department also carries out transfers of asylum seekers and so called Dublin applicants.



* the Graph does not include children below 14 years of age, which means that actual numbers are significantly higher

** data provided by MO of SR MI

The above graph highlights destination countries of migrants who applied for asylum in the Slovak Republic, and thereafter illegally left detention or residence camps operated by the Migration Office of the SR Ministry of Interior and the Slovak territory.

The misuse of the asylum system is a problem not only in the Slovak Republic. The overview of Slovak applications for Dublin transfer from the SR also implies another significant statistic: the number of requests addressed to Poland, confirming the above mentioned information on migration routes from Poland and existence of reserves in the security efficiency at the Slovakia/Poland state border.

In 2005, PF AD executed **1,054** transfers of asylum seekers, **182** Dublin transfers, and issued 15 administrative expulsion decisions.

With a view to avoiding expulsions and illegal migration of aliens, the Slovak Republic organises voluntary returns of illegal migrants and asylum seekers who have withdrawn their asylum applications to their home countries. In 2005, the Slovak Republic arranged **199 voluntary returns**; out of that, 59 involved unsuccessful asylum applicants.



4.4 ASYLUM APPLICATIONS

In 2005, altogether 3,549 persons applied for asylum. This accounts for a three-fold increase against 2004 when 11,391 applied for asylum. Out of that number, in as many as 2,923 cases (82%) the procedure was suspended due to unauthorised exit from the Slovak Republic.

Asylum applications by nationality for 2005

. Nationality	Procedure instituted	Asylum granted	Application refused	Asylum not granted	Procedure suspended
Russian Federation	1037	0	22	98	918
India	561	0	17	76	390
Moldova	309	0	17	11	322
China	280	0	55	68	263
Bangladesh	277	0	2	69	213
Georgia	258	0	11	31	230
Pakistan	196	0	14	44	164
Afghanistan	109	2	3	36	78
Vietnam	100	0	33	32	46
Palestine	79	0	0	25	57
Other	343	23	18	134	242
Total	3549	25	192	624	2923

* top 10 nationalities; data provided by MO of SR MI

Duties of the Aliens Police related to asylum procedures are governed at the national level primarily by the Act No. 480/2002 concerning asylum and amending certain laws (hereinafter "Asylum Act").

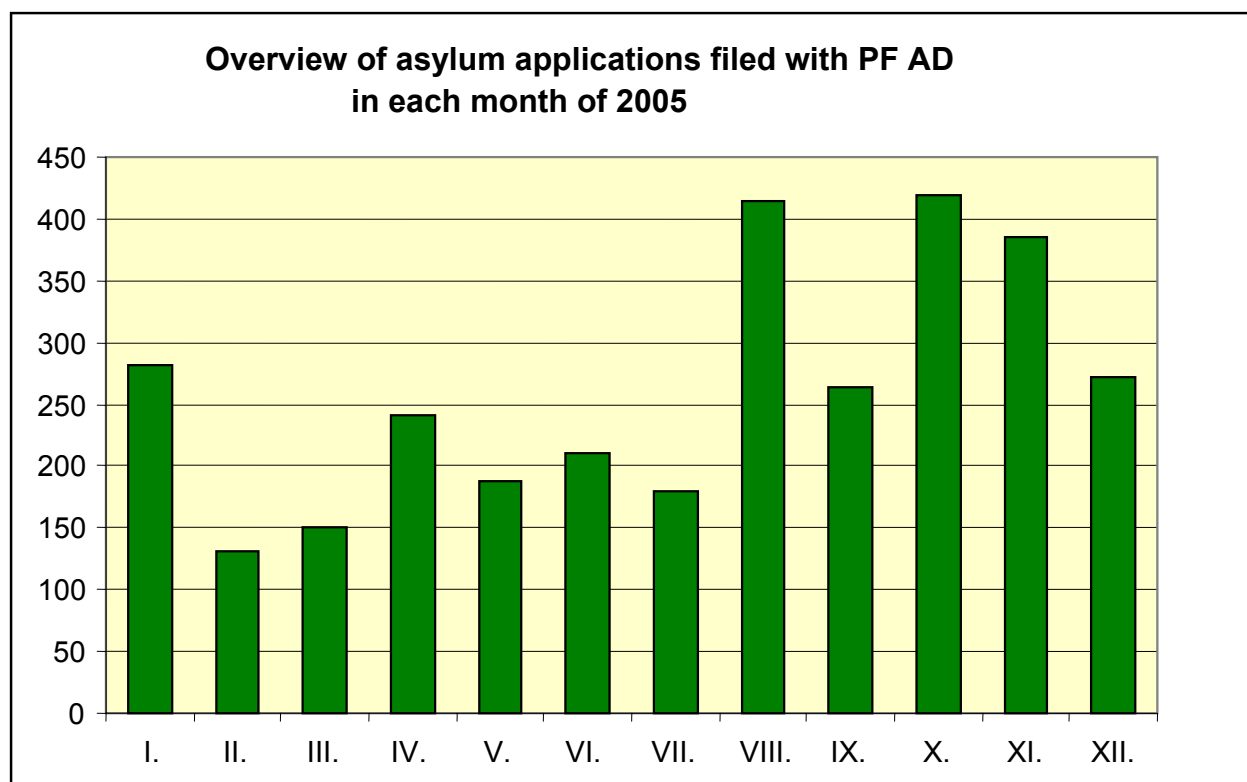
In December 2004, the National Council of the Slovak Republic adopted the, so far, last amendment to the Asylum Act (Act No. 1/2005 amending the Act No. 480/2002 concerning asylum and amending certain laws pursuant to later regulations), that came into effect on 1 February 2005. The purpose of the amendment was harmonisation of the Slovak law with acquires communautaire concerning asylum by adapting the Council Directive 2003/9/EC laying down minimum standards for acceptance of asylum applications.

