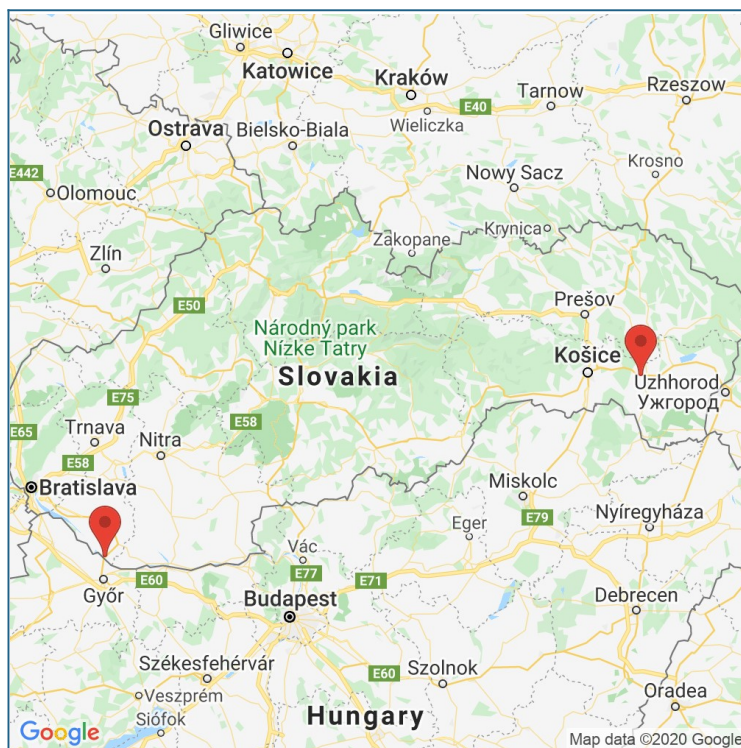


# Slovakia Immigration Detention Data Profile



Quick Facts	
Immigration detainees (2017)	269
Detained minors (2017)	Not Available
Immigration detention capacity (2016)	328
Persons expelled (2018)	2,115
International migrants (2019)	187,984
New asylum applications (2019)	244

## NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/europe/slovakia>
- "Observation Dates" indicate the timeframe statistical data correspond to or other data were last validated. More than one statistical entry for a year indicates contrasting reports.

# STATISTICS

## Detention, expulsion, and incarceration statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
<b>Total number of immigration detainees by year</b>	269	2017	<b>Number of persons granted alternatives to immigration detention</b>	2	2013
	412	2016		0	2012
	1,058	2015		0	
	411	2014			
	204	2013			
	180	2012			
	286	2011			
	319	2010			
	582	2009			
	1,110	2007			
	884	2006			
	1,137	2005			
<b>Total number of detained minors</b>	Not Available	2017	<b>Number of detained accompanied minors</b>	4	2012
	33	2016		13	2011
	4	2015		15	2010
	4	2012			
	13	2011			
	15	2010			
<b>Number of apprehensions of non-citizens</b>	2,635	2018	<b>Immigration detainees as a percentage of total international migrant population</b>	0.6	2015
	2,590	2017		0.14	2013
	2,035	2016		0.22	2010
	1,985	2015			
	1,155	2014			
	1,025	2013			
	1,395	2012			
<b>Estimated total immigration detention capacity</b>	328	2016	<b>Number of dedicated long-term immigration detention centres</b>	2	2019
<b>Estimated capacity of dedicated long-term immigration detention centres</b>	328	2016	<b>Number of persons removed/returned (voluntary returns and deportations)</b>	2,115	2018
				1,740	2017
				1,410	2016
				1,230	2015
				695	2014
				375	2013
				320	2012

Number of deportations/forced returns only	355	2017	Percentage of persons removed in relation to total number of people placed in removal procedures	75.1	2014
	315	2016			
	560	2015			
	275	2014			
Criminal prison population	10,372	2019	Percentage of foreign prisoners	2.1	2017
	10,416	2017		1.8	2015
	10,173	2014		1.9	2012
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	190	2019			
	192	2017			
	188	2014			
<b>Demographics and immigration-related statistics</b>					
		<b>Observation Date</b>			<b>Observation Date</b>
Population	5,500,000	2020	International migrants	187,984	2019
	5,426,000	2015		184,600	2017
	5,500,000	2012		177,200	2015
				149,600	2013
				146,000	2010
International migrants as a percentage of the population	3.4	2017	Estimated number of undocumented migrants	15,000 - 20,000	2008
	3.3	2015			
	2.7	2013			
Refugees	965	2019	Ratio of refugees per 1000 inhabitants	0.18	2016
	949	2018		0.15	2014
	923	2017		0.12	2012
	990	2016			
	820	2015			
	701	2014			
	799	2014			
Total number of new asylum applications	244	2019	Refugee recognition rate	6.5	2014
	95	2016			
	228	2014			
	732	2012			
Stateless persons	1,523	2018			
	1,523	2016			
	1,523	2015			

