

EMN FOCUSSED STUDY 2012

Intra-EU Mobility of Third-country Nationals

National Contribution from the Slovak Republic

Disclaimer: The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of completing a Synthesis Report for the above-titled EMN Focussed Study. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided information that is, to the best of their knowledge, up-to-date, objective and reliable within the context and confines of this study. The information may thus not provide a complete description and may not represent the entirety of the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

Top-line 'Factsheet'

National Contribution from the Slovak Republic

Overview of the National Contribution – drawing out key facts and figures from across all sections of the Study, with a particular emphasis on elements that will be of relevance to (national) policymakers.

The EMN Steering Board approved, in line with the EMN Work Programme 2012, elaboration of third Focussed Study on the “Intra-EU Mobility of Third-Country Nationals“. The study will be part of the Synthesis Report with the same focus at EU level, summarising the results of the national studies produced by EU Member States following common specifications in the form of a questionnaire. The aim of this Focussed Study is to promote a better understanding of the key issues concerning the mobility of third-country nationals and the dealing with the challenges faced by the EU in this field.

The Synthesis Report compiled by the EC within the EMN will subsequently inform about the scale of the phenomenon of intra-EU mobility of third-country nationals in the Member States, putting emphasis on the obstacles to the labour migration of third-country nationals within the EU. Another objective of the Synthesis Report will be to provide an overview of Member States' legislation in this field, both in connection with the legislative measures adopted beyond EU legislation (in cases covered by the EU *acquis*) and also measures concerning groups of third-country nationals whose intra-EU mobility has not been regulated by European legislation. On the basis of available statistics, the current trends in intra-EU mobility of third-country nationals will also be analysed.

In spite of the potential of the intra-EU labour mobility of third-country nationals for the development of the Slovak economy, no comprehensive research in this field has been conducted in the SR so far. This study is the first document covering this area.

The available statistics implies that the SR is not the country of destination for labour migrants - third country nationals coming from the other EU Member States. The reasons for Slovakia's low attractiveness as the country of destination for labour migrants, especially those highly qualified coming from the other EU MS, can be various: from low average salary in the national economy through language barriers up to administrative difficulties in obtaining a work permit and a temporary residence permit.

Previous stay in another EU MS does not represent for a third country applicant for a work and residence permit within the SR any advantage. The administrative process to obtain

a temporary residence permit, described in Chapter 1 of this study, is the same as in the case of third-country nationals who come to the EU for the first time. The only exception in this regard is the possibility of a third country national who comes from the other EU MS to apply for the granting of temporary residence directly within the SR.

Chapter 2 analyses the extent of intra-EU mobility of third-country nationals in the SR on the basis of available statistics. Although it is a relatively large chapter, the data presented therein only provide approximate data on this phenomenon. The reason behind is that the COLSAF only processes general data on labour mobility, without the possibility to find out the previous residence of a worker, and because the BBAP PFP has been systematically collecting data on the previous residence of applicants for a residence permit in the SR only since 2011 (until 2010 it was not an obligatory information requested in the application for the granting of temporary residence).

With regard to other legislative obstacles to intra-EU mobility of third-country nationals, detailed in Chapter 3, the same principle applies here. Based on this principle, previous residence in another Member State does not represent any advantage for a third-country national. When applying for a work permit, an applicant must pass the same test as applicants coming directly from third countries, and is also required to have his/her qualification in the case of regulated professions and his/her minimum wage amount in the case of highly qualified employment reviewed, and prove financial coverage of his/her business activity.

Section 1

The National Legislative Framework: Visas and Residence Permits

This section reviews the national rules and procedures which third-country nationals who are resident in one Member State need to follow in order to acquire a visa and/or a residence permit to reside in another Member State. It also includes any conditions that mobile third-country nationals need to fulfil in order to acquire a visa and/or residence permit, such as evidence that they have a stable and regular income, sickness insurance and/or that they comply with certain integration conditions (where applicable).

Please note that additional provisions in national legislation which can affect the decision of mobile third-country nationals to settle in another Member State (or Norway), but are not conditions for acquiring a visa or residence permit as such (e.g. rules and procedures governing the recognition of degrees and diplomas), are examined in Section 3 of this common template.

In their responses to this section, EMN NCPs are asked to specify and describe the relevant national rules and procedures that specific groups of mobile third-country nationals need to follow in order to obtain a visa and residence permit. These include groups of mobile third-country nationals that enjoy mobility rights under the EU's migration Directives, and other groups of mobile third-country nationals that do not enjoy such rights at EU level. If national legislation exists that is relevant to all groups of mobile third-country nationals, EMN NCPs should specify this is the case in the space provided.

Please note that only those national rules and procedures that are specific to mobile third-country nationals should be identified. If the national rules and procedures that apply to third-country nationals who wish to move to another Member State for the purposes of work are the same as the national rules and procedures that apply to third-country nationals who migrate to an EU Member State (or Norway) from a third-country for the first time, please indicate this is the case and do not provide further information.

Finally, where specific national rules and procedures governing access to a visa and residence permit exist for specific groups of mobile third country nationals, EMN NCPs are asked to specify how these national rules and procedures differ (if at all) from the national rules and procedures that apply to mobile EU citizens.

Groups of third-country nationals who enjoy mobility rights under the EU's migration Directives:

1.1. Long-term residents in another Member State

- 1) What national rules and procedures apply to third-country nationals who are long-term residents in another Member State in respect of their access to a visa and/or residence permit in your country?**

A third-country national who is a long-term resident in another EU Member State¹ and is employed in the SR must apply for the granting of “*temporary residence of a third-country national who has the status of a long-term resident in another Member State*”. This application must be submitted on the prescribed form available at all diplomatic missions of the SR, the Aliens Police Departments of the PF, and at the website of the MoI SR.

The application for a temporary residence permit must be filed in person, either through the DM SR or at a police department within Slovakia. If abroad, the application can be filed at the DM SR accredited for the state which has issued the applicant’s travel document, or at the DM SR accredited for the state in which the applicant resides. In special cases (if no DM SR exists or in exceptional cases), the MoFEA SR shall appoint, upon agreement with the MoI SR, another DM SR at which the application can be filed. The DM SR receiving the application shall issue a confirmation of receipt of the application on the day of filing the application.

Subsequently, the DM SR shall conduct a personal interview with the applicant for a temporary residence permit to make a preliminary assessment of the application. The interview is conducted in the state (Slovak) language or in a language understandable to both parties. The DM SR shall produce a report on the interview and attach it to application for a temporary residence permit. The report is prepared in Slovak language and must be signed by the applicant. In case the applicant does not speak Slovak, he/she can get, at his/her own costs, an interpreter who is obliged to sign the record.

The DM SR shall send to the competent APD PF, i.e. the police department competent to decide on the application, the report and its opinion on the granting of the temporary residence permit, stating whether it recommends or not the granting of the temporary residence permit, including specific reasons.

If the applicant stays legally in the SR at the time of filing the application, he/she can file the application for a temporary residence permit in person, directly at the police department according to the place where the applicant’s residence in Slovakia is registered, and the police department shall decide on the application.

The applicant shall attach to the application for a temporary residence permit a valid travel document and two current colour photographs of the face of size 3x3.5cm, and shall pay an administrative fee of EUR 165.50, and enclose the following documents, not older than 90 days, proving:

- a) the purpose of stay;
- b) financial coverage of the stay;
- c) the provision of accommodation.

It is not mandatory to present documents proving applicant’s integrity. The police department and the DM SR, however, can ask the applicant, in specific cases, to present a document not older than 90 days proving his/her integrity, issued by

- a) an EU Member State which has granted to the applicant the status of a long-term resident, or

¹ Legislation of the SR does not allow third country nationals who are holders of a long-term resident permit in EEA countries or Switzerland to obtain a temporary residence of a third-country national who has the status of a long-term resident in another Member State. Therefore, in this group of persons only third country nationals with long-term residence permit in another EU MS are mentioned and analysed, not those having such permit from EEA countries or Switzerland.

b) an EU Member State which has granted the residence permit.

The applicant shall demonstrate the purpose of stay with a document on long-term residence issued in an EU Member State and with a work contract or a written promise by the future employer to employ the applicant.

The financial coverage can be proven with a statement from the applicant's bank account or by employer's confirmation of the agreed wage amount. The financial coverage to be proven must be at least the subsistence minimum² amount per each month of stay. If the planned duration of stay exceeds one year, the applicant shall prove financial coverage corresponding to twelve-fold of the subsistence minimum.

A document on the provision of accommodation must demonstrate that the applicant has provided accommodation for a minimum period of six months of temporary residence. If he/she applies for a residence permit for a shorter period of time, he/she must demonstrate accommodation for the entire duration of his/her temporary residence.

The document confirming the provision of accommodation shall be:

- a) the title deed or the extract from the title deed of the Real Estate Register issued in favour of the applicant;
- b) certified lease contract concluded with a real estate owner or user and extract from the title deed or other document proving the entitlement to use the real estate;
- c) confirmation of the accommodation facility on the provision of accommodation;
- d) certified statutory declaration of the natural person or legal entity on provision of accommodation to the applicant in the territory of the SR and the extract from the title deed or the document proving the entitlement to use the real estate.

If the temporary residence permit is granted, the applicant is also obliged to present to the police department a document confirming health insurance not later than within 30 days following the take-over of the residence document. The document confirming health insurance shall be the confirmation issued in favour of the alien on health insurance in the territory of the SR or on insured medical expense in the territory of the SR.

The police department shall decide on the application within 90 days following the filing of the whole application, i.e. application supported with all required enclosures which meet all conditions. In particularly complicated cases, this period can be extended by 30 days. An applicant may appeal against a negative decision.

This type of temporary residence may be granted for a maximum period of five years. After expiry of the first permit, the temporary residence may be extended, again for a maximum period of five years. The application for renewal of the temporary residence permit must be filed at the police department on the last day of the original permit validity at the latest.

Such applicant, however, is not required to hold a permanent residence permit up to 90 days following the commencement of his/her stay in the territory of the SR, provided that he/she has fulfilled his/her legal obligations to report his/her presence, the place of stay and estimated period of stay to the police department within three working days following his/her entry³.

² The subsistence minimum amounts change annually as of 01 July of the calendar year. Since 01 July 2012, the subsistence minimum amount per adult person has been EUR 194.58 per month.

³ Concerning the period which the police department has for deciding on the application (90 days), it is recommended to apply for the granting of the temporary residence as soon as possible after entering the territory

2) Please explain how these national rules and procedures differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens.

Unlike in the case of third-country nationals, the residence of the citizens of EU/EEA and Switzerland exceeding three months does not require a permit, and is only registered. This means that the SR does not decide on permitting/non-permitting of the applicant's residence under administrative proceedings, and only registers such person at the respective APD PF. In case the applicant fails to prove the legal conditions in a reliable manner, the police department shall not register the alien and shall inform the applicant in writing about the documents needed for a successful registration.

Upon registration of residence at the respective APD PF, the citizen of EU/EEA or Switzerland who is employed in the SR is required to file an application for residence registration in person and in an official form, and to present a valid identification card or travel document, and a promise of the employer or a work contract. Unlike third-country nationals who apply for the granting of temporary residence for a person with the status of a long-term resident in another Member State, who is required to prove financial resources of the subsistence minimum amount per each month of stay, citizens of the EU/EEA and Switzerland are not required to prove financial resources. Such applicants are not required to demonstrate provision of accommodation, however, if they do not, the police department shall state as the address in the confirmation, the municipality in which the Union citizen will reside. Such applicants are also not required to demonstrate health insurance and to pay the administrative fee for filing the application.

Another significant difference concerns the fact that the citizens of the EU/EEA and Switzerland are obliged to apply for the registration of their residence within 30 days from the elapse of three months from the entry to the SR. The period for reporting the commencement of residence in the SR has also been extended. While third-country nationals are obliged to report the commencement of their stay in the territory of the SR within three days after their entry to the country, this period is extended to 10 days in the case of the citizens of the EU/EEA and Switzerland.

1.2. EU Blue Card holders

1) What national rules and procedures apply to third-country nationals who are EU Blue Card holders in another Member State in respect of their access to a visa and/or residence permit in your country?

The conditions for acquiring the EU Blue Card are the same for applicants who are holders of the Blue Card issued by another MS for a period over 18 months as for other applicants. The advantage for such applicants is the fact that if during the Blue Card issuing procedure the validity of their Blue Card issued by another MS expires; their stay in the territory of the SR is considered legal until a final decision is made on the Blue Card application in the SR.