Based on experience of practical application of this amendment, provisions of the Act were updated in terms of further enhancement of effectiveness of the asylum procedure in the SR. The most significant changes include a new provision concerning the place where an alien may apply for asylum; fixed deadline within which an asylum seeker must be informed of their rights and obligations under the asylum procedure. The amendment also enables access to the labour market for those asylum applicants whose applications have not been lawfully decided upon



within a period of one year from commencement of the procedure. In 2006, further amendment of the Asylum Act is envisaged.

On 1st October 2004, three new asylum departments were established that are authorised to accept inland asylum seeker's declarations under the changes ensuing from the last Asylum Act amendment. In 2005, the three PF asylum departments (Adamov, Opatovská Nová Ves and Vlachy) accepted altogether **3,136 alien's declarations** in respect of application for asylum in the territory of Slovakia. Out of that, **2,168 were men, 449 women and 519 minors aged below 18.**





4.5 FORGING AND ALTERATION OF TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

One qualified form of illegal migration is travels with altered or forged travel documents, or misuse of these for unauthorised residence in the Slovak Republic. Detection of travellers using altered or forged travel documents showed a declining trend in 2005.

303 less cases than 2004 were identified, with a notable decrease observed particularly in the second half of the year. Alteration and forging methods did not change in 2005; most cases involved change of the photo (153) and change of travel document pages (141). The most frequently altered documents continue to be all types of documents of the Republic of Poland (163 – 43%) and the Slovak Republic (137 – 36%), with prevalence of identification cards (159).

A positive result is that no alteration of the new passport of the Slovak Republic (the EU format, dark red colour) was reported.

During the reported period, when compared to 2004, we did not observe any new altering and forging trends, just forged or altered documents of some new states (Spain, Estonia, United Kingdom, Israel, Netherlands and Venezuela) were encountered. In 2005, forged documents achieved particularly high quality standards; a good result was that 30 forged documents (2 more than 2004) were detected by PF officers at basic divisions.

Categories of persons using altered or forged documents did not change as well; they were primarily nationals of Moldova and the Ukraine.

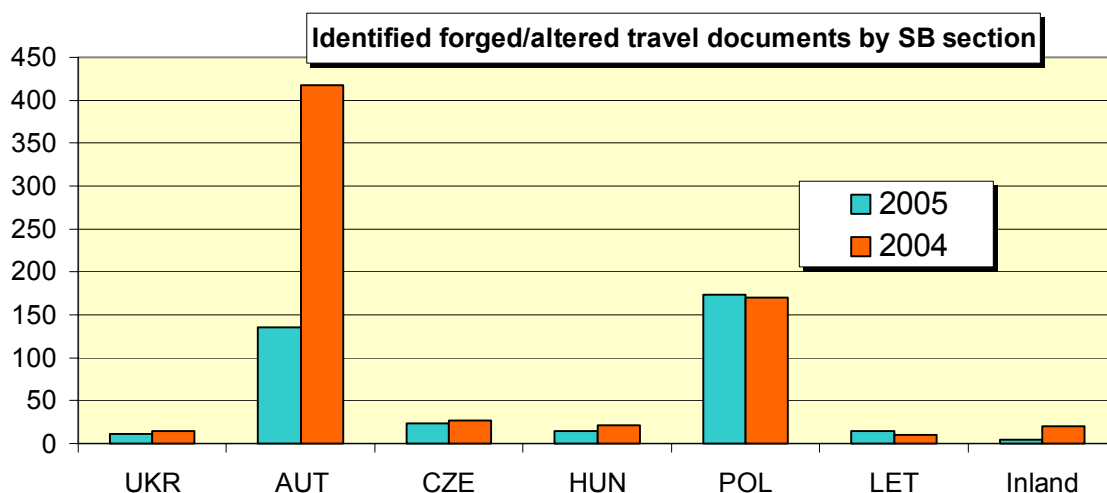
In order to further increase quality of police work in the detection of forged and altered documents, professional preparation activities were carried out, with focus on new document forging and altering methods. First of all, the EDT (European Training Day) 05 form was adequately used for these purposes, but also other activities professionally assisted by our colleagues from the Kingdom of the Netherlands within the frame of measures implemented under the "Memorandum of Understanding"; and another, equally important, positive element supporting the practical service was availability of sufficient high-standard operative information about characteristic features of the various documents. We intend to further follow this trend also in 2006.