LEGAL TRADITION				
Legal tradition	Name		Observation Date	
		Civil law		2019
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Constitutional guarantees?	Yes/No	Constitution and Articles	Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Yes	The Constitution Of The Slovak Republic, article 17	1992	1992
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Core pieces of national legislation	Name		Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Act No. 404/2011 on Residence of Aliens and Amendment and Supplementation of Certain Acts (Zákon č. 404/2011 Z.z. o pobyte cudzincov a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov)		2011	2019
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Additional legislation	Name		Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Code of Administrative Procedure (Zákon č. 71/1967 o správnom konaní)		1967	2018
GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELATED DETENTION				
Immigration-status-related grounds	Name		Observation Date	
	Detention to effect removal		2019	
	Detention to prevent absconding		2019	
	Detention pending transfer to another Schengen country		2019	
	Detention during the asylum process		2019	
	Detention to establish/verify identity and nationality		2019	
	Detention to ensure transfer under the Dublin Regulation		2019	
GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELATED DETENTION				
Non-immigration-status-related grounds providing for administrative detention in immigration legislation.	Name		Observation Date	
	Detention on public order, threats or security grounds		2019	
CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES				
Does the country provide specific criminal penalties for immigration-related violations?	Fines	Incarceration	Observation Date	
	Yes	No	2019	
LENGTH OF DETENTION				
Maximum length for administrative immigration detention in law.	Number of Days		Observation Date	
	540		2019	

**PROCEDURAL STANDARDS**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>In Law</b>	<b>In Practice</b>	<b>Observation Date</b>
<b>Provision of basic procedural standards</b>	Information to detainees	Yes		2019
	Right to legal counsel	Yes	Yes	2017
	Access to free interpretation services		No	2016
	Compensation for unlawful detention	Yes		2016
	Right to appeal the lawfulness of detention	Yes		2016
	Access to consular assistance	Yes		2014

**NON-CUSTODIAL MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION)**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>In Law</b>	<b>In Practice</b>	<b>Observation Date</b>
<b>Types of non-custodial measures</b>	Supervised release and/or reporting	Yes	No	2016
	Release on bail	Yes	No	2016
	Designated non-secure housing	Yes	No	2014
	Registration (deposit of documents)	No	No	2014
	Electronic monitoring	No	No	2014

**VULNERABLE PERSONS**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>In Law</b>	<b>In Practice</b>	<b>Observation Date</b>
<b>Is the detention of vulnerable persons provided in law? Are they detained in practice?</b>	Accompanied minors	Provided	Yes	2016
	Unaccompanied minors	Prohibited	No	2015
	Asylum seekers	Provided	Yes	2015

