

**Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics for  
[SLOVENIA]  
(Reference Year: 2009)**

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

After its independence in 1991, Slovenia was, for the first time, faced with migration policy development and implementation, becoming increasingly important in the Slovenian society and politics. In view of its demographic and immigration structure, Slovenia does not substantially differ from most of the other EU Member States. A decline in natural birth rate and ageing of the population have resulted in the demand for foreign workforce, due to which Slovenia records a positive immigration growth, particularly from the less developed countries from which aliens arrive to the Republic of Slovenia primarily for work or employment purposes.

A more detailed overview of asylum and migration flows into the Republic of Slovenia in 2009 is given below as well as an explanation of the causes of the established trends.

### 2. METHODOLOGY

The National Report on asylum and migration statistics for the Republic of Slovenia in 2008 was produced by the national contact point for the cooperation of the Republic of Slovenia in the European migration network, which involves the representatives of the bodies, whose competences include various types of migrations:

- Ministry of the Interior, Migration and Integration Directorate, provided data on international protection and on legal migration,
- Ministry of the Interior, Migration and Integration Directorate, Migration Division and the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs, Labour Migrations Division provided the statistics on migration flows,
- Ministry of the Interior, Police, provided the data on refusals, apprehensions and removals.

The data is exact and reliable, with the above stated bodies being the national sources of data for the EUROSTAT. Moreover, the said authorities have prepared the data interpretation and analysis from their respective field of competence.

### 3. LEGAL IMMIGRATION AND INTEGRATION

#### 3.1 International Migration, Usually Resident Population and Acquisition of Citizenship (Article 3)<sup>1</sup>

##### 3.1.1 International Migration Flows

In 2009, net migration in Slovenia was 11,508 persons. Its value was positive due to positive net migration of foreign citizens, while in 2009 the trend of negative net migration of citizens of Slovenia with abroad continued. 814 citizens of Slovenia more emigrated from the country that immigrated to it. Net migration of Slovenian citizens was negative for the tenth consecutive year.

In 2009, 30,296 people immigrated to Slovenia (which is slightly less than in 2008), of whom 27,393 were foreigners and 2,903 were citizens of Slovenia. Among foreign immigrants 78% were men. Immigration of foreigners into the country has begun to decrease after the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2009, which can be attributed mainly to the economic crisis in construction. A decline in net migration compared to previous years was recorded in 2009, when it was 11,508 or slightly more than 62% of its value in 2008. The average age of foreign immigrants in 2009 was slightly more than 32 years and of immigrated Slovene citizens almost 36.5 years.

Year	Immigrants from abroad - Total	Emigrants to abroad - Total	Net migration from abroad - Total
2002	9,134	7,269	1,865
2003	9,279	5,867	3,412
2004	10,171	8,269	1,902
2005	15,041	8,605	6,436
2006	20,016	13,749	6,267
2007	29,193	14,943	14,250
2008*	30,693	12,109	18,584
2009*	30,296	18,788	11,508

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

\*For data 2008 and on data are prepared according to new definition of population of Slovenia published in 2008

In 2009 too most of the foreign citizens who immigrated to Slovenia were citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina (12,900 or 47% of all foreign immigrants to the county). They were followed by citizens of Kosovo (almost 3,600 or 13.1% of all foreign immigrants). In previous years citizens of this new state established in 2008 have been considered as citizens of Serbia. In 2009, as a result of the independence of Kosovo, the number of immigrants from Serbia decreased. Citizens of Serbia in 2008 represented the second most numerous group of foreign immigrants. In 2009, a bit more than 2,900 citizens of Serbia immigrated to Slovenia. In the observed year among foreign immigrants there were 1,881 nationals of other EU Member States, which is 9% less than in 2008. Among them the most numerous were citizens of Bulgaria (539), Italy (271) and Slovakia (208).

International immigrants by citizenship and sex, Slovenia, 2009

CITIZENSHIP	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	30,296	22,973	7,323
Reporting country (nationals)	2,903	1,657	1,246
Other EU Member States (excluding reporting country)	1,881	1,198	683
Non-EU countries (excluding reporting country), of which	25,490	20,104	5,386
EFTA	20	11	9

<sup>1</sup> Section 3 data are expected to become available only from Spring 2011. You are, therefore, requested to produce a preliminary National Report excluding this Section initially.

Candidate countries	4,470	3,229	1,241
Other non-EU countries (including stateless)	21,000	16,864	4,136
Unknown group	22	14	8

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

International immigrants by top 10 citizenship and sex, Slovenia, 2009

No.	Citizenship	Total	Men	Women
1	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of	12,910	10,846	2,064
2	Kosovo	3,576	2,917	659
3	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2,987	2,205	782
4	Serbia	2,907	2,368	539
5	Slovenia	2,903	1,657	1,246
6	Croatia	1,442	996	446
7	Bulgaria	539	412	127
8	Ukraine	354	113	241
9	China	302	187	115
10	Italy	271	176	95

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

In 2009, 18,788 people emigrated from Slovenia, among them 15,071 were foreigners (two times as many as in 2008) and 3,717 were Slovene citizens. Among the foreign emigrants 44.2% were citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Foreigners in general returned to their countries of origin (countries of former Yugoslavia), while Slovenia's citizens mostly emigrated to other EU Member States (since 2000, citizens of Slovenia have been most numerous emigrating to Germany). The average age of emigrated foreigners was almost 34.5 years and of emigrated citizens of Slovenia 39.0 years.

After 2000 the diversity of foreign immigrants in Slovenia by country of citizenship has been increasing. In 1995 immigrants from 56 countries were living in Slovenia, while by the end of 2009 the number of countries almost doubled. In 2009, foreign immigrants in Slovenia had citizenships of 107 countries, among them also from distant countries; their number was rather low.

The diversity of citizenships of foreign immigrants reflects in the data on the structure of population by country of birth. Since 1998 the number of countries of birth of the people in Slovenia has increased by a third – from 121 in 1998 to 163 in 2010. As a rule, at immigration the immigrant's citizenship is the same as his or her country of birth. Nevertheless, a part of the mentioned increase is the result of immigration of Slovene citizens, who were born abroad as Slovene citizens.

### 3.1.2 Usual Residence

On 1st January 2010 the population of Slovenia was 2,046,976. 96% of usual residents were citizens of Slovenia, 0.2% were citizens of other EU countries, 0.8% were citizens of Candidate countries and 3% were third-country citizens.

Population by groups of citizenship, Slovenia, 2010

	number	% of total population
TOTAL	2,046,976	100.0
Slovenia	1,964,660	96.0
Other EU Member States	4,626	0.2
EFTA	92	0.0
Candidate countries	16,940	0.8
Third countries	60,518	3.0
Unknown group	140	0.0

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

Most of the usual residents with third-country citizenship were citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina (39,026 or nearly two thirds of this group of citizenship). Citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina were the largest citizenship group of non-nationals in Slovenia in 2010, which has been the case for many years.

Usual residents with third-country citizenship, Slovenia, 2010

	number	% of all third country of citizenship
TOTAL	60,518	100.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	39,026	64.5
Other	7,928	13.1
Serbia	7,115	11.8
Ukraine	1,135	1.9
Former Serbia and Montenegro	1,076	1.8
China	806	1.3
Former Yugoslavia	591	1.0
Montenegro	554	0.9
Russian Federation	528	0.9
Moldova	254	0.4
Other countries	1,505	2.5

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

### 3.1.3 Acquisition of citizenship

Acquisition of citizenship of former third-country nationals, Slovenia, 2009

	number	% of all third country of citizenship
TOTAL	1.571	100.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	488	31,1
Serbia	272	17,3
Croatia	198	12,6
Kosovo	192	12,2
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	154	9,8
Argentina	65	4,1
Former Serbia and Montenegro	27	1,7
Ukraine	23	1,5
Russian Federation	20	1,3
United States	18	1,1
Other countries	114	7,3

Acquisition of citizenship of other EU Member States, Slovenia, 2009

	number	% of all third country of citizenship
TOTAL	210	100.0
Italy	188	89,6
Germany	7	3,3
Romania	4	1,9
Austria	3	1,4
Poland	2	0,9

Hungary	2	0,9
Belgium	1	0,5
Lithuania	1	0,5
Netherlands	1	0,5
Slovakia	1	0,5

### 3.2 Residence Permits and Residence of Third-Country Nationals (Article 6)

In 2009 the administrative units responsible for issuing foreigners with temporary residence permits in Slovenia issued to third-country nationals 15.759 first residence permits<sup>2</sup> of which 11.910 were permits for the first residence due to employment or work, 666 due to studies, 3.116 due to family reunification and 67 for other reasons. In 2009, in Slovenia, the number of first residence permits essentially dropped significantly (15.759), namely by 46,06% compared to 2008 (29.215).