The SR has fully transposed Art. 18, par. 1 of Directive 2009/50/EC, and therefore refuses all Blue Card applications filed by applicants who are holders of a Blue Card from another MS for a period shorter than 18 months.

of the SR. If the temporary residence is not granted within 90 days from the date of applicant's entry into the SR he/she must leave the country.

If a police department issues a Blue Card, they shall inform in writing the Member State which has recently issued a Blue Card to the applicant prior to the issuance of the Blue Card in the SR about the Blue Card issuance.

2) Please explain how these national rules and procedures differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens.

The conditions for the registration of residence for the citizens of the EU/EEA and Switzerland who would perform highly qualified work in the SR on the basis of a EU Blue Card are the same as in the case described above (see sub-chapter 1.1 (1)).

In the case of the citizens of EU/EEA and Switzerland, the SR assesses all jobs in the same way; hence, the assessment of specific conditions laid down for highly qualified employment are therefore excluded. Also, the SR does not require EU/EEA and Swiss citizens to demonstrate their integrity, provision of accommodation, financial resources, medical opinion that the applicant does not suffer from any disease which could impose a risk to public health, and payment of the administrative fee.

1.3. Researchers

1) What national rules and procedures apply to third-country nationals who are resident in another EU Member State who wish to undertake work as a Researcher in your Member State?

Researchers from third countries who are resident in another EU Member State and plan to conduct research activities in Slovakia on the basis of a hosting agreement are granted a temporary residence permit for the purpose of research and development under the same conditions as researchers coming to the SR directly from a third country.

2) Please explain how these national rules and procedures differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens.

In case a researcher from an EU/EEA Member State or Switzerland is employed in Slovakia for a period exceeding three months, the conditions for registration described in Sub-chapter 1.1(1) shall apply.

Unlike scientists or researchers from third countries, such scientists does not need to conclude a hosting agreement, and are not required to prove the provision of accommodation⁴, health insurance and a medical opinion confirming that they do not suffer from a disease that threatens public health. Just as in the previous cases, they are not required to prove financial resources.

1.4. Students⁵

1) What national rules and procedures apply to third-country nationals who are resident in another EU Member State who wish to undertake studies in your Member State?

⁴ It is not applicable in case when he/she applies for issuing a residence card by the police department.

⁵ The statistics already compiled for the study Immigration of International Students to the EU may be used here.

The fact that a student enters the territory of the SR from a third country or has been resident in another MS does not affect the decision-making on the granting of a temporary residence permit to international students.

2) Please explain how these national rules and procedures differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens.

Just as in the case of employees from EU/EEA Member States and Switzerland, students from these countries are not required to hold a residence permit. Union citizens have the right to reside in the territory of the SR for period longer than 3 months during their studies on primary school, secondary school or higher education institution located in the SR.

If the studies take longer than three months, a student is required to have his/her residence registered and must apply for registration within 30 days from the elapse of three months from the commencement of his/her stay. The same procedure of registration applies as in the case of all employees from EU/EEA MS and Switzerland (see Sub-chapter 1.1 (1)). The student shall prove the purpose of his/her stay with a document certifying that he/she studies at a school within the SR, and the financial coverage with a statutory declaration on disposing of sufficient resources to prevent becoming a person in material need throughout his/her stay in the SR.

Unlike third-country students, such international student is not required to prove his/her integrity, the provision of accommodation⁶, health insurance, a medical opinion certifying that he/she does not suffer from a disease threatening public health, and to pay the administrative fee for the submission of the application.

1.5. Posted workers

1) What national rules and procedures apply to third-country nationals who are resident in another EU Member State who are posted by a service provider for the purposes of cross-border provision of services in your Member State?

When deciding on the granting of a permit for temporary residence for the purpose of employment, the SR assesses posted workers from third countries of the same employer in the same way, irrespective of whether they come from a MS or directly from a third country.

2) Please explain how these national rules and procedures differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens.

In case an employer having its seat abroad posts an EU/EEA or Swiss citizen to perform works in the SR for a period exceeding three months, such employee is due to register, as described in Sub-chapter 1.1 (1).

Unlike posted workers from third countries, EU/EEA and Swiss citizens are not obliged, upon registration, to prove their integrity, the provision of accommodation⁷, a medical opinion that they do not suffer from a disease that could threaten public health, and are not required to pay the administrative fee.

Groups of third-country nationals who are not provided for by the EU acquis:

⁶ It is not applicable in case when he/she applies for issuing a residence card by the police department.

⁷ It is not applicable in case when he/she applies for issuing a residence card by the police department.

1.6. Cross-border workers

- 1) **Do specific national rules and procedures governing access to a visa and/or a residence permit apply to third-country nationals who are resident in another Member State but are employed as cross-border workers in your Member State?**⁸

Workers working in border regions and cross-border workers are granted a temporary residence permit for the purpose of employment, while the same conditions for acquiring the permit apply for workers coming directly from third countries and for those resident in another MS prior to their entry to the SR.

- 2) **If specific national rules and procedures apply to the third-country nationals described in 1.6 (1) above, how do these differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens in a similar situation?**

Since cross-border workers and workers employed in the border regions from EU/EEA Member States and Switzerland would regularly return to the country of their permanent residence, they would not be required to register their stay in the SR.

1.7. Seasonal workers

- 1) **Do specific national rules and procedures apply to third-country nationals who are resident in another Member State and who exercise an economic activity as seasonal workers in your Member State in respect of their access to a visa and/or residence permit?**

The same conditions apply to all seasonal workers, irrespective of whether they come to the SR directly from a third country or whether they have been resident in another MS.

- 2) **If specific national rules and procedures apply to the third-country nationals described in 1.7 (1) above, how do these differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens in a similar situation?**

In case an EU/EEA or Swiss citizen performs any work, (including employment that has seasonal character, in the SR for a period longer than three months, he/she will be required to register his/her residence in the territory of the SR under the same conditions as other workers. Unlike in the case of seasonal workers from third countries, the duration of their residence would not be limited.

1.8. Workers in regulated professions

- 1) **Do specific national rules and procedures apply to third-country nationals who are resident in another Member State and who apply to work in a regulated profession in your Member State in respect of their access to a visa and/or residence permit?**

Third country nationals who are residents in another MS and want to be employed in regulated professions in the SR can be granted a temporary residence for the purpose of employment or temporary EU Blue Card residence under the same conditions as for third

⁸ This question only applies to those Member States that require cross-border workers to apply for a visa and/or residence permit in order to work in their Member State (even if their usual place of residence is in another Member State).

country nationals coming directly from their country of origin. SR does not apply any specific procedures or practice in the process of granting a temporary residence for the purpose of carrying out regulated professions related to previous stay of a third country applicant.

2) If specific national rules and procedures apply to the third-country nationals described in 1.8 (1) above, how do these differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens?

When comparing procedures and practice applied in the process of granting residence to EU citizens working in regulated professions and third country nationals (irrespective of their previous stay), it can be stated that the procedure for granting residence to third country nationals is much more difficult. However, obligations concerning the recognition of qualifications are identical for both groups of workers. In case of third country nationals, recognition of qualification and submission of other supporting documents related to performance of the regulated professions (temporary EU Blue Card residence) constitute a pre-condition for obtaining a residence permit.

Any other category of migrant worker not mentioned above

1) Are there any specific national rules and procedures that apply to any group of third-country nationals who are resident in another Member State that has not been mentioned above?

Natural person – entrepreneur

Natural persons – entrepreneurs from third countries are granted a temporary residence permit for the purpose of conducting business, while previous residence permits in other MS do not constitute any advantage for the applicant, and the SR assesses them in the same way as applicants coming to the SR to conduct business directly from a third country.

2) If yes, please describe how these rules differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens.

Just as in the case of workers from EU/EEA Member States and Switzerland, natural persons – entrepreneurs from these countries are not required to hold a residence permit. In case a natural person stays in Slovakia due to business activities for a period longer than three months, such person is required to register his/her residence; the application for the registration of residence must be filed within 30 days from the elapse of three months from the commencement of his/her residence. The procedure is the same as in the case of workers from EU/EEA Member States and Switzerland. A natural person – entrepreneur must prove the purpose of stay with a document certifying that he/she is a self-employed person.

Unlike entrepreneurs from third countries, an entrepreneur from an EU/EEA Member State or Switzerland is not required to prove his/her integrity, the provision of accommodation, financial coverage of the business activities, health insurance, a medical opinion confirming that he/she does not suffer from a disease threatening public health, and payment of the administrative fee for the filing of the application.

1.9. Common rules and procedures for all mobile third-country nationals

1) Does the national legislative framework in your Member State contain rules and procedures that are relevant to all mobile third-country nationals (rather than rules that differentiate between different groups) in respect of their access to a visa and residence permit?

Though the rules governing stay in the SR for the individual groups of third-country nationals migrating within the EU are similar, the only common indicator is the right to apply for granting a temporary residence from the territory of the SR.

2) If yes, please describe the rules and procedures and explain how they differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens.

The right of third-country nationals who were resident in another MS before coming to the territory of the SR to apply for a temporary residence permit from the territory of the SR is in this case identical to the right of the citizens of EU/EEA Member States and Switzerland to apply for the registration of their residence in the SR from the Slovak territory.

Section 2

Scale and scope of the phenomenon

EMN NCPs are requested to:

- (i) comment on the availability of statistics on overall intra-EU mobility of third-country nationals and for the following groups of mobile third-country nationals in their countries;**
- (ii) provide the relevant statistics available;**
- (iii) provide estimates of aggregate numbers of third-country nationals using any of the proxy sources suggested further below; and finally**
- (iv) provide statistics on the flows of EU nationals to and from other Member States and Norway, Switzerland, Iceland and Liechtenstein.**

Subsequent section contains and to the limited extent depending on the availability of the statistics also analyses approximate scale of the intra EU mobility of third country nationals into the SR. Similarly, as in the previous section, available data are compared to working mobility of EU/EEA MS citizens and Switzerland.

Because of the fact that Slovak institutions do not gather statistics in the extent and format set up by the specification of this Focussed Study, all data provided as well as data from the public sources were processed and appropriately adjusted into the presented format by the author of the study.

2.1. Are statistics on overall intra-EU (work-related) mobility of third-country nationals available in your (Member) State

- **If yes, please indicate, where possible, the type of available statistics, including Member State of previous residence, skills profile (high or low-skilled), demographic profile (age, nationality, etc.), occupational profile, family status.**

Please present these statistics in a way that permits the reader to obtain a sense of the scale of the phenomenon. This should include breaking down any data on overall numbers by nationality, country of previous residence, etc.⁹ If the data can be cross-classified, please specify that this is the case. If the data is collected annually, please present it over the last 5 years; if the data is collected more sporadically, please present any data that may be available, irrespective of the years.

Comprehensive statistics mapping the entire phenomenon of labour mobility of third-country nationals within the EU/EEA and Switzerland is not available in the SR. The available statistical data only suggests the scale of intra-EU mobility irrespective of the type of activity performed by foreign nationals in the territory of the SR and their citizenship. In connection with this it is important to stress that till 2011 data on the country of previous residence of a third-country national has not been systematically collected, it has been only an optional piece of data in the application for a residence permit. Therefore data collected before the year 2011 are analysed but there is a need to take possible data deviation into consideration.

⁹ If a number of nationality groups predominate, and individuals belonging to certain nationalities are very small in number, the latter can be grouped together under the category "Other nationalities".

According to the data provided by BBAP PFP SR, in 2011¹⁰, a total of 3,865 temporary residence permits were issued to third-country nationals, 1,247 permanent residence permits, and 164 tolerated stay permits¹¹. Of the total number of issued permits, only 63 were issued to aliens who held a valid residence permit in another EU/EEA Member State or in Switzerland prior to their entry to the territory of the SR. The share of mobility of third-country nationals from other Member States to the SR was below 1.2% in 2011.

As available data in the Table 1 shows, in the monitored period (2006–2011), mainly third-country nationals who had stayed in the neighbouring countries (Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary) settled in the SR, while the share of males constituted over 70%.

Although the available statistics does not suggest the type of economic activity of third-country nationals, from the point of view of the age structure (Table 2) mostly aliens in productive age (15 – 64 years) have come to Slovakia. A profile of the typical migrant - a third country national for the purposes of this study is therefore a male at the age of 25–40 years who has come to Slovakia from the Czech Republic or Austria.

¹⁰ Source: Statistical overview of regular and irregular migration in the Slovak Republic 2011; available at http://www.minv.sk/?Rok_2011 (consulted on 02/12/2012).