No significant changes in the document forging and alteration are envisaged for 2006, we suppose that travel documents of Poland and the Slovak Republic will remain to be the major interest of forgers. We suppose that, in connection with the process of preparation of the integration of Slovakia into the Schengen territory, new types of documents (visas and residence permits) will become primary objects of altering and forging, and a specific category will be abuse of stolen blank documents of the EU Member States.



Identified forged/alterd travel documents by SB section

	2005	2004
UKR	11	14
AUT	136	418
CZE	23	27
HUN	15	21
POL	173	170
LET	15	10
Inland	4	20
Total	377	680



Forged/alterd travel documents by county

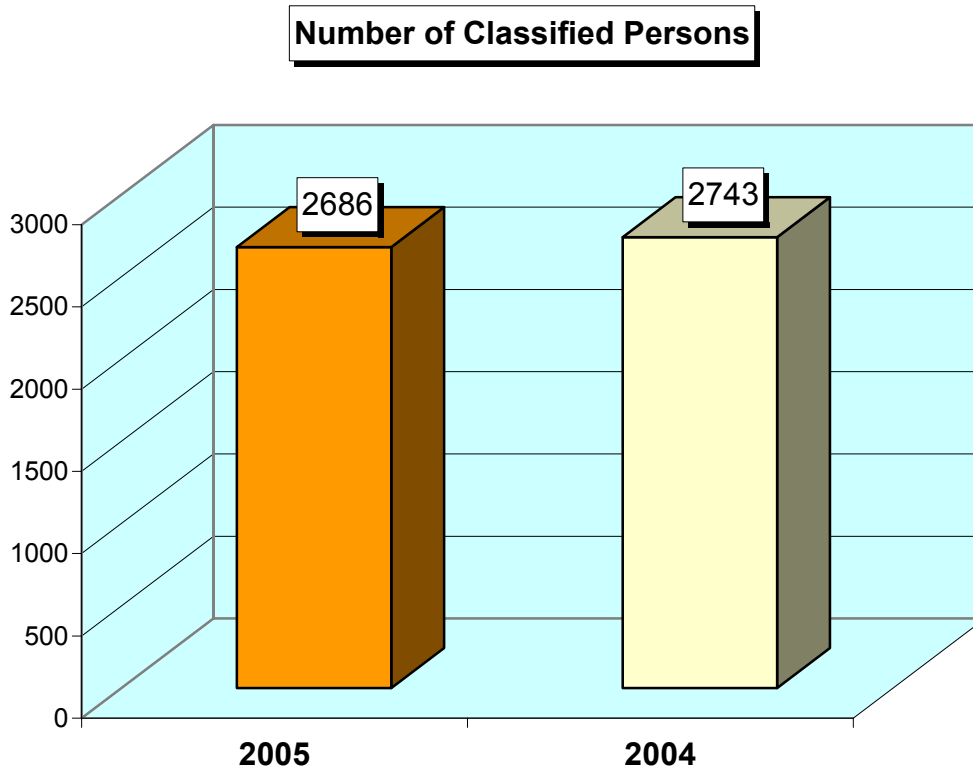
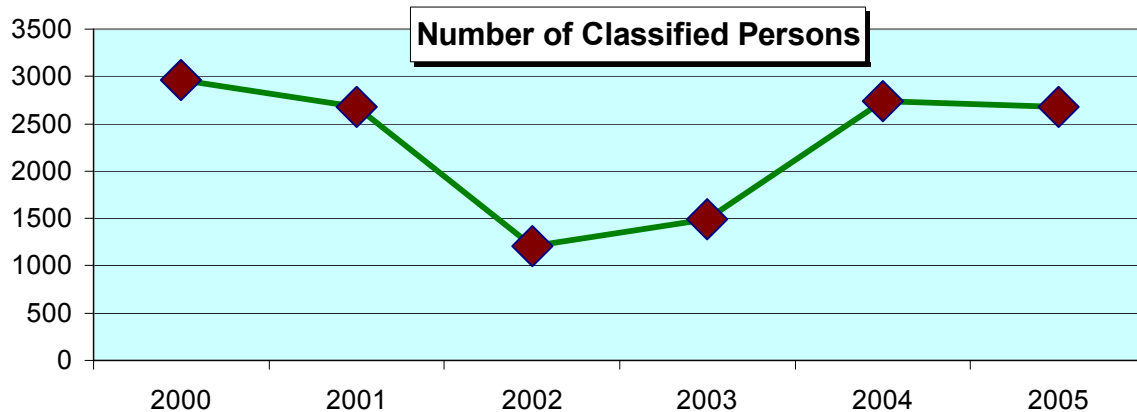
BAPD	BCPD	2005		2004	
		Number	%	Number	%
Bratislava		160	42	434	64
Sobrance		11	3	14	2
Nitra	Trnava	18	5	27	4
	Trenčín			0	0
	Nitra			9	1
Banská Bystrica	Banská Bystrica	16	4	19	3
	Žilina			3	0,5
Prešov	Prešov	172	46	169	25
	Košice			5	0,5
Total		377	-	680	-



