

FROM THE MIGRATION CRISIS TO THE UN GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION: THE APPROACH OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC TO CONTEMPORARY MIGRATION CHALLENGES

Piotr Sieniawski

Institute of Political Science

Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in
Warsaw

Migration of Slovak and foreign citizens (in thousands)

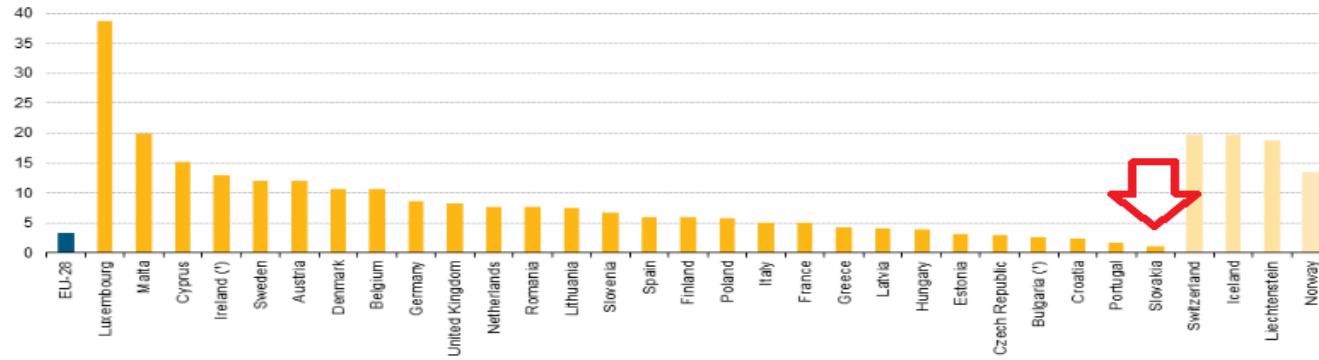
Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Slovak citizens leaving SR	45.3	46.8	46.5	44.3	35.0	31.2
Slovak citizens returning from abroad	27.3	27.1	29.9	29.9	32.3	30.2
Foreign citizens coming to SR from the EU	7.8	7.3	8.6	10.5	11.9	18.9
Foreign citizens coming to SR from outside the EU	1.6	1.6	2.0	3.2	3.5	5.3

(Institute for Financial Policy, “*Host’ do domu. Analýza príchodov a návratov obyvateľstva na Slovensko*“)

Asylum applications

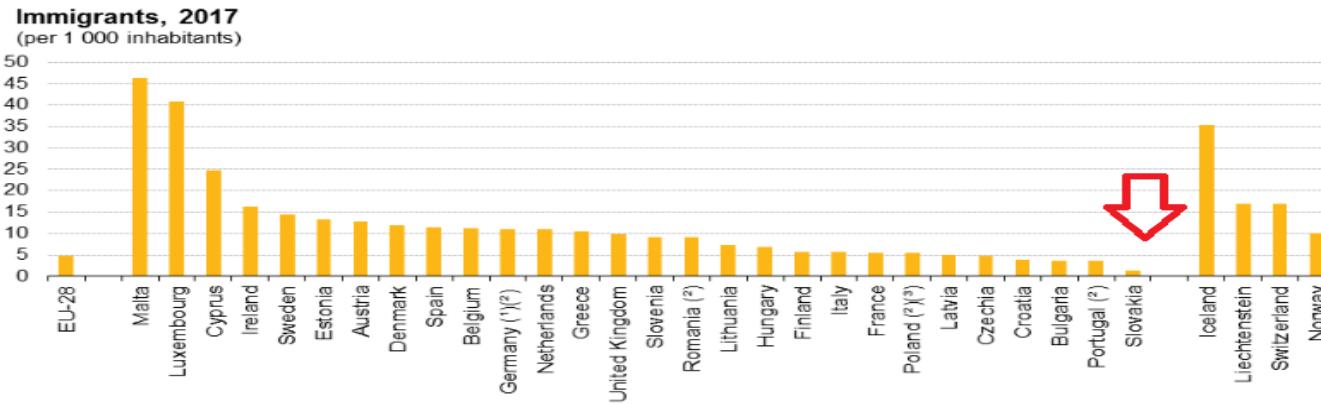
Year	Asylum applications	Asylum granted	Countries of origin
2013	441	15	Afghanistan (109), Somalia (57), Georgia (34), Eritrea (29), Armenia (26)
2014	331	14	Afghanistan (91), Syria (40), Vietnam (25), Ukraine (24), Somalia (18)
2015	330	8	Iraq (172), Afghanistan (37), Ukraine (25), Kosovo (13), Georgia (9)
2016	146	167	Ukraine (25), Afghanistan (16), Syria (14), Iraq (14), Pakistan (13)
2017	166	29	Afghanistan (23), Vietnam (21), Iraq (12), Syria (11), Pakistan (10)
2018	178	5	Afghanistan (31), Iraq (24), Jemen (20), Azerbaijan (16), Iran (15)