¹¹ Tolerated stay is a specific type of the residence permit granted by a police department to an alien - third country national within the territory of the SR based on the situation stipulated by law (par. 58 Act on Residence of Aliens).

Table 1: Scale of the mobility of third-country nationals from other EU/EEA Member States or Switzerland to the SR in 2006 – 2011

Country of previous residence	2006*			2007*			2008*			2009*			2010*			2011		
	Male	Female	Total															
Bulgaria	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Cyprus	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	4
Czech Republic	12	5	17	4	2	6	6	1	7	12	10	22	14	4	18	7	5	12
Denmark	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Greece	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
The Netherlands	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Ireland	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Lithuania	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Hungary	2	6	8	0	1	1	2	1	3	0	1	1	5	3	8	2	2	4
Germany	4	1	5	1	1	2	4	2	6	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	2	5
Poland	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	1
Portugal	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	4	0	4	6	1	7	8	2	10	14	4	18	7	4	11	7	1	8
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Spain	2	1	3	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	3
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	9
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	4	0	4	2	1	3	3	2	5	6	0	6	8	0	8	0	3	3
UK	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	3	7	1	8	3	1	4	4	0	4
Total	33	14	47	23	11	34	32	12	44	46	18	64	45	17	62	46	17	63

Source: BBAP PFP

* Until 2011, data on the country of previous residence of third-country nationals has not been systematically collected, it has been an optional piece of data in the application for a residence permit.

Table 2: Age structure of third-country nationals who acquired the residence permit in Slovakia after previous residence in another EU/EEA Member State or Switzerland in 2006–2011

Age	2006*			2007*			2008*			2009*			2010*			2011		
	Male	Female	Total															
0 - 14	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	6	2	1	3	2	1	3
15 - 64	28	13	41	19	10	29	31	10	41	39	18	57	43	16	59	44	16	60
65+	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	14	47	23	11	34	32	12	44	46	18	64	45	17	62	46	17	63

Source: BBAP PFP

* Age structure in the period 2006-2011 results from the available data provided in the Table 1. Therefore, in relation to years 2006-2010 possible data deviation need to be taken into consideration because of the fact that data on the country of previous residence of third-country nationals (Table 1) has not been systematically collected till 2011, it has been an optional piece of data in the application for a residence permit.

Note: Detailed age structure of the third country nationals who acquired the residence permit in Slovakia after previous residence in another EU/EEA Member State or Switzerland in 2006–2011 is provided in the Table A of the Annex.

2.2. Are statistics based on administrative registrations available in your (Member) State on the following groups of mobile third-country nationals? If they are not available could they in principle be made available from existing registrations?

- **For each group, please indicate the type of statistics, including Member State of previous residence, skills profile (high or low-skilled), demographic profile (age, nationality, etc.), occupational profile, family status.**

The SR does not keep special statistics from which it would be possible to extract data on groups of third-country nationals (defined by the study specification) who were resident in another Member State prior to their arrival to the SR. The available data on following groups of third country nationals concern aliens - third country nationals in general, irrespective of their country of previous stay. The data provided in this chapter should therefore be considered accordingly.

Groups of third-country nationals who enjoy mobility rights under the EU's migration Directives:

- 1) Long-term residents coming from another Member States (information should be collected by national contact points established under Directive 2003/109/EC on third-country national long-term residents)**

The statistics concerning temporary residence of long-term residents in another Member States is not available, since this institute has been introduced in the legislation of the SR with the new Act on Residence of Aliens, in effect since 01 January 2012.

- 2) EU Blue Card holders (information should be collected by national contact points established under Directive 2009/50/EC on EU Blue Card holders)**

In 2011¹², SR did not issue a EU Blue Card to any third-country national (temporary EU Blue Card residence). Based on the information available from the Register of Aliens, 4 applications for granting of temporary EU Blue Card residence were submitted in 2011 (3 citizens of Russian Federation and 1 citizen from Tadzshikistan)¹³.

- 3) Researchers**

- 4) Students¹⁴**

The SR does not keep special records on scientists, researchers and students from third countries working in Slovakia. Scientists and researchers, as well as students studying in the SR on the basis of government programmes or EU programmes are included in the available statistics of the COLSAF in the category “activities under special programmes” together with other workers who are not required to hold a work permit (lecturing and artistic activities) and therefore it is not possible to abstract and analyse these groups individually. For this reason, in the tables of the Annex only data for the whole category of third country nationals working in Slovakia based on the permission of execution of “activities under special programmes” aggregated according to workers ‘age (see Annex, Table B), attained level of education (see Annex, Table C) and according to the type of activities (see Annex, Table D) are provided, but not further analysed. From the available statistics of this whole category of third country nationals only data on countries of origin are analysed. Chart 1 shows, that in

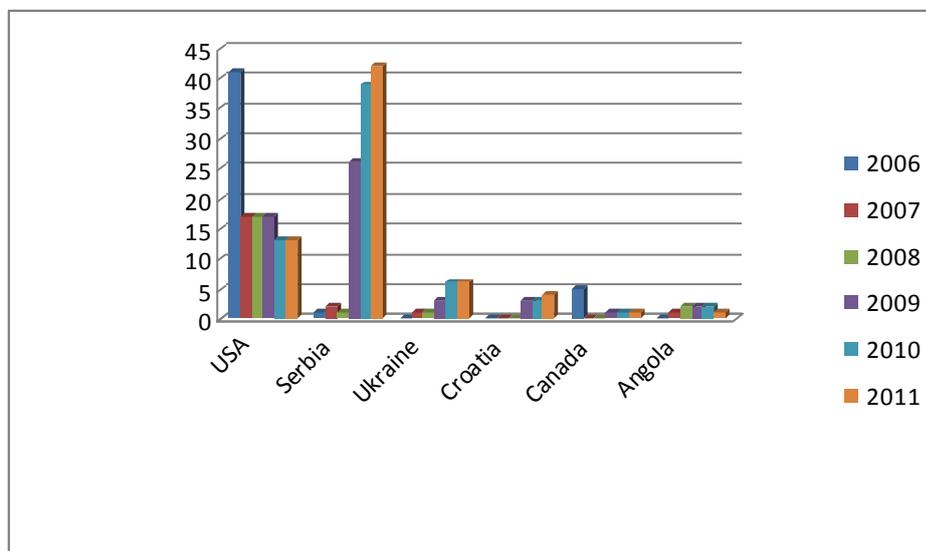
¹² Law related to regulation of issuance of EU Blue Cards has been effective since July 2011 in the SR.

¹³ Out of 4 mentioned applicants, the temporary EU Blue Card residence has been granted to 3 citizens of the Russian Federation. One application of Tajik citizen was rejected. Information provided by the BBAP PFP.

¹⁴ The statistics already compiled for the study Immigration of International Students to the EU may be used here.

the monitored period 2006-2011 work on the basis of a permit for “activities under special programmes” was mostly performed by workers from the USA, Serbia and Ukraine. Detailed tables on exact numbers of workers in each year are provided in Annex, Table E.

Chart 1: Workers working within the SR on the basis of a permit for the performance of “activities under special programmes” by country of origin during the period 2006-2011 (Top 6)



5) Posted workers

Posted workers represent a relatively small group of workers who are not required to hold a work permit. In the monitored period, the number of these workers in the SR continuously grew, and increased from 4 in 2006 to 54 in 2011. In this period, however, the share of females in the total number of posted workers declined. While females constituted over 50% in 2007, their share decreased to less than 4% by 2011.

Significant changes can be observed also in age structure of the posted workers. While in 2006 half of the posted employees were workers of up to 30 years of age, in 2007 and 2008 workers in the age range between 30-40 prevailed. Since 2009 this age group is more and more extended by the posted workers who are over 40 years of age. In 2011 they represented already 68.5% proportion of total number of posted workers (see Table F of the Annex).

With regard to the attained level of education of posted workers, employees with higher education dominated with over 78% in the monitored period (2006–11). 11.2% of workers had secondary education with graduation exam, and 7.3% of employees had secondary education without graduation exam. Only 3.4% of posted workers from third countries working in Slovakia had elementary education (Table 3).

Table 4 suggests that while teaching staff represented the majority of posted workers in the period 2007–2009, the major share since 2010 has been represented almost exclusively by “managing staff of big organisations, companies and businesses”. Regarding the country of origin of posted employees mainly workers from Korea, USA, China and Russia were coming to Slovakia in the monitored period (see chart 2). That means that while in 2007–2009 a female teacher from the USA was a most often posted worker, in 2010–2011 it was a male from Korea, working at a managerial position in a big company. It is related mainly to the big investments of Korea in car and electric industry in the SR during 2009-2011.

Table 3: Education structure of posted third-country nationals whose employer has its seat in another EU/EEA Member State or in Switzerland, 2006–2011

Attained level of education	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Male	Female	Total															
Elementary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	3
Secondary without graduation exam (vocational certificate)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	9	0	9	1	0	1	1	0	1
Secondary with graduation exam	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	2	3	5	0	5	6	1	7
Higher education	2	1	3	5	9	14	9	9	18	11	8	19	41	1	42	42	1	43

Source: COLSAF

Table 4: Posted third-country nationals whose employer has its seat in another EU/EEA Member State in 2006–2011 by type of work activity

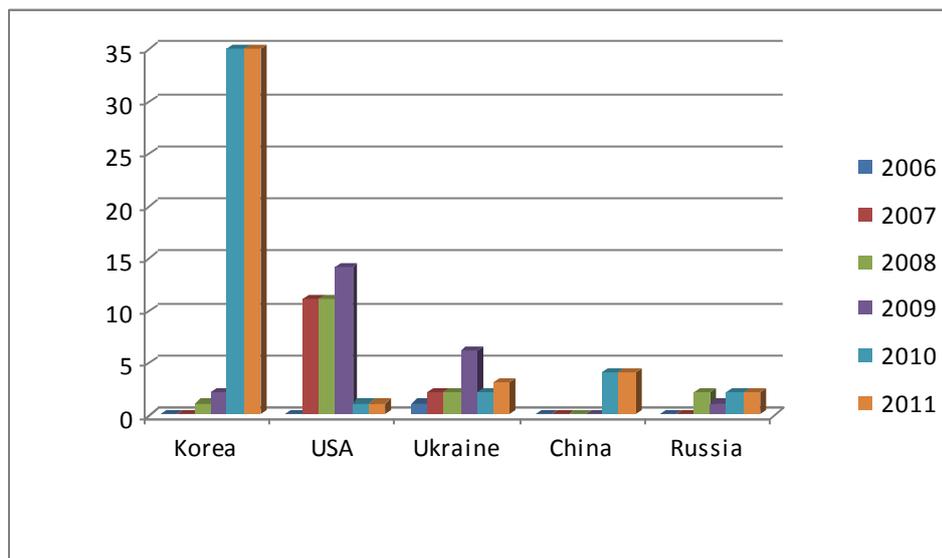
Type of work activity	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1 Legislators, managing staff	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	4	2	0	2	40	1	41	42	2	44
11 Legislators, senior officials	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
12 Managing staff of big organisations, companies businesses, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	0	2	31	1	32	32	2	34
13 Managing directors of small businesses, organisations and companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	9	0	9
2 Scientists and professionals	2	1	3	2	0	2	3	0	3	6	2	8	2	0	2	2	0	2
21 Scientists and professionals in physics and related sciences, architects and technical engineers (creative staff)	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	4	0	4	2	0	2	2	0	2
22 Scientists and professionals in biological, medical and related branches	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 Professional teaching staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 Other scientists and professionals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Technical, healthcare and teaching staff and staff in related branches	1	0	1	4	9	13	4	9	13	4	8	12	2	0	2	2	0	2
31 Technicians in physical, technical and related branches	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

32 Biology specialists, healthcare and agricultural staff and staff in related branches	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33 Teaching staff	0	0	0	3	9	12	3	9	12	3	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
34 Other auxiliary professional staff	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	2
5 Operational staff in services and trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2									
51 Attending staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
52 Sellers, mannequins and sales demonstrators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
7 Craftsmen and qualified manufacturers, processors, repair staff (except operators of machines and equipment)	0	6	0	6	3	0	3	3	0	3								
71 Qualified workers in mining and quarrying, builders, and employees of related branches (except operators of machines and equipment)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
72 Qualified meta workers and mechanical engineering workers (except operators of machines and equipment)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
73 Manufacturers and repairers of precision machines, art craftsmen, polygraphers and workers in related branches (except operators of machines and equipment)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74 Other qualified processors and manufacturers (except operators of machines and equipment)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	3
8 Operators of machines and equipment	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1								
81 Operators of industrial equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82 Operators of stationary equipment and assemblers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83 Drivers and operators of mobile mechanical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1

Source: COLSAF

Note: Only those types of work activities are mentioned in the table were at least one numeric data was provided during the monitored period.