4.6 RECORDS OF UNDESIRABLE PERSONS

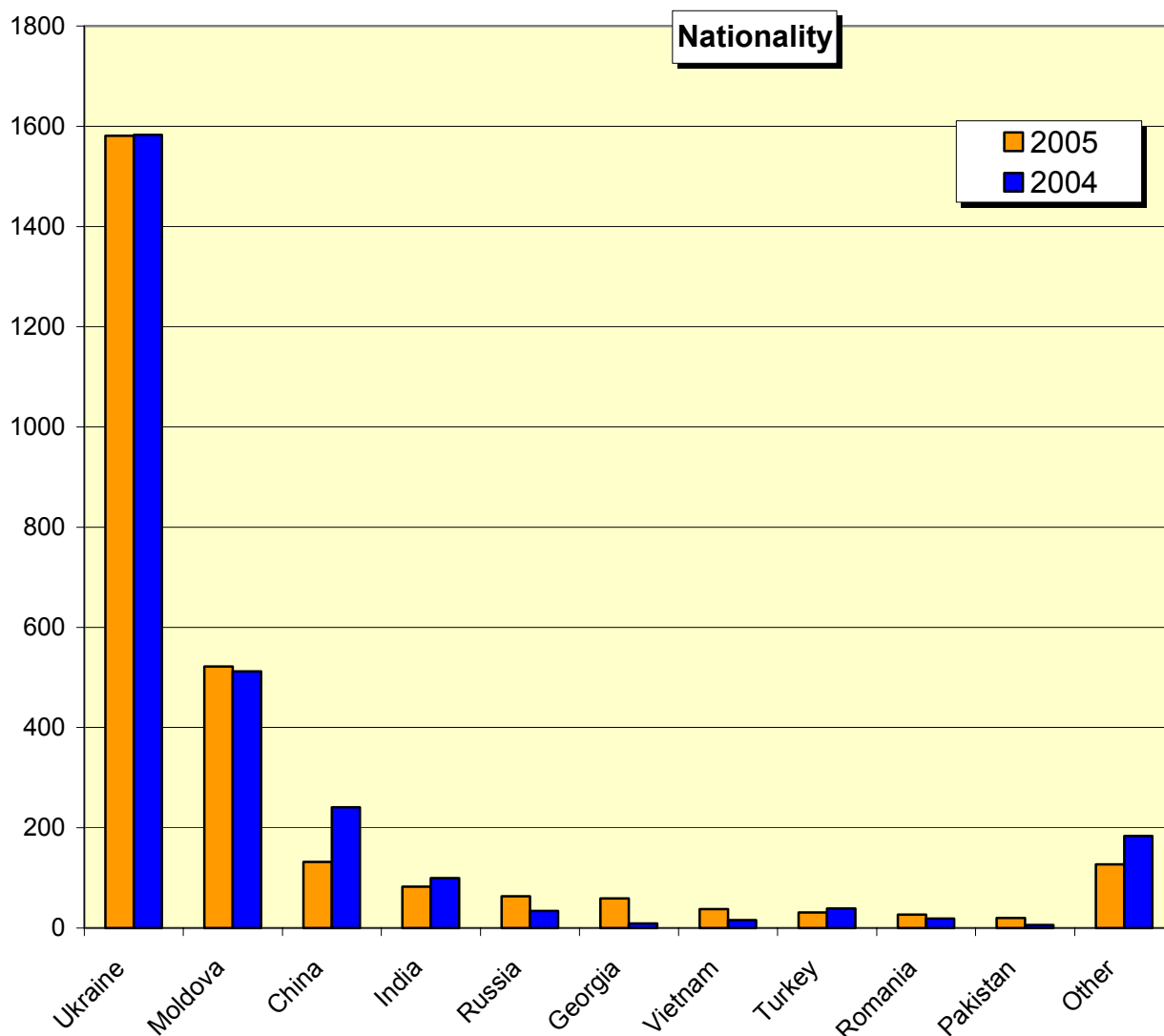
Records of undesirable persons include data concerning aliens that were administratively expelled, or were sentenced by a court of law to expulsion, or whose entry to the Slovak Republic should be refused due to other reasons (Section 6(1)(b) and (f) of the Act No. 48/2002).