Distribution of immigrants in the EU (per 1,000 inhabitants): 2015 and 2017



(*) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: migr_imm1ctz and migr_pop1ctz)



(¹) Break in series.

(²) Estimate.

(³) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: migr_imm1ctz and migr_pop1ctz)

Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic until 2020

- the issue “may not be politicized”
- declaration of readiness to participate in harmonization of migration policies within the EU
- importance of legal regulated migration
- keeping the obligations stemming from the membership in the EU
- integration into society
- decrease in emigration of highly qualified persons
- fighting illegal immigration - readmissions, border protection
- creation of “Immigration and Naturalization Office”

Migration Crisis: Reactions of the Government

“When I say something now, maybe it will seem strange, but I’m sorry, Islam has no place in Slovakia. I do not wish there were tens of thousands of Muslims”. (PM Robert Fico, 27 March 2016)

- strong refusal of quotas, lawsuit at the CJEU challenging the legislative nature of the Council’s Decision
- “anti-terrorist law”
- law on religious communities: from 20,000 members to 50,000
- “flexible solidarity” - Gabčíkovo - relocation of asylum seekers from Austria, governmental scholarships

2017 Security Strategy

- sudden increase of irregular illegal migration from the Middle East, Asia and Africa into Europe
- illegal and irregular migration perceived as a security threat for the SR
- threat for stability of the EU and functioning of the Schengen system
- “possible infiltration of people attracted by radical and terrorist organizations into migrants or refugees wave”
- sustainable migration and asylum policy
- solutions based on solidarity, sustainability and taking into account specific potential of each Member State
- specific importance of V4

UN Global Compact for Migration

- the National Council refused the adoption by a constitutional majority in November 2018

“In my opinion, this document is dangerous, because it does not distinguish between legal and illegal migration and considers migration as a positive issue. It is supposed to be ‘innovative’, bring ‘prosperity’ and ‘sustainable development’. But our experience with migration in Europe is different. This document does not correspond to migration policy of the Slovak Republic. The Global Compact is in strong contradiction with our national interests. [...] Migration has brought terrorism to Europe; it endangers religious, cultural and historical roots of Europe”.

Robert Fico, 29 November 2018

Migration issue in the 2019 presidential campaign

Štefan Harabin
14. mája 2018

Na Slovensku už máme asi 10 000 migrantov podľa vyjadrenia pána Zábojníka.
Z neoverených informácií na internete ďalší černosi z Afriky majú byť dovezení na Slovensko už 1. júla 2018 v počte 11 000.
Každý má dostať podporu 800 EUR mesačne, dostať ubytovanie a ďalšie výhody.
Naši občania majú dôchodky pod 300 Eur a minimálne mzdy pod 500 Eur.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LDuzjU-an5o>



Thank you for your attention!