



MINISTRY OF INTERIOR OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Bureau of Border and Alien Police

Yearbook



2007

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BBAP MOI	Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Ministry of Interior
TD	Travel Document
EEA	European Economic Area
EC	European Communities
EU	European Union
BCP	Border Crossing Point
SB	State Border
PIS	Police Information Systems
IDC	Identification Card
DCA MFA SR	Department of Consular Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic
DCVA	Department of Central Visa Authority
STD	Substitute Travel Document
AD	Asylum Department
APD	Alien Police Department
BCU	Border Control Unit
BPD	Border Control Department
NUCII	National unit to combat illegal immigration
SCID	Serious Crime Investigation Department
BPD	Border Police Department
OCP	Alien Police Department
BaPD	Border and Alien Police Directorate
BPD	Border Police Directorate
MIU	Mobile Intervention Unit
FPO	Focal Point Offices
UNHCR	The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NGO	Non-governmental Organizations
HSF	Hanns Seidel Foundation
VIS	Visa Information System

1 INTRODUCTION

The main focus of the 2007 Yearbook is to collect, compile and disseminate statistics on special topics issues, relating to Border Police Service and Alien Police Service of Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic. With many statistical tables, graphs and maps, the yearbook treats areas such as legal and illegal migration, internal activities or education,

One of the main tasks and first priority of Bureau of Border and Alien Police of Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic and its subordinated departments in year 2007 was a positive outcome of Schengen evaluation. To reach this target it was necessary to prove our readiness to implement the Schengen Acquis.

In view of the fact that at the time of the first evaluation, border surveillance in Slovakia was not implemented according to the requirements of the Schengen Border Code, revisits were therefore considered necessary by EU/JHA Council.

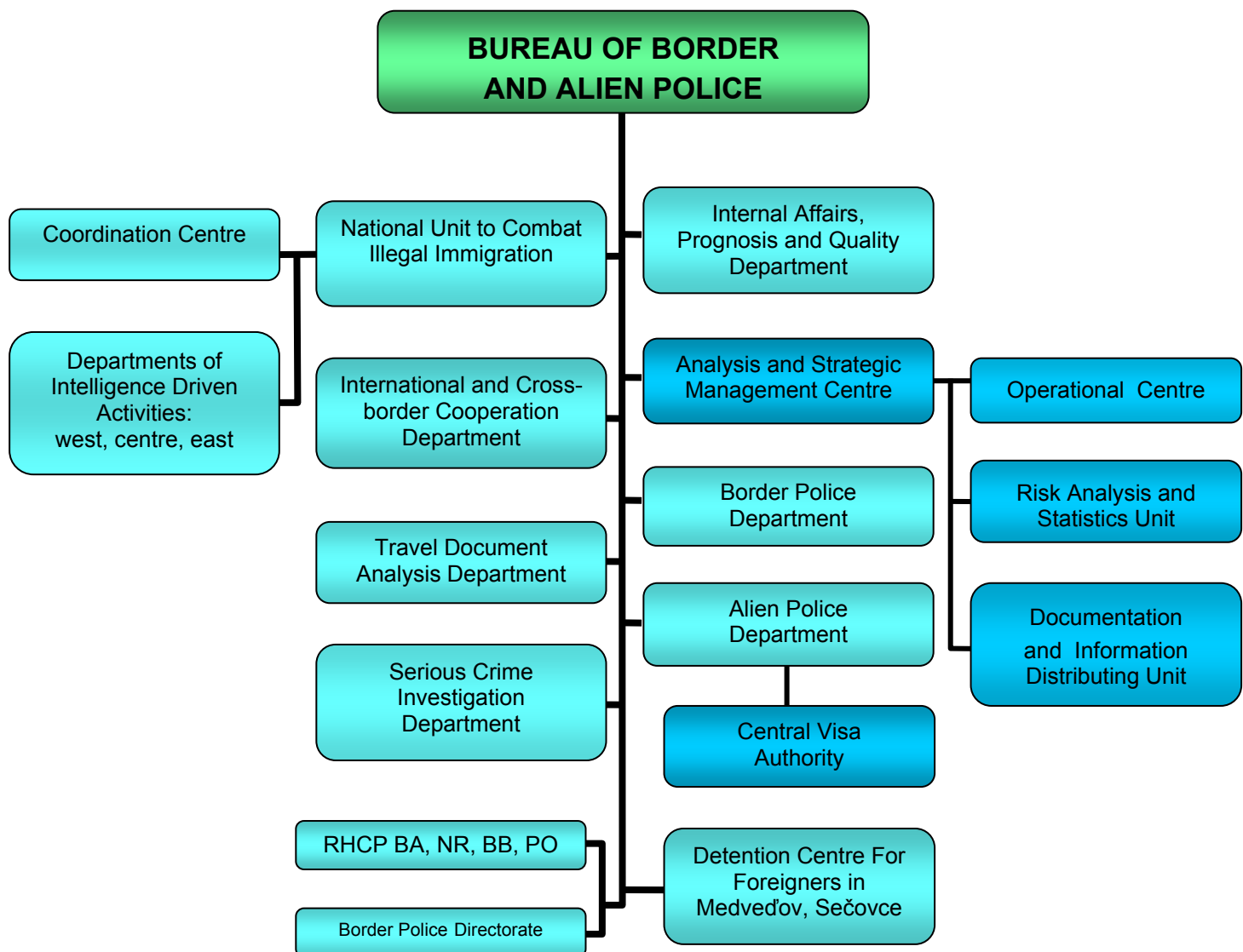
On the basis of Schengen evaluation Bureau of Border and Alien Police drafted the National state border management plan of the Slovak Republic. This plan was discussed by the Slovak Government on 30th May 2007 in Sobrance and approved by the Governmental resolution No 465/2007.

Inspections on site took place at the land and air border and the revisit report has established that the Slovak Republic has made considerable effort to comply with the recommendations of the Evaluation Committee. The remarkable progress, the level of security measures and the training of personnel was highly appreciated. The above mentioned aspects lead to approval of JHA Decision on the full application of the provisions of the Schengen acquis in Slovakia from 21st December 2007.

With its accession to the Schengen area on 21st December 2007, Slovakia accepted the responsibility for external EU border protection. Border controls at the internal Schengen borders with Hungary, Austria, the Czech Republic and Poland were abolished. At the same time the Slovak Republic had to establish security, customs and inspection controls and had reinforced its control and surveillance forces on its stretch of the external EU border with the Republic of Ukraine and ensure they meet EU standards.

2 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

**ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
OF THE BUREAU OF BORDER AND ALIEN POLICE
OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC**



Organizational Structure - changes:



During the year 2007, the Bureau of Border and Alien Police experienced large organizational changes, conditioned by the Slovak Republic's membership in the European Union and in the main by joining the Schengen area.

Based on the evaluation report by the Schengen evaluation mission who supervised the implementation of the Schengen acquis – status of data protection, police co-operation, external border controls at land and air borders, and visa policy, it was necessary to make changes concerning many areas.

One of the key issues was reinforcement of the status of the Border Police Directorate in Sobrance in the legislative, operational, organizational and structural aspect.

As of 1st May 2007, following organizational reforms and changes were made:

- regional office of the Serious Crime Investigation Department was established in Sobrance
- regional office of the Department of Operative-Investigation Activities East of the National Unit to Combat Illegal Immigration was strengthened

Within the Border Police Directorate in Sobrance:

- Risk Analysis and Statistics Department was established
- Training Department was established
- Mobile Intervention Unit was reinforced
- The Department of Central Visa Authority was established at the Alien Police Department of the Bureau of Border and Alien Police. The primary reason for this measure was change in the role and competence of the BbAP in the field of police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters and policy as regards visas, immigration and free movement of person. The Slovak Republic was authorised and obliged to participate in VIS, VISION, SIS II, SISone4all, SIS II and SIRENE.

Following the conclusions of the Schengen evaluation of the Slovak land borders in October 2006 the Bureau of Border and Alien Police was separated from the Presidium of the Police Force. On the basis of the Decree of the Minister of Interior the Bureau of Border and Alien Police was integrated within the organizational structure of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic. New organizational chart follows the recommendations of the Schengen Catalogue or recommendations for the correct application of the Schengen acquis and best practices. Thus the position of the BBAP MOI has been strengthened at both national and international levels.

This fact was highly appreciated by experts during the Schengen Evaluation revisit.

As of 1st June 2007 the Border Police Directorate in Sobrance was established as an internal organisational unit of the BBAP MOI. Necessity to identify and assess the risk resulted in establishing the Risk Analyses and Strategic Management Department. At the same time the Department of Analysis of Travel Documents came into existence. The following main tasks characterize the department's work: analysis of new travel documents, assessment and diagnostics of false and forged travel documents; specialised training and further education for police officers.

The Risk Analysis and Strategic Management Centre was created within the Bureau of Border and Alien Police in order to provide risk analyses and risk management information related to illegal immigration. It focuses on organizing and exercising risk analyses, related to illegal immigration and cross-border crime. The Risk Analysis and Strategic Management Centre is divided into Operational Centre, Risk Analysis and Statistics Unit and Documentation and Information Distribution Unit.

Because of necessity to identify and evaluate the potential risk to the internal security and border protection, unified risk analyses system was adopted. A common integrated risk analysis model was developed and implemented. For this reason risk evaluation is carried out at all levels – by BBAP MOI regional and local units. Within the Border and Alien Police Directorates and Border Control Units Bratislava Ružinov – Airport, Poprad – airport and Košice – airports border police officers have been deployed to perform risk analysis

Finally, we can state that in spite of the fact that experts had agreed in Brussels that Slovakia as a newcomer to the Schengen zone is not adequately prepared for such important step, the Slovak Republic made a considerable effort to comply with the Schengen acquis. The organizational structure of BBAP MOI was changed, its powers were reinforced. Number of improvements contributed to Slovakia's entry to Schengen zone. Present status of the Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Ministry of Interior has been assessed very positively at the national and international level.

3 LEGAL MIGRATION

The term “Legal migration” refers to: “entry into the state territory, leaving the territory or stay on the territory of the Slovak Republic, that comply with the international agreements and the immigration law of the Slovak Republic.”

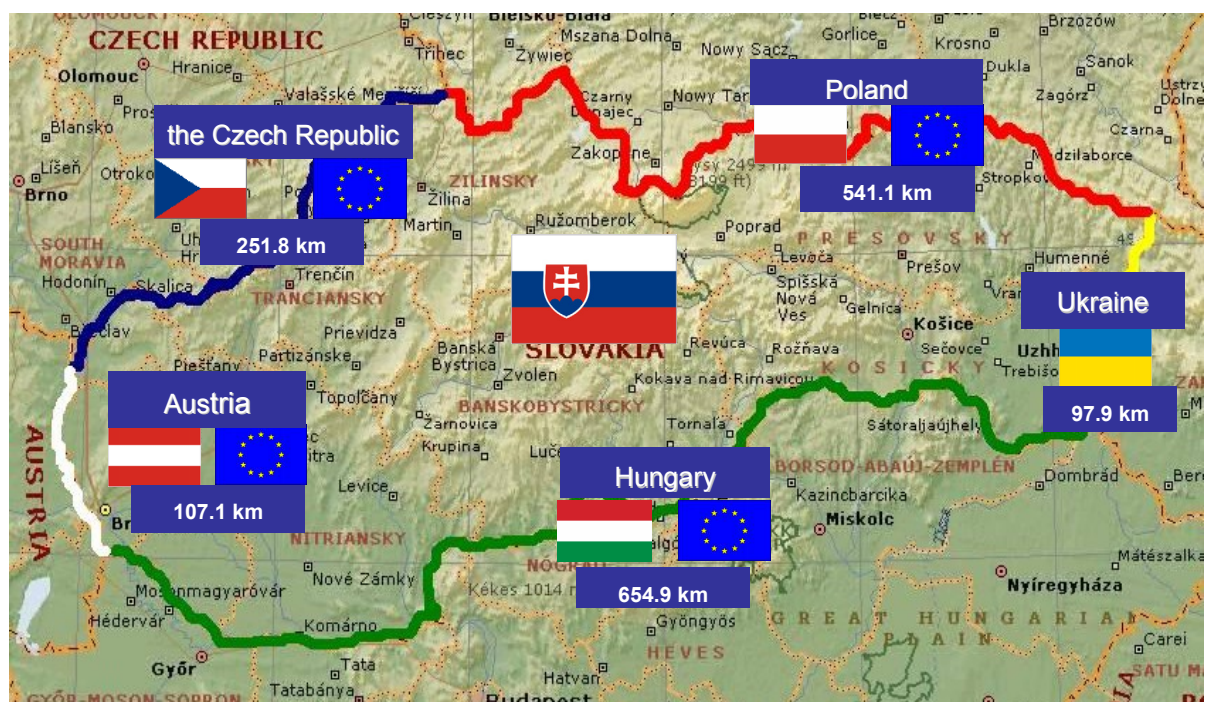
3.1 Basic Information About State Border

The total length of the Slovak state border is 1652.8 km. Poland, the Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary and Ukraine are the five countries that share a border with our republic.

The length of Slovak-Poland border section is 541.1 km, of Slovak-Czech border 251.8 km, Slovakia and Austria share 107.1 km long border. The length of the state border between Slovakia and Hungary is 654.9 km, Slovak-Ukrainian border length is 97.9 km.

The State Border of the Slovak Republic

State border section		Austria	the Czech Republic	Poland	Ukraine	Hungary
Length /km/	Waterway section	76.8	71.1	105	2.1	355
	Land section	30.3	180.7	436.1	95.8	299.9
	Total	107.1	251.8	541.1	97.9	654.9
	TOTAL	1652.8				



3.2 Border-Crossing Traffic

3.2.1 Summary of Border Crossing Points and Airports

In 2007, there were 177 official border crossing points along the Slovak state border. In this chapter you will find a collection of statistical data for year 2007, compared to the previous year.