## COVID-19 UPDATES

	Update Status	Observation Date
<p><b>Latest Update</b></p>	<p>Responding to the Global Detention Project's Covid-19 survey, the Slovakian Border and Aliens Police Office of the Presidium of the Police Force reported that the Slovak Republic had not established a moratorium on new immigration detention orders and that it was not considering such a measure. In addition, no immigration detainees were released due to the Covid-19 crisis. According to the Slovakian Border and Aliens Police Office, measures to prevent the spread of the virus have been taken by the Public Health Office of the Slovak Republic, including the use of protective equipment such as drapes, gloves, goggles, and the implementation of social distancing, frequent hand washing, use of disinfectant and the limitation of personal contacts. Migrants released from detention are obliged to comply with these measures in the same way as all residents in the Slovak Republic. While no detainees were released as a result of the pandemic, the Border and Aliens Police said that "alternatives to detention"--such as the deposit of a financial guarantee or accommodation in a designated non-secure housing unit--are measures provided in law, as per Act No. 404/2011 on the Residence of Foreigners and Amendment and Supplementation of Certain Acts. These measures may only be applied if non-citizens provide an address where they will be accommodated and demonstrate that they have sufficient financial resources. Immigration detainees in Slovakia are reportedly tested for Covid-19. Detained non-citizens that have contracted the virus are placed in isolation. In addition, detained non-citizens are provided with information on hygiene and basic rules in English. Also, several measures have been adopted to reduce the risk of Covid-19 spreading: - Use of protective equipment when placed in detention (veil, gloves, goggles, protective coat for personnel, protective veil, and gloves for non-citizens); - Isolation from other detained persons in the restricted area; - Covid-19 testing; - Quarantine for detainees that test positive for the virus; - Increased hygiene (frequent washing of hands with soap and disinfectant); - Limiting visits and personal contact; - Increased disinfection during room cleaning (use of high-performance alcohol-based disinfectants); and - Observance of personal distance of approximately 2 meters. Moreover, the Slovakian border police indicated that due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Slovak Republic suspended expulsions of non-citizens. However, they argued that the postponement of expulsion decisions is not a reason for releasing people from detention.</p>	<p>2020</p>
	<p>Immigration detention in Slovakia has become an increasingly punitive measure, especially since the refugee crisis of 2015. Detention centres resemble prisons, with barred windows and uniformed policemen carrying truncheons. In cases of age disputes, unaccompanied children are considered adults during the assessment and are at risk of being detained alongside adults until bone tests prove otherwise. Families with children are frequently detained, sometimes for several months. Detainees must cover the costs of their detention, including food and transport. And non-custodial "alternatives" to detention may only be granted if the individual has accommodation and sufficient financial measures, which results in alternatives rarely being afforded. The Covid-19 pandemic has thus appeared to have had little impact on these measures, even as the country has started recording Covid-19 cases in prisons. The first case was confirmed on 23 March 2020 in Bratislava, when an inmate was taken to the prison hospital in Trenčín. Doctors subsequently requested that measures be taken immediately to avoid the spread of the virus in detention centres. The Slovak Government declared a state of emergency on 12 March and imposed a nationwide quarantine from 16 March. The government also implemented measures covering non-citizens and migrant communities including the adoption of an amendment to the Act on Residence of Aliens on 7 April 2020, which extends residence permits for two months after the revocation of the emergency situation. Those without granted residence are also now entitled to remain in Slovakia until one month after the revocation of the emergency situation. NGOs and international organisations have been providing information to migrants and refugees about the pandemic and about the new social distancing and quarantine rules. IOM in Slovakia has prepared information related to Covid-19 for migrants in English and Russian and NGOs such as Mareena and the Human Rights League are providing information and resources through their websites and social media pages.</p>	<p>2020</p>

## INTERNATIONAL LAW

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
International treaties	Name	Ratification Year
	ICPED, International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	2014
	OP CRC Communications Procedure	2013
	OP ICESCR, Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	2012
	CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2010
	CTOCTP, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	2004
	CTOCSP, Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	2004
	CRSSP, Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	2000
	CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1993
	ICERD, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1993
	ICESCR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1993
	CAT, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1993
	CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child	1993
	CRSR, Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1993
	PCRSR, Protocol to the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1993
	VCCR, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	1993
ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1992	
Ratio of relevant international treaties ratified	16/19	
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
Individual complaints procedure	Name	Acceptance Year
	ICPED, International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, declaration under article 31	2014
	CRC, [Third] Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child establishing a communications procedure, 2011	2013
	ICESCR, Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 2008	2012
	CRPD, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2010
	CEDAW, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1999	2000
	ICERD, declaration under article 14 of the Convention	1995
	CAT, declaration under article 22 of the Convention	1995
ICCPR, First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	1993	

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
Ratio of complaints procedures accepted	Number	Observation Date	
	8/8		
	8/8		
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
Relevant recommendations issued by treaty bodies	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year
	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	§28: The Committee urges the State party to ensure that no child is detained because of his or her migration status, to provide alternatives to the detention of asylum seekers, and to use detention only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period. The Committee also urges the State party to ensure that the conditions in detention and reception centres are brought into conformity with international standards.	2018
	Human Rights Committee	§31: The State party should ensure that: (a) the detention of asylum seekers is justified as reasonable, necessary and proportionate in the light of the circumstances and reassessed as it extends in time; (b) children are not deprived of liberty, except as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, taking into account their best interests; and (c) any necessary detention takes place in appropriate, sanitary, non-punitive facilities and not in prisons.	2016
	Committee on the Rights of the Child	§53: The Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Expediently and completely discontinue the detention of children on the basis of their or their parents' immigration status and provide alternatives to detention that allow children to remain with their family members and/or guardians in non-custodial, community-based contexts, without requiring proof of the availability of unreasonably high daily subsistence funds; [...]	2016
	Committee on the Right of Persons with Disabilities	§37: The Committee recommends that the State party mainstream disability in its refugee policies and that any detention of persons with disabilities in the context of asylum seeking is provided in line with the Convention.	2016
Regional treaties, regulations, and directives			
Regional legal instruments	Name	Year of Ratification (Treaty) / Transposed (Directive) / Adoption (Regulation)	
	CPCSE, Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse	2016	
	ECHR, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (commonly known as the European Convention on Human Rights)	1992	
	ECHRP1, Protocol 1 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)	1992	
	ECHRP7, Protocol 7 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)	1992	
	ECPT, European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment	1994	
	CATHB, Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings	2007	