The above declining trend is particularly visible above all as regards the permits for the first residence issued due to employment or work which is shown by Graph 1. The number of first residence permits due to employment or work in 2009 (11.910) was by 52,27% lower than in 2008 (24.954) and presents 75,58% of all the permits issued for the first residence (in 2008 the percentage was 85,42%).

The reduction of the number of first residence permits issued due to employment or work was besides economic-financial changes in the labour market influenced also by the Regulation on limitations and prohibitions of employment or work of foreigners issued by the Slovene Government based on the seventh paragraph, Article 5, of the Act on Employment and Work of Aliens (Off. Gaz. RS no. 76/07, consolidated version) on 11.6.2009. This regulation was published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia no. 44 dated 12.6.2009 and took effect on 13.6.2009. Among other things, besides the prohibition of issuing new permits for work and seasonal work except in agriculture and forestry it prohibits the issuing of work permits to foreigners who are representatives or majority owners of micro or small companies and have their residence in the territory of Kosovo and do not have in Slovenia a residence permit. It also prohibits the issuing of new work permits if the employer of all the foreigners who have no valid work permit failed to apply for social insurance in 4 months before issuing the work permit. The purpose of the measure was to counter numerous abuses of residence permits for the foreigners from the above territory that occurred in the previous period. The work permit was valid until end of year 2010.

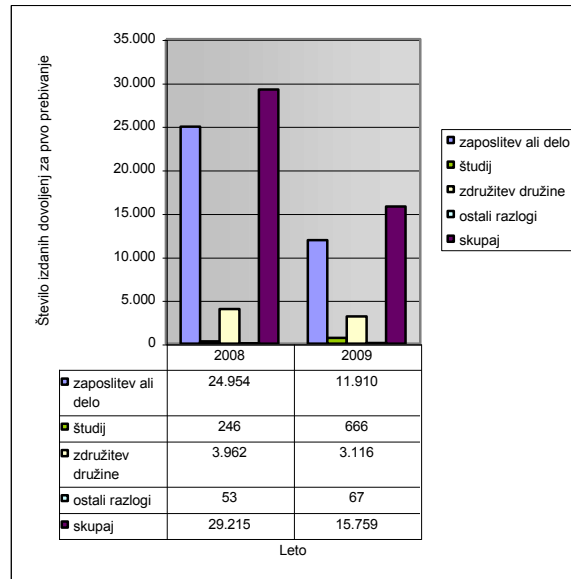
In 2009 seasonal workers received 1.627 first residence permits which is by 73,44% less compared to the previous year (6.125).

Compared to 2008 the number of permits issued for the first residence due to family reunification also decreased. In 2009 namely there were 846 permits issued for family reunification purposes or by 21,35% less than in 2008. Compared to 2008 (53) there were also by 26,42% more first residence permit issued for other reasons in 2009. The number of first residence permits due to studies essentially increased (666), namely by 170,73% compared to 2008 (246).

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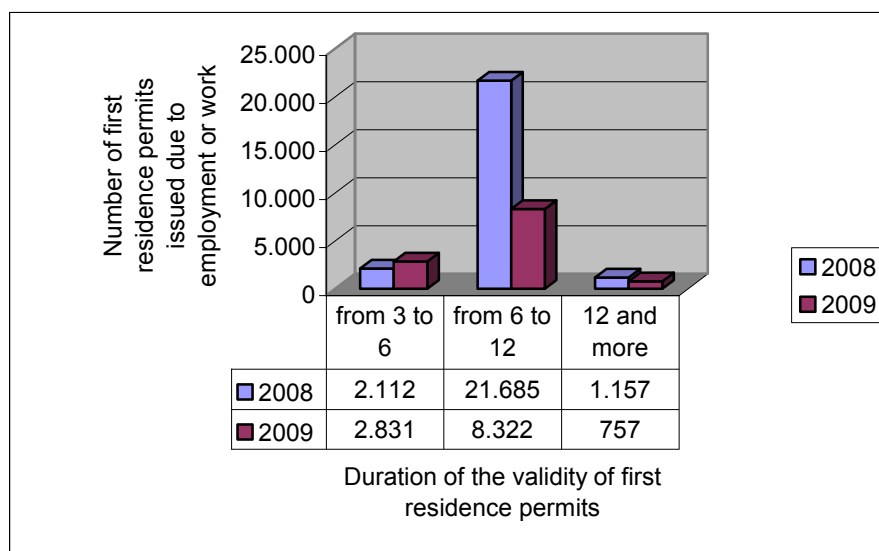
<sup>2</sup> This number includes only the temporary residence permits issued for the validity of 3 months whose period of time from the date of expiry of the previous permit and the beginning of the validity of the new permit issued for the same reason is at least 6 months regardless of the year when the permit was issued.

Graph 1: Number of first residence permits in 2008 and 2009 as regards the reason/purpose



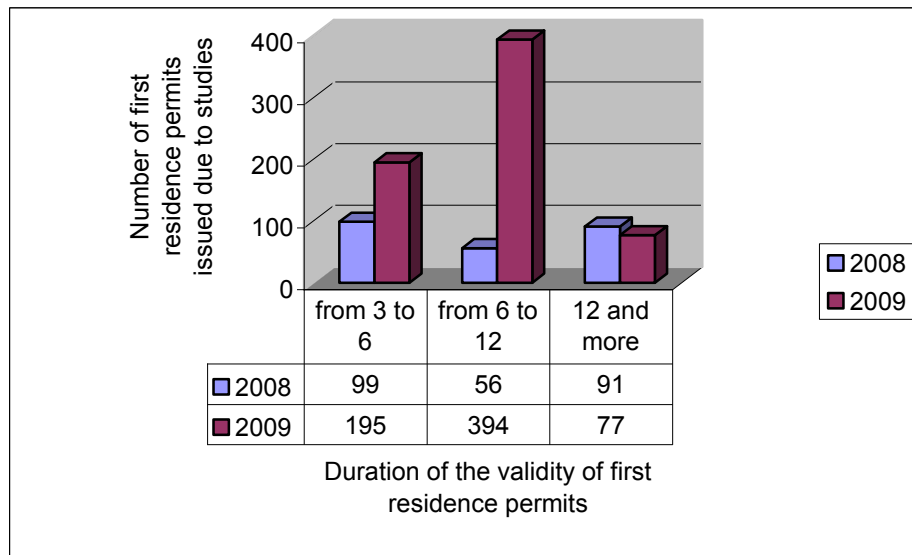
In 2009 the largest number of first residence permits issued for the validity of at least 6 and less than 12 months (8.322 permits), 2.831 first residence permits due to employment or work were issued for the validity of at least 3 and less than 6 months, whereas 757 first residence permits due to employment or work were issued for the validity of 12 months and more. Compared to 2008 (21.685) there were in 2009, with the validity of at least 6 and less than 12 months by 61,62% less first residence permits issued for the purposes of employment or work. Compared to the previous year (1.157), in 2009, the number of first residence permits due to employment or work issued for the validity of 12 months and more grew by 34,57%, and compared to the previous year (2.112) the number grew by 34,04% of the first residence permits due to work or employment with the validity of at least 3 and less than 6 months.