However, on 21st December 2007, Slovakia became a part of the Schengen area and since then checks at internal borders have been abolished. The border between Slovakia and Ukraine became the only external Schengen border. From this date only external EU border posts on the Slovak-Ukrainian border and at international airports are fully functioning up to the standard of EU.

**Number of border crossing points at the Slovak state border
until 20th December 2007**

Border section with	Number of BCP	In what			
		Road	Railway	River (ports)	Tourist
Hungary	71	17	7	2	45
Austria	8	5	2	1	-
the Czech Republic	26	16	7	3	-
Poland	59	16	3	-	40
Ukraine	5	3	2	-	-
Total:	169	57	21	6	85
International airports	8				
TOTAL:	177				

**Number of border crossing points at the Slovak state border
from 21st December 2007**

Border section with	Number of BCP	In what			
		Road	Railway	River (ports)	Tourist
Ukraine	5	3	2	-	-
TOTAL:	5	3	2	0	0
International airports	3				
Schengen airports	5				
TOTAL:	13				

3.2.2 Statistics of Persons Checked at Border Crossing Points and Airports

Arriving / leaving persons

YEAR	Slovak nationals	Citizens of neighbouring countries	EEA citizens	3rd countries nationals	Visa requiring foreigners	Total
2007	47 495 722	42 244 430	17 033 415	4 827 876	631 823	112 233 266
2006	44 911 626	40 849 139	14 989 088	4 838 161	374 045	105 962 059

Checked persons according to state border section

YEAR	Ukraine	Hungary	Austria	the Czech Republic	Poland	Airports	Total
2007	2 540 180	28 583 252	13 823 181	48 016 087	17 055 802	2 214 764	112 233 266
2006	2 498 308	32 359 482	11 965 083	38 694 053	18 724 759	1 720 374	105 962 059

3.2.2 Statistics of the Means of Transport Crossing the Border (BCP and airports)

Means of transport checked at the border - according to state border sector

YEAR	Ukraine	Hungary	Austria	The Czech Republic	Poland	Airports	Total
2007	818 063	9 499 930	4 885 401	17 152 154	4 955 411	33 653	37 344 612
2006	860 468	11 221 867	4 011 959	14 455 099	5 069 631	33 457	35 652 481

3.3 Residence

3.3.1 Residence Permits

The legal provisions of the Act No. 48/2002 Coll. on Stay of Aliens and on Amendment of Certain Acts deal with agenda related to the residence of foreigners in the territory of the Slovak Republic.

In 2007 the BBAP MOI proposed an amendment of the Act on Stay of Aliens and stated the comprehensive changes required by preparations for the Schengen area enlargement in order to harmonize Slovakia's regulations with the EU law. Amendment has been confirmed as the act No. 342/2007 from 26 June 2007 and has come into effect on the date of accession of the Slovak Republic to the Schengen area.

After joining the Schengen area the Slovak Republic is bound by the entire Schengen Acquis and struggles to apply it's provisions. In order to ensure that the Schengen Information System is operational in our country, the respective part of Schengen Acquis was implemented.

There was implemented to act a corresponding Schengen Acquis related to connection of Slovak republic to Schengen Information System and in respect to abolition of border control on „inside borders“.

The Schengen Information System (SIS) was set up as an informational system, so the Slovak authorities responsible for border controls and other customs and police checks carried out in our country and for the coordination of these controls, together with the judicial authorities of these countries, can obtain information on persons or objects.

The Slovak Republic supply information to the system through its national network (N-SIS) connected to a central system (C-SIS), and this IT system is supplemented by a network known as SIRENE (Supplementary Information Request at the National Entry). This network is the human interface of the SIS.

The Schengen area, which is the first concrete example of enhanced cooperation between thirteen Member States, is now within the legal and institutional framework of the EU and thus comes under parliamentary and judicial scrutiny and attains the objective of free movement of persons enshrined in the Single European Act of 1986 while ensuring democratic parliamentary control and giving citizens accessible legal remedies when their rights are challenged (Court of Justice and/or national courts, depending on the area of law).

After Slovakia joined EU immigration procedures for citizens from EU member states have been simplified. Any citizen of an EU country taking up residence in Slovakia in accordance with EU treaty rights is no longer required to have work and residence permit.

However, the 3rd countries nationals are still being required to have a residence/work permit. Residence and work permits are still being issued to non-EU citizens by police authorities.

Residence permits:

A police authorities may grant foreigner :

- temporary residence permit
- permanent residence permit
- tolerated residence permit

Temporary stay:

A temporary residence permit is, in general, granted for the purpose of:

- a) undertaking business,
- b) employment,
- c) studying,
- d) activities according to special programmes,
- e) family reunification
- f) fulfilment of official duties by civil units of Armed Forces.

Permanent stay

A permanent residence permit shall authorise an alien for staying on the territory of the Slovak Republic and for travels abroad and back to the territory of the Slovak Republic within the time period for which the permanent residence permit was granted to him/her by a police department, unless otherwise stipulated by the Act 48/2002 on stay of aliens. Upon request, police authorities may first grant a permanent residence permit for five years. After the lapse of five years, police authorities may grant – upon another request – a permanent residence permit for an unlimited period.

Tolerated stay

The Police Authority shall grant permit for tolerated stay to an alien,

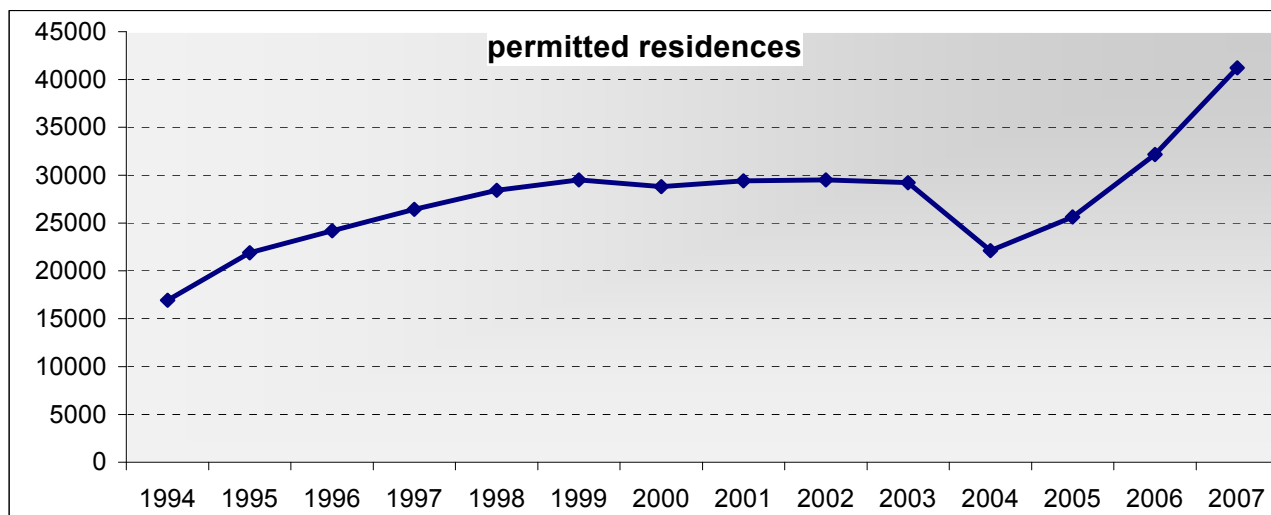
- a) if there is a hindrance to his/her administrative expulsion
- b) who has been granted temporary shelter
- c) if his/her leaving country is not possible and there is no ground for his/her detention, or
- d) who is an unaccompanied minor found in the territory of the Slovak Republic

A special category of aliens denotes the Slovaks living abroad out of which 1230 registered with police sections for temporary residence in 2007. The temporary residence permit is not granted to these aliens. Status of Slovak living abroad may be granted to a Slovak living abroad who does not have a permanent residence in the Slovak Republic but he/she has Slovak citizenship or he/she does not have a Slovak citizenship but he/she is keeping his/her national awareness as well as he/she or his/her predecessor has Slovak nationality origin. From January 1, 2006 the document proving Status of Slovak living abroad is a Certificate of Slovak living abroad. The Certificate is valid in the Slovak Republic only with the holder's passport. The Certificate has no expiration date. All changes must be reported immediately to the Embassy/Consulate. While staying in the Slovak Republic the Certificate holder has the right to apply for employment without a working permit and without permanent residence status in Slovakia or to apply for Slovak citizenship for outstanding personality reasons or to request exemption from Social Security payments abroad, if the person meets conditions giving him or her the right for that provision in the Slovak Republic.

As for 31st 2007 there were 2.167 "Slovaks living abroad" registered.

Aliens granted residence permits

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
26424	28415	29498	28801	29418	29505	29219	22108	25635	32153	41214



**Foreigners granted a residence permit
by residence type and citizenships as of 31/12/ 2007 – TOP 15**

Country of citizenship	Temporary stay	Tolerated stay	Permanent stay	Total
CZE	85	24	5 849	5 958
POL	19	2	3 990	4 011
UKR	1531	62	2 240	3 833
ROU	58	7	2 948	3 013
DEU	30	4	2 849	2 883
HUN	10	10	2 693	2 713
AUT	14	3	1 456	1 473
VNM	663	18	771	1 452
RUS	390	18	958	1 366
CHN	765	6	434	1 205
SCG	1 021	7	167	1 195
KOR	585	0	552	1 137
FRA	16	1	1 119	1 136
BGR	0	0	984	984
ITA	20	0	948	968
Others	2 439	162	27 958	33 327
Total	7 646	310	33 258	41 214

Short-term stay:

A short-term stay for the purposes of tourism, visit, etc. is authorized by the granting of the Slovak Visa or by a valid agreement of the Slovak Republic with a foreign country. The visa and/or the bilateral agreements also define the maximum length of authorized stay in the territory of the Slovak Republic for the citizens of individual countries of the world. The permitted period of stay may be extended provided it was applied for not less than seven working days before the expiry of the current permit (visa) by the appropriate border police according to the place of the foreigner's temporary residence in the Slovak Republic. The maximum length of a short-term stay in the Slovak Republic must not exceed the total period of 180 days.

During the last year, 2 174 829 3rd countries nationals were registered for short-term residence, whereof 2 091 732 denoted no-visa aliens and 83 097 visa aliens.

Most of no-visa aliens registered were citizens of the Czech Republic – 914 682 persons, Germany – 272 614, Poland – 218 255 and Hungary – 132 344 persons.

Most of the registered visa aliens came from Ukraine – 30 745 persons, from the Russian Federation – 20 394, Serbia and Montenegro – 5 920, Byelorussia – 4 419, Kuwait – 1 815 and China – 2 033.

**Residence permits by residence type and citizenship
as of 31st December 2007 – TOP 15**

Citizenship	Temporary stay	Tolerated stay	Permanent stay	TOTAL
ROU	0	6	3 027	3 033
UKR	948	83	253	1 284
CZE	0	18	1 235	1 253
DEU	0	1	897	898
HUN	0	2	813	815
BGR	0	0	753	753
POL	0	4	658	662
VNM	384	21	177	582
KOR	383	0	186	569
SCG	525	18	22	565
CHN	368	17	87	472
AUT	0	1	349	350
USA	255	2	74	331
ITA	0	0	297	297
FRA	0	0	296	296
Others	1 333	194	1 455	2 982
Total	4196	367	10 579	15 142

3.3.2 Visa

The Bureau of Border and Alien Police of Ministry of Interior is also responsible entity for the visa policy. As of December 20, 2007 Slovakia has begun issuing Schengen Visa allowing holders to enter the entire Schengen Area. After entering the Schengen Zone the visitor is allowed to travel all over the Schengen countries without any other visa or passport control but must be able to prove his or her visa status on request.

Visitors can apply for Schengen visa at Slovak embassies abroad if Slovakia is the main destination of their visit within Schengen or the first point of entry into Slovakia. These authorities grant the visa in interest of the Slovak Republic or for humanitarian reasons to aliens who will prove their transits or entries are urgent and could not have been anticipated.

In 2007, 136 foreigners were granted visas of the Slovak Republic at border crossing points. We can see a significant decrease in comparison with the figures for

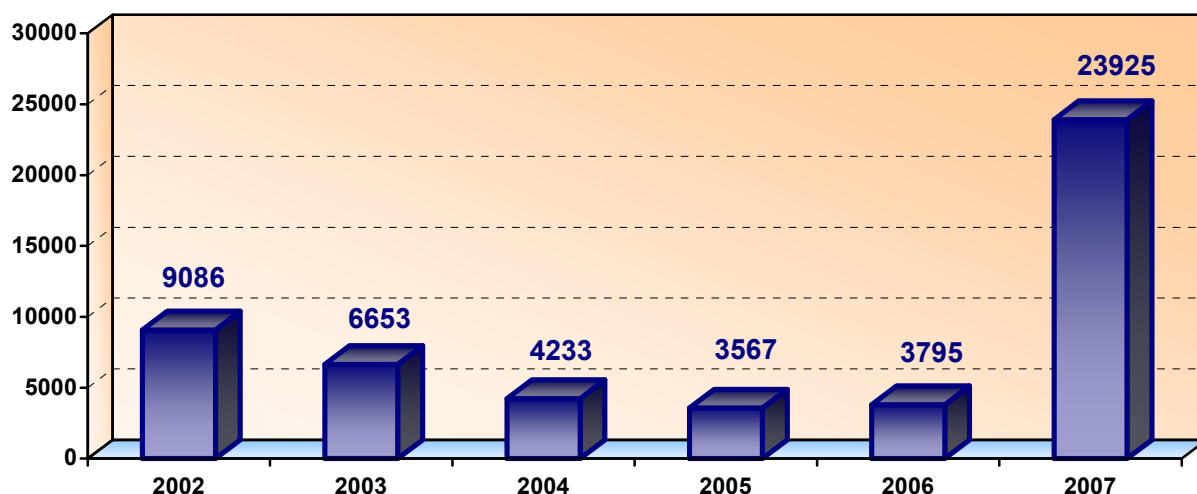
2006, when 3 719 visas were granted. This number represent a decrease of 96 per cent. (from 3. 719 to 3 583 visas).