Classified persons	Year					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	2967	2680	1205	1487	2743	2686





	Nationality	2005	2004
1.	Ukraine	1581	1583
2.	Moldova	522	512
3.	China	132	241
4.	India	83	100
5.	Russia	63	34
6.	Georgia	59	9
7.	Vietnam	38	16
8.	Turkey	31	39
9.	Romania	27	19
10.	Pakistan	20	6
	Other	130	184
	Total	2686	2743





Conclusion

The above data summary evidences that 2005 was a year of rising effectiveness of work of the Border and Aliens Police. Concerns regarding fast extension of duties under the legislative and organisational changes implemented during the year proved to be unjustified. On the contrary, a significant turnaround was observed in trends in many areas of operations of the BBAP PoPF, particularly in combating illegal migration.

Assessments of EU authorities also state that the Slovak Republic achieved significant advance in building modern Border and Aliens Police service. Gradual upgrades of technical equipment, benefits yielded by organisational changes, systematic improvement of professional standard of the service under the prevailing complex conditions – all that contributed to gradual successful resolution of accumulated problems from previous years and improvement of performance in all essential areas.

Results of the year 2005 are also encouraging in that they generate an impulse for dealing with many pending issues that need to be promptly addressed in so that the Slovak Republic meets, without any reservations, the strict criteria for the integration into the Schengen territory. The main undoubted benefit from the summarised results is a significant contribution to improvement of internal security and public order in the Slovak Republic, as well the entire European Union in terms of our obligations vis-à-vis the European Community.

Based on materials of: divisions and departments of BBAP PoPF

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Bratislava 14.2.2006

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- Nitra Border and Aliens Police Directorate, Nábřežie mládeže No. 1,949 01
- Banská Bystrica Border and Aliens Police Directorate, Skuteckého No. 15, 974 01
- Prešov Border and Aliens Police Directorate, Jarková No. 31,085 01
- Sobrance Border Police Directorate, Kpt. Nálepku No. 11, 085 01

PF Aliens Police Departments

Bratislava PF Aliens Police Department

- Hrobáková 44, Bratislava 851 02, tel.: 09610 36855,
- Territorial scope of operation: Districts of Bratislava I, II, III, IV, V, Malacky, Pezinok, Senec.

Nitra PF Aliens Police Department

- Osvaldova 1, Nitra, tel.: 0961303200
- Territorial scope of operation: Districts of Nitra, Topoľčany, Levica, Zlaté Moravce.

Nové Zámky PF Aliens Police Department

- Braťov Baldigardovcov 7, Nové Zámky, tel.: 0961333200
- Territorial scope of operation: Districts of Nové Zámky, Komárno, Šala.

Trnava PF Aliens Police Department

- Športová 10, Trnava, tel.: 0961103200
- Territorial scope of operation: Districts of Trnava, Hlohovec, Galanta, Piešťany, Senica, Skalica.

Dunajská Streda PF Aliens Police Department

- Múzejná 231/6, Dunajská Streda, tel.: 0961113200
- Territorial scope of operation: District of Dunajská Streda.

Trenčín PF Aliens Police Department

- Kniežaťa Pribinu 1, Trenčín, tel.: 0961203200
- Territorial scope of operation: Districts of Trenčín, Nové Mesto nad Váhom, Myjava.