Graph 2: Number of first residence permits issued due to employment or work in 2008 and 2009 as regards the validity of the permit

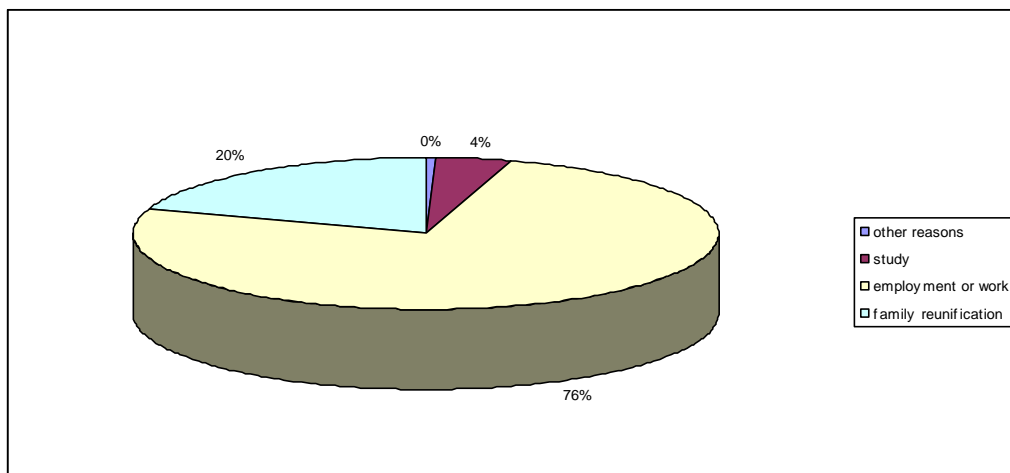


In 2009, for study purposes, the largest number of first residence permits were issued for the validity of at least 6 and less than 12 months (394 permits), 195 first residence permits due to studies were issued with the validity of at least 3 and less than 6 months, whereas 77 first residence permits due to studies were issued with the validity of 12 months and more. Compared to 2008 (91), in 2009, there were by 15,38% less first residence permits issued for study purposes with the validity of 12 months and more. In 2009 the number of first residence permits due to studies increased by 96,97% whose validity was at least 3 and less than 6 months. In 2009 there was a strong increase in the number of first residence permits due to studies issued with the validity of at least 6 and less than 12 months, namely by 603,57%.

Graph 3: Number of first residence permits issued due to studies in 2008 and 2009 as regards the validity of the permit



Graph 4: Structure of permits issued for the first residence in 2009 as regards the reason/purpose

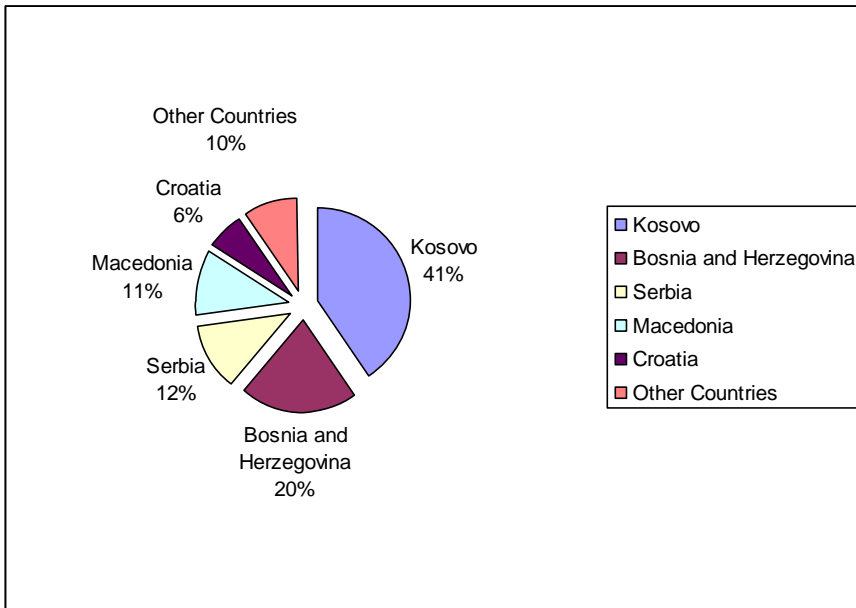


As regards the reason or purpose of the foreigner's residence in Slovenia in 2009 of all the first residence permits issued the largest number of permits for the first residence issued due to work and employment (76%), 20% of temporary residence permits were issued due to family reunification and 4% due to studies as well as 0% for other reasons.

In 2009 the largest number of first residence permits in Slovenia was issued to citizens of other states successors to the former SFRY, that is the Republic of Kosovo (6.367 permits), Bosnia and Herzegovina (3.205), Republic of Serbia (1.900), Republic of Macedonia (1.748) and Republic of Croatia (995). Among the other third-country nationals the largest number of first residence permits in 2009 was issued to the citizens of the People's Republic of China (357), Ukraine (221), Montenegro (106), United States of America (104) and Russian federation (103).



Graph 5: Structure of first residence permits in 2009 as regards the nationality of persons to whom they were issued



(i) *permits issued during 2009 and granted on the occasion of a person changing immigration status or reason for stay (disaggregated by citizenship; by the reason for the permit being issued; and by the length of validity of the permit);*

In 2009 there were 798 temporary residence permits issued to third-country nationals yet the third-country national changed the reasons for his residence<sup>3</sup> which is by 33,67% more than in 2008 (597).

A subsequent temporary residence<sup>4</sup> was in 2009 issued to 125 third-country nationals who held a previously issued temporary residence permit due to family reunification, 116 third-country nationals who held a previously issued temporary residence permit for study purposes, 531 third-country nationals who held a previously issued temporary residence permit due to employment or work and to 26 third-country nationals who held a previously issued temporary permit for other reasons.

In 2009 there were 25 third-country nationals who held a previously issued temporary residence permit due to family reunification issued with subsequent permit for study purposes which is by 25% more than the year before (20), 95 third-country nationals who held a previously issued temporary residence permit due to family reunification were issued with subsequent permit due to employment or work which is by 34,93% less than the year before (146), 5 third-country nationals who held a previously issued temporary residence permit for family reunification were issued with the subsequent permit for other reasons which is the same as the year before.

In 2009 there were 59 third-country nationals who held a previously issued temporary residence permit for study purposes issued with a subsequent permit due to family reunification which is by 11,94% less than the year before (67), 53 third-country nationals who held a previously issued temporary residence permit due to studies were issued with a subsequent permit for employment or work which is by 39,08% less than the year before (87), 4 third-country nationals who held a previously issued temporary residence permit for study purposes were issued a subsequent permit for other reasons which is by 100% more than the year before (2).

In 2009 there were 355 third-country nationals who held a previously issued temporary residence permit due to employment or work issued with a subsequent permit for family reunification which is by 73,17% more than the year before (205), 36 third-country nationals who held a temporary residence permit issued due to employment or work issued with a subsequent permit for study purposes which is by 260% more than the year before (10), 140 third-country nationals who held a previously issued temporary residence permit due to

<sup>3</sup> (for example from family reunification to studies, employment or work, other reasons/ from studies to family reunification, employment or work, other reason/ from employment or work to family reunification, other reason/ from other reason to family reunification, employment or work)

<sup>4</sup> This group includes temporary residence permits issued for the validity of at least 3 months if the period of time between the date of expiry of the previous temporary residence permit and the beginning of the validity of the next (new) temporary residence permit is less than 6 months and the reason for residence changed.

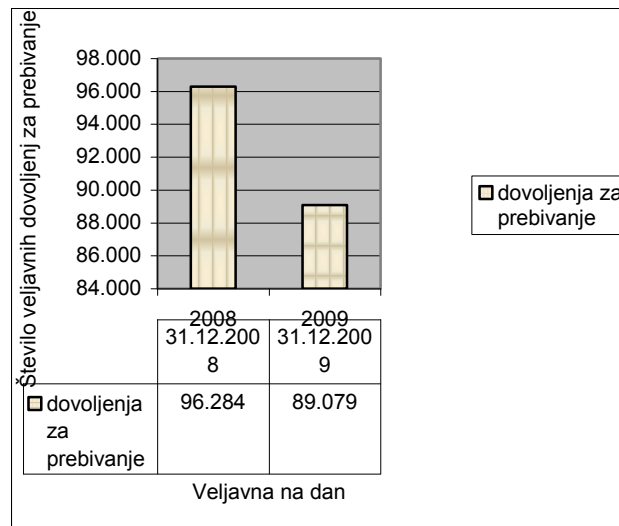
employment or work were issued with a subsequent permit for other reasons which is by 382,76% more than the year before (29).