**Regional treaties, regulations, and directives**

Regional treaty reservations	Name	Reservation Year
	ECHR Article 5	1992
	ECHR Article 6	1992

**Regional treaties, regulations, and directives**

Recommendations issued by regional human rights mechanisms	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year	Observation Date
	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)	<p>§38: The deficiencies observed as regards material conditions at the detention centre in Meved'ov and mentioned in paragraph 38 to be remedied. §39: The Slovak authorities to develop substantially the programme of activities at detention centres for foreigners. Immediate steps should also be taken to ensure that persons detained at the Medved'ov centre have access to at least one hour of daily outdoor exercise. §41: The necessary steps to be taken to ensure that the confidentiality of medical consultations at the Medved'ov centre is respected. §42: The use of the separation regime for reasons other than medical quarantine to be made subject to a detailed procedure, providing the persons concerned with the right to be heard and to appeal to a higher authority against any measure of separation imposed. §42: The opaque film covering the window-panes at the Medved'ov centre to be removed, so that access to natural light is no longer obstructed.</p>	2009	2009

**Bilateral/Multilateral agreements linked to readmissions**

<b>Bilateral/multilateral agreements linked to readmission</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Year in Force</b>	<b>Observation Date</b>
	Germany	2003	2017
	Austria	2002	2017
	Austria	2012	2017
	Belgium	2004	2017
	Bulgaria	2007	2017
	Croatia	2009	2017
	Spain	1999	2017
	France	1997	2017
	Hungary	2003	2017
	Italy	1999	2017
	Italy	2002	2017
	Latvia	1999	2017
	Luxembourg	2004	2017
	Netherlands	2004	2017
	Poland	1993	2017
	Czech Republic	2004	2017
	Romania	2005	2017
	Slovenia	1995	2017
	Sweden	2005	2017
	Norway	2005	2017
	Switzerland	2007	2017
	Albania	2010	2017
	Belarus	2003	2017
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2009	2017
	Macedonia	2010	2017
Moldova	2010	2017	
Russian Federation	2010	2017	
Serbia	2003	2017	
Serbia	2009	2017	
Ukraine	1994	2017	
Uzbekistan	1997	2017	
Viet Nam	2006	2017	

**Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms**

<b>Visits by special procedures of the Human Rights Council</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Year of Visit</b>	<b>Observation Date</b>
	None		2019

Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms				
Relevant recommendations by UN Special Procedures	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year	Observation Date
		None		

Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms			
Relevant recommendations of the UN Universal Periodic Review	Recomendation Issued	Year Issued	Observation Date
	No	2014	2017
	No	2009	2017

INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS				
Governing structures				
Federal or centralized governing system	Federal or centralized governing system			Observation Date
	Centralized system			2019
Governing structures				
Centralized or decentralized immigration authority	Centralized or decentralized immigration authority			Observation Date
	Centralized immigration authority			2019
Institutions responsible for immigration detention				
Custodial authority	Agency	Ministry	Ministry Typology	Observation Date
	Border and Foreign Police of the Presidium of the Police Force	Interior Ministry	Interior or Home Affairs	2019
	Border and Migrant Police	Ministry of Interior		2009
	Border and Migrant Police	Ministry of Interior	Interior or Home Affairs	2009
	Border and Migrant Police	Ministry of Interior		2008
	Border and Migrant Police	Ministry of Interior	Interior or Home Affairs	2008
	Border and Migrant Police	Ministry of Interior		2007
	Border and Migrant Police	Ministry of Interior	Interior or Home Affairs	2007
Institutions responsible for immigration detention				
Apprehending authorities	Name	Agency	Ministry	Observation Date
	Police	Police		2019