Out of all these visas granted in 2007, there were 17 transit visas and 119 short-term visas. Most of the SR visas were granted to citizens of Ukraine, Russia, Serbia and Monte Negro, Armenia and Moldova.

During the year 2007, 38 visas granted by the Slovak Republic authorities, were annulled by the Alien Police Department of BBAP MOI. The most common reason for annulation was alien considered to be a person for whom an alert issued has been issued in the national register (persona non grata)

The Department of Central Visa Authority (DCVA) is the body in charge of coordination and implementation of visa procedures. DCVA operators carry out security reviews and render decisions of all Schengen visa applicants lodged within the territory of the Slovak Republic.

Attended applications for a visa



Processing of visa applications

Year	Granted visa	Applications rejected	Guaranteed visa issuance
2007	23 574	349	2
2006	3 632	162	1
2005	3 536	30	1
2004	4 193	38	2
2003	6 604	47	2
2002	9 024	56	6

**Figures for years 2005, 2006 and 2007:
Check - ups made in order to verify invitations**

INVITATIONS year 2007	Verifications carried out	Invitations verified	Not-verified invitations
Official	1 657	2 94	492
Private	564		
Other then family member	765		
Lustration - total:	2 986		

INVITATIONS year 2006	Verifications carried out	Invitations verified	Not-verified invitations
Official	2693	3 441	334
Private	541		
Other then family member	541		
Lustration - total:	3 775		

INVITATIONS year 2005	Verifications carried out	Invitations verified	Not-verified invitations
Official	1932	2 761	282
Private	590		
Others	521		
Lustration - total:	3 043		

4 ILLEGAL MIGRATION

Under the definition, an illegal immigration means “crossing the Slovak state border illegally or a stay on its territory that violates the international agreements and immigration laws of the Slovak Republic.”

Thus defined illegal immigration can generally be divided into two basic sections:

- illegal border crossing
- unauthorised stay

Illegal border crossing of the Slovak state border can be defined as:

"Cases when foreigners (including EU citizens and citizens covered by EEA) were apprehended when crossing the Slovak state border irregularly, regardless of the direction:

1. **at places other than BCPs:** with or without a valid travel document; or at authorised border crossing point in out-of-hours period; including an attempt to cross border illegally
2. **at authorised border crossing point:**
 - a) misuse of false or forged travel document, visa, residence permit; misuse of genuine travel document by unauthorised person; including an attempt to cross border illegally
 - b) hidden in means of transport
 - c) attempt to avoid border check (undocumented or with valid document),
 - d) other

In case of entry numbers refer to foreigners apprehended by Slovak authorities; in case of exit number includes persons apprehended by the neighbouring country authorities, which will be readmitted

Unauthorised residence cover any foreigner citizens, who remain in the territory of the Slovak Republic illegitimately, contrary to the valid legislative, regardless the fact whether they entered national territory legally or illegally.

An alien There are two of unauthorised stay:

1. **foreigners, who have entered the national territory legally**, with valid travel document or visa, but are intercepted inside Slovak territory without authorisation to stay (e. g. who fail to comply with the terms and conditions of non-visa agreement, visa, or residence permit; who fails to carry a valid visa or residence permit; use false or forged travel document, residence permit or visa; or unlawful citizens working illegally in the Slovak state territory).

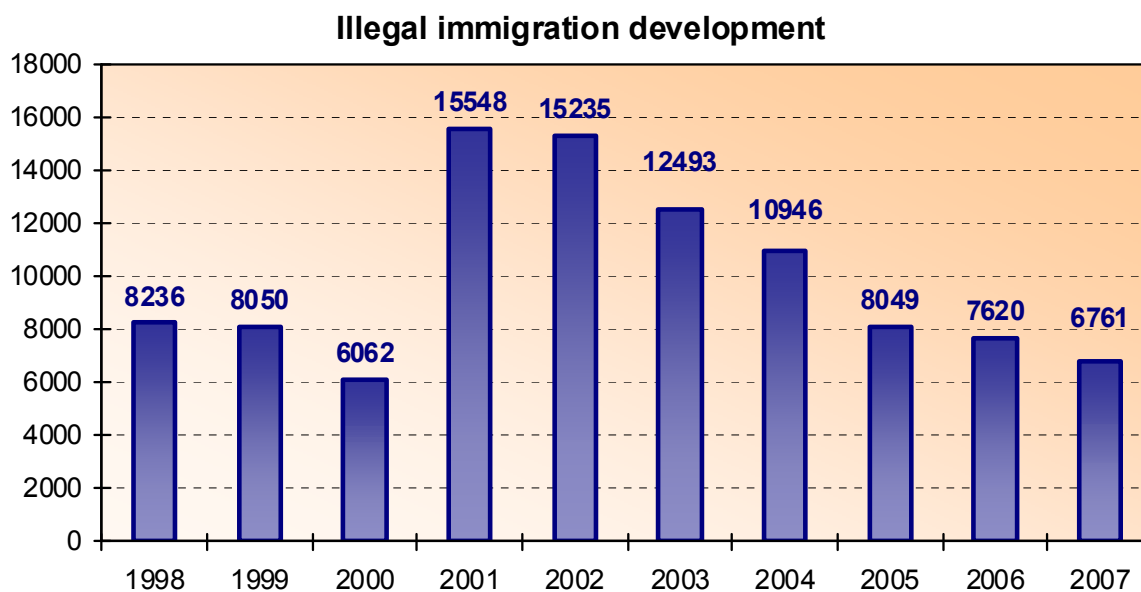
This category includes foreigners, detected on unauthorised stay during border control at the BCP at the exit from the Slovak Republic (return home).

2. **foreigner citizens**, who are intercepted inside the state territory for unauthorised stay, but who **have entered the country illegally**, i. e. they have crossed the Slovak state border illegally.

- The Slovak Republic is primarily a country of transit for foreign irregulars from 3rd countries going mostly towards Western European countries. If apprehended, they usually apply for asylum with the intention to legalize their stay through misusing the asylum procedure and with the knowledge that immediate repatriation will not be carried out. Frequent escapes from detention and accommodation centres for foreigners are a tangible evidence of their subsequent attempt to continue on their way to western Europe. Many of these immigrants abscond from detention centres repeatedly and later on, they are by Slovak or Austrian border authorities apprehended for illegal border crossing.
- In 2007, Slovak border police captured 3.405 illegal immigrants crossing the state border illegally. Another group was comprised by foreigners, which stay was detected as unlawful (3. 356 aliens apprehended).,
- It is necessary to point out, that the country with the highest overstay rate is Ukraine. These non-citizens comprise approximately the one third of the total number of foreigners detected during checks as overstayers. Ukrainians arrive to the Slovak Republic legally, but they do not depart by the expiry of their visa or residence permit and remain in Slovakia unlawfully.

Development of illegal immigration since 1998

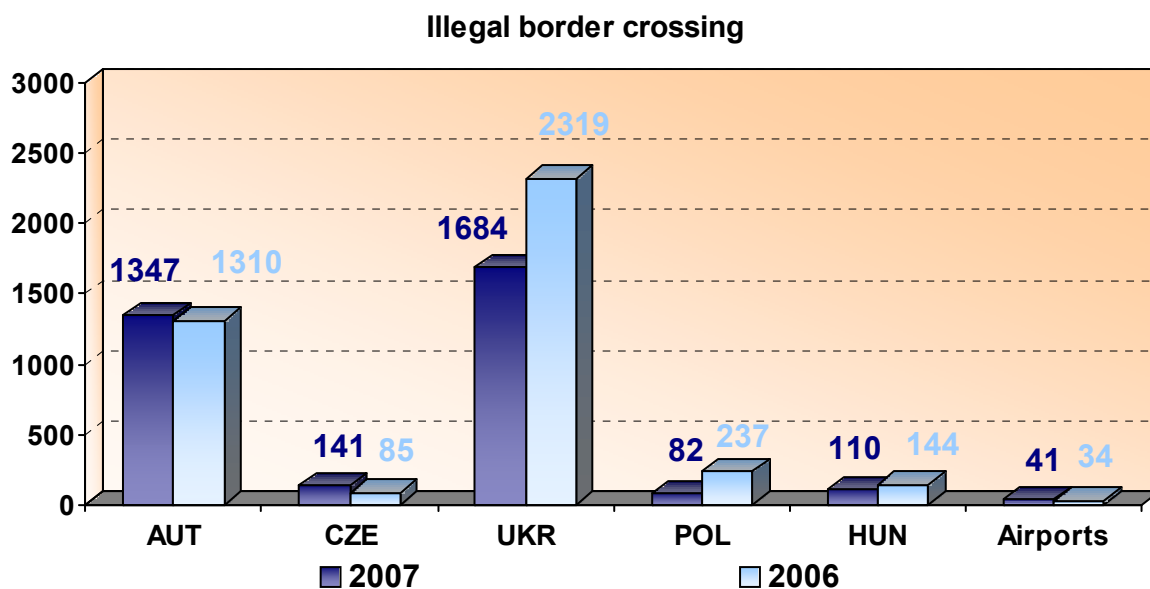
Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Illegal immigration	8 236	8 050	6 062	15 548	15 235	12 493	10 946	8 049	7 620	6 761



4.1 Illegal Border Crossing

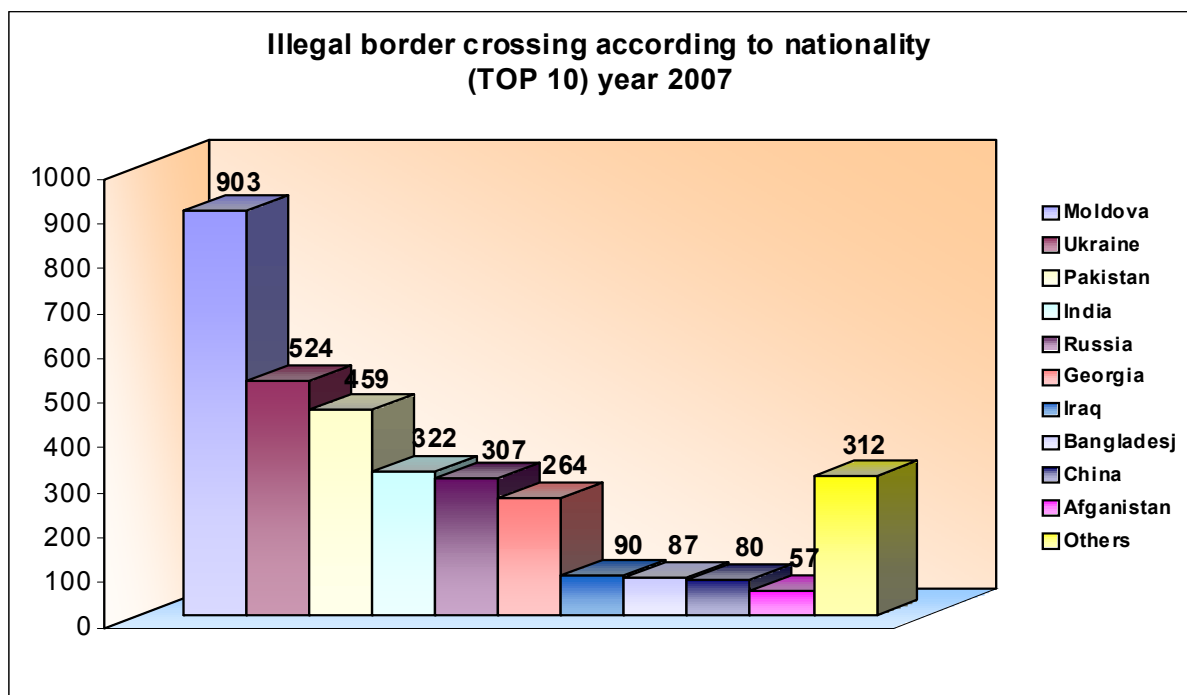
Illegal border crossing
according the state border sections

Border section with	2007			2006		
	From SVK	To SVK	Total	From SVK	To SVK	Total
AUT	1 346	1	1347	1 306	4	1 310
CZE	126	15	141	83	2	85
UKR	10	1 674	1 684	11	2 308	2319
POL	16	66	82	30	207	237
HUN	42	68	110	123	21	144
Airports	36	5	41	30	4	34
Total	1 576	1 829	3 405	1 583	2 546	4 129



Illegal border crossings – according to the nationality (TOP 10)

Country of Citizenship	Year 2007	Country of Citizenship	Year 2006
Moldova	903	Moldova	1251
Ukraine	524	Russia	544
Pakistan	459	India	464
India	322	China	317
Russia	307	Ukraine	264
Georgia	264	Pakistan	233
Iraq	90	Georgia	221
Bangladesh	87	Iraq	198
China	80	Bangladesh	188
Afghanistan	57	Palestine	114
Others	312	Others	335
TOTAL	3 405	TOTAL	4 129



4.1.1 Modus operandi in terms of illegal border crossings

- Illegal immigrants attempt to enter the Slovak Republic illegally by using following modus operandi:

Via „green border“:

- on foot – assisted border crossing with help of smuggler's networks or traffickers and criminal groups; or on their own

Via BCPs:

- misuse of false or forged documents
- misuse of genuine document by unauthorised person
- hidden in means of transport