Prievidza PF Aliens Police Department

- Košovská cesta 14, Prievidza, 0961273200
- Territorial scope of operation: Districts of Prievidza, Bánovce nad Bebravou, Partizánske.

Púchov PF Aliens Police Department

- Trenčianska 1320/9, Púchov, tel.: 0961287117
- Territorial scope of operation: Districts of Púchov, Ilava, Považská Bystrica.

Ružomberok PF Aliens Police Department

- Nám. A. Hlinku 54, Ružomberok, tel.: 0961483200
- Territorial scope of operation: Districts of Ružomberok, Dolný Kubín, Liptovský Mikuláš, Námestovo, Tvrdošín.

Banská Bystrica PF Aliens Police Department

- Okružná 19, Banská Bystrica, tel.: 0961 603200
- Territorial scope of operation: Districts of Banská Bystrica, Banská Štiavnica, Brezno, Detva, Zvolen, Žarnovica, Žiar nad Hronom.

Rimavská Sobota PF Aliens Police Department

- Stavbárov 1, Rimavská Sobota, tel.: 0961 683200
- Territorial scope of operation: Districts of Rimavská Sobota, Lučenec, Poltár, Revúca.

Poprad PF Aliens Police Department

- Alžbetina 5, Poprad, tel.: 0961 893200
- Territorial scope of operation: Districts of Poprad, Kežmarok, Levoča.

Veľký Krtíš PF Aliens Police Department

- Banická 6, Veľký Krtíš, tel.: 0961 693200
- Territorial scope of operation: Districts of Veľký Krtíš, Krupina.

Stropkov PF Aliens Police Department

- Šarišská 148/171, Stropkov, tel.: 0961 802935
- Territorial scope of operation: District of Humenné, Medzilaborce, Snina, Stropkov, Vranov nad Topľou, Svidník.

Prešov PF Aliens Police Department

- Ľubochnianska 2, Prešov, tel.: 0961 803200
- Territorial scope of operation: Districts of Prešov, Bardejov, Sabinov, Stará Ľubovňa.

Rožňava PF Aliens Police Department

- Janka Kráľa 1, Rožňava, tel.: 0961 733200
- Territorial scope of operation: District of Rožňava.

Michalovce PF Aliens Police Department

- Štúrova 1, Michalovce, tel.: 0961 723200
- Territorial scope of operation: Districts of Michalovce, Sobrance, Trebišov.

Košice PF Aliens Police Department

- Trieda SNP 35, Košice, tel.: 0961 931200
- Territorial scope of operation: Districts of Košice I., II., III., IV., Košice – okolie, Gelnica, Spišská Nová Ves.

Žilina PF Aliens Police Department

- Kuzmányho 26, Žilina, tel.: 0961403200
- Territorial scope of operation: Districts of Žilina, Bytča, Čadca, Kysucké Nové Mesto, Martin, Turčianske Teplice.

PF Asylum Departments

Adamov PF Asylum Department

- St. Halaštava No.1408, 908 45 Gbely, tel. 096115 2595
- Territorial scope of operations: Counties of Bratislava, Trenčín and Trnava.

Vlasy PF Asylum Department

- Vlasy 032 13, tel. 096145 3240
- Territorial scope of operations: Counties of Žilina and Prešov.

Opatovská Nová Ves PF Asylum Department

- Opatovská Nová Ves 991 07, tel. 096169 3240
- Territorial scope of ambit: Counties of Banská Bystrica, Nitra and Košice

Border Crossing Points

Border Crossing Points at Slovakia/Austria State Border Section

Name of Border Crossing Point	Dislocation	BCP type	Opening hours	Category	traffic
				persons	
Moravský Svätý Ján - Hohenau	SR	road	06:00 – 22:00	EU	passenger and cargo up to 3.5ton*
Bratislava - Devínska Nová Ves - Marchegg	SR/Austria	railway	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Bratislava - Petržalka -Berg	SR/Austria	road	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Bratislava - Petržalka -Kittsee	SR	railway	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Bratislava - Jarovce -Kittsee	SR	road	06:00 – 22:00	EU	passenger and cargo up to 3.5ton*
Bratislava - Jarovce -Kittsee	SR/Austria	motorway	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo up to 3.5ton*
Bratislava – Port*	SR/Austria	waterway	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Záhorská Ves - Angern	SR/Austria	road - ferry	06:00 – 22:00	EU	passenger and cargo up to 3.5ton*

Explanations:

*HP Moravský Sv. Ján - Hohenau - cargo traffic is allowed Monday – Friday from 08:00 to 16:00.