Institutions responsible for immigration detention															
Detention Facility Management	Entity Name											Entity Type	Observation Date		
	Bureau of Border and Aliens Police (BBAP) of the Interior Ministry's Police Force Presidium (PFP).											Governmental	2019		
	Border Police											Governmental	2009		
	Office of Migration											Governmental	2009		
	Office of Migration											Governmental	2008		
	Office of Migration											Governmental	2007		
Institutions responsible for immigration detention															
Formally designated detention estate?	Formally designated immigration detention estate?					Types of officially designated detention centres					Observation Date				
	Yes					Dedicated immigration detention facilities					2019				
Institutions responsible for immigration detention															
Types of detention facilities used in practice	Immigration detention centre (Administrative)	Immigration field office (Administrative)	Transit centre (Administrative)	Reception centre (Administrative)	Offshore detention centre (Administrative)	Hospital (Administrative)	Border guard (Administrative)	Police station (Criminal)	National penitentiary (Criminal)	Local prison (Criminal)	Juvenile detention centre (Criminal)	Informal camp (Ad hoc)	Immigration detention centre (Ad hoc)	Surge facility (Ad hoc)	Observation Date
Yes															2016
Detention monitoring institutions															
Authorized monitoring institutions	Institution					Institution Type					Observation Date				
	Human Rights League					Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)					2019				
	Public Defender of Rights					National Human Rights Institution (or Ombudsperson) (NHRI)					2019				
	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT)					International or Regional Bodies (IRBs)					2009				
Detention monitoring institutions															
Does NHRI carry out visits?	Does NHRI carry out visits in practice?					Observation Date									
	Yes					2019									
Detention monitoring institutions															
Does NHRI have capacity to receive complaints?	Does NHRI have capacity to receive complaints?					Observation Date									
	Yes					2014									
Detention monitoring institutions															
Does NHRI publicly release reports on immigration detention?	Does NHRI publicly release reports on immigration detention?					Observation Date									
	Yes					2019									
Detention monitoring institutions															
Do NGOs carry out visits?	Do NGOs regularly carry our visits?					Observation Date									
	Yes					2019									

Detention monitoring institutions																	
Do NGOs publish reports on immigration detention?	Do NGOs publish reports on immigration detention?											Observation Date					
	Yes											2016					
Detention monitoring institutions																	
Do international and/or regional bodies (IRBs) visit immigration-related detention facilities?	Do international and/or regional bodies (IRB) regularly visit immigration-related detention facilities?											Observation Date					
	Yes											2009					
Detention monitoring institutions																	
Do IRBs publicly report their findings from inspections?	Do IRBs publicly report their findings from detention inspections?											Observation Date					
	Yes											2009					
Outsourcing and privatisation																	
Types of privatisation/outsourcing	Types of Privatisation/Outsourcing											Observation Date					
	Education services											2016					
	Health services											2016					
	Detention facility security											2016					
	Social services											2016					
Outsourcing and privatisation																	
Detention contractors and other non-state entities	Name of entity	Type of entity	Detainee transport	Food services	Health care	Social services	Laundry services	Legal counselling	Management	Owner of detention facility	Recreation	Security	Telephone service	Translation services	Observation Date		
	Slovak Humanitarian Council	Not for profit			Yes	Yes					Yes				2016		
	Unnamed security agency											Yes					
Expenditures																	
Estimated annual budget for detention operations	Estimated total annual budget for detention operations (in USD)				Building and maintenance	Security	Staffing	Food	Medical	Transport	Observation Date						
	2,423,360										2013						
	2,639,147										2012						
Expenditures																	
Estimated annual budgets for particular detention-related activities	Individual detention-related activities					Estimated annual budget (in USD)					Observation Date						
	Staffing					2,129,177					2013						
	Staffing					2,773,469					2012						
	Medical					121,762					2012						

Foreign sources of funding for detention operations		
Does the country receive external sources of funding?	Benefitted from non-state funding sources?	Observation Date
	Yes	2017
	Yes	2016
	Yes	2015
	Yes	2014
Foreign sources of funding for detention operations		
Description of foreign assistance	Description of non-state assistance	Observation Date
	During the period 2014-2017, Slovakia used funds provided through the EU's Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF) for various detention-related activities, including one or more of the following: increased staff at detention facilities; renovation of detention facilities; operational costs of running detention facilities; interpretation and healthcare services; legal assistance for detainees; leisure, cultural and educational activities at detention facilities. Proposed future regulations for this fund include encouraging recipients to consider possible joint use of reception and detention facilities by more than one Member State (see "The Way Forward, p.39).	2017
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More information about immigration detention in Slovakia is available at the website of the Global Detention Project ([www.globaldetentionproject.org](http://www.globaldetentionproject.org))