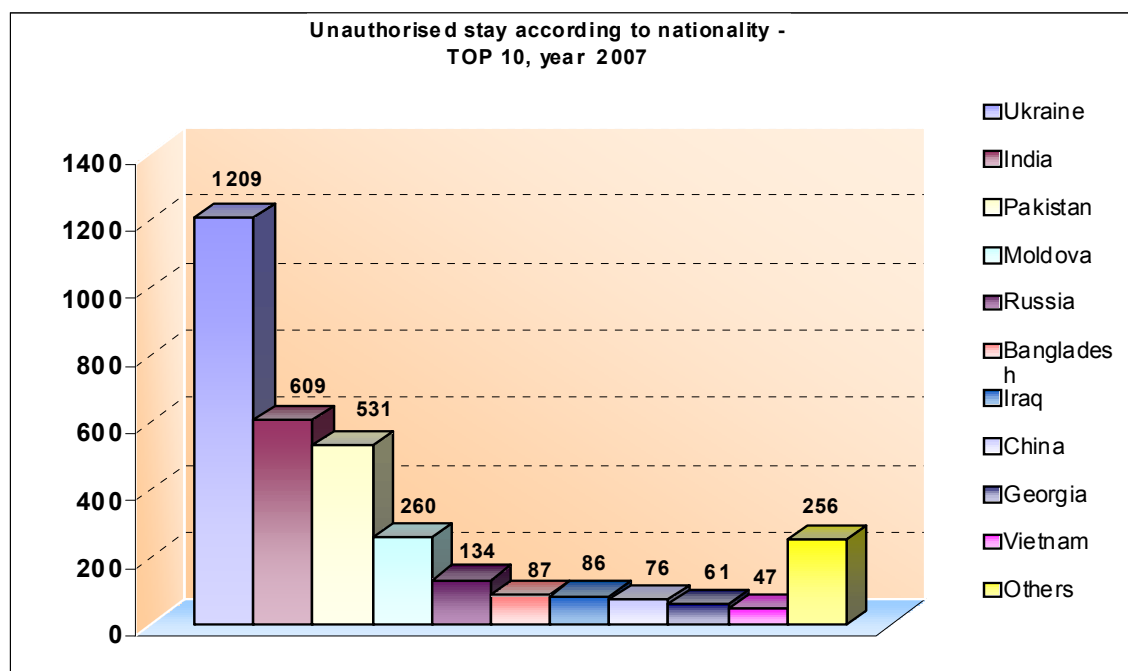
Illegal immigration across the Slovak state border

MODUS OPERANDI	VIA BORDER CROSSING POINT						VIA GREEN BORDER	TOTAL
	Misuse of false or forged documents	Genuine documents misused by unauthorised person	Undocumented	Avoiding border checks	Hidden in means of transport	Hidden in trains	On foot	
2007	389	141	11	22	345	146	2351	3405
2006	219	144	19	8	310	142	3287	4129

4.2 Unauthorised stay

Unauthorised stay according to nationality (TOP 10)

Country of citizenship	Year 2007	Country of citizenship	Year 2006
Ukraine	1 209	Ukraine	1 062
India	609	India	721
Pakistan	531	Moldova	604
Moldova	260	Russia	188
Russia	134	Pakistan	174
Bangladesh	87	Bangladesh	166
Iraq	86	Iraq	123
China	76	China	79
Georgia	61	Georgia	75
Vietnam	47	Palestina	44
Others	256	Others	255
Total	3 356	Total	3 491



4.3 Use of false or forged travel documents

Misuse of false and forged travel documents by foreigners is closely connected to illegal migration and unlawful stay in the Slovak Republic.

Incident data for year 2007 has confirmed that the fake documents detected are of high quality. At the same time it has confirmed the new trend in abuse of documents issued by the Schengen associated courtiers as well as by the new EU member states.

Results achieved by the Bureau of Border and Alien Police in the year of 2007 are above the average and are considered to be the best results in history of the Slovak Republic.

In 2007 altogether 846 false or forged travel documents were detected. The most often misused travel documents were Romanian and Slovak ID cards. The highest number of foreigners using irregular travel documents were nationals of Moldova (208) and Ukraine (187). These figures refer to long term trend.

Frequently misused travel documents – TOP 5

Document issued by	Type of document	No. of detected documents
Spain	ID card	151
Slovakia	ID card	138
Romania	ID card	124
Poland	ID card (in old version)	121
Hungary	ID card (in old version)	102

Travel document falsifications range from alterations of personal data and substitution of photos to sophisticated and high quality reproductions of documents. Although travel documents, such as ID cards, passports, visas, residence or work permits, are the most commonly falsified travel documents, a number of other types of documents are frequently targeted counterfeiters.

During the evaluated period from the total number of 846 forgeries detected, in 90 cases we dealt with the misuse of another person's genuine travel document. This so called „look-a like method“ is very dangerous, increasingly misused especially by Moldova and Ukraine nationals, as well as by the irregulars from Africa and Asian countries.

The positive trend recorded in the area of false and forged documents detection was achieved by the Border and Alien Police Directorate in Bratislava. Police officers of its subordinated Police Units detected 476 fake documents.

At the Slovak-Ukrainian land border sector the Slovak border police managed to detain 84 false and forged travel documents, 225 other documents and false border

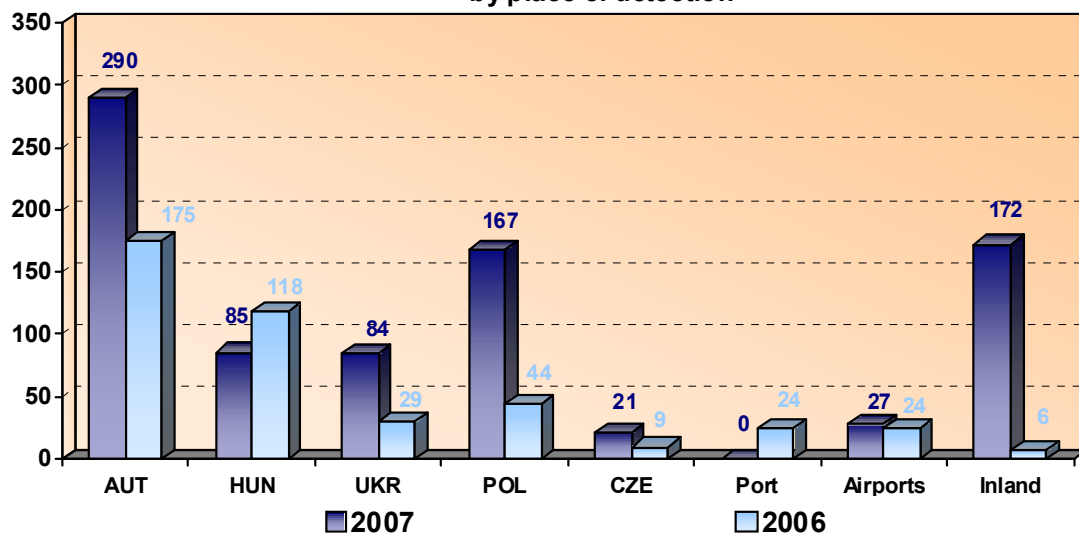
stamps. At the international airports in Bratislava, Poprad and Košice, 31 false or forged documents were detected.

This positive trend, recorded at the external Schengen border and international airports, is a consequence of a good border management. In general, a highly professional approach to examination of travel documents enables and guarantees the full implementation of measures related to free movement of persons, services and goods within the Schengen area.

Number of detected uses of forged and falsified documents by place of detection

Place of apprehension		2007	2006
State border section with	Austria	290	175
	Hungary	85	118
	Ukraine	84	29
	Poland	167	44
	the Czech Republic	21	9
Port		0	24
Airports		27	24
Inland		172	6
Total:		846	429

Number of detected uses of forged and falsified documents by place of detection



**Ways of travel documents falsification
according to place of detection**

Border sector with	Period	Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Austria	year 2007	290	138	0	1	2	0	59	89	1
	year 2006	175	119	0	0	2	2	33	19	0
Hungary	year 2007	85	3	0	9	62	0	2	9	0
	year 2006	118	5	2	0	109	1	0	1	0
Ukraine	year 2007	84	5	0	0	2	0	0	77	0
	rok 2006	29	18	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Poland	year 2007	167	0	1	4	160	0	2	0	0
	rok 2006	44	5	1	1	34	1	2	0	0
the Czech Republic	year 2007	21	10	0	0	0	0	8	3	0
	rok 2006	9	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Port	year 2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	rok 2006	24	8	0	0	0	0	1	15	0
Airports	year 2007	27	8	0	0	1	0	15	3	0
	rok 2006	24	13	0	0	1	0	5	5	0
Inland	year 2007	172	3	1	0	2	0	4	162	0
	rok 2006	6	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total	rok 2007	846	167	2	14	229	0	90	343	1
	rok 2006	429	179	4	1	146	4	42	53	0

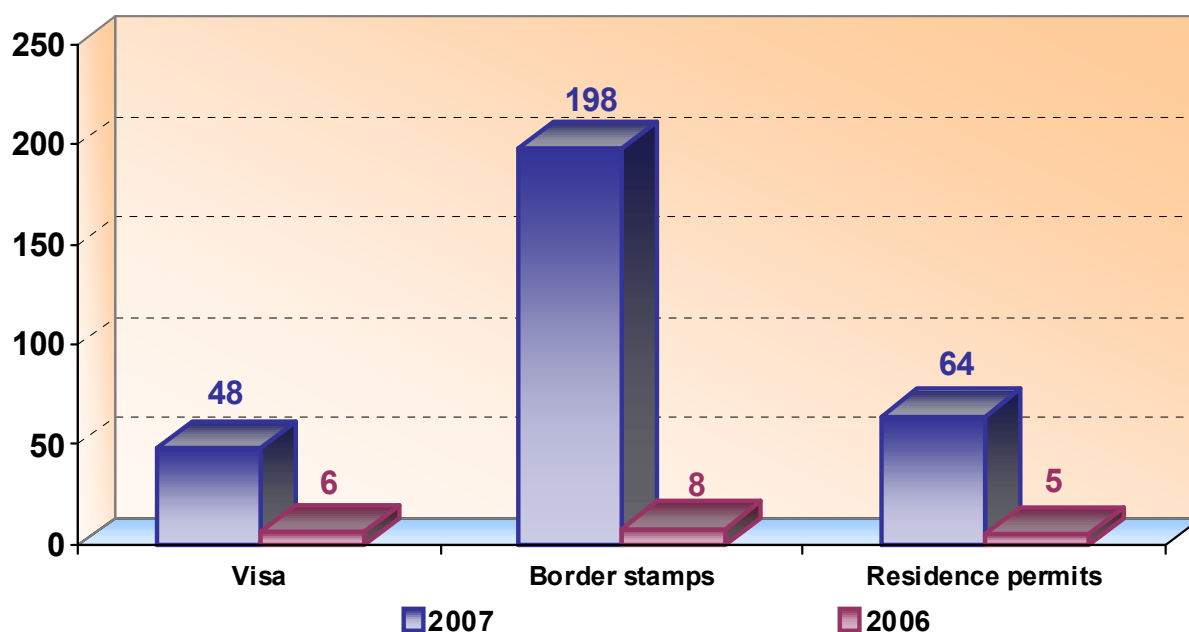
Explanation notes:

- A. photo substitution,
- B. rewriting of data in travel document
- C. data substitution,
- D. pages substitution/replacement,
- E. genuine travel document /blank stolen/ issued by unauthorised person
- F. genuine travel document misused by unauthorised person /travel document belonging to another person; no modifications or changes made /,
- G. false travel document,
- H. genuine travel document issued by authorised authority to unauthorised person (eg. in consequence of corruption or due to incorrect documents presented in order to obtain a travel document)

False visa, border stamps and residence permits

Border sector with		Visa		Border stamps		Residence permits		Total	
		2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
Border section with	<i>Austria</i>	28	2	20	3	7	1	55	6
	<i>Hungary</i>	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
	<i>Ukraine</i>	16	2	167	5	42	3	225	10
	<i>Poland</i>	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
	<i>the Czech Republic</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airports		4	2	8	-	12	1	24	3
Inland		-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Total		48	6	198	8	64	5	310	19

False visa, border stamps and residence permits detected



4.4 Aliens' Residence Check

Pursuant to the provision of Act on Stay of Aliens the PF Aliens Police departments are authorised to check justification of aliens' residences, performance of the terms of residence and compliance with the obligations of aliens, as well as compliance with the obligation on the part of other natural persons and legal entities in relation to aliens' residences on the territory of the SR as set out in the Act.

The check of alien regime on the territory of the SR consists in particular in specific activities of the PF Aliens Police departments focusing in particular on suppression and prevention of illegal migration of third-country nationals, of unauthorised SB crossing, and unauthorised residences of these nationals. The check activity functions of the PF Aliens Police departments are realised via preventive operation in the field of preventing the aforementioned negative phenomena, criminal activities of aliens, commitment of offences on their parts, as well as in the field of penal sanctions imposed upon aliens in a form of a sanction from the administrative or the penal perspective for their unlawful acting. The PF Aliens Police departments are with the alien regime check authorised to enter the places reserved for business, employment, or study activities and the accommodation facility premises, except for the places whereof inviolability is guaranteed under a special regulation. For the purpose of check realisation, the departments are also authorised to require identity proofs and require explanation of the checked facts. Alike, a department of the PF Aliens Police can detain with residence check a false or counterfeit document that the alien uses to prove his/her identity, or that has not been issued upon the name of the checked alien and that the alien presents as his/her own, or if the authority that has issued it declares it invalid or stolen. The PF Aliens Police departments check all the types of residences of third-country nationals staying legally at territory of the Slovak Republic. The Aliens Police departments, in performance of their basic tasks, check also the operators of accommodation facilities. The check of compliance of aliens at territory of the Slovak Republic namely before was permitted residence as well as during alien's residence at territory of the Slovak Republic. During controls centred on illegal employment of aliens on the territory of the SR in total 204 cases were uncovered.