Chart 2: Country of origin of posted workers - third-country nationals in 2006-2011 (top 5)



Source: COLSAF

Note: Detailed information on countries of origin of posted workers aggregated by respective years are provided in Table G of the Annex.

Groups of third-country nationals who are not provided for by the EU acquis:

- 6) Cross-border workers**
- 7) Seasonal workers**
- 8) Workers in regulated professions**

The SR does not keep special statistics on cross-border workers and workers employed in border regions, seasonal workers and workers in regulated professions. All these workers (together with all other employees who are not subject to statutory exemptions) fall under the category of workers who are required to hold a work permit upon entering the Slovak labour market. This applies irrespective of the fact whether the third-country national was resident in another EU/EEA Member State or in Switzerland prior to entering the SR, or not. Just as in the previous parts of the study, this available data concerns all workers from third countries, not only those whose status forms the subject of this study.

The number of third-country nationals working in Slovakia on the basis of a work permit has been oscillating at around 3,200 workers since 2008 when it almost doubled due to the economic boom in Slovakia. Since 2008, the share of females in the total number of workers has also increased, continuously growing from 19.3% in 2008 to almost 27.8% in 2011. Workers aged 25–40 years represent almost 55% of the total number of workers (Table H in the Annex).

As for education, from among workers - third country nationals working in Slovakia on the basis of a work permit, those with higher education constituted over 45% in 2011. The share of workers with secondary education with graduation exam represented 24.5%; workers with secondary education without graduation exam constituted almost 25%, and those with elementary education only 5.3%. The same educational structure can be observed among males and females (Table 5).

This educational structure can be also observed in statistics as per type of activities in 2011, with a predominance of managing staff of big companies (17.2%) together with scientists and professional staff (20.2%), i.e. professions requiring higher education, over craft professions (11.4%) and employees working in trade and services (18.4%) (Table 6).

Table 5: Educational structure of workers who are required to hold a work permit, 2006–2011

Attained level of education	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Elementary	57	14	71	58	13	71	103	66	169	81	39	120	86	52	138	93	79	172
Secondary without graduation exam (vocational certificate)	442	62	504	552	120	672	1,281	249	1,530	866	199	1,065	582	189	771	604	209	813
Secondary with graduation exam	296	58	354	268	48	316	601	117	718	727	258	985	521	210	731	574	225	799
Higher education	521	214	735	561	185	746	624	191	815	901	318	1,219	982	360	1,342	1,078	391	1,469

Source: COLSAF

Table 6: Workers who are requested to hold a work permit, 2006–2011, by type of work activity

Type of work activity	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Male	Female	Total															
1 Legislators, managing staff	0	0	0	277	35	312	321	37	358	443	66	509	482	63	545	523	72	595
11 Legislators, senior officials	0	0	0	4	0	4	3	0	3	2	0	2	3	1	4	2	1	3
12 Managing staff of big organisations, companies businesses, etc.	0	0	0	258	34	292	304	35	339	423	61	484	457	59	516	494	66	560
13 Managing directors of small businesses, organisations and companies	0	0	0	15	1	16	14	2	16	18	5	23	22	3	25	27	5	32
2 Scientists and professionals	238	46	284	205	117	322	191	102	293	320	206	526	365	222	587	421	236	657
21 Scientists and professionals in physics and related sciences, architects and technical engineers (creative staff)	3	0	3	55	10	65	68	18	86	92	21	113	116	12	128	139	26	165
22 Scientists and professionals in biological, medical and related branches	177	35	212	28	11	39	20	11	31	62	29	91	83	46	129	125	54	179
23 Professional teaching staff	11	1	12	64	52	116	42	43	85	86	99	185	79	106	185	70	81	151
24 Other scientists and professionals	47	10	57	58	44	102	61	30	91	80	57	137	87	58	145	87	75	162
3 Technical, healthcare and teaching staff and staff in related branches	215	124	339	167	62	229	259	85	344	307	109	416	281	123	404	284	148	432
31 Technicians in physical, technical and related branches	74	63	137	76	10	86	148	20	168	152	18	170	129	16	145	148	15	163
32 Biology specialists, healthcare and agricultural staff and staff in related branches	55	39	94	3	16	19	4	15	19	10	12	22	11	19	30	11	25	36
33 Teaching staff	86	15	101	5	7	12	10	15	25	14	15	29	8	11	19	6	14	20

34 Other auxiliary professional staff	0	7	7	83	29	112	97	35	132	131	64	195	133	77	210	119	94	213
4 Administrative staff (servants)	96	51	147	8	7	15	20	36	56	21	13	34	40	18	58	51	18	69
41 Administrative staff (except administrative staff in services and trade)	87	44	131	7	6	13	20	34	54	17	13	30	37	18	55	40	14	54
42 Administrative staff in services and trade	9	7	16	1	1	2	0	2	2	4	0	4	3	0	3	11	4	15
5 Operational staff in services and trade	117	54	171	104	60	164	139	91	230	221	148	369	264	183	447	354	244	598
51 Attending staff	114	52	166	100	57	157	136	87	223	215	135	350	256	171	427	344	234	578
52 Sellers, mannequins and sales demonstrators	3	2	5	4	3	7	3	4	7	6	13	19	8	12	20	10	10	20
6 Qualified workers working in agriculture, forestry, and related branches (except operators of equipment and machines)	13	2	15	18	5	23	41	20	61	45	27	72	51	36	87	58	60	118
61 Qualified workers in market-oriented agriculture, forestry, fishery, and hunting	13	2	15	18	5	23	41	20	61	45	27	72	51	36	87	58	60	118
62 Staff earning subsistence in agriculture and fishery (self-suppliers)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Craftsmen and qualified manufacturers, processors, repair staff (except operators of machines and equipment)	479	52	531	484	42	526	1,220	108	1,328	770	55	825	388	42	430	311	60	371
71 Qualified workers in mining and quarrying, builders, and employees of related branches (except operators of machines and equipment)	111	0	111	139	20	159	300	17	317	357	24	381	190	6	196	141	2	143
72 Qualified meta workers and mechanical engineering workers (except operators of machines and equipment)	307	31	338	326	11	337	846	22	868	340	4	344	110	4	114	102	5	107
73 Manufacturers and repairers of precision machines, art craftsmen, polygraphers and workers in related branches (except operators of machines and equipment)	2	4	6	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5	7	2	9	9	2	11
74 Other qualified processors and manufacturers (except operators of machines and equipment)	59	17	76	15	10	25	70	68	138	69	26	95	81	30	111	59	51	110

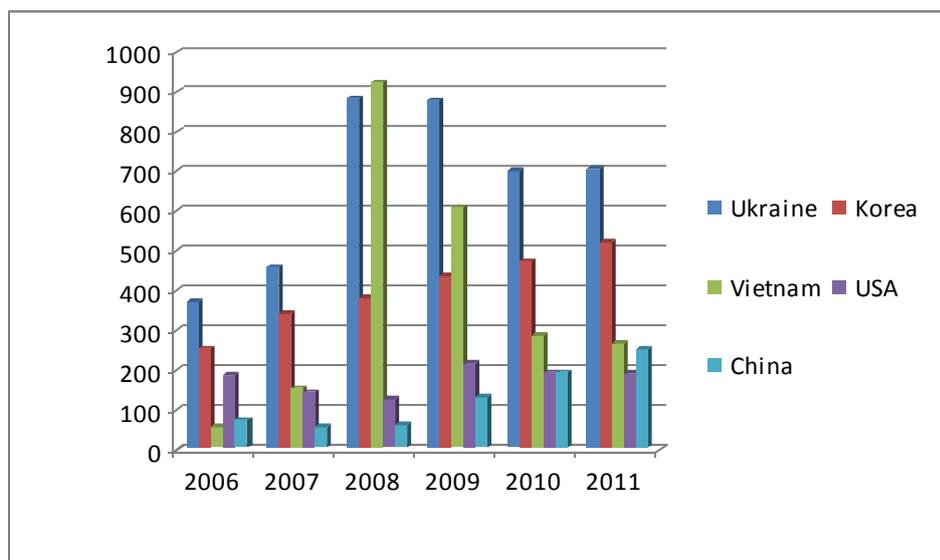
8 Operators of machines and equipment	109	2	111	162	26	188	347	108	455	349	140	489	274	88	362	316	52	368
81 Operators of industrial equipment	5	0	5	34	13	47	36	1	37	156	120	276	91	76	167	53	39	92
82 Operators of stationary equipment and assemblers	17	1	18	32	12	44	163	107	270	90	19	109	38	12	50	27	9	36
83 Drivers and operators of mobile mechanical equipment	87	1	88	96	1	97	148	0	148	103	1	104	145	0	145	236	4	240
9 Auxiliary and non-qualified workers	18	1	19	14	12	26	71	36	107	99	50	149	26	36	62	30	14	44
91 Auxiliary and non-qualified workers in the sale and services	7	1	8	2	3	5	1	11	12	3	28	31	9	28	37	12	13	25
92 Auxiliary non-qualified workers in agriculture, forestry, fishery and related branches	6	0	6	4	0	4	2	1	3	1	1	2	5	1	6	9	1	10
93 Auxiliary and non-qualified mining and quarrying workers, industry, construction, transport, and related branches	5	0	5	8	9	17	68	24	92	95	21	116	12	7	19	9	0	9

Source: COLSAF

Note: Only those types of work activities are mentioned in the table were at least one numeric data was provided during the monitored period.

As the chart 3 suggests, in the monitored period (2006–2011), the SR most frequently granted work permits to the citizens of Ukraine, Korea, Vietnam, USA and China.

Chart 3: Workers who are requested to hold a work permit by country of origin in 2006-2011 (Top 5)



Source: COLSAF

Note: Detailed information on countries of origin of workers who are requested to hold a work permit aggregated by respective year are provided in Table CH of the Annex.

9) Any other category of migrant not mentioned above

No information available.

2.3. Are there any other/proxy sources of statistics that could provide indications of patterns and trends?

- It is recognised that most proxy sources of statistics will only capture a portion of the mobile third-country nationals concerned and therefore cannot provide indications of the scale of total mobility among third-country nationals with any degree of accuracy. However, they may provide approximate indications of general patterns and trends and will be used with caution in the Synthesis Report.

Purpose of the following sub-chapter dealing with statistical data on labour mobility of third-country nationals to the SR is to indicate data at least in approximate scope on the intra-EU mobility phenomenon through statistics which are not primarily focused on the target group of this study, however, they can indicate at least certain trend or tendency. In this regard it is necessary to mention that in most cases, this type of data is also not available in range required by the study specifications.

(i) Number of applications for the recognition of diplomas/certificates acquired in another Member State.

If *available*, please specify, where possible, the type of diploma or certificate, including information on whether the qualifications were obtained in a Member State or outside the EU. If the latter, were the qualifications already recognised in the first Member State, or was the request for recognition in your (Member) State the first of its kind within the EU?

The SR does not have comprehensive statistics on the number of applications for the recognition of qualifications, which is due to the large number of bodies that decide on the recognition of qualifications for the purposes of regulated professions in the SR.

(ii) Number of visa applications by third-country nationals who are resident in another EU Member State.

If available, please specify, where possible, the stated purpose of the visit.

As it has been mentioned in the Sub-chapter 2.1, data on third-country national's country of previous stay has been collected systematically only since 2011. Until 2010, it was a voluntary data listed in the application for the residence permit. According to BBAP PFP SR, out of the total number of issued temporary residence permits (3,685) in 2011¹⁵ only 63 were issued to foreigners who had been legally residing in other EU/EEA Member State or Switzerland prior to entry into the territory of the SR. The available data is further analysed in Sub-chapter 2.1.

(iii) Number of social security registrations¹⁶ by third-country nationals who were resident in another Member State before arrival?

If available, please indicate any characteristics of the individuals concerning, including their occupation, which may be available.

Each employer in the SR is obliged to register the employees in the Slovak social insurance system at least a day before the beginning of their employment. The data about the previous residence of the employee is not stated in the registration document. The available data from the Social Insurance Agency give only overview about the total number of third country nationals¹⁷, who were registered in the Slovak social insurance system as employees in the respective period (2006 -2011).

As indicated in the Table 7, almost 70 % of all employees from third countries registered in the Social Insurance Agency were males. Concerning the age structure, more than 60 % of the employees were aged from 25 to 44 years (Table 8).