In 2009 there were 7 third-country nationals who held a previously issued temporary residence permit for other reasons and were issued with a subsequent permit for family reunification which is by 50% less than the year before (14), 18 third-country nationals who held a previously issued temporary residence permit for other reasons were issued with a subsequent permit due to work or employment which is by 50% more than the year before (12), 1 third-country national who held a previously issued temporary residence permit for other reasons was issued with a subsequent permit for study purposes (in 2008 there was no temporary residence permit issued to a third-country national who would change the reason for his residence from other reasons to study purposes).

*(iii) valid permits at the end of 2009, i.e. number of permits issued, not withdrawn and not expired (disaggregated by citizenship, by the reason for the issue of the permit and by the length of validity of the permit). Note that these statistics are to be given for the end of each year.*

On 31.12.2009 in Slovenia there were 89.079 third-country nationals with a valid residence permits. Of these there were 38.714 valid for the purposes of employment or work, 1.336 for study purpose, 11.359 for family reunification and 37.670 for other reasons. Compared to 2008 (96.284) the number of valid permits in 2009 for residing in Slovenia dropped by 7,48% which is above all the consequence of a reduced number of temporary residence permits issued due to employment or work.

Graph 6: Number of residence permits valid on 31.12.2008 and 31.12.2009



On 31. 12. 2009 there were 1.777 valid residence permits whose validity was from 3 to 5 months, 27.237 residence permits whose validity was from 6 to 11 months and 60.065 residence permits whose validity was 12 months and more.

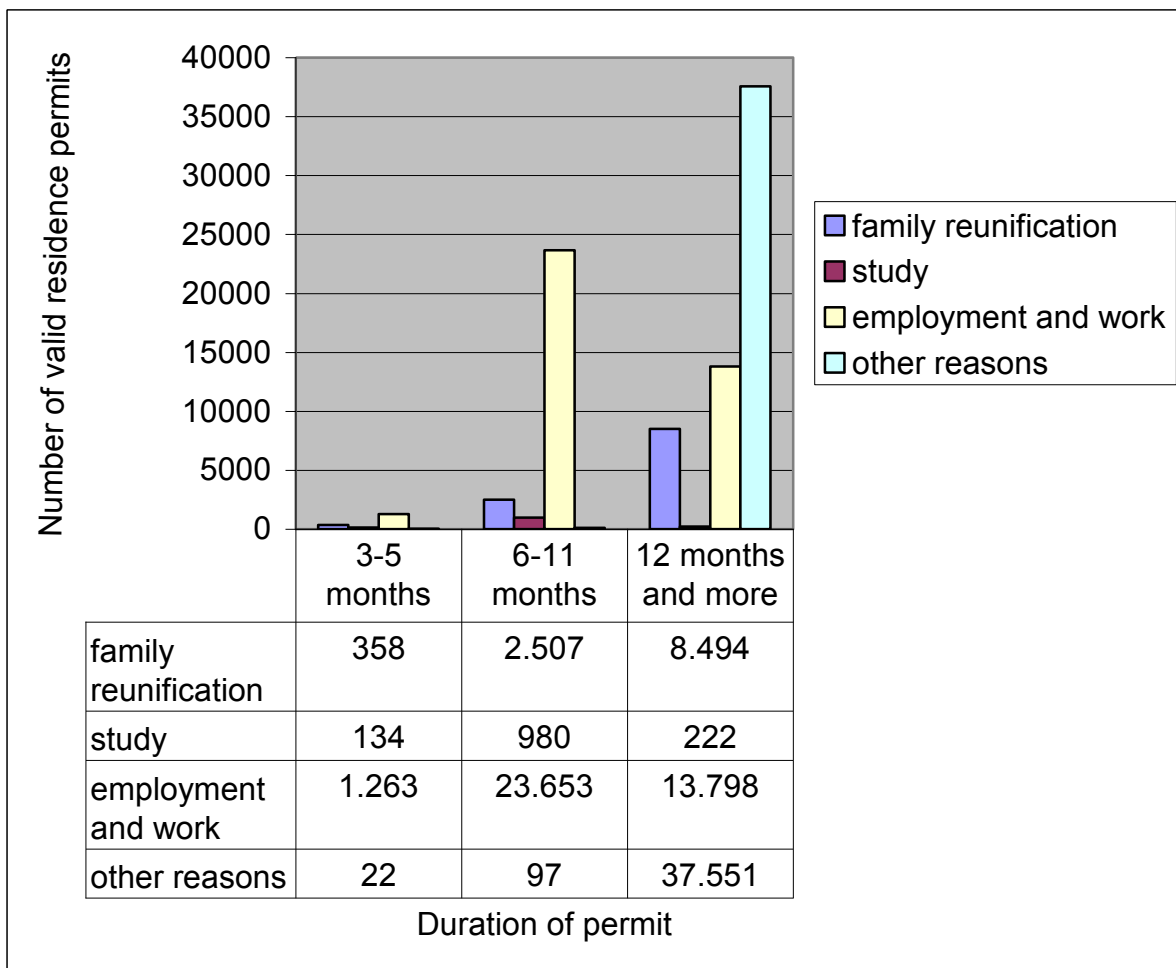
On 31. 12. 2009, for the purposes of family reunification, there were 358 residence permits whose validity was 3 to 5 months, 2.507 residence permits whose validity was from 6 to 11 months and 8.494 residence permits whose validity was 12 months and more.

On 31. 12. 2009, for study purposes, there were 134 residence permits whose validity was 3 to 5 months, 980 residence permits whose validity was from 6 to 11 months and 222 residence permits whose validity was 12 months and more.

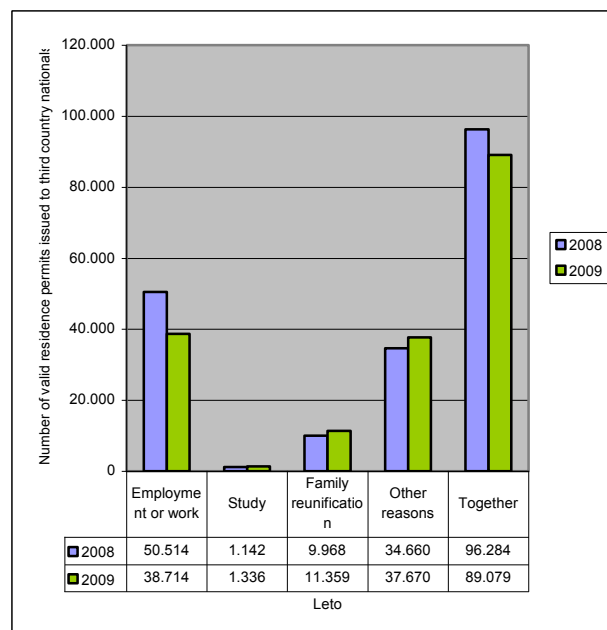
On 31. 12 2009, for the purposes of employment or work, there were 1.263 residence permits whose validity was 3 to 5 months, 23.653 residence permits whose validity was from 6 to 11 months and 13.798 residence permits whose validity was 12 months and more.

On 31. 12. 2009, for other reasons, there were 22 residence permits whose validity was 3 to 5 months, 97 residence permits whose validity was from 6 to 11 months and 37.551 residence permits whose validity was 12 months and more.

Graph 7: Number of residence permits issued to third-country nationals, valid on 31. 12. 2009 (overview of reasons for issuing and duration of permits' validity)



Graph 8: Number of residence permits issued to third-country nationals, valid on 31. 12. 2008 and 31. 12. 2009 (overview if reasons for issuing)



As regards the nationality of third-country nationals issued with residence permits for foreigners in Slovenia the majority were citizens of states successors to the former SFRY, above all the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina who on 31. 12. 2008 and 31. 12. 2009 had the largest number of valid residence permits

(42.018). followed by the citizens of Republic of Kosovo (10.552), Macedonia (10.158), Croatia (9.862), Serbia (9.791), Montenegro (1.311), Ukraine (1.303), People's Republic of China (962), Russian Federation (601) and Republic of Moldova (296).