Foreigners Illegally Employed – according to the nationality

Country of citizenship	2007	Country of citizenship	2006
Ukraine	69	Vietnam	80
Vietnam	27	Afghanistan	70
South Korea	26	Romania	56
China	26	Ukraine	50
Malaysia	16	India	27
Croatia	15	South Korea	9
India	5	China	6
Turkey	4	Serbia and Monte Negro	6
Other	16	Other	75
Total:	204	Total:	379

Significant factor that created decrease of illegal work was enhancing performance of preventive actions and inspections targeted to reveal this occurrence by financial fines for those employers, who illegally employ aliens.

4.5 Facilitated illegal immigration

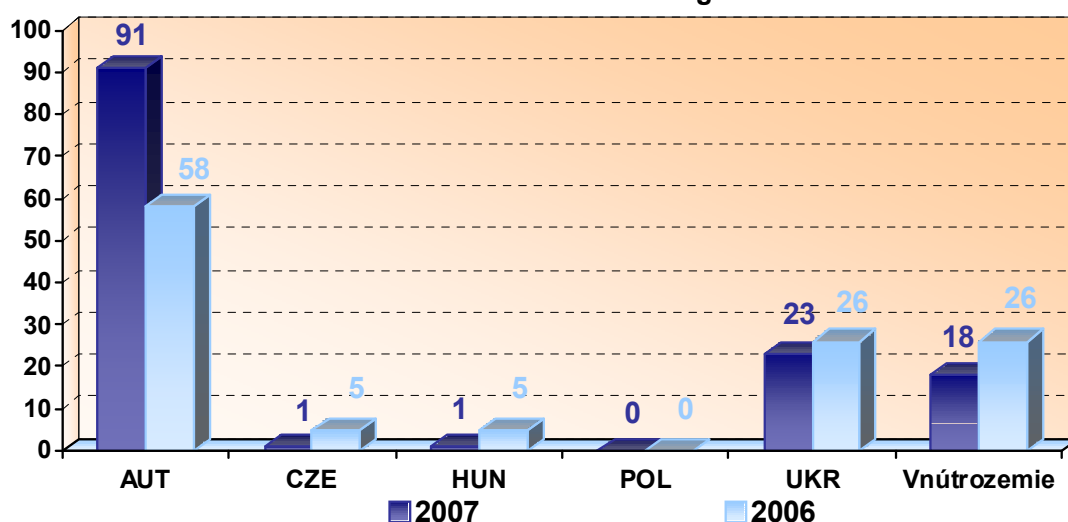
4.5.1 Human Trafficking

Human Trafficking Cases	Year 2007	Year 2006
Documented cases of human trafficking	134	120
Cases in which suspects were charged with smuggling migrants	123	101
Number of facilitators detected	278	305
Number of facilitators charged with smuggling migrants	225	227
Total cases opened:	298	297

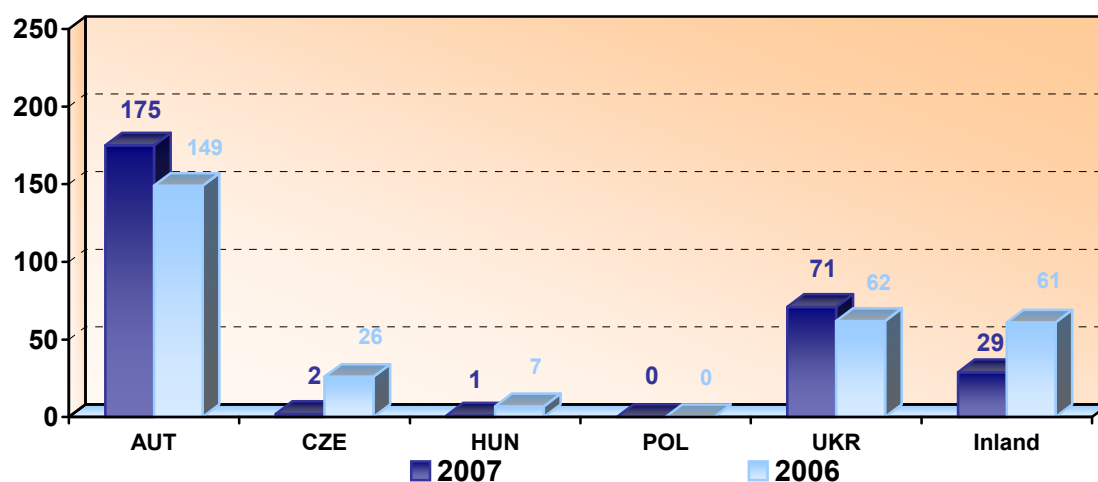
Facilitated illegal Immigration – according to state border section

State border section with	Cases		Facilitators	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Austria	91	58	175	149
the Czech Republic	1	5	2	26
Hungary	1	5	1	7
Poland	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	23	26	71	62
Inland	18	26	29	61
TOTAL	134	120	278	305

Cases of human trafficking



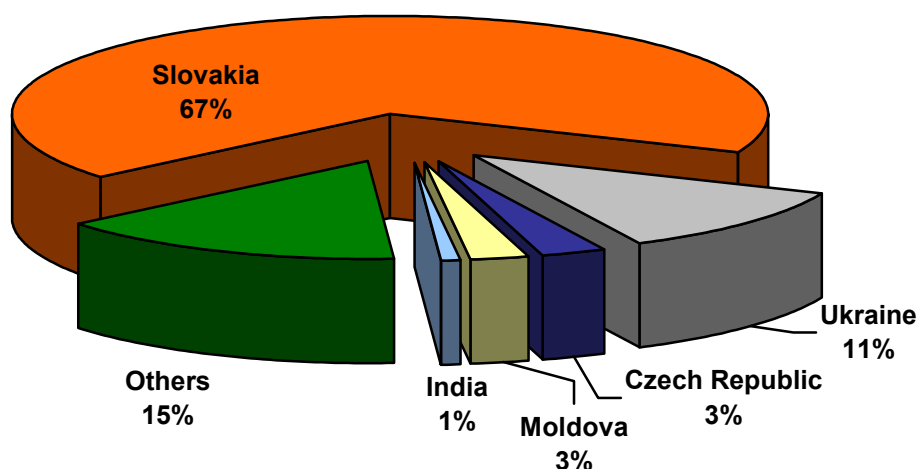
Number of facilitators



Number of facilitators by country of origin

Country of citizenship	Year 2007	Country of citizenship	Year 2006
Slovakia	188	Slovakia	196
Ukraine	31	Ukraine	21
the Czech Republic	8	India	10
Moldova	7	Vietnam	10
India	2	Hungary	8
Others	42	Others	60
Total:	278	Total:	305

**Facilitators according to nationality
(TOP 5 for the year 2007)**



4.5.2 Criminal procedures against facilitators

In the year 2007, the Slovak authorities carried out operational and preventive measures, which led to arrests of human smugglers. National unit to combat illegal immigration initiated criminal procedures against 75 facilitators.

Organised and criminal groups

	Year	Facilitators	Accusations made
Organised group	2007	97	64
	2006	73	48
Criminal group	2007	11	11
	2006	56	56

Criminal networks dealing with illegal immigration are spreading their activities by combining various types of crimes. Out of the total number of cases, 64 facilitators were accused of a crime of human trafficking (63 men, 1 woman). As for origin, facilitators were nationals of Slovakia (50 persons), Ukraine (8), Moldova (3), India (1), Russia (1) and the Czech Republic (1). These facilitators managed to smuggle at least 834 illegal immigrants.

On the basis of 3 detected cases of crime groups, 11 male facilitators were accused of a crime of human trafficking. Criminal networks were formed by Slovak (8 persons) and Ukrainian (3) nationals. This criminal group facilitated at least 239 illegal immigrants.

4.6 Management of Return Migration Flows

4.6.1 Readmission

The Government of the Slovak Republic has concluded 25 readmission agreements as a standard method of ensuring that persons are expelled from our territory. Twenty of them are bilateral treaties.

The Slovak Republic has implemented readmission agreements the European Commission has negotiated on behalf of the European Community with eleven 3rd countries.

At this stage the Slovak Republic is in the process of negotiating draft agreement on the readmission of persons with the Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Lebanon.

Relevant proposals for agreement on the readmission have been made by the European Community to the Governments of some 3rd countries (Pakistan, Morocco and Turkey).

Persons readmitted according to readmission agreements

Readmission agreement with	2007			2006		
	readmitted		accepted	readmitted		accepted
	<i>EU</i>	<i>citizens of 3rd countries</i>	<i>citizens of 3rd countries</i>	<i>EU</i>	<i>citizens of 3rd countries</i>	<i>citizens of 3rd countries</i>
the Czech Republic	9	4	77	0	0	64
Hungary	15	21	7	3	1	60
Poland	0	4	17	0	2	26
Austria	0	0	470	0	1	387
Ukrajina	16	1 167	4	38	1 666	5
TOTAL:	40	1 196	575	41	1 670	542

4.6.2 Dublin Regulation

The Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Ministry of Interior (Alien Police Department of BBAP) is the relevant body authorised to perform transfers of foreigners in terms of the Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 of 18 February 2003 establishing

the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national. The 'Dublin Regulation' determines the Member State responsible for processing an asylum claim lodged in the European Union. The Regulation replaced the 1990 Dublin Convention, and strives to ensure that each asylum application is fairly examined by a Member State, to restrain repeated applications, and to enhance efficiency.

Since the Dublin arrangements are operated by all EU Member States, on the basis of articles from 7 to 10 Council regulation (ES) No. 1560/2003 setting up detailed rules for application of the Dublin Regulation, Dublin Centre of Migration Office of Ministry of Interior takes all appropriate measures to ensure fulfilment of the obligations arising from a needed to carry out transfer of foreigners under the Dublin Regulation.

To fulfil this specific tasks, Dublin Centre communicates mainly with relevant agencies of European Union member states. It makes an effort to reach an agreement on place, time, mean of transport and other conditions necessary to carry out a transfer of foreigner. It also provides common services, such as issuing of Emergency Travel Documents (Laissez – Passer) to foreigners who are not in possession of a travel document. Dublin Centre's staff also coordinates activities connected with hand over or acceptance of foreigners according to Dublin Regulation.

Transfers under the Council Regulation (ES) No. 343/2003

Transfer „from“ and „to“ a country	To SVK	From SVK
Austria	184	24
Nederland	15	0
Great Britain	18	0
Germany	57	6
France	19	3
the Czech Republic	43	1
Italy	5	0
Poland	3	70
Sweden	15	0
Belgium	5	0
Norway	4	1
Denmark	2	0
Hungary	0	2
Slovenia	1	0
Portugal	1	1
Total	372	107

**Transfers according to citizenship
under the Dublin Regulation - year 2007**

Country of citizenship	To SVK	From SVK
India	44	1
Russian Federation	71	78
Georgia	44	1
China	3	1
Turkey	3	0
Bangladesh	5	1
Afghanistan	22	0
Iraq	46	5
Syria	23	0
Palestine	2	0
Uganda	0	1
Sudan	1	1
Ukraine	13	3
Macedonia	1	0
Moldova	34	2
Israel	1	0
Lebanon	2	0
Pakistan	24	1
Nigeria	1	7
Belarus	4	0
Serbia	3	0
Iran	1	0
Kazakhstan	0	1
Cameron	1	0
Algeria	2	0
Vietnam	8	0
Albania	1	0
Armenia	3	2
Egypt	1	0
Cuba	3	0
Liberia	2	0
Somalia	1	1
Stateless	2	0
Total:	372	107

4.6.3 Expulsions Carried Out and PDC Activities

In the period under consideration the Alien Police expelled **1 329** foreigners from the territory of the Slovak Republic. The sentence of judicial expulsion was imposed on **214** aliens pursuant to the provision of Article 65 of the Criminal Code, **1 115** aliens got an administrative expulsion. The leading groups of illegal immigrants removed were formed by citizens of Ukraine – **976**, Moldova – **94**, India – **49**, Russia – **16** and Korea – **11**. As for the EEA countries' nationals, the Slovak authorities carried out **four** expulsions in 2007. Removed EEA citizens were from the Czech Republic – 1, Hungary – 2, Poland – 1.

The total direct and indirect costs related to alien expulsion in 2007 were SKK 148 609,-. The highest expenses were recorded per these states: India – SKK 37 520,-, China – SKK 18 140,-, Ukraine – SKK 30 216,-, Pakistan – SKK 10 450,-, Korea – SKK 23 800,-, Vietnam – SKK 8 018,-, Moldova – SKK 5 000,- and Iraq – SKK 4 672,-.

The Police Detention Centres for Aliens (PDCA) are liable for the emplacement of alien detained pursuant to Article 62 par. 1 Act on Stay of Aliens and Amendment of Some Acts. In Slovakia, there are two PDCA under the responsibility of the Bureau of Border and Alien Police and situated in Medveďov and Sečovce.

The PDCA in Sečovce reopened its premises in June 2007 after the reconstruction. The present PDCA Sečovce fulfils all the standards according to facilities, placement and possibilities of Aliens' activities during placement and their temporary movement restriction. The whole capacity of PDCA Sečovce after reconstruction enlarged from 146 to 176 bed capacity. As a rule, families with children are placed in PDCA Sečovce. The PDCA Medveďov can house 152 persons. In this PDCA are explicitly men and women placed separately.

There were 1 110 detainees in the year of 2007. placed at the PDCA, i.e. by 20 % more than in 2006 when in total 884 persons were placed and it is approximately equally in 2005(1 137 placed). Out of the total number of 1 110 persons, 754 were placed at the PDCA in Medveďov (68 %) and 356 at the PDCA in Sečovce (32 %), there out 736 men. 374 women.

The police detention centres roof mostly the nationals of the following countries: Moldova – 241, Ukraine – 448, India – 75, Russia – 70, China – 53, Pakistan – 73. In total 250 aliens applied for asylum with the PDCA in the reviewed period, there out 239 men and 11 women. By the reason of underflow purpose of detention for passing asylum procedure were **235** asylum grant applicants relocated to the facilities of the Migration Office of the MOI of the Slovak Republic. Another 49 aliens were released because of other reasons. In 2007 PDCA expelled 713 aliens. In the course of Dublin Centre of the Migration Office of the MOI of the SR were realised 58 transfers from the Slovak Republic in relation to the application of the Council Regulation (EC) No. 343/2003. With International organization for Migration (IOM) co-operation were realised 115 voluntary returns into countries of origin.