Table 7: Third country nationals registered to the Slovak social insurance system in the years 2006-2011 with regard to gender

Gender	Number
Male	26, 847
Female	11, 579
Not stated	7
Total	38, 433

Source: Social Insurance Agency

¹⁵ Source: Statistical overview of regular and irregular migration in the Slovak Republic 2011; available at http://www.minv.sk/?Rok_2011 (consulted on 02/12/2012).

¹⁶ A social security registration is normally required on arrival in a Member State before access to employment can be granted.

¹⁷ The data from the Social Insurance Agency encompass not only third country nationals but also nationals from Romania and Switzerland which form 47,3% of the total number of employees registered. The data about these nationals could not be abstracted from the respective data. Therefore some statistical data e.g. about accomplished education or classification of the branch of economic activities (high proportion of activities where qualified work force is not required) do not have high statistical significance for the third country nationals group.

Table 8: Third country nationals registered to the Slovak social insurance system in the years 2006-2011 with regard to their age

Age range	Number
till 25 years	4, 309
25 - 34 years	12, 769
35 - 44 years	10, 388
45 - 54 years	6, 888
55 - 64 years	3, 092
65 and more	982
Not stated	5
Total	38, 433

Source: Social Insurance Agency

The information about the highest accomplished education can be acquired from the data from the Social Insurance Agency only in those cases when the degree was stated next to the name of the registered employee. As to state this information in the registration form is not compulsory, the data presented in Table 9 are not analyzed due to their low statistical significance and are provided only for information.

Table 9: Accomplished education of third country nationals registered to the Slovak social insurance system in the years 2006-2011

Degree	Number
With degree	1, 995
Without degree	36, 438
Total	38, 433

Source: Social Insurance Agency

Concerning the economic activities, the third country nationals employed in the SR were active mainly in wholesale trade, industry (food and beverage production, production of rubber and plastic materials products, production of metallic constructions and metallic products except the production of machines and devices and the production of electric machines and appliances) and agriculture (Table 10).

Table 10: Third country nationals registered in the Slovak insurance security system in 2006 – 2011 according to the segment of the economic activity

Economic activity segments	Number*
Wholesale and retail ; reparation of the motor vehicles, motorcycles and consumer goods	9, 687
Industry	6, 804
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	6, 584
Real estate, rental and commercial activities	6, 355
Transportation, storage, post and telecommunication	3, 641
Other public, social and personal services	3, 627
Educational system	2, 393
Building industry	2, 265
Hotels and restaurants	1, 689
Public administration and defence; compulsory social insurance	1, 473

Extraterritorial organisations and associations	1, 373
Health and social support	777
Natural resources mining	447
Financial mediation	224
Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	112
Fishery and fish husbandry	29
Household activities	1
Not stated	9, 308

Source: Social Insurance Agency

* One natural person may be registered in more than one segments of the economic activity.

Statistical data of the Social Insurance Agency related to the employment of the foreigners in the SR (Table 11) differ substantially from the data received from other sources (BBAP, COLSAF) which might have been caused by the incorrect marking of the nationality in the application form.¹⁸

Table 11: Third country nationals registered in the social insurance system in 2006 – 2011 according to nationality (top 10)

Nationality	Number
Romania	18, 024
Sierra Leone	5, 029
Ukraine	2, 908
Serbia	1, 446
Vietnam	1, 239
Russia	1, 056
China	953
Korea	896
Costa Rika	783
USA	681

Source: Social Insurance Agency

(iv) Information about previous country of residence contained in the latest population census.

If available, please indicate the date of the census and the precise questions asked in this respect.

The latest census in the SR was carried out in 2011. One of the questions in the census sheet concerned previous place of residence. If a citizen stated that his/her previous place of residence had been abroad, he/she was requested to specify the country of previous residence. The next questions concerned the date of moving to the current place of residence (in the SR) and the reason for moving, where the citizen could check one of the following reasons: housing, family, employment, business, study, or other reasons.

¹⁸ According to the information from the Social Insurance Agency this could have been caused by the incorrect insertion of the nationality code by the employer while filling the form, e.g. code Sierra Leone (SL) vs. Slovakia (SK) or Costa Rika (CR) vs. Czech Republic (CZ).

According to the information from the Statistical Office of the SR, the data from this part of the census will be processed and presented in the first half-year 2013.

- **Your responses to the following proxy sources of information are OPTIONAL. Please ONLY respond if the information is considered relevant to this study in your Member State and readily accessible.**

(v) Any information that might be collected about the motivations of third-country nationals who apply for citizenship in (your) Member State (e.g. as a proxy source of information on the number of third-country nationals wishing to travel within the EU).

No information available.

(vi) Any other proxy sources of statistics.

No information available.

2.4. Please provide any statistics available on the flows of EU nationals within your (Member) State over the last 5 years in order to provide a comparison with the flows of third-country nationals

- **Please indicate, where possible, any available statistics, including Member State of previous residence, skills profile (high or low-skilled), demographic profile (age, nationality, etc.), occupational profile, family status.**

Please present these statistics in a way that permits the reader to obtain a sense of the scale of the phenomenon. This should include breaking down any data on overall numbers by nationality, country of previous residence, etc.¹⁹ If the data can be cross-classified, please specify that this is the case. If the data is collected annually, please present it over the last 5 years; if the data is collected more sporadically, please present any data that may be available, irrespective of the years

Compared to third-country nationals, the citizens of EU/EEA Member States and Switzerland largely dominate the Slovak labour market. While the total number of aliens from third countries employed in the SR reached 5,158 workers, what constituted 0.24% share of the employees in the national economy at the end of 2011, the total number of the citizens of EU/EEA and Switzerland employed in Slovakia attained 17,027 (0.78% share of the employees in the national economy). With regard to the age structure, workers from EU/EEA and Switzerland were older by three years in average compared to third-country nationals. The share of females in the total number of workers constituted 19.1% for EU/EEA Member States and Switzerland, and 26.6% for third countries. From the point of view of the age structure of the employees from the EU/EEA Member States and Switzerland this is in the monitored period stable, while the majority of employees are in the age from 25 to 44 (Table I in Annex).

As far as the education of workers is concerned, while the category of third-country nationals is largely dominated by workers with higher education, the share of workers from Member States with higher education has been rapidly declining. While they represented over 49% in 2006, this share decreased to 28% in 2011. On the other hand, the share of workers with elementary education doubled during the monitored period (Table 12). This relates to changes

¹⁹ If a number of nationality groups predominate, and individuals belonging to certain nationalities are very small in number, the latter can be grouped together under the category "Other nationalities".

in the type of work activities. While managing staff, scientists and professionals predominated among workers from EU/EEA and Switzerland in 2006, the share of non-qualified workers and operators of machines and equipment largely increased by 2011 (Table 13). This is caused mainly by the accession of Romania and Bulgaria to the EU. As stated in the EMN study Satisfying Labour Demand through Migration in the SR, citizens from these countries (EU 2) „started to work after the EU accession mainly in manufacturing and blue – collar occupations with a high proportion of them with secondary education (66%) and with highest proportion of low – skilled workers (25.3%)”²⁰ in comparison with labour migrants – foreigners from EU 15, EU 10²¹ and third country nationals.

With regard to countries of origin (Table 14), workers from neighbouring countries (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland), from Romania and France dominate on the Slovak labour market.

²⁰ Domonkos T., Paleník M. a Radvanský M.: Satisfying Labour Demand through Migration in the Slovak Republic, Bratislava, International Organization for Migration, 2010. p.32 (accessed on 4 December 2012). Available at http://www.emn.sk/phocadownload/emn_studies/emnsk_satur_dopytu_po_prac_sile_migraciou_sk.

²¹ EU 15 – countries which acceded the EU before 2003, EU 10 – countries which acceded EU in 2004

Table 12: Educational structure of workers from EU/EEA and Switzerland on the Slovak labour market, 2006 – 2011

Education	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Male	Female	Total															
Elementary	213	34	247	440	97	537	834	180	1,014	863	165	1,028	942	185	1,127	1,405	397	1,802
Secondary without graduation exam (vocational certificate)	808	77	885	2,224	364	2,588	2,902	447	3,349	3,027	422	3,449	3,858	533	4,391	4,811	705	5,516
Secondary with graduation exam	968	313	1,281	1,674	482	2,156	2,100	571	2,671	2,414	639	3,053	3,227	757	3,984	3,863	1,026	4,889
Higher education	1,830	532	2,362	2,285	642	2,927	2,626	722	3,348	2,914	819	3,733	3,262	929	4,191	3,693	1,127	4,820

Source: COLSAF

Table 13: Workers from EU/EEA and Switzerland on the labour market of the SR in 2006–2011 by type of work activity

Type of work activity	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Male	Female	Total															
1 Legislators, managing staff	1,234	127	1,361	1,462	173	1,635	1,586	196	1,782	1,600	216	1,816	1,706	233	1,939	1,916	252	2,168
11 Legislators, senior officials	8	0	8	10	0	10	13	0	13	20	1	21	25	3	28	31	3	34
12 Managing staff of big organisations, companies businesses, etc.	1,097	118	1,215	1,302	158	1,460	1,417	176	1,593	1,392	189	1,581	1,490	204	1,694	1,675	220	1,895
13 Managing directors of small businesses, organisations and companies	129	9	138	150	15	165	156	20	176	188	26	214	191	26	217	210	29	239
2 Scientists and professionals	705	282	987	902	335	1,237	1,070	398	1,468	1,320	456	1,776	1,557	519	2,076	1,789	617	2,406
21 Scientists and professionals in physics and related sciences, architects and technical engineers (creative staff)	270	31	301	358	52	410	410	56	466	507	69	576	622	84	706	747	94	841
22 Scientists and professionals in biological, medical and related branches	9	22	31	14	25	39	23	34	57	27	34	61	32	40	72	38	46	84
23 Professional teaching staff	211	146	357	250	156	406	312	183	495	353	188	541	384	184	568	419	216	635

24 Other scientists and professionals	215	83	298	280	102	382	325	125	450	433	165	598	519	211	730	585	261	846
3 Technical, healthcare and teaching staff and staff in related branches	556	207	763	745	295	1,040	925	322	1,247	1,148	393	1,541	1,393	500	1,893	1,544	701	2,245
31 Technicians in physical, technical and related branches	312	30	342	445	40	485	526	59	585	599	64	663	669	82	751	731	137	868
32 Biology specialists, healthcare and agricultural staff and staff in related branches	8	10	18	10	17	27	7	18	25	11	24	35	16	21	37	20	25	45
33 Teaching staff	33	25	58	40	31	71	45	27	72	55	36	91	55	34	89	59	44	103
34 Other auxiliary professional staff	203	142	345	250	207	457	347	218	565	483	269	752	653	363	1,016	734	495	1,229
4 Administrative staff (servants)	121	102	223	146	123	269	200	158	358	253	198	451	434	242	676	565	331	896
41 Administrative staff (except administrative staff in services and trade)	35	32	67	62	56	118	113	78	191	140	108	248	299	154	453	414	228	642
42 Administrative staff in services and trade	86	70	156	84	67	151	87	80	167	113	90	203	135	88	223	151	103	254
5 Operational staff in services and trade	100	122	222	145	187	332	236	221	457	256	212	468	332	176	508	352	195	547
51 Attending staff	57	97	154	88	146	234	105	143	248	131	133	264	111	56	167	115	74	189
52 Sellers, mannequins and sales demonstrators	43	25	68	57	41	98	131	78	209	125	79	204	221	120	341	237	121	358
6 Qualified workers working in agriculture, forestry, and related branches (except operators of equipment and machines)	15	7	22	20	6	26	32	8	40	34	11	45	30	21	51	83	54	137
61 Qualified workers in market-oriented agriculture, forestry, fishery, and hunting	15	7	22	19	6	25	32	8	40	34	11	45	30	21	51	83	54	137
62 Staff earning subsistence in agriculture and fishery (self-suppliers)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Craftsmen and qualified manufacturers, processors, repair staff	539	26	565	991	56	1,047	1,353	67	1,420	1,384	72	1,456	1,596	164	1,760	2,042	280	2,322

(except operators of machines and equipment)																		
71 Qualified workers in mining and quarrying, builders, and employees of related branches (except operators of machines and equipment)	335	1	336	449	3	452	691	2	693	830	2	832	940	7	947	1,157	8	1,165
72 Qualified meta workers and mechanical engineering workers (except operators of machines and equipment)	152	2	154	250	9	259	321	7	328	377	7	384	444	11	455	589	10	599
73 Manufacturers and repairers of precision machines, art craftsmen, polygraphers and workers in related branches (except operators of machines and equipment)	11	0	11	14	1	15	18	4	22	36	4	40	28	5	33	38	5	43
74 Other qualified processors and manufacturers (except operators of machines and equipment)	41	23	64	278	43	321	323	54	377	141	59	200	184	141	325	258	257	515
8 Operators of machines and equipment	473	44	517	1,661	217	1,878	2,163	236	2,399	2,421	215	2,636	3,270	269	3,539	3,965	292	4,257
81 Operators of industrial equipment	52	3	55	264	52	316	145	38	183	165	25	190	186	33	219	180	37	217
82 Operators of stationary equipment and assemblers	230	40	270	453	156	609	578	179	757	586	168	754	620	193	813	709	202	911
83 Drivers and operators of mobile mechanical equipment	191	1	192	944	9	953	1,440	19	1,459	1,670	22	1,692	2,464	43	2,507	3,076	53	3,129
9 Auxiliary and non-qualified workers	76	39	115	551	193	744	897	314	1,211	802	272	1,074	971	280	1,251	1,516	533	2,049
91 Auxiliary and non-qualified workers in sale and services	12	31	43	26	37	63	51	48	99	97	72	169	136	73	209	171	104	275
92 Auxiliary non-qualified workers in agriculture, forestry,	2	0	2	14	9	23	80	31	111	106	28	134	128	34	162	210	78	288

fishery and related branches																		
93 Auxiliary and non-qualified mining and quarrying workers, industry, construction, transport, and related branches	62	8	70	511	147	658	766	235	1,001	599	172	771	707	173	880	1,135	351	1,486

Source: COLSAF

Note: Only those types of work activities are mentioned in the table where at least one numeric data was provided during the monitored period.