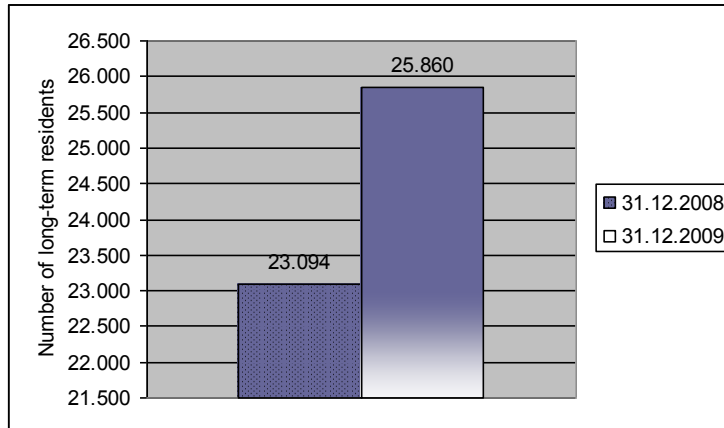
(b) the number of long-term residents at the end of the reference period, disaggregated by citizenship. Note that these statistics are to be given for the end of each year.

On 31. 12. 2009 in Slovenia there were 25.860 third-country nationals with resident status for a longer period of time or a valid permanent residence permit issued under the terms in line with the requirements set out in Council Directive 2003/109/EC dated 25.11.2003 concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents (Jrl. Off. no. 16 of 23.1.2004, page 44) issued on the prescribed EU form as defined by Council Directive EC no. 1030/2002 of 13.6.2002 laying down a uniformed format for residence permits for third-country nationals where under the type of permit it is indicated that the person is a long-term resident.

As regards the nationality of third-country nationals in Slovenia who on 31. 12. 2009 had the long-term resident status the majority were the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina (11.555), followed by the citizens of the Republic of Macedonia (3.925), Croatia (3.160), Serbia (2.981), Republic of Kosovo (2.006), Montenegro (571), People's Republic of China (444), Ukraine (382), Russian Federation (225) and Moldova (91).

Compared to the end of 2008 (23.094) the number of long-term residents in Slovenia increased by 11,98% at the end of 2009.

Graph 9: Number of long-term residents on 31. 12. 2008 and 31. 12. 2009



#### 4. ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION AND RETURN

Protocol between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of Republic of Serbia implementing the Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Serbia on the readmission of persons residing without authorisation<sup>5</sup> and Protocol between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of Republic of Montenegro implementing the Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Montenegro on the readmission of persons residing without authorisation<sup>6</sup> came into force in 2009.

Implementing agreement of the Treaty between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration, signed in Prüm, Germany, on 27 May 2005 has been ratified in 2009<sup>7</sup>.

Act amending Border Control Act came into force in 2009<sup>8</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.uradni-list.si/1/content?id=93841>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.uradni-list.si/1/content?id=90873>

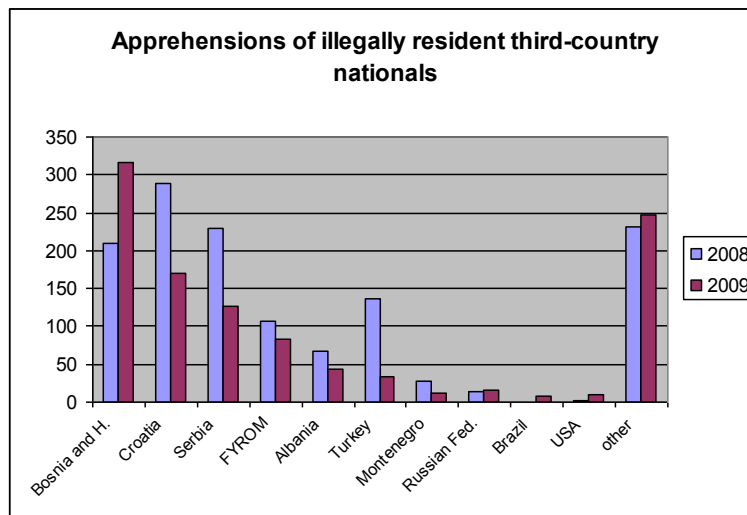
<sup>7</sup> <http://www.uradni-list.si/1/content?id=92873>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.uradni-list.si/1/content?id=93898>

#### 4.1 Prevention of illegal entry and stay – Apprehensions (Article 5.1b)

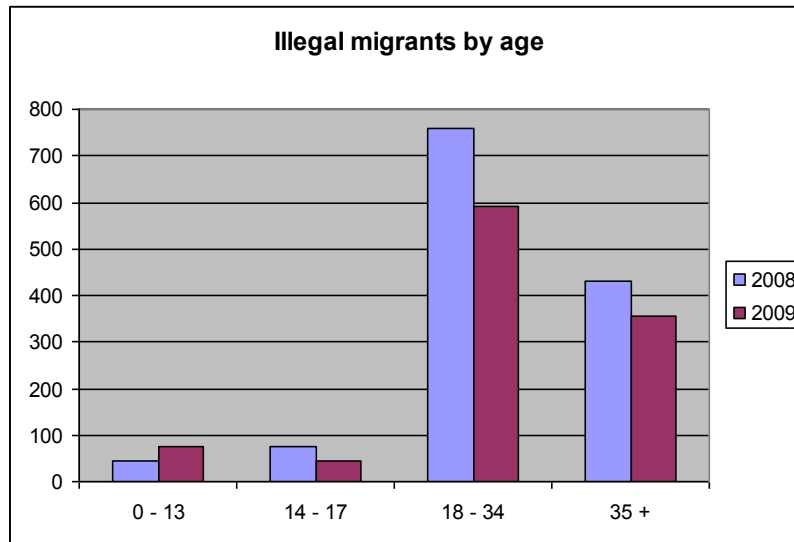
Number of apprehended illegal migrants has decreased. Main reason for decrease was upcoming visa liberalisation for citizens of Serbia, Montenegro and FYROM, which took place at the end of the year 2009. Illegal migration of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina increased mainly as a consequence of economic crisis. Most of them arrived as whole families and main push factor was economic deprivation in country of origin. Citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina ranked first among illegal migrants, followed by citizens of Croatia and Serbia.

apprehensions	2008	2009	%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	210	316	50,5
Croatia	288	171	-40,6
Serbia	229	127	-44,5
the FYR of Macedonia	106	84	-20,8
Albania	67	43	-35,8
Turkey	137	33	-75,9
Montenegro	27	12	-55,6
Russian Federation	13	16	23,1
Brazil	0	7	
United States of America	1	9	800,0
other	232	247	6,5
<b>total</b>	<b>1310</b>	<b>1065</b>	<b>-18,7</b>

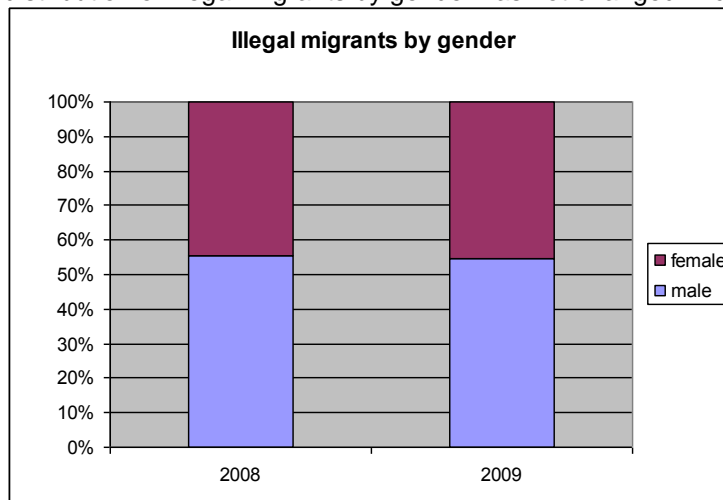


Illegal migration in families reflected in structure of illegal migrants according to age. We noted increase of the youngest category of illegal migrants, appearing at external border accompanied by their parents. Although their share is not big in the whole structure of illegal migrants, their number is still significant.

disaggregation by age	2008	2009	%
0 - 13	45	76	68,9
14 - 17	75	44	-41,3
18 - 34	760	591	-22,2
35 +	430	354	-17,7



Situation regarding distribution of illegal migrants by gender has not changed in comparison with year 2008.