	PDCA Medved'ov		PDCA Sečovce		Total PDCA	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
Placed	754	645	356	164	1.110	809
Expelled	582	587	131	68	713	655
Released	141	154	8	21	149	175
Asylum	107	82	143	103	250	185
Voluntary returns	80	52	35	4	115	56

4.6.4 Voluntary returns

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

In event of realization voluntary returns, targeted groups are:

1. **Unsuccessful asylum seekers** (aliens who were not grant asylum or complementary protection in the line with national legislation, or who differently ended up asylum procedure)
2. **Illegal migrants** (aliens who have been staying illegally at the Slovak Republic territory. Therefore is a necessity to provide them with alternative travel documents and transportation. Cases of voluntary returns the Ministry of interior affairs financially covers from its budget).

In year 2007 were realised in total **153** assisted voluntary returns. The **Moldova** was most frequent country of return. The other frequent destinations were **China** and **Russian Federation**. The most voluntary returns were organised from **PDCA Medved'ov** and **PDCA Sečovce**

Voluntary returns

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	40	104	148	119	128	153

Voluntary Returns – year 2007

Destination	Voluntary Returns
China	14
Dominican republic	6
Georgia	2
India	3
Iraq	9
Kosovo	4
Morocco	2
Moldova	90
Russia Federation	9
Serbia	4
Tajikistan	2
Turkey	4
Uzbekistan	4
TOTAL	153

Voluntary returns according to BBAP/MO institution

Institution	Number of Voluntary Returns
PDC Medveďov	89
PDC Sečovce	35
RC Gabčíkovo	19
RC Rohovce	2
CC Vlachy	1
CC Humenné	0
PT Opatovská Nová Ves	2
Other	5
Total	153

4.7 Applications for Asylum

Latest figures from the Migration Office of Ministry of Interior show that there were 2.643 asylum applications recorded in 2007 in the Slovak Republic. This number represents a slight decrease of 7 % in comparison with the previous year.

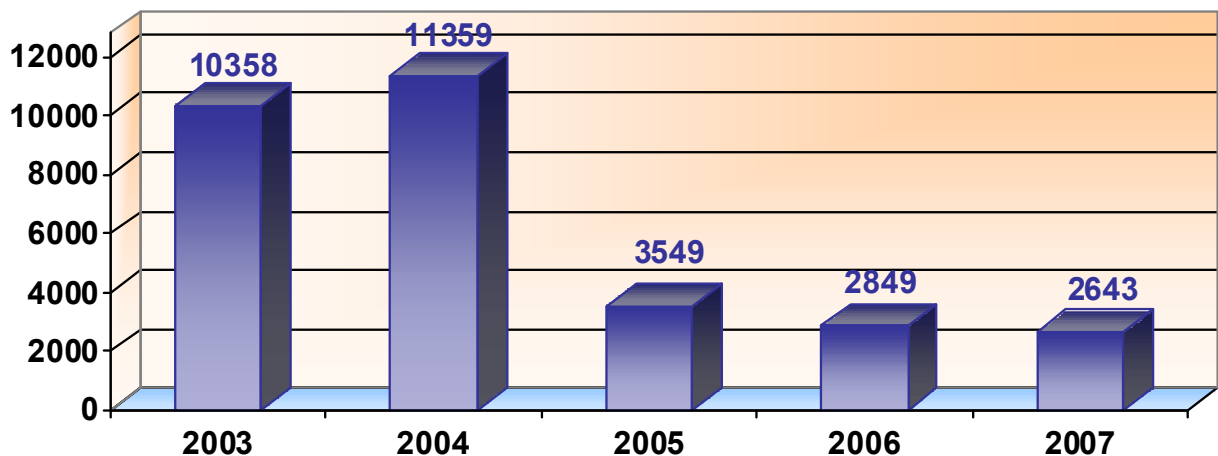
The number of people granted asylum was 14 – they were nationals of Iran (3), the Democratic Republic of Congo (1), Cuba (1), Palestine (1), Cote d'Ivoire (1), Sudan (1), the Syrian Arab Republic (2) and Ukraine (1).

The Slovak authorities rejected 1.177 asylum claims; they terminated the applications of another 1.693 asylum seekers, mainly because of applicants' voluntary departures. There were no repetitive claims registered in 2007.

Most of the asylum seekers registered were males. In year 2007, 2.396 men applied for asylum, what represents 91 % of all appeals. According to age categories, the most numerous group is represented by those aged 26 – 39 years. Less than one per cent of total number of asylum seekers were minors aged 0 -14 (17 persons).

Major source countries included Pakistan (650), India (619), Russia (307), Moldova (208), Georgia (134), Iraq (131) and Bangladesh (108).

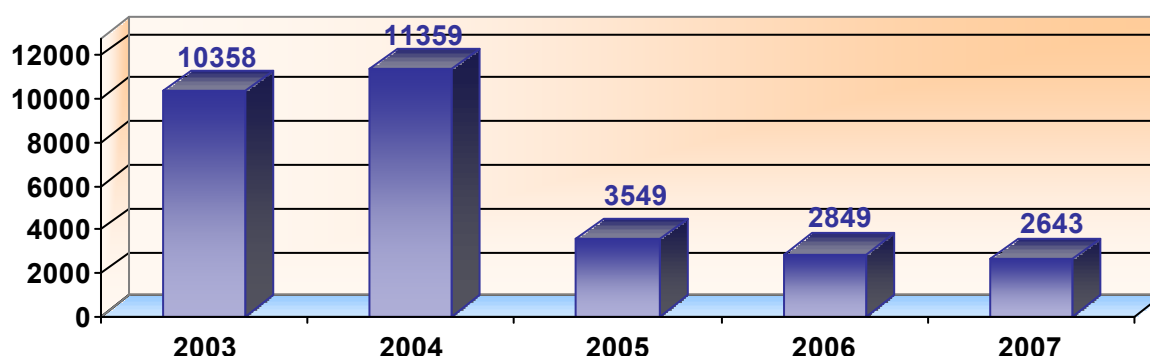
Asylum seekers



**Applications for asylum in Slovakia
(during the five years from 2003 to 2007)**

Year	Appeals received	Granted refugee status	Denied refugee status	Terminated procedure	Pending in		Citizenship granted
					1st instance	2nd instance	
2003	10 358	11	531	10 656	2 769	-	42
2004	11 395	15	1 592	11 782	775	-	20
2005	3 549	25	827	2 930	542	-	2
2006	2 849	8	861	1 940	512	92	5
2007	2 643	14	1 177	1 693	151	433	18

Applications for asylum



Data provided by the Migration Office of Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic

Under the Section III of the Act No. 480/2002 Coll. on Asylum, within Bureau of Border and Alien Police there are four entities competent to record an asylum applicant statement, upon which the asylum granting procedure shall start. These entities are Asylum Departments in Gbely, Opatovská Nová Ves, Vlachy and Humenné.

During the year 2007, these entities took 2,145 asylum applications. Almost 81 % of all claimants were male (1,748 persons). The female ratio of applicants was 8 % (163 women) and 11 % were minors (234).

There was a decrease recorded in the percentage of asylum claims. (2,411 applications lodged in 2006 compared to 3,136 applications in 2005) Ninety-four per cent of foreigners who applied for asylum had entered the Slovak Republic illegally; Less than six per cent of these asylum seekers (125) had entered Slovakia legally.

4.8 Refusal of Entry

In accordance with the conditions stipulated in the legislation, a third-country national will be refused an entry into the territory of the Slovak Republic, if the person concerned doesn't fulfil the uniform rules concerning entry and short stays in the Schengen States.¹

Refusal of entry according to border sectors

Border section with	YEAR	Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H1	H2	I
Hungary	2007	93	5	0	17	0	12	0	45	1	11	2
	2006	727	31	0	454	0	21	1	179	0	8	33
Ukraine	2007	1292	11	1	445	10	400	25	290	49	34	27
	2006	985	38	1	466	10	209	13	143	0	24	81
Poland	2007	34	14	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
	2006	163	7	0	151	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
the Czech Republic	2007	226	29	0	190	0	0	0	0	1	6	0
	2006	829	12	0	762	0	0	0	1	0	1	53
Austria	2007	70	15	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	2006	206	26	0	122	0	0	0	0	0	23	35
Airports	2007	140	2	2	44	12	63	0	6	9	1	1
	2006	148	6	2	40	0	61	0	27	0	1	11
Foreigners refused an entry – TOTAL	2007	1855	76	3	766	22	475	25	341	60	57	30
	2006	3058	120	3	1995	10	291	14	351	0	61	213

Reasons:

A – has no valid travel document(s)

B – has a false/counterfeit/forged travel document

C – has no valid visa or residence permit

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

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

F – has already stayed for three months during a six-month period on the territory of the MSs of EU

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

H1 – is a person for whom an alert has been issued for the purposes of refusing entry into SIS

H2 - is a person for whom an alert has been issued for the purposes of refusing entry in the national register

I – is considered to be a threat to public, internal security, public health ...

¹ Act No. 48/2002 Coll. on Residence of Foreigners and on amendment and supplement of some acts; Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code)

Refusals of entry according to the nationality

(the top 5 nationalities):

Year 2007		Year 2006	
Country of Citizenship	No.	Country of Citizenship	No.
Ukraine	1 394	Ukraine	1 273
Moldova	174	Serbia and Montenegro	232
India	65	Romania	208
China	35	Turkey	161
Syrian Arab Republic	35	China	121
Austria	26	Moldova	111
Turkey	18	Germany	103
Serbia and Montenegro	17	Vietnam	86
Vietnam	13	Russia	83
Romania	12	India	59
Iraq	8	South Africa	59
Islamic Republic of Iran	7	Bulgaria	54
Belarus	6	Thailand	46
Cameroon	6	Macedonia	38
Egypt	5	Iraq	32
Others	34	Others	392
TOTAL	1 855	TOTAL	3 058

In 2007 there were 1.885 persons refused an entry. Compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, with 3.058 persons refused an entry, overall figures fell by 39 %.

An important condition that caused this drop in figures was the accession of Bulgaria and Romania to the European Union. Another important reason for this fall was a decrease in the percentage of Turkish, Serbian and Chinese nationals being refused an entry.

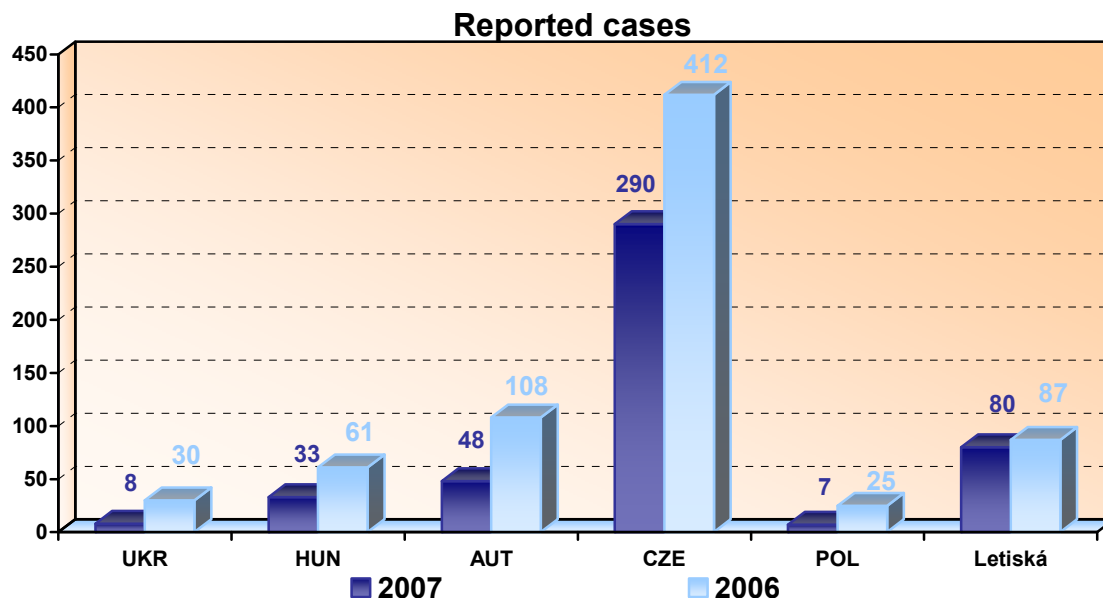
The main reasons for refusals were travelling with no visa or residence permit (766 persons), without documents to justify the purpose and conditions of the intended stay (475) , and a lack of sufficient means of subsistence, both for the duration of the intended stay and for the return to their country of origin or transit to a third country into which they are certain to be admitted (341 persons). These refusal grounds were repeatedly applied also in 2006.