Table 14: Workers from EU/EEA and Switzerland on the Slovak labour market in 2006–2011 per country of origin (Top 5)

Country of Origin	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Romania	6	5	11	1,631	383	2,014	2,065	454	2,519	1,903	433	2,336	2,397	538	2,935	3,539	974	4,513
Czech Republic	856	303	1,159	1,110	442	1,552	1,380	534	1,914	1,725	581	2,306	2,182	648	2,830	2,430	797	3,227
Poland	733	257	990	693	224	917	918	248	1,166	1,010	310	1,320	1,544	425	1,969	1,656	540	2,196
Hungary	289	61	350	543	112	655	990	185	1,175	1,182	195	1,377	1,513	217	1,730	1,895	269	2,164
France	628	69	697	711	80	791	734	90	824	626	80	706	644	70	714	738	80	818

Source: COLSAF

Note: Detailed information on countries of origin of workers from EU/EEA and Switzerland on the Slovak labour market in 2006–2011 aggregated by year are provided in Table J of the Annex.

Section 3

Identified Restrictions to Intra EU mobility of third-country nationals

Please note that the possible restrictions listed below must be distinguished from the conditions for applying for a visa and/or residence permit reviewed in section 1 above. By ‘restrictions’ the focussed study has in mind additional provisions in the national legislation of your (Member) State that may affect the decision of third-country nationals to settle in your (Member) State even if they fulfil all the necessary (formal and administrative) conditions for acquiring a visa and/or residence permit.

These restrictions are often introduced for reasons of labour market policy or in order to maintain certain professional standards. Examples of such restrictions are provided below. EMN NCPs are asked to comment on the relevance of these examples to their national legislative framework; if relevant, to explain why they have been introduced; and to comment on how they work in practice. They should also indicate, in the space provided, whether there are any additional restrictions in place in their (Member) State that may affect the decision of third-country nationals to settle in your (Member) State.

3.1. Member States (and Norway) may examine the situation of the labour market and give preference to Union (or EEA/EFTA) citizens when considering applications for work from a third-country national in another Member State or EFTA country.

A third-country national who plans to get employment in the territory of the SR can fall under one of the following groups of employees depending on the type of work performed and type of temporary residence permit:

- a) worker who is not required to hold a work permit;
- b) worker who is granted a work permit by the SR without examining the situation on the labour market; or
- c) worker who is required to hold a permit. Only in relation to this group of workers, the local Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family examines the labour market situation, and shall grant the work permit only in case the vacancy cannot be filled with a suitable job seeker from the SR or from other EU/EEA Member State or Switzerland.

In relation to the above-mentioned information, for individual groups of third country nationals following conditions are applied:

In the case of third-country nationals from third countries with long-term residence in another EU Member State²² and posted workers, the work permit is not required.

²² Temporary residence for a third-country national who has the status of a person with long-term residence in another Member State has been introduced in the Slovak legislation with the new Act on Residence of Aliens No. 404/2011 Coll., which entered into effect on 01 January 2012. The related Act No. 5/2004 Coll. on Employment Services and on Changes and Amendments to Some acts as Amended, which governs the employment of third-country nationals, has not been modified at the time of compiling this study, and it therefore does not directly regulate the employment of this group of aliens. According to the information provided by the MoLSAF SR, the amendment under which aliens with this type of temporary residence would be included in the category of employees who are not required to hold a work permit is expected to enter into

In the case of students, the work permit is not required if their employment in the SR does not exceed 10 hours per week or the corresponding number of days or months per year.

Scientists fall under the category of employees who are granted the work permit without examining the labour market situation. If, however, their employment within the SR does not exceed seven consecutive calendar days or 30 calendar days in total within a calendar year, they are not required to hold a work permit at all.

The EU Blue Card represents a special system of permitting employment of third-country nationals within the SR. In this case, the local Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family shall not grant a work permit, but the COLSAF shall issue a *confirmation of the possibility to fill a vacancy corresponding to highly qualified employment*. In this case, the COLSAF examines whether the vacancy of the highly qualified employment can be filled with a job applicant from the SR or from other EU/EEA Member State or Switzerland registered by a local Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family²³.

Cross-border workers, workers working in border regions, seasonal workers and workers in regulated professions are required to hold a work permit.

3.2. Minimum wages are often specified in the national legislative framework that may affect the decision of a third-country national, who is resident in one Member State (or EFTA country), to settle in another Member State (or Norway).

Wages in the SR may not be lower than the minimum wage specified by law, which means that a foreign national may not be employed within the SR with a wage lower than the minimum wage.

Special provisions on the minimum wage only concern the issuance of EU Blue Cards; under these provisions, the amount of the agreed wage of a Blue Card holder must be at least 1.5 times the average monthly wage of an employee in the respective sector of the Slovak economy published by the Statistical Office of the SR for the calendar year preceding the calendar year in which the Blue Card application was filed, or 1.2 times the average monthly wage in specific highly qualified professions.

3.3. If the third-country national who moves from another Member State (or EFTA country) is in a self-employed capacity, Member States (and Norway) may require that they have the appropriate funds which are needed, in accordance with national law, to exercise an economic activity in such capacity.

The demonstration of sufficient financial resources for conducting business activities is the precondition for granting a temporary residence permit for the purpose of conducting business.

The SR also examines the financial resources of an entrepreneur with every application for renewal of a temporary residence permit for the purpose of conducting business where the applicant is obliged, along with filing the application for the renewal of temporary residence, to demonstrate taxable income from business activities for the previous tax period at least in

effect in May 2013. According to the information from the same source, the SR practically does not require a work permit in this group of aliens at present.

²³ The competent Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family is the office within the territorial scope of which the third-country national is expected to be employed.

the amount of twenty-fold subsistence minimum; if he/she has not conducted any business activities for the whole previous tax period, he /she shall be obliged to demonstrate taxable income in the amount of twice the subsistence minimum²⁴ for each month of residence in the previous tax period.

Unlike third-country nationals who stay within the SR on the basis of other types of temporary residence permit, an applicant for the renewal of temporary residence for the purpose of conducting business is obliged to submit, together with the application for the renewal of temporary residence, a confirmation about settled tax and custom obligations, health insurance and pension saving contributions related to the business activities and to all the other trading companies and cooperatives on behalf of which he/she is acting.

3.4. National rules or procedures governing the recognition of degrees and diplomas may affect the decision of a third-country national, who is resident in one Member State (or EFTA country), to settle in another Member State (or Norway).

The system of the recognition of degrees and diplomas for the exercise of regulated professions is relatively complicated in the SR. This system is mainly regulated by Act No. 293/2007 Coll. on the Recognition of Qualifications as Amended by Act No. 560/2008 Coll., but also by some other legal regulations laying down the conditions for the recognition of qualifications in specific areas (lawyers, architects, trade license holders, etc.). This means that the SR does not have a single central authority deciding on the recognition of qualifications, but that the applicant must always contact the competent authority according to the type of regulated profession²⁵.

The Act on the Recognition of Professional Qualifications has fully transposed Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 07 September 2005 on the recognition of professional qualifications, but it has not used the possibility to extend the personal scope to third-country nationals. The recognition of the qualifications of third-country nationals is therefore more complicated compared to the citizens of the EU/EEA and Switzerland. For example, the system of automatic recognition of qualifications in medical professions (physician, dentist, pharmacist, nurse, and midwife) does not apply to them, not even in case they have obtained their qualifications in another EU/EEA Member State or in Switzerland. In other cases, qualifications attained in another Member State represent for a third-country national an advantage in the recognition of qualifications. For example, the MoESRS SR would automatically recognise the document on third-level higher education obtained in another Member State at a higher education institution recognised by the Member State also in case such education has been obtained by a third-country national.

Besides automatic recognition of third-level higher education, third-country nationals fall under the general system of the recognition of professional qualifications based on the comparison of the applicant's professional qualification with the professional qualification required to exercise a given regulated profession in the SR.

If the applicant has not acquired a document on professional qualification in a Member State, he/she shall not be subject to the principle of equivalence of professional qualification under which a "*document confirming professional qualifications acquired in a Member State shall*

²⁴ Sums of the minimum subsistence change each year as of July 1 of the calendar year. From July 1 2012, sum of the minimum subsistence for an adult person is 194,58 EUR for a month.

²⁵ The list of regulated professions, together with the authorities competent to decide on particular cases, is available in Slovak at: <http://www.minedu.sk/uznavanie-ukonceneho-vzdelania-zo-zahranicia-na-vykon-regulovaneho-povolania-v-sr/>.

*be deemed equivalent to a document on professional qualifications acquired in the Slovak Republic*²⁶, and if there are substantial differences in the duration or contents of professional preparation or if the applicant's studies were shorter by at least one year than required in the SR and failed to prove his/her skills acquired through professional experience in another Member State complementing or compensating for such substantial differences, certain measures aimed to complement or compensate for the differences in professional preparation shall apply. These compensation mechanisms can have the form of an adaptation period or an aptitude test.

With regard to special laws concerning the recognition of qualification, the majority of legal regulations allow the recognition of qualifications for the exercise of a profession for third-country nationals. Act No. 138/1992 Coll. on Authorised Architects and Authorised Civil Engineers as Amended is an exception in this regard, as it conditions the exercise of the respective regulated professions with the citizenship of the SR, EU/EEA or Switzerland.

3.5. National rules or procedures governing access to social security and social services for third-country nationals and their families may affect the decision of a third-country national, who is resident in one Member State (or EFTA country), to settle in another Member State (or Norway).

If a third-country national is employed in SR, he/she becomes a compulsorily socially insured person. On the basis of social insurance, he/she has the same access to sickness benefits, pension benefits, accident benefits, guarantee benefits and unemployment benefits as Slovak citizens. Each worker is also part of the compulsory public health insurance system which guarantees access to health care within the scope defined by law.

On the basis of the compulsory and voluntary social insurance schemes, international students have the same access to social benefits. However, access to public health insurance is only secured for those international students who study in the SR under a study programme based on an international treaty. In this case, the state pays the insurance premiums. Other students are obliged to close commercial health insurance policies within three days after taking over the residence document on the basis of which they are guaranteed health care within the scope determined in the contract between the insured person and the insurance company. In case an international student enters employment in the SR or starts conducting a business, he/she would become a compulsorily public health insured person.

Third-country nationals who work in Slovakia as natural persons – entrepreneurs are also compulsorily public health insured. They are obliged to close social insurance only in case their income exceeds the amount defined by law²⁷. In each case, however, they have the option to conclude social insurance on a voluntary basis.

Family members of third-country nationals working, studying or conducting business in Slovakia fall under the system of compulsory or voluntary social insurance according to the type of work performed in Slovakia.

²⁶ Art. 18, par. 1 of Act No. 293/2007 Coll. on the Recognition of Qualifications as Amended by Act No. 560/2008 Coll.