WWN – world-wide nationals

EU - citizens of the EU, including nationals of European Economic Area states, Switzerland, Andorra, Monaco, San Marino and Vatican, and nationals of other states who are not required to have visa for entry into Slovakia and Austria.

** Bratislava BCP – the port also carries out border checks of boat crews and passengers of the waterway traffic to and from Hungary.

Border Crossing Points at Slovakia/Hungary State Border Section

Name of Border Crossing Point	Dislocation	BCP type	Opening hours	Category	
				persons	traffic
Veľký Kamenec - Pácin	Hungary	road	1.5. - 30.9. – 8:00 – 20:00 1.10. - 30.4. – 8:00 – 16:00	EEA	passenger, including bus
Slovenské Nové Mesto - Sátoraljaújhely	Hungary	road	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Slovenské Nové Mesto - Sátoraljaújhely	SR	railway	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Slovenské Nové Mesto - Sátoraljaújhely	SR	road	06:00 - 22:00	EEA	pedestrians and cyclists
Čaňa -Hidasnémeti	Hungary	railway	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Milhost' - Tornynosnémeti	SR	road	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Host'ovce - Tornanádaska	SR	road	1.5. - 30.9. - 6:00 - 20:00 1.10. - 30.4. - 8:00 - 17:00	EEA	passenger, including bus
Domica - Aggtelek	Hungary	road	1.5. - 30.9. - 8:00 - 20:00 1.10. - 30.4. - 8:00 - 16:00	WWN	passenger, including bus
Kráľ - Bánréve	SR	road	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Lenártovce - Bánréve	Hungary	railway	non-stop	EEA	without limitation
Šiatorská Bukovinka - Salgótarján Somosköűfalu	Hungary	road	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Fűfakovo -Somosköűfalu	Hungary	railway	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Kalonda - Ipolytarnóc	SR	road	08:00 - 20:00	EEA	passenger and cargo up to 3.5ton*
Slovenské Ďarmoty - Balassagyarmat	SR	road	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Šahy - Parassapuszta	SR	road	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Salka - Letkés	Hungary	road	08:00 - 20:00	EEA	passenger and cargo up to 3.5ton*
Štúrovo - Szob	SR	railway	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Štúrovo - Esztergom	SR	road	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo up to 3.5ton*
Štúrovo - Esztergom	SR/Hungary	waterway	07:00 – 19:00	WWN	passenger and cargo **
Komárno - Komárom	SR	road	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo up to 20ton*
Komárno - Komárom	Hungary	railway	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Komárno - Komárom	SR/Hungary	waterway	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo **
Medveďov - Vámosszabadi	Hungary	road	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Rusovce Rajka	Hungary	road	non-stop	SR and Hungary + WWN	passenger with limitation***
Rusovce Rajka	Hungary	railway	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Čunovo - Rajka	SR/Hungary	motorway	non-stop	WWN	without limitation

Explanations:

* cargo traffic is allowed for vehicles registered within the territory of EEA member states

** waterway traffic at Štúrovo BCP is subject to prior notification of arrival to the port Limitation of waterway traffic at waterway BCP's is more particularly provided for in Section IV of the Agreement made between the governments of Slovakia and Hungary concerning border-check procedures in road, railway and waterway traffic, signed at Bratislava on 9 October 2003 (as published in the Collection of Laws, issue 90/2004)

*** Rusovce Rajka road BCP is reserved for Slovak and Hungarian nationals, passenger traffic, including micro-buses with a number of seats up to 9. Nationals of other states may use this BCP only if they use means of transport other than capable of operation on motorways.

Border Crossing Points at Slovakia/Ukraine State Border Section

Name of Border Crossing Point	Dislocation	BCP type	Opening hours	Category	
				persons	traffic
Čierna nad Tisou - Čop	SR/UA	railway	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Maťovské Vojkovce Pavlovo	SR/UA	railway	non-stop	WWN	cargo traffic only
Vyšné Nemecké Užhorod	SR/UA	road	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Ubl'a Malyj Bereznyj	SR/UA	road	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo up to 3.5ton*
Veľké Slemence-Mali Selmenci	SR/UA	road	08:00 – 20:00	SR/UA	for pedestrians and cyclists