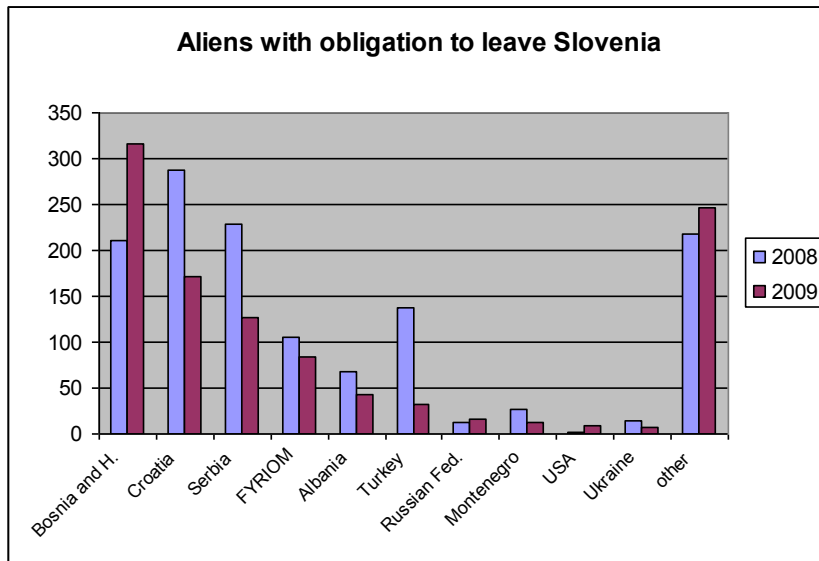
Number of illegal migrants disaggregated by gender is available in the following table.

disaggregation by gender	2008	2009
male	1077	233
female	872	193

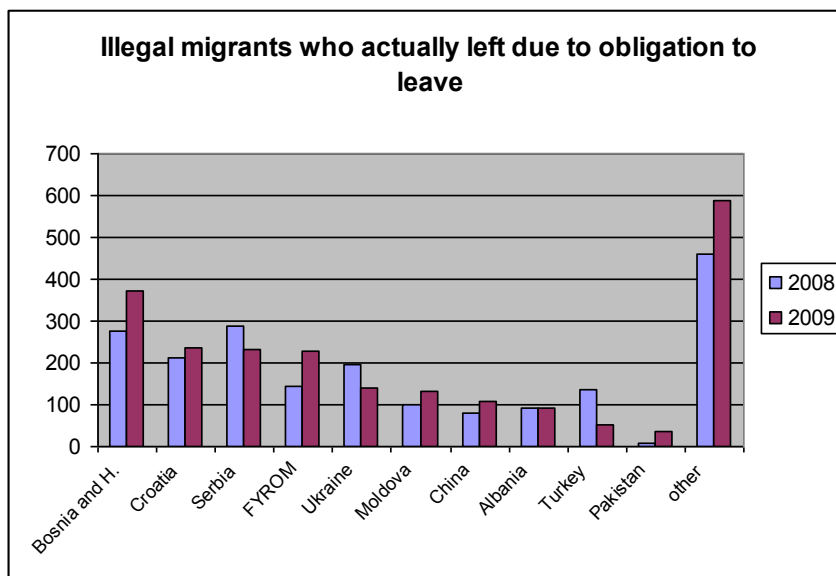
#### 4.2 Returns (Article 7)

Number of third country nationals with obligation to leave the country has decreased. This reflects decrease of illegal migration. Even distribution regarding nationalities of them remains the same as it appears in section dedicated to illegal border crossings. Main nationalities of third country nationals with obligation to leave are Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia. Figures are available in the following table.

obligation to leave	2008	2009	%
Bosnia and H.	210	316	50,5
Croatia	288	171	-40,6
Serbia	229	127	-44,5
FYRIOM	106	84	-20,8
Albania	67	43	-35,8
Turkey	137	33	-75,9
Russian Fed.	13	16	23,1
Montenegro	27	12	-55,6
USA	1	9	800,0
Ukraine	14	7	-50,0
other	218	247	13,3
<b>total</b>	<b>1310</b>	<b>1065</b>	<b>-18,7</b>



Number of third country nationals who actually left the country is available in the following graph. It also reflects structure of illegal migrants in general. Citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina appear the first in this category as well.



Protocols mentioned above in section dedicated to legal framework developments had a notable positive effect on efficiency of our removal.]

## 5. BORDER CONTROL

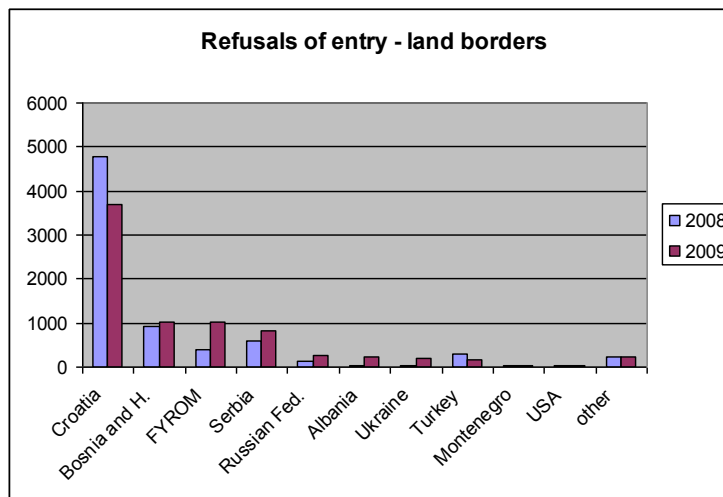
### 5.1 Prevention of illegal entry and stay – Refusals (Article 5.1a)

Although the number has decreased significantly, Croatian citizens still rank first among refused third country nationals at land borders. The second highest number goes to citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina with a notable increase. Main increase has been noted in increase of refused Albanian and Ukrainian nationals. It is a result of seasonal visa liberalisation in Croatia with a strong seasonal pattern of monthly refusal trend. High increase of refused FYROM citizens is partially also a consequence of seasonality in migration flows. Still there is some explanation for increase of refused Serbian and FYROM citizens with visa liberalisation. Although it started in mid – December, it caused a massive increase in number of refusals, mainly because of people being entered in SIS for refusal of entry.

Numbers are available in the following table.

refusals - land borders	2008	2009	%
Croatia	4773	3705	-22,4
Bosnia and H.	923	1022	10,7
FYROM	410	1021	149,0
Serbia	608	821	35,0
Russian Fed.	122	260	113,1
Albania	17	225	1223,5
Ukraine	17	199	1070,6
Turkey	297	166	-44,1
Montenegro	30	38	26,7
USA	32	37	15,6
other	229	225	-1,7
<b>total</b>	<b>7458</b>	<b>7719</b>	<b>3,5</b>

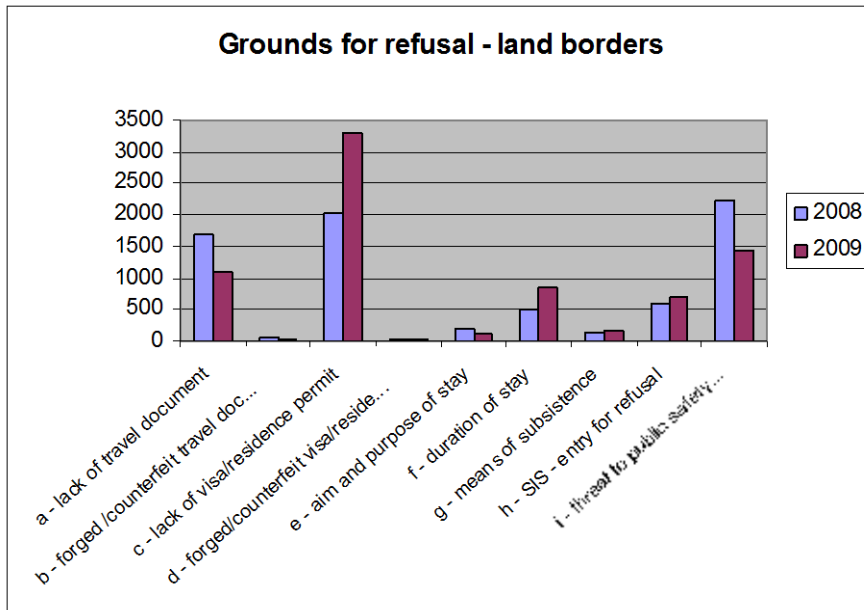
The scale of refusal of entry at land borders and distribution by nationalities is shown in the following graph.