²⁷ A self-employed person whose income from business and other self-employment or revenues related to business activities and other self-employment exceeds 12-fold the basis of assessment, while the basis of assessment represents an amount of 44.2% of one twelfth of the general basis of assessment for a calendar year which precedes by two years the calendar year for which he/she pays insurance.

Third-country nationals and their family members have access to social services, assistance in material need and to most state social benefits in Slovakia under the same conditions as citizens of the SR.

3.6. Any other restrictions

No information available.

Section 4

Conclusions

With regard to the aims of this Focussed Study, what conclusions would you draw from your findings? What is the relevance of your findings to (national and/or EU level) policymakers?

The SR does not specifically monitor the labour mobility of third-country nationals coming from EU/EEA Member States or from Switzerland. In spite of the fact that the available data can only provide us with approximate data on the scale and scope of intra-EU mobility of third-country nationals, it can be concluded that the share of these mobilities is too small to be able to define trends in this area.

While third-country nationals constitute only 23% of the total number of foreign nationals on the Slovak labour market, the share of intra-EU labour mobility is negligible (1.2% - for the year 2011). The reasons are partly due to the economic and social conditions offered by the labour market in the SR, and to the general setting of the legal conditions for the employment of foreign nationals.

The labour legislation concerning the employment of third-country nationals is relatively conservative, and in all regards it prefers the employment of the citizens of the SR and of other EU/EEA Member States and Switzerland. The fact that a third-country national has fulfilled the conditions of another Member State and entered its labour market does not represent any advantage for such job seeker in Slovakia. Just as in the case of other third-country nationals, in most cases, the Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, prior to the granting a work permit to such foreign national, examines the situation on the Slovak labour market.

The same situations as in the issuance of work permit also occur in the making of decisions on granting a temporary residence permit. The fact that a third-country national had permitted residence in another EU/EEA Member State or in Switzerland prior to entering the territory of the SR does not represent any advantage for such applicant for temporary residence in the SR. Just as other third-country nationals, such applicant must also support his/her application for the granting of temporary residence, without exceptions, with the same documents, and is obliged to pay the administrative fee at the same amount, and his/her application is decided within the same deadline. Compared to most applicants, the advantage for this applicant is that a valid residence permit in another EU/EEA Member State or in Switzerland entitles him/her to apply for the granting of temporary residence directly within the SR, which eliminates the administrative obstacles related to the filing of the application at the DM SR.

Although the overall trend suggests that the number of aliens on the Slovak labour market has seen a year-to-year increase, third-country nationals have contributed to this increase, also due to the economic crises, in a very small extent, especially in the recent period. This is one of the reasons why the share of employed aliens with higher education, mainly third-country nationals, has been declining. Provided that some administrative barriers are eliminated, intra-EU mobility of third-country nationals could represent a potential for the future, to fill the Slovak labour market with highly-qualified labour forces.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

APD PF – Aliens Police Department of the Police Force

BBAP PFP – Bureau of the Border and Aliens Police of the Police Force Presidium

Coll. – Collection of Laws

COLSAF – Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

DM SR – Diplomatic mission of the SR abroad

EC – European Commission

EEA – European Economic Area

EMN – European Migration Network

EU – European Union

IOM – IOM International Organization for Migration

MoESRS SR – Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports of the Slovak Republic

MoFEA SR – Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic

MoI SR – Ministry of Interior of the SR

MoLSAF SR – Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic

MS – Member State(s)

SR – Slovak Republic

DEFINITIONS

Definitions used in this focused study are primarily derived from the Slovak legislation²⁸, while those not defined in the Slovak law are used in line with the EMN Asylum and Migration Glossary²⁹, study specification or were set by the author.

Intra-EU mobility³⁰ – movement from one EU Member State to another Member State primarily for the purpose of work and for longer than 3 month period.

Foreigner³¹ – refers to everyone who is not a citizen of the SR.

Third country national³² – refers to everyone who is not a citizen of the SR neither citizen of one of the EU Member States³³; nor EEA Member State or Switzerland; stateless person is also considered a third country national.

Long-term resident³⁴ – refers to a third country national who was granted long term residence by one of the EU Member State in line with the Directive 2003/109/EC.

Blue Card holder³⁵ – refers to a third country national who was issued a Blue Card³⁶ for the purpose of high qualified employment performance.

International student³⁷ – refers to a third-country national who has obtained some type of temporary residence that the SR grants to applicants whose primary purpose in the territory of the SR is to study.

Researcher³⁸ – refers to a third country national who conducts research or development in the territory of the SR on the basis of a hosting agreement and who has been granted the temporary residence for this purpose by the police department.

Posted worker³⁹ – refers to a third country national, who was posted by his/her employer with a seat in another EU Member State to the territory of the SR within the provision of services performed by this employer.

Cross-border worker⁴⁰ – refers to someone who is employed in one EU Member State but resides in another EU Member State, where he/she returns at least once a week.

²⁸ The specific legal act is provided in the footnote.

²⁹ Source: Asylum and Migration Glossary 2.0 available at :
http://www.emn.sk/phocadownload/glossary/emn_glossary_v-jan2012.pdf (consulted on 28.11.2012)

³⁰ Term is defined in the specification of the Focused Study.

³¹ Act No. 404/2011 Coll. on Residence of Aliens and on changes and amendments of certain acts (further as „Act on Residence of Aliens“)

³² Act on Residence of Aliens

³³ In line with the Act on Residence of Aliens under the term Members State we understand EU Member State with the exception of the SR, other EEA Member State and Switzerland.

³⁴ Act on Residence of Aliens

³⁵ Term set by the author of the Focused Study.

³⁶ According to the Act on Residence of Aliens the Blue Card is defined as special type of temporary residence permit which allows a third country national to enter, stay and work on the territory of the SR, leave the territory of the SR and repeatedly enter the territory of the SR in the time period for which it was issued.

³⁷ Source: Migration of International Students to the SR, EMN study, 2012, available at:
http://www.emn.sk/phocadownload/emn_studies/emnsk_studia_migracia_zahranicnych_studentov_do_SR_sk.pdf (consulted on 6.12.2012)

³⁸ Term set by the author of the Focused Study.

³⁹ Act No. 5/2004 Coll. on Employment Services and on changes and amendments of certain acts as amended

⁴⁰ Term defined in the specifications of the Focused Study in line with Eurofound.

Worker employed in the border region⁴¹ – refers to a third country national who is employed in the border region of the SR and at least once a week he/she will be returning to the state neighbouring with the SR where he/she has his/her permanent residence; the border region of the SR is a territory which is close to the state border.

Seasonal worker⁴² – refers to a third country national who was granted temporary residence for the purpose of seasonal work⁴³.

Regulated employment⁴⁴ – is an employment, special activity or group of special activities which can be undertaken only after fulfilling the qualification criteria in line with special regulations.

⁴¹ Act No. 5/2004 Coll. on Employment Services and on changes and amendments of certain acts as amended.

⁴² Term set by the author of the focused study.

⁴³ Seasonal work is defined by the Act No. 311/2001 Coll. Labour Code as amended as work which is dependent on the changing of seasons, is repeating every year and does not exceed 8 month in one calendar year.

⁴⁴ Term defined by the Act No. 293/2007 Coll. on the Qualification Recognition in the wording of the Act No. 560/2008 Coll.

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Act No. 5/2004 Coll. on Employment Services and on Changes and Amendments to Some Acts, as Amended

Act No. 82/2005 Coll. on Illegal Work and Illegal Employment and on Changes and amendments to Some Acts, as Amended

Act No. 145/1995 Coll. on Administrative Fees, as Amended

Act No. 293/2007 Coll. on the Recognition of Professional Qualifications, as Amended by Act No. 560/2008 Coll.

Act No. 138/1992 Coll. on Authorised Architects and Authorised Civil Engineers, as Amended

Act No. 311/2001 Coll. Labour Code, as Amended

Act No. 461/2006 Coll. on Social Insurance, as Amended

Act No. 580/2004 Coll. on Health Insurance and on Changes and Amendments to Act No. 95/2002 Coll. on the Insurance Industry and on Changes and Amendments to Some Acts, as Amended

Measure of the MoLSAF SR No. 181/2012 Coll. on the Modification of Subsistence Minimum Amounts

EU Legislation

Directive 2004/38/EC of 29 April 2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States

Council Directive 2003/109/EC of 25 November 2003 concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents

Council Directive 2009/50/EC of 25 May 2009 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of highly qualified employment

Council Directive 2004/114/EC of 13 December 2004 on the conditions of admission of third-country nationals for the purposes of studies, pupil exchange, unremunerated training or voluntary service

Council Directive 2005/71/EC of 12 October 2005 on a specific procedure for admitting third-country nationals for the purpose of scientific research

Directive 96/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1996 concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services

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ANNEX - EMN Focussed Study: Intra-EU Mobility of Third-Country Nationals, National Contribution from the Slovak Republic

Table A: Age structure of third-country nationals who acquired the residence permit in SR after previous residence in another EU/EEA Member State or in Switzerland in 2006–2011

Age	2006*			2007*			2008*			2009*			2010*			2011		
	Male	Female	Total															
0–4	4	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	1	2	1	3
5–9	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
15–19	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	3	1	0	1
20–24	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	0	3	3	2	5	6	0	6	3	1	4
25–29	10	2	12	5	2	7	3	2	5	13	7	20	9	2	11	9	5	14
30–34	7	4	11	1	3	4	9	1	10	8	1	9	10	1	11	9	5	14
35–39	3	2	5	1	3	4	10	3	13	7	4	11	8	4	12	7	2	9
40–44	2	0	2	2	0	2	4	2	6	3	2	5	3	4	7	6	0	6
45–49	2	0	2	4	0	4	1	2	3	3	1	4	4	1	5	2	3	5
50–54	1	2	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	0	5
55–59	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
60–64	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2
65–69	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70–74	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
75–79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80–84	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85+	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	14	47	23	11	34	32	12	44	46	18	64	45	17	62	46	17	63

Source: BBAP PFP

*Data on age structure for the period 2006-2011 are analysed based on available data provided in the Table 1. However, till 2011 data on the country of previous residence of a third-country national has not been systematically collected, it has been only an optional piece of data in the application for a residence permit. Therefore, possible data deviation needs to be taken into consideration for the years 2006-2010.

Table B: Age structure of third-country nationals working in the SR on the basis of a permit for performance of “activities under special programmes” in 2006–2011

Age	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Male	Female	Total															
0–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2
20–24	1	2	3	2	0	2	2	0	2	12	6	18	11	3	14	9	1	10
25–29	2	4	6	2	1	3	7	1	8	9	3	12	13	7	20	19	7	26
30–34	3	3	6	1	1	2	3	2	5	7	2	9	10	4	14	12	2	14
35–39	5	4	9	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	4	3	3	6	7	3	10
40–44	3	3	6	3	2	5	2	3	5	2	2	4	3	2	5	1	1	2
45–49	4	1	5	2	1	3	4	1	5	3	2	5	4	2	6	5	4	9
50–54	2	1	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	4	1	5	4	0	4	3	0	3
55–59	0	3	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	0	2	2	0	2
60–64	2	2	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
65 +	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23	25	48	12	11	23	19	10	29	42	19	61	52	22	74	60	19	79

Source: COLSAF

Table C: Education structure of third-country nationals working in the SR on the basis of a permit for performance of “activities under special programmes” in 2006–2011

Attained level of education	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Male	Female	Total															
Elementary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	4	3	1	4

Secondary without graduation exam (vocational certificate)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	13	2	15	19	3	22	16	2	18
Secondary with graduation exam	2	0	2	3	1	4	5	0	5	11	4	15	13	6	19	20	3	23
Higher education	21	25	46	9	10	19	13	9	22	17	13	30	17	12	29	21	13	34

Source: COLSAF

Table D: Third-country nationals working within the SR on the basis of the permit for performance of “activities under special programmes” in 2006–2011 by work activity

Type of work activity	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Male	Female	Total															
0 Military staff (professional soldiers)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 Legislators, managing staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Scientists and professionals	5	4	9	5	5	10	8	5	13	11	8	19	10	7	17	13	7	20
21 Scientists and professionals in physics and related sciences, architects and technical engineers (creative staff)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	4
22 Scientists and professionals in biological, medical and related branches	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4
23 Professional teaching staff	4	2	6	3	3	6	2	2	4	2	3	5	2	2	4	2	2	4
24 Other scientists and professionals	1	2	3	2	2	4	3	3	6	3	4	7	2	4	6	4	4	8
3 Technical, healthcare and teaching staff and staff in related branches	17	21	38	5	6	11	5	5	10	8	5	13	8	4	12	9	5	14
31 Technicians in physical, technical and related branches	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
32 Biology specialists, healthcare and agricultural staff and staff in related branches	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