Border Crossing Points at Slovakia/Poland State Border Section

Name of Border Crossing Point	Dislocation	BCP type	Opening hours	Category	
				persons	traffic
Palota - Lupków	SR	road	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo up to 7.5ton
Palota - Lupków	Poland	railway	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Vyšný Komárnik - Barwinek	Poland	road	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Becherov - Konieczna	Poland	road	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo up to 7.5ton
Kurov - Muszynka	SR	road	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo up to 7.5ton
Čirč - Leluchów	Poland	road	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo up to 7.5ton
Plaveč - Muszyna	SR/PL****	railway	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Mníšek nad Popradom - Piwniczna	SR	road	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo up to 3.5ton*
Lesnica - Szczawnica	SR	tourist	Summer: 08:00 – 20:00 Winter: 08:00 – 17:00	selected states**	pedestrians, cyclists, wheelchairs
Lysá nad Dunajcom - Niedzica	SR	road	non-stop	WWN	without limitation*
Podspády - Jurgów	SR	road	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo up to 7.5ton
Tatranská Javorina - Lysa Poľana	Poland	road	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Suchá Hora - Chocholów	SR	road	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo up to 7.5ton
Trstená - Chyżné	SR	road	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Bobrov - Winiarczykówka	Poland	road	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo up to 7.5ton
Oravská Polhora - Korbielów	SR	road	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo up to 7.5ton***
Novot' - Ujsoly	SR	road	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo up to 7.5ton***
Skalité - Zwardoń-Mýto	Poland	road	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo up to 7.5ton
Skalité - Zwardoń	SR/PL****	railway	non-stop	WWN	without limitation

Explanations:

*Mníšek nad Popradom – Piwniczna BCP and Lysá nad Dunajcom - Niedzica BCP: cargo traffic is excluded at present

** Slovak and Polish nationals and nationals of other states who are not required to have visa for entry into Slovakia and Poland

*** Oravská Polhora - Korbielów BCP during the time from 22:00 to 05:00, and Novot' – Ujsoly BCP during the time from 21:00 to 05:00: only cargo traffic not exceeding 3.5ton is admitted

**** Border checks at the Plaveč – Muszyna railway BCP are carried out in the territory of Poland, and at the Skalité railway BCP in the territory of Slovakia.

Border Crossing Points at Slovakia/Czech Republic State Border Section

Name of Border Crossing Point	Dislocation	BCP type	Opening hours	Category	
				persons	traffic
Čadca - Mosty u Jablunkova	SR	railway	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Mosty u Jablunkova - Svrčinovec	SR/CR	road	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Čadca - Milošová - Šance	SR	road	non-stop	WWN	passenger, except buses
Klokočov - Bíla	CR	road	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo C3
Makov - Bílá-Bumbálka	SR	road	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Lysá pod Makytou - Střelná	CR	road	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Lúky pod Makytou - Horní Lideč	CR	railway	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Červený Kameň - Nedašova Lhota	SR	road	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo C3
Horné Srnie - Brumov- Bylnice	SR	road	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo C3
Horné Srnie - Vlársky průsmyk	CR	railway	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Drietoma - Starý Hrozenkov	CR	road	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Nová Bošáca - Březová	CR	road	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo C3
Moravské Lieskové - Strání	CR	road	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo C3
Vrbovce - Velká nad Veličkou	CR	road	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo C2
Vrbovce - Velká nad Veličkou	SR/CR	railway	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo C6
Skalica - Sudoměřice	SR	road	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo C2, C4
Skalica - Sudoměřice (new road)	SR	road	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Skalica - Sudoměřice	SR/CR	railway	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo C6
Holíč - Hodonín	SR/CR	railway	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo C6
Holíč - Hodonín	SR	road	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo C2
Kúty - Lanžhot	SR	railway	non-stop	WWN	without limitation
Brodské - Lanžhot	SR/CR	road	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo C3
Brodské Břeclav	SR/CR	motorway	non-stop	WWN	passenger and cargo C1

Explanations:

cargo traffic:

C1 – only for motor vehicles with maximum permissible speeds not lower than 50km/h

C2 – motor vehicles registered in Slovakia or the CR

C3 – motor vehicles with a total mass up to 7ton, registered in Slovakia or the CR

C4 – excessive load traffic is subject to specific permission

C6 – railway cargo traffic only exceptionally

International Airports in Slovak Republic

Airport	Type of airport	Opening hours
Bratislava	international	non-stop
Košice	international	non-stop
Piešťany	international	07:00 – 19:00
Poprad	international	non-stop
Prievidza	international	1.3. – 31.10. – 07:00 – 19:00
Sliač	international	non-stop
Žilina -Dolný Hričov	international	1.3. – 31.10. – 07:00 – 19:00
Nitra	international	1.10. - 31.3. – 08:00 – 15:00 1.4. - 30.9. – 07:30 – 16:30