Main ground for refusal at land borders remains lack of valid visa or residence permit with a massive increase in comparison with previous year. It is mainly effect of seasonal visa liberalisation in Croatia and attempts of entry to Schengen area while enjoying visa free entry to Croatia. It was mainly valid for Albanian and Ukrainian nationals. Refusals of entry because of extended duration of stay also increased and they were common among the nationals that do not require a visa for entry into Schengen area, mainly Croatian nationals. Refusals for lack of valid travel documents decreased mainly on account of Croatian citizens. Numbers and distribution of grounds for refusal at land borders are available below.

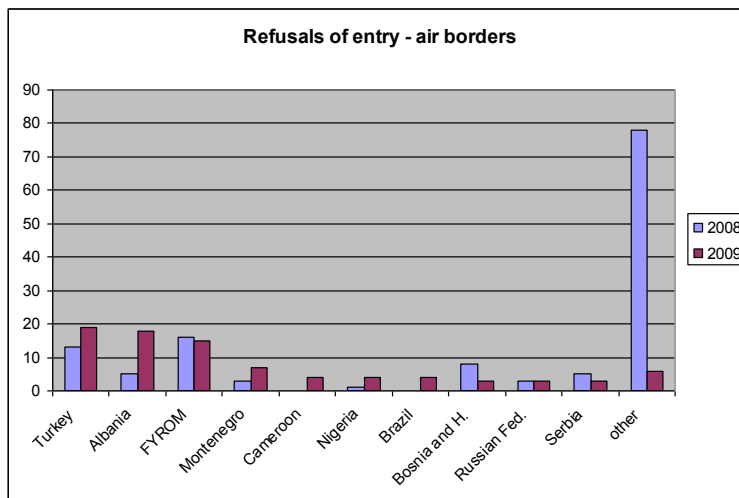
grounds for refusal - land border	2008	2009	%
a - lack of travel document	1701	1087	-36,1
b - forged /counterfeit travel document	51	24	-52,9
c - lack of visa/residence permit	2027	3311	63,3
d - forged/counterfeit visa/residence permit	34	28	-17,6
e - aim and purpose of stay	199	111	-44,2
f - duration of stay	497	841	69,2
g - means of subsistence	142	171	20,4
h - SIS - entry for refusal	589	712	20,9
i - threat to public safety...	2218	1434	-35,3





Number of refusals at air borders was quite low. It decreased mainly because of decrease in air traffic caused by economic crisis. Main nationalities in this regard were Turkish, Albanian and FYROM. Main reason for refusal was lack of visa or residence permit. Please note the graphics below.

refusals - air border	2008	2009	%
Turkey	13	19	46,2
Albania	5	18	260,0
FYROM	16	15	-6,3
Montenegro	3	7	133,3
Cameroon	0	4	
Nigeria	1	4	300,0
Brazil	0	4	
Bosnia and H.	8	3	-62,5
Russian Fed.	3	3	0,0
Serbia	5	3	-40,0
other	78	6	-92,3
<b>total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>-34,8</b>



Numbers of refused third country nationals at sea borders are negligible.

## 5.2 Relationship between refusals, apprehensions and returns

Main factors that are reflected in illegal migration general picture in Slovenia were economic crisis and economic deprivation driven illegal migration, strong seasonal variations in illegal migration and upcoming visa liberalisation at Western Balkan. Although visa liberalisation lasted only for the last couple of weeks in 2009, it strongly influenced distribution of refusals according to nationalities and grounds for refusals. Main nationality in terms of illegal migration in general appears to be citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, strongly influenced by strong effects of economic crisis.

## 6. ASYLUM: INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION (Article 4)

### 6.1 Applications for International Protection

On 31.12.2008 the International Protection Division was still dealing with 84 applications for international protection. In 2009 there were 202 newly filed applications and 22 cases were during the year returned for a new procedure. With regard to the above we dealt with 308 applications in 2009 of which 228 were resolved. On 31.12.2009 there were still 80 cases pending.

In 2009 the majority of applicants (41) were BiH nationals, followed by Kosovo (28), Serbian (19), Turkish (15), Afghani (12), Croatian (11) and Nigerian nationals (11).

COUNTRY	TOTAL	%
<b>BiH</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Croatia</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Kosovo</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Albania</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Serbia</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Iraq</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Palestine</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Iran</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Macedonia</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Turkey</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Afghanistan</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Algeria</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Stateless persons</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Eritrea</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Moldova</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Russia</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Montenegro</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Cameroon</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Guinea</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>China</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Georgia</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Morocco</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100</b>

The majority of applicants in 2009 belonged to the age group between 18 and 34 years of age (101), followed by applicants between 0 and 13 years of age and between 35 and 64 years of age (each group 33). There were 64 children and juveniles of whom 26 unaccompanied minors. There were four elderly applicants, namely older than 65.

Among the applicants, men prevailed (160 or 79 %). There were 42 women or 21 %. The above relation confirms the suspicion that a lot of applicants are economic migrants since the male population decides more often to seek employment in developed countries due to the shortage of jobs in their countries of origin whereas women from these countries, as a rule, do not become employed for various reasons (religion, patriarchal family relations, culture, care for family...).

AGE	TOTAL	%
<b>0 to 13 years</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>14 to 17 years</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>18 to 34 years</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>35 to 64 years</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>above 65 years</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100</b>

If we compare the figures on applicants in 2009 with 2008 when 260 applicants were accommodated in Asylum Centre and with the year 2007 when even 434 applicants stayed there it can be noted that the number of newly accommodated applicants has been decreasing, namely by 33% in comparison with 2008 and by 53% in comparison with 2007. The probable reason for this is the efficient work of the police in terms of preventing illegal migration and owing to the legislation that does not tolerate the abuse of the international protection institute.

## **6.2 Decisions on International Protection**

The below table shows the number of applications for international protection, number of recognised international protection statuses, number of rejected applications and the number of discontinued procedures. The procedures is in the majority of cases discontinued when the applicant leaves the Asylum Centre's premises on his or her own initiative and does not wait for the first decision on the application.

YEAR	TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	RECOGNISE DSTATUS	DISCONTIN. PROCEDURE	REJECTED APPLICATIONS
<b>1995</b>	6	2	10	4
<b>1996</b>	35	0	5	0
<b>1997</b>	72	0	15	8
<b>1998</b>	337	1	13	27
<b>1999</b>	744	0	237	87
<b>2000</b>	9244	11	831	46
<b>2001</b>	1511	25	9911	97
<b>2002</b>	640	3	619	105
<b>2003</b>	1101	37	964	123
<b>2004</b>	1208	39	737	317
<b>2005</b>	1674	26	1120	661
<b>2006</b>	579	9	288	561
<b>2007</b>	434	9	238	276
<b>2008</b>	260	4	164	145
<b>2009</b>	202	20	96	89

On 31.12.2009, in line with Article 83 of the International Protection Act, there were 20 applicants resettled in private accommodation.

### 6.3 Dublin Transfers

By virtue of the so called EURODAC Regulation, the data on fingerprints of the following categories of aliens have been since 2004 entered in the Central Fingerprints Database (EURODAC Database) in Luxemburg:

- I. Category: aliens who apply for international protection in a Member State;
- II. Category: aliens apprehended due to illegal crossing of the national border and were not returned to another country;
- III. Category: aliens illegally staying in the territory of an EU Member State but that state decides to check whether they have already applied for international protection in another state. Entering this information is not obligatory and the fingerprints do not remain in the database and do not serve as the basis of the decision to determine the responsibility for examining a possible application for international protection.

Based on the fingerprints stored in the EURODAC database it is established which state is responsible for examining the alien's application for international protection. This is the EU Member State where the person first applied for international protection or the EU Member State through which the applicant arrived in the country where he or she seeks international protection. The applicant's route must nevertheless be proved (for example: Slovenian visa or temporary residence permit in RS).