33 Teaching staff	14	20	34	3	6	9	3	5	8	3	5	8	3	4	7	4	4	8
34 Other auxiliary professional staff	3	1	4	2	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	3	4	0	4	4	1	5
4 Administrative staff (servants)	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	4	6	2	8	6	1	7	8	0	8
41 Administrative staff (except administrative staff in services and trade)	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	4	5	1	6	6	1	7	8	0	8
42 Administrative staff in services and trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Operational staff in services and trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	4	4	6	10	4	5	9
51 Attending staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	4	2	1	3
52 Sellers, mannequins and sales demonstrators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	5	6	2	4	6
6 Qualified workers working in agriculture, forestry, and related branches (except operators of equipment and machines)	0	0	0	0														
7 Craftsmen and qualified manufacturers, processors, repair staff (except operators of machines and equipment)	0	2	0	2	4	2	6	5	1	6								
71 Qualified workers in mining and quarrying, builders, and workers in related branches (except operators of machines and equipment)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72 Qualified metal workers and mechanical engineering workers (except operators of machines and equipment)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	3	1	4
73 Manufacturers and repairers of precision machines, art craftsmen, polygraphers and workers in related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

branches (except operators of machines and equipment)																			
74 Other qualified processors and manufacturers (except operators of machines and equipment)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	
8 Operators of machines and equipment	0	3	0	3	7	0	7	8	0	8									
81 Operators of industrial equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
82 Operators of stationary equipment and assemblers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	3	
83 Drivers and operators of mobile mechanical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	6	0	6	5	0	5	
9 Auxiliary and non-qualified workers	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	10	2	12	13	2	15	13	1	14	
91 Auxiliary and non-qualified workers in the sale and services	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	0	1	
92 Auxiliary non-qualified workers in agriculture, forestry, fishery and related branches	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
93 Auxiliary and non-qualified mining and quarrying workers, industry, construction, transport, and related branches	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	0	8	12	1	13	12	0	12	

Source: COLSAF

Table E: Number of workers working within the SR on the basis of a permit for the performance of “activities under special programmes” by country of origin and gender, 2006 - 2011

Country of Origin	Employees in 2006		
	Male	Female	Total
USA	18	23	41
Canada	3	2	5
Nepal	1	0	1
Serbia	1	0	1
Country of Origin	Employees in 2007		
	Male	Female	Total
USA	8	9	17
Serbia	2	0	2
Angola	1	0	1
Azerbaijan	1	0	1
Nepal	1	0	1
Ukraine	1	0	1
Country of Origin	Employees in 2008		
	Male	Female	Total
USA	8	9	17
Angola	2	0	2
Congo	1	0	1
Kuwait	1	0	1
Lebanon	1	0	1
Palestine	1	0	1
Russia	1	0	1
Serbia	1	0	1
Sudan	1	0	1
Syria	1	0	1
Ukraine	1	0	1

Uzbekistan	1	0	1
Country of Origin	Employees in 2009		
	Male	Female	Total
Serbia	20	6	26
USA	8	9	17
Croatia	3	0	3
Ukraine	1	2	3
Angola	2	0	2
Russia	1	1	2
Canada	1	0	1
Congo	1	0	1
Kuwait	1	0	1
Palestine	1	0	1
Serbia and Montenegro	1	0	1
Sudan	1	0	1
Syria	1	0	1
Uzbekistan	1	0	1
Country of Origin	Employees in 2010		
	Male	Female	Total
Serbia	30	9	39
USA	7	6	13
Ukraine	1	5	6
Croatia	3	0	3
Angola	2	0	2
Russia	1	1	2
Afghanistan	1	0	1
Bangladesh	1	0	1
India	1	0	1

Canada	1	0	1
Kuwait	1	0	1
Palestine	1	0	1
Serbia and Montenegro	1	0	1
Syria	1	0	1
Uzbekistan	1	0	1
	Employees in 2011		
Country of Origin	Male	Female	Total
Serbia	34	8	42
USA	7	6	13
Ukraine	4	2	6
Croatia	4	0	4
Belarus	1	1	2
Russia	1	1	2
Uzbekistan	1	0	1
Syria	1	0	1
Serbia and Montenegro	1	0	1
Palestine	1	0	1
Kuwait	1	0	1
Canada	1	0	1
India	1	0	1
Bangladesh	1	0	1
Angola	1	0	1
Afghanistan	1	0	1

Source: COLSAF

Table F: Age structure and gender of posted third-country nationals whose employer has its seat in another EU/EEA Member State or in Switzerland

Age	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
25-29	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	3	3	0	3
30-34	1	0	1	1	5	6	2	3	5	4	2	6	3	0	3	3	0	3
35-39	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	5	3	8	12	0	12	10	0	10
40-44	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	8	0	8
45-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	6	0	6	14	1	15	12	0	12
50-54	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	6	0	6	9	1	10
55-59	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	3	0	3	2	0	2
60-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	4	3	0	3
65+	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total	3	1	4	7	9	16	13	9	22	21	10	31	50	1	51	52	2	54

Source: COLSAF

Table G: Number of posted third-country nationals whose employer has its seat in another EU/EEA Member State or in Switzerland by country of origin and gender, 2006-2011

Country of Origin	Posted workers in 2006		
	Male	Female	Total
Cameroon	1	0	1
Romania	0	1	1
Ukraine	1	0	1
Zimbabwe	1	0	1
Country of Origin	Posted workers in 2007		
	Male	Female	Total

USA	3	8	11
Ukraine	2	0	2
Cameroon	1	0	1
Thailand	1	0	1
Zimbabwe	1	0	1
Country of Origin	Posted workers in 2008		
	Male	Female	Total
USA	3	8	11
Russia	2	0	2
Ukraine	2	0	2
Vietnam	2	0	2
Cameroon	1	0	1
Korea	1	0	1
FYROM	1	0	1
Thailand	1	0	1
Zimbabwe	1	0	1
Country of Origin	Posted workers in 2009		
	Male	Female	Total
USA	4	10	14
Ukraine	6	0	6
Korea	2	0	2
FYROM	2	0	2
Vietnam	2	0	2
Albania	1	0	1
Cameroon	1	0	1
Russia	1	0	1
Senegal	1	0	1
Zimbabwe	1	0	1

Country of Origin	Posted workers in 2010		
	Male	Female	Total
Korea	34	1	35
China	4	0	4
Russia	2	0	2
Ukraine	2	0	2
Australia	1	0	1
Belarus	1	0	1
Iran	1	0	1
Japan	1	0	1
Sri Lanka	1	0	1
Turkey	1	0	1
USA	1	0	1
Uzbekistan	1	0	1
Country of Origin	Posted workers in 2011		
	Male	Female	Total
Korea	34	1	35
China	4	0	4
Ukraine	2	1	3
Russia	2	0	2
Australia	1	0	1
Belarus	1	0	1
Brazil	1	0	1
Iran	1	0	1
Japan	1	0	1
Serbia	1	0	1
Sri Lanka	1	0	1
Turkey	1	0	1

USA	1	0	1
Uzbekistan	1	0	1

Source: COLSAF

Table H: Age structure and gender of workers who are requested to hold a work permit, 2006–2011

Age	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Male	Female	Total															
0–14	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	11	4	15	14	6	20	44	23	67	9	9	18	13	4	17	19	10	29
20–24	153	63	216	184	70	254	491	126	617	385	171	556	222	142	364	222	152	374
25–29	235	69	304	290	76	366	539	124	663	593	184	777	489	215	704	507	246	753
30–34	242	54	296	272	52	324	509	93	602	490	132	622	418	126	544	479	146	625
35–39	238	51	289	250	43	293	383	89	472	369	90	459	378	97	475	375	124	499
40–44	160	32	192	165	52	217	260	62	322	274	90	364	249	82	331	289	85	374
45–49	124	30	154	116	27	143	189	47	236	207	51	258	171	60	231	215	65	280
50–54	88	21	109	81	21	102	109	34	143	136	39	175	130	36	166	132	32	164
55–59	39	16	55	45	14	59	58	16	74	70	27	97	63	28	91	68	24	92
60–64	17	4	21	13	3	16	18	5	23	29	12	41	29	14	43	35	13	48
65+	8	4	12	9	2	11	9	4	13	13	9	22	9	7	16	8	7	15
Total	1,316	348	1,664	1,439	366	1,805	2,609	623	3,232	2,575	814	3,389	2,171	811	2,982	2,349	904	3,253

Source: COLSAF

Table CH: Workers who are requested to hold a work permit by country of origin and gender, 2006-2011

Country of Origin	Employees in 2006		
	Male	Female	Total
Ukraine	306	62	368
Korea	233	18	251
USA	114	69	183
Romania	76	24	100

Bulgaria	73	17	90
China	52	18	70
Rusia	35	30	65
Vietnam	50	4	54
Japan	47	7	54
Indonesia	36	8	44
Others	294	91	385
	Employees in 2007		
Country of Origin	Male	Female	Total
Ukraine	363	95	458
Korea	315	25	340
Vietnam	126	24	150
USA	96	45	141
Russia	37	27	64
China	38	16	54
Japan	47	7	54
Thailand	1	42	43
Yugoslavia	37	3	40
FYROM	35	3	38
Others	344	79	423
	Employees in 2008		
Country of Origin	Male	Female	Total
Vietnam	787	138	925
Ukraine	705	179	884
Korea	346	32	378
USA	79	45	124
Indonesia	68	11	79
Russia	37	36	73

Moldova	56	13	69
Thailand	4	64	68
Japan	58	9	67
FYROM	59	4	63
Others	410	92	502
	Employees in 2009		
Country of Origin	Male	Female	Total
Ukraine	679	201	880
Vietnam	461	148	609
Korea	396	39	435
USA	127	88	215
China	88	39	127
Serbia	97	11	108
Russia	49	54	103
Thailand	8	92	100
Japan	83	14	97
India	67	8	75
Others	520	120	640
	Employees in 2010		
Country of Origin	Male	Female	Total
Ukraine	494	207	701
Korea	437	35	472
Vietnam	192	92	284
USA	112	79	191
China	135	55	190
Thailand	5	112	117
Russia	48	58	106
India	87	17	104

Japan	74	12	86
Serbia	68	10	78
Others	519	134	653
Country of Origin	Employees in 2011		
	Male	Female	Total
Ukraine	497	208	705
Korea	488	33	521
Vietnam	161	102	263
China	184	65	249
USA	117	71	188
Thailand	4	150	154
Serbia	122	13	135
Russia	66	67	133
India	99	21	120
FYROM	84	8	92
Others	527	166	693

Source: COLSAF

Table I: Age structure and gender of the workers from EU/EEA and Switzerland on the Slovak labour market in the period 2006–2011

Age	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 - 14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 - 19	15	6	21	130	56	186	103	57	160	42	16	58	49	27	76	61	35	96
20 - 24	224	153	377	574	263	837	726	299	1,025	693	286	979	723	280	1,003	870	363	1,233
25 - 29	577	299	876	980	397	1,377	1,262	466	1,728	1,294	514	1,808	1,553	536	2,089	1,853	688	2,541
30 - 34	698	167	865	1,168	294	1,462	1,485	345	1,830	1,567	387	1,954	1,929	467	2,396	2,308	643	2,951
35 - 39	655	88	743	1,164	175	1,339	1,364	240	1,604	1,502	261	1,763	1,887	311	2,198	2,366	428	2,794
40 - 44	539	51	590	899	115	1,014	1,213	124	1,337	1,447	154	1,601	1,780	246	2,026	2,244	381	2,625
45 - 49	418	72	490	669	115	784	920	160	1,080	1,034	169	1,203	1,271	197	1,468	1,608	221	1,829

50 - 54	348	68	416	531	90	621	684	121	805	744	131	875	1,001	164	1,165	1,165	241	1,406
55 - 59	222	42	264	323	55	378	436	77	513	543	89	632	650	117	767	757	161	918
60 - 64	87	8	95	132	19	151	189	25	214	246	33	279	323	43	366	381	80	461
65 +	36	2	38	53	6	59	80	6	86	106	5	111	123	16	139	159	14	173
Total	3,819	956	4,775	6,623	1,585	8,208	8,462	1,920	1,0382	9,218	2,045	1,1263	1,1289	2,404	1,3693	1,3772	3,255	1,7027

Source: COLSAF