4.9 Search for Persons and Things

Search for persons

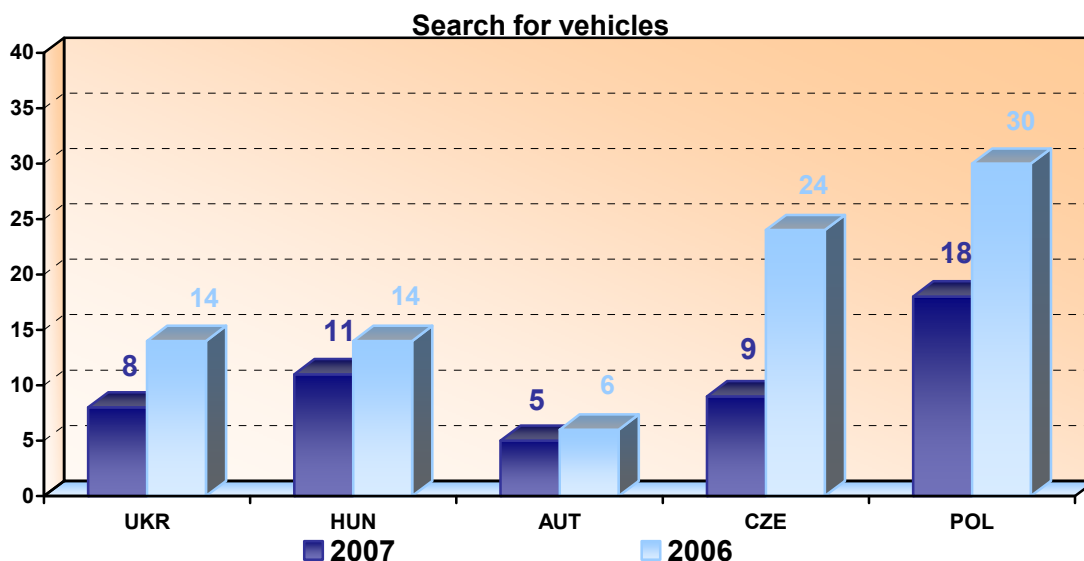
	UKR	HUN	AUT	CZE	POL	Airports	TOTAL
2007	8	33	48	290	7	80	466
2006	30	61	108	412	25	87	723

In 2007, the Slovak Police launched numerous searches for persons and goods. Subsequently, 466 persons were apprehended on the border crossing points (186 persons intending to exit, 280 persons apprehended on the entry).



Search for vehicles

	UKR	HUN	AUT	CZE	POL	Total
2007	8	11	5	9	18	51
2006	14	14	6	24	30	88



As a result of good cooperation between border police units, 51 vehicles were discovered and detained at the Slovak state border. (27 at exit, 24 at entry to Slovakia). When compared to the same period of 2006, it represents a decrease of 42 % (from 88 vehicles in 2006 to 51 in this year). Most of these vehicles were detained at the Slovak-Ukrainian land border section.

The downward trend has been caused by several factors. One of them is implementation of the Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006, establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code).

According to this regulation, in case of cross-border movement at external Schengen borders, persons enjoying the Community right of free movement, shall undergo just a minimum check in order to establish their identities on the basis of the production or presentation of their travel documents.

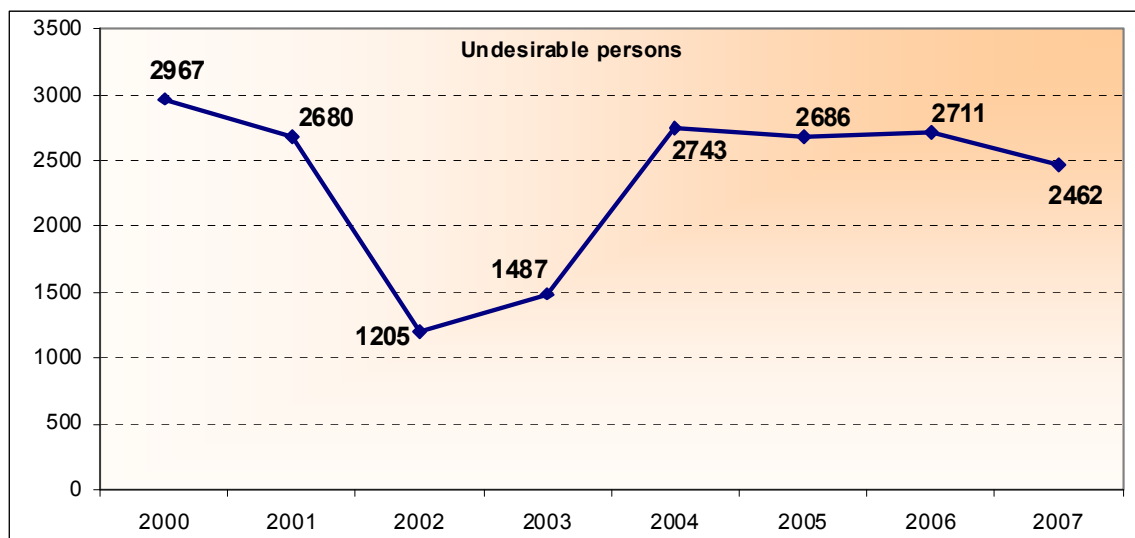
This means that border guards consult national and European databases just on a non-systematic basis, in order to ensure that persons enjoying the Community right of free movement, do not represent a serious threat to the internal security, public policy, international relations of the Member States or a threat to the public health

4.10 Undesirable Persons Record

"Persona non grata" (undesirable person) is a foreigner to whom **the entrance to the Slovak Republic is not enabled** because he or she **could endanger** safety of state, public order, protection of public health or protection of rights and freedoms of the others or similar interest protected by an international contract.

**Personas non grata, to whom the entrance to SVK
was not enabled in years 2000 – 2007**

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number	2967	2680	1205	1487	2743	2686	2711	2462



Undesirable persons according to nationality (TOP 10)

Country of Citizenship	2007	Country of Citizenship	2006
Ukraine	1 754	Ukraine	1500
Moldova	413	Moldova	705
Russia	39	Romania	210
India	34	Turkey	40
China	26	Russia	31
Serbia and Montenegro	22	Serbia and Montenegro	25
Georgia	21	Georgia	23
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	18	China	22
Pakistan	18	India	16
Vietnam	17	Bangladesh	12
Others	100	Others	127
TOTAL	2 462	TOTAL	2 711

5 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

5.1 BBaAP experts and activities within the EU bodies

The experts of Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic regularly take part in the European Council working groups meetings (VISA, VIS/VISION, CIREFI, Migration/Expulsion, Borders. This working meeting are aimed at preparation of professional materials and attitudes, related to Slovakia's belonging to the Schengen Area.

If necessary, BBaP representatives join meetings of the group for the Schengen evaluation SCHEVAL, or the cross-section groups, such as SCIFA and HLWG. We can also mention contact and expert committees of the European Commission, focusing on the policies of admittance of aliens to the territories of the Member States of the European Union.

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

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

We can categorise the discrepancies, and thus also the recommendations, under five areas: legal scope and internal regulations, technical equipment and premises and information systems, administration, training courses, cooperation with other Member States of the EU. The personal data protection evaluation at the P PF BBAP was related to the use of information systems containing personal data and also the communication with the basic sections and other structural components of the Police and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs SR. The principal border representative of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter only the "principal border representative") and its apparatus along with its foreign partners performed in the course of 2007 the tasks that play a role in the delivery of protection and order on the state border of the Slovak Republic. The principal border representatives have been adopting measures to solve the arisen problems and coordinating the activities of the border representatives with the realisation thereof.

We can affirm the cooperation with the adjacent countries, nowadays members of the European Union, is realised without any problems of a more serious nature. The principal border representative has been solving the problems related to migration movements across the territory of the Slovak Republic. The illegal migrants came from

unstable areas, in particular, from the Eastern Europe, Asia, Middle East, but also Africa countries. For the most part, the migration movements referred to transit of economic migrants, whereas they destined for the Western Europe countries, mostly for the Federal Republic of Germany. The total number of readmitted persons, as well as the problems related to their handover and admittance dropped. This positive trend is persisting also at the common state border with Ukraine. The principal border representative took part in preparation of international contractual documents concerning the activity on the state border and readmission of persons.

5.2 Frontex

Situation in the area of EU external borders management and surveillance formed bases for adoption of new measures and establishment of the relevant body of the European Community, responsible for the operational management of the EU's external borders. To this end, integrated management ensuring a high level of border control and surveillance has been foreseen.

To fulfil this needs, in October 2004 a European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (FRONTEX) was established by Council Regulation (EC) No EÚ 2007/2004 of 26th October 2004 (OJ L 349/25.11.2004)

The agency started to be operational on 3rd October 2005 and since that date it has been responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the national border police service in the area of external border security.

The network of national contact points has been established in order to coordinate operational cooperation between Member States, to assist in circumstances requiring increased assistance and to provide Member States with the necessary support in border check and surveillance.

The Slovak National Contact Point was established within the Bureau of Border and Alien Police and it cooperates with Frontex in many areas of activities:

- joint operations coordinated by Frontex
- risk analysis reports
- management of ICONet and CIREFI
- providing training to border police officers
- return operations conducted
- focal points
- CRATE and pooled resources network
- RABITs
- and many others

Strong operational cooperation between Frontex and the Bureau of Border and Alien Police has been identified as successful and equally rewarding. That's the reason

why BBaAP aims to make joint efforts to further bilateral and multilateral stable cooperation in the area of protection of the Schengen external borders.

5.3 Cooperation with Non-Governmental Organisations

5.3.1 Hanns Seidel Foundation

In April and October 2007 international seminars were organized by the Bureau of Border and Alien Police, Bavaria's border police and Hanns Seidel Foundation. It aimed at conditions of border control and surveillance of internal and external Schengen borders. During the seminar speakers covered border control management, surveillance practices in border zones, Schengen Acquis and Schengen Codex. Talks were focused among others on a common Practical Handbook for Border Guards (Schengen Handbook), methods and rules of performing tasks by border guards.

In May 200, a training workshop took place in Furth im Wald in Germany. During this event there were very lively discussions and exchanges of views in order to strengthen police cooperation. An accent was put on police training and practical use of Schengen Codex and

Border Police Directorate in Sobrance hosted an international meeting on police kynology in October 2007. Police officers from BPD and from the Institute of Further Education of the Bavarian Police (Fortbildungsinstitut der Bayerischen Polizei, Aussenstelle Herzogau, Diensthundeschule).

Bureau of Border and Alien Police arranged an international seminar organized which collected participants from border services. The goal of the seminar was to offer a possibility to better understanding of Schengen Borders Code (Regulation (EC) No. 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the council), establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders

5.3.2 International Organisation for Migration (IOM)

Cooperation between Bureau of Border and Alien Police and the International Organization for Migration occurs in various context.

Based on the Agreement on cooperation between the International Organization for Migration and the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic on the Assistance to the Rejected Asylum Seekers and Illegal Migrants with the Return to the Country of Origin, IOM has been implementing assisted voluntary returns since 1998.

The general target group for the Assisted Voluntary Return programme is:

1. unsuccessful asylum seekers
2. illegal immigrants

The AVR programme is designed to assist asylum seekers and those with exceptional leave to remain who wish to return to their country of origin to do so in a dignified and orderly manner. It is implemented on a voluntary basis – migrants may decide not to return to their country of origin in each phase of the return.

Voluntary returns are funded by the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic.

The Bureau of Border and Alien Police participates in some voluntary return programmes, co-financed by European Union.

Many activities have been carried out within the framework of the Central European programme “Enhancing Mechanisms and Harmonising Standards in the field of Voluntary Return”. This project gathers officials from governments of the Slovak Republic, Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland, dealing with return of irregular migrants.

This programme responds to the identified need for an enhanced framework of integrated voluntary return assistance in the Central European region. In full partnership with the Ministries of Interior of the Slovak Republic, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and relevant EU institutions, the programme provides the technical and financial support mechanisms to enhance, strengthen and promote Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) programmes in those countries, based on common regional standards thus contributing to harmonization of procedures in line with EU policies and principles on Return, and using IOM's developed expertise as well as identified best practices on AVR worldwide.

5.3.3 The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR representation in the Slovak Republic)

In November 2007 the Bureau of Border and Alien Police in cooperation with the UNHCR regional representation for Slovakia performed a professional development seminar for border guards, which focused on asylum matters.

Bureau of Border and Alien Police agreed on collaboration with UNHCR to implement the project „The memorandum on understanding, cooperation and coordination on issues relating to asylum seekers and asylum proceedings. The project was concentrated on the external land Schengen border and on Slovak international airports.

During implementation of this project no shortcomings were detected in respect for protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms of foreigners and illegal immigrants. This form of cooperation was highly appreciated.

6 TRAINING AND EDUCATION

6.1 Educational Activities

The Bureau of Border and Alien Police offers further education and training opportunities for the police officers serving within the Border and Alien Police. Motivated and experienced staff is of high importance, so different types and forms of further education are being implemented. Let's mention courses, exercises, seminars offered in order to complement, maintain, improve and refresh the knowledge and skills in the field of detection of false documents, stolen cars detection, evaluation of risk analysis reports, dealing with smuggling and human trafficking and many others.

Basic trainings

		Trainings	Instructors	Participants
1	Schengen Borders Code, Schengen Handbook	233	49	2.262
2	Schengen Information System, Personal Data Protection	63	66	1.296
3	European Training Day „ETD 07“	368	203	3.039
4	Database on Personas Non Grata	21	12	290
5	Profilation	9	7	210
TOTAL:		694	337	7.097

Specialized courses

		Trainings	Instructors	Participants
1	ICMPD: Schengen Evaluation – land borders	2	5	52
2	Detection of false and forged documents	109	19	2312
3	Railway Police Training: travel documents	3	4	121
4	Stolen vehicles detection at border crossing points	10	3	133
5	Special observation equipment	12	17	52
6	Special technical means	8	8	356
7	Management course	8	7	92
8	Assertiveness seminar	1	1	20
9	VIS system	2	1	9
10	Risk analysis	2	2	35
11	Study visits	2	-	14
12	Central Lustration Console	5	8	92
13	Judicial Police Service: legal framework	3	3	21
Total		167	78	3309

Language courses

		Courses	Participants	No of meetings/lessons
1	English for beginners	6	133	70/152
2	English for advanced students	7	170	54/108
3	French for advanced students	1	3	32/80
4	German language scholarship for advanced students	2	1	2/420
TOTAL		16	307	158/760

During 2007, there were **10 406** policemen involved in the police educational programmes. There were **861** trainings conducted. Numbers of performed trainings by months was different and were opened to a limited number of participants (average number of participants was 12).

These data do not reflect trainings outside the Bureau of Border and Alien Police.

There were numerous trainings, seminars and information exchange relating to Schengen enlargement.

6.2 Study Materials Published

In cooperation with Slovak Government Commissioner for the Secure Entrance of Slovakia to the Schengen Area and the Hanns Seidel Foundation, the Bureau of Border and Alien Police published:

- European Training Day Booklet with an interactive multimedia CD-ROM
- English for Border and Alien Police – textbook
- English explanatory dictionary of border and alien police terminology (basic)

In addition, Bureau of Border and Alien Police participated in informational campaign on Schengen Area enlargement, especially by publishing of propagational and informational materials for the residents of Slovak-Ukrainian border area. We could also mention print editions of conference proceedings: "Safe Europe", „Illegal Immigration“ and "Entry into the Schengen Area“.

7 SCHENGEN EVALUATION OF THE PREPAREDNESS OF SLOVAKIA TO APPLY SCHENGEN ACQUIS

Upon completion of the evaluation in all areas of Schengen cooperation, Council conclusions were adopted on the state of preparedness of Member States participating in the evaluation exercise. These Conclusions indicated the weaknesses detected and a list of places to be revisited in 2007 in the Slovak Republic. After the completion of the evaluation visits in December 2006 based on the evaluation reports for each area of evaluation, a first set of conclusions were made on the state of preparedness of the evaluated countries. Furthermore, in cases where weaknesses were severe or construction works were insufficiently advanced, revisits to these places were requested. A list of places (mainly the airports and border crossing points) for such revisits was prepared for each country.

On 4th-5th December 2006 in Brussels the JHA COUNCIL adopted the conclusions in which a decision was taken to revisit the land borders of the Slovak Republic. The follow-up visit reflected the Council conclusions, requiring a re-visit to expectant external Schengen borders. The first re-visit concerning land borders was set on 17th-22nd June 2007. The second re-visit took place on 2nd September 2007.

The Slovak Republic as a current candidate country found itself under pressure to upgrade its external frontier control regime to the high legal, organisational and technical standards defined in that *acquis*.

The Government of the Slovak Republic analyzed and discussed the negative results of the evaluation visit and weaknesses to be corrected. The first fundamental step taken by the government was the fact, that Jozef Bucek, a secretary of state in the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic, was named the Slovak Government Commissioner for the Secure Entrance of Slovakia to the Schengen Area (Schengen commissioner)

The revisit conducted in 2007 showed substantial progress in all revisited areas. The Slovak Republic showed that it is sufficiently prepared to apply both the nonSIS as well as SIS –related provisions of the Schengen *acquis* in a satisfactory manner.

On this basis, there were no remaining obstacles to taking the Decision referred to in Article 3 (2) of the 2003 Act of Accession in December 2007 allowing the lifting of internal border controls at the Slovak land borders as of 21st December 2007 and at its air border as of 30th March 2008.

8 CONCLUSION

The aim of this yearbook is to describe and explain recent as well as well as current qualitative changes that have occurred in the work border and alien police.

One of the main tasks and first priority of the Bureau of Border and Alien Police of Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic in year 2007 was a need to meet the Schengen criteria. In effort to reach this target the great changes in the general border management and surveillance were introduced. In addition, performing duties of the service of border and alien police has become more effective and the number if illegal immigrants has decreased.

For the Slovak Republic, accession to the European Union also implied the obligation in accordance with the *acquis communautaire* to set up an adequate new regime on the EU external border. Thus, the Slovak Republic has been obliged to establish security, customs and inspection surveillance along its part of the EU external border with the Republic of Ukraine, which has to comply with the EU standards. The border control carried out by police on the Slovak external border has been in fact fully complying with the requirements of the Schengen.

The Bureau of Border and Alien Police is well aware of the importance of well-trained and experienced staff. It will pay close attention to the professionalism and education of border police officers at the first and second lines. It is taking into account that it is necessary to continue training and profiling of BP officers.

For the implementation of the local border traffic regime at the external land borders of EU, in connection with the upcoming bilateral agreement with the Ukraine, the Slovak Republic should prepare and implement measures and safety precautions in order to prevent abuses of the local border traffic. Another important target is to ensure adequate use of the Schengen Information System for law enforcement purposes, to assure protection of personal data and coordinate and synchronise visa policy and a Schengen visa issue.

The abolition of border control between EU Members States is a great change. It should be noted that the abolition of internal border checks will affect the exercise of police powers. It is necessary to support border control and surveillance by efficient and reliable technical means and compensation measures.

Developing and managing bilateral and multilateral cooperation with other police and judicial services and other authorities should help to increase the security at the external Schengen border and within the Slovak state territory. To this end, the Bureau of Border and Alien Police feels to be responsible for maintaining, development, establishment and management of the necessary contacts with the different national and international authorities and bodies.

ANNEXES

Annex No. 1

Aliens granted a residence permit – year 2007

Country of citizenship	Temporary stay	Tolerated stay	Permanent stay	Total
ROU	0	6	3027	3033
UKR	948	83	253	1284
CZE	0	18	1235	1253
DEU	0	1	897	898
HUN	0	2	813	815
BGR	0	0	753	753
POL	0	4	658	662
VNM	384	21	177	582
KOR	383	0	186	569
SCG	525	18	22	565
CHN	368	17	87	472
AUT	0	1	349	350
USA	255	2	74	331
ITA	0	0	297	297
FRA	0	0	296	296
RUS	178	24	88	290
GBR	0	0	248	248
SRB	229	3	11	243
TUR	89	5	16	110
ESP	0	0	105	105
YUH	80	3	15	98
NLD	0	0	92	92
HRV	64	2	24	90
MKD	47	13	30	90
JPN	29	0	54	83
GRC	0	0	65	65
NOR	0	0	57	57
BEL	0	0	53	53
DNK	0	0	52	52
ISR	35	0	16	51
SVN	0	0	50	50
IRQ	36	11	1	48
SWE	0	0	48	48
CAN	32	0	15	47
CHE	0	0	43	43
IND	28	12	3	43
MDA	21	18	4	43
THA	33	0	4	37
BIH	27	1	8	36
BRA	33	0	3	36
SAU	34	1	1	36
BLR	17	3	14	34
FIN	0	0	34	34
LBY	14	11	3	28
IRL	0	0	27	27

Country of Citizenship	Temporary stay	Tolerated stay	Permanent stay	Total
ARM	11	3	12	26
EGY	11	3	12	26
LTU	0	1	25	26
SYR	14	5	7	26
PRT	0	0	25	25
PHL	22	1	1	24
AUS	18	0	3	21
KWT	8	8	5	21
PAK	4	12	5	21
ZAF	13	0	8	21
NGA	5	0	14	19
AFG	7	4	7	18
DZA	9	2	6	17
CUB	7	1	8	16
MEX	12	0	4	16
GEO	6	5	4	15
IDN	15	0	0	15
LVA	0	0	15	15
TUN	3	0	12	15
LBN	12	0	2	14
MNG	9	1	3	13
BEZ	4	7	1	12
IRN	2	2	8	12
SOM	9	1	1	11
ALB	3	1	6	10
BGD	6	4	0	10
PSE	7	0	3	10
AZE	6	0	3	9
CHL	8	0	1	9
JOR	4	1	4	9
ECU	3	2	3	8
SDN	5	1	2	8
UZB	5	0	3	8
NZL	5	0	2	7
ARE	0	5	1	6
KGZ	6	0	0	6
MYS	4	0	2	6
TWN	2	0	4	6
AGO	3	1	1	5
EST	0	0	5	5
ISL	0	0	5	5
PER	2	0	3	5
Unknown	0	5	0	5
BEN	3	0	1	4
COL	0	0	4	4
KAZ	2	0	2	4
MAR	1	1	2	4
NAM	4	0	0	4
PRY	3	0	1	4
YEM	1	3	0	4
BHR	1	2	0	3

Country of citizenship	Temporary stay	Tolerated stay	Permanent stay	Total
CSK	0	0	3	3
DOM	0	1	2	3
KEN	1	1	1	3
ARG	2	0	0	2
GIN	1	1	0	2
JAM	0	0	2	2
LUX	0	0	2	2
MLT	0	0	2	2
MWI	1	0	1	2
NIC	1	0	1	2
NPL	2	0	0	2
SEN	0	2	0	2
VEN	1	0	1	2
ZMB	2	0	0	2
BOL	0	0	1	1
CIV	0	0	1	1
COG	0	0	1	1
CRI	1	0	0	1
CYP	0	0	1	1
ETH	0	0	1	1
GHA	1	0	0	1
GMB	0	0	1	1
HND	1	0	0	1
LBR	1	0	0	1
LKA	0	0	1	1
MNE	1	0	0	1
MUS	0	0	1	1
NER	0	0	1	1
SGP	1	0	0	1
SGS	1	0	0	1
SYC	1	0	0	1
TCD	1	0	0	1
TKM	1	0	0	1
URY	1	0	0	1
ZWE	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	4 196	367	10 579	15 142

**Aliens granted a residence permit
Situation as at 31st December 2007**

Country of Citizenship	Temporary stay	Tolerated stay	Permanent stay	Total
CZE	85	24	5849	5958
POL	19	2	3990	4011
UKR	1531	62	2240	3833
ROU	58	7	2948	3013
DEU	30	4	2849	2883
HUN	10	10	2693	2713
AUT	14	3	1456	1473
VNM	663	18	771	1452
RUS	390	18	958	1366
CHN	765	6	434	1205
SCG	1021	7	167	1195
KOR	585	0	552	1137
FRA	16	1	1119	1136
BGR	0	0	984	984
ITA	20	0	948	968
GBR	14	0	934	948
USA	472	0	306	778
YUH	192	5	171	368
HRV	81	5	246	332
NLD	3	1	311	315
MKD	99	15	190	304
ESP	1	0	270	271
SRB	226	2	11	239
NOR	7	0	214	221
BEL	5	2	205	212
DNK	1	0	188	189
TUR	97	6	72	175
GRC	11	1	158	170
ISR	119	0	43	162
JPN	80	0	79	159
CHE	1	0	147	148
SWE	4	0	143	147
SVN	2	0	130	132
BLR	41	2	77	120
IRL	0	0	111	111
IND	58	8	38	104
BIH	39	0	61	100
MDA	39	27	22	88
CAN	39	2	38	79
BRA	42	0	32	74
EGY	14	2	54	70
FIN	1	0	67	68
PRT	0	1	66	67
SYR	28	3	33	64
ARM	18	6	39	63
BEZ	6	3	51	60
THA	47	0	13	60
SAU	47	0	5	52

Country of Citizenship	Temporary stay	Tolerated stay	Permanent stay	Total
IRQ	42	4	5	51
LTU	0	1	49	50
LBN	30	0	19	49
AUS	30	0	17	47
IRN	9	2	35	46
TUN	5	1	40	46
LBY	27	5	11	43
DZA	17	1	24	42
NGA	8	0	33	41
AFG	7	6	27	40
LVA	0	2	36	38
ZAF	18	0	20	38
KAZ	7	0	30	37
IDN	34	0	2	36
CUB	10	1	24	35
PAK	9	7	19	35
PHL	27	0	8	35
PSE	25	0	9	34
MEX	21	1	9	31
ALB	5	1	23	29
MNG	12	2	15	29
AGO	15	1	12	28
KWT	15	0	12	27
GEO	8	7	11	26
JOR	11	0	15	26
PER	7	0	17	24
SDN	18	0	5	23
CYP	1	0	18	19
UZB	13	0	6	19
EST	0	0	18	18
MAR	3	1	14	18
COL	2	0	14	16
YEM	6	2	7	15
AZE	8	2	4	14
TWN	7	0	7	14
ECU	8	0	5	13
KGZ	10	0	3	13
KEN	5	1	6	12
NZL	6	0	6	12
CSK	0	0	11	11
MYS	8	0	3	11
SOM	9	0	2	11
ARG	7	0	3	10
PRK	6	0	4	10
BGD	8	0	1	9
COG	0	0	9	9
CHL	8	0	1	9
ISL	0	0	9	9

Country of Citizenship	Temporary stay	Tolerated stay	Permanent stay	Total
PRY	7	0	2	9
LAO	8	0	0	8
MLT	0	1	7	8
UNKNOWN	0	5	3	8
BOL	0	0	6	6
NAM	5	0	1	6
TJK	5	0	1	6
BEN	4	0	1	5
CMR	3	0	2	5
DOM	0	0	5	5
NIC	2	0	3	5
SEN	1	0	4	5
SYC	4	0	1	5
ZMB	3	0	2	5
BHR	2	0	2	4
ETH	1	0	3	4
GHA	3	0	1	4
LUX	0	0	4	4
NPL	3	0	1	4
OST	1	0	3	4
SVK	0	0	4	4
ARE	1	0	2	3
JAM	1	0	2	3
KIR	0	0	3	3
LIE	0	0	3	3
MUS	0	0	3	3
NER	0	0	3	3
PAN	0	0	3	3
SGP	2	0	1	3
TCD	2	0	1	3
VEN	1	0	2	3
CIV	0	0	2	2
ERI	1	0	1	2
GIN	1	1	0	2
HND	1	0	1	2
LBR	1	0	1	2
MDV	2	0	0	2
MWI	1	0	1	2
TKM	1	0	1	2
TZA	0	0	2	2
URY	1	0	1	2
ZWE	1	0	1	2
CRI	1	0	0	1
GMB	0	0	1	1
GNB	0	0	1	1
GTM	0	0	1	1
LKA	0	0	1	1

Country of Citizenship	Temporary stay	Tolerated stay	Permanent stay	Total
LSO	0	0	1	1
MMR	0	1	0	1
MNE	1	0	0	1
MOZ	0	0	1	1
OMN	1	0	0	1
PLW	0	1	0	1
SGS	1	0	0	1
TTO	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	7 646	310	33 258	41 214

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