In 2009 there were 752 fingerprints of aliens belonging to all the categories sent to the EURODAC Central Database from the "Dublin Unit", namely:

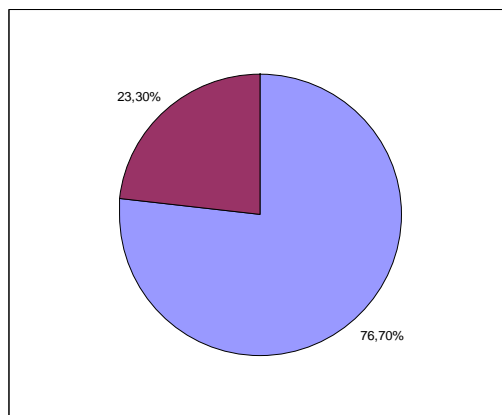
	I. Category	II. Category	III. Category	Total
2008	<b>297</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>416</b>	752
2009	176	27	362	565

The table shows that the total number of recorded fingerprints in 2009, if compared with 2008, decreased by 231 or 24,9%.

From 1.1.2009 to 31.12.2009 in Slovenia we entered 176 fingerprints and sent them to the EURODAC Central Database. The database contains fingerprints of applicants who are more than 14 years old.

Of the above number of applicants we received in 41 cases the answer that the alien had already applied for international protection in one or several European Union Member States.

This means that slightly over 23% of aliens older than 14 applied for international protection also in Slovenia after filing the application in one of the EU Member States.



In 2009 there were 252 applicants who applied for international protection in other EU Member States; from 2004 to 2009 they were applicants for international protection in Slovenia. The state responsible to conduct their procedures for granting that protection was the Republic of Slovenia.

In 2009 we received from other countries 294 requests for assuming the responsibility to deal with the aliens in the international protection procedure. Of them 140 were based on the existence of the alien's fingerprints entered in the database by the R Slovenia.

Slovenia accepted the responsibility for examining the applications in 207 cases. In 98 cases where the legal basis for assuming the responsibility was the existence of fingerprints and also in 109 cases when the legal

basis was another kind of proof or circumstance (issued visa, temporary residence and applicant based on a document).

	RECEPTION OF PERSONS 2008	RECEPTION OF PERSONS 2009	SURRENDER OF PERSONS 2008	SURRENDER OF PERSONS 2009
POSITIVE REPLY	161	265	32	40
REALISATION	52 (32,2%)	57 (21,5%)	26 (81,3%)	35 (97,2%)

## 7. OPTIONAL: OTHER STATISTICS AND INFORMATION AVAILABLE

### Live births

According to annual statistics of live births, published by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, in 2009, 21,856 live births were recorded in Slovenia. Data prepared on the basis of citizenship show that 94.6% of mothers had Slovene citizenship and 5.4% were foreign nationals. Most of the mothers with foreign citizenship had the citizenship one of the third countries due to the fact that among those mothers citizens of former Yugoslav republics prevailed. 1,102 children were born to women with one of the non-EU citizenships; the majority (904, i.e. 4.1% of all births) had the citizenship of countries of the former Yugoslavia. Almost half of them (405) were citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, followed by citizens of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (132) and Kosovo (124).

Live births by citizenship, Slovenia, 2009

	number	%
Total	21,856	100.0
Reporting country (nationals)	20,672	94.6
Non-nationals, of which	1,184	5.4
other EU Member States (excluding reporting country)	82	0.4
non-EU countries (excluding reporting country)	1,102	5.0

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

Non-national mothers were at birth of a child on average 2.2 years younger (28.1 years) than mothers who were citizens of the Republic of Slovenia. The biggest differences occur among mothers aged 15-24; in that age group, every eight mother who gave birth in 2009 had the nationality of a foreign country.

### **Mean age of mother at birth by citizenship, Slovenia, 2009**

Reporting country (nationals)	30.3 years
Non-nationals	28.1 years

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

### **Live births by age of mother and citizenship, Slovenia, 2009**

Age of mother (years)	Citizenship		
	Total	Reporting country (nationals)	Non-nationals
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,856</b>	<b>20,672</b>	<b>1,184</b>
<15	1	1	-
15-19	283	238	45
20-24	2,656	2,333	323
25-29	7,868	7,471	397
30-34	7,815	7,518	297
35-39	2,786	2,682	104

40-44	435	419	16
45-49	12	10	2

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

Data on age-specific fertility rates show that primarily mothers with citizenship of non-EU countries up to age 24 years had (at least in 2009) much higher birth rate than all mothers who gave birth in those ages in 2009. After 30 years of age the differences are no longer significant.

Age specific-birth rates by citizenship, Slovenia, 2009

	All	non-EU countries
15-19	5.4	53.8
20-24	42.0	178.6
25-29	110.4	160.1
30-34	105.0	108.4
35-39	39.6	39.3
40-44	5.7	7.5
45-49	0.2	0.7

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

### Deaths

In 2009 among deceased people 227 or 1.2% had foreign citizenship. Most of them had citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina (72 persons) and Croatia (36 persons), which is almost half (47.6%) of the deceased persons with foreign citizenship.

Three quarters (76.7%) of deceased persons with foreign citizenship were aged 40 years or more and almost a fifth (18.1%) were aged less than 10 years.

### Marriages

In 2009 around 8-10% of all marriages in Slovenia were conducted between a Slovene spouse and a foreign spouse.

Marriages by citizenship of groom and bride, Slovenia, 2009

		Year	2009
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>MARRIAGES</b>
<b>Groom of national citizenship</b>	<b>Married with</b>	Bride of national citizenship	5,256
		Bride of foreign citizenship	494
		Bride of unknown citizenship	69
<b>Groom of foreign citizenship</b>	<b>Married with</b>	Bride of national citizenship	633
		Bride of foreign citizenship	30
		Bride of unknown citizenship	-
<b>Groom of unknown citizenship</b>	<b>Married with</b>	Bride of national citizenship	60
		Bride of foreign citizenship	-
		Bride of unknown citizenship	-

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

- *Labour: Foreign workers affiliated in the Social Security, Unemployed foreign workers, Brain gain/drain, breakdown of numbers by sector: Health, Education, Science and research, IT*
- Low Skilled Labour Migration: Domestic Services, Agriculture, Construction*

Among the persons employed who were born in Slovenia, secondary educated dominated (almost 60% of persons in employment who were born in Slovenia). Also among the employed persons who were born abroad, secondary educated dominated, but their share was lower (almost 48%). In terms of the number,

secondary educated persons born in Slovenia were followed by tertiary educated (almost 26%), while secondary educated born abroad were followed by primary educated or less (41%).

At the beginning of 2009 most persons employed who were born abroad were employed in construction (nearly 27%) and in manufacturing (24%), while most persons who were born in Slovenia were employed in manufacturing (just under 26%), followed by those working in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles (almost 15%). The lowest share of persons in employment born abroad and persons in employment born in Slovenia was employed in mining and quarrying, in each group only 0.4%.

At the beginning of 2009, most persons born abroad were employed in elementary occupations (24.6%) and as artisans and related trade workers (24.5%), while persons who were born in Slovenia were more evenly distributed among occupations. Most of them were engaged in occupations of technicians and associate occupations (20.7%), followed by professionals (14.6%).

On 1 January 2009, 7.2% of the workers born in Slovenia were registered unemployed while among the workers born abroad the share was 7.6%.

On 1 January 2009, 55.7% of registered unemployed persons who were born in Slovenia were unemployed less than a year while among registered unemployed persons born abroad the share was 49.4%.

As in the previous years, in 2009 most of the foreign immigrants to Slovenia immigrated for work (i.e. slightly more than 65%). The second largest group consisted of those who immigrated to Slovenia to join the family (19%). For slightly more than 11% of foreigners who immigrated to Slovenia in 2009 the purpose of immigration is unknown.

19,210 foreigners who moved to Slovenia in 2009 found employment in the year of immigration. In 2009, too, most of them got employment in construction (almost 56%), followed by manufacturing (13.1%). As regards occupations, most of them were craft and related trades workers (almost 41%), followed by elementary occupations (almost 34%).

Among those foreigners who immigrated to Slovenia in 2009 and found employment in the year of immigration more were primary than secondary educated. But their share was only slightly higher than that of secondary educated.

Among immigrants who are citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, secondary educated strongly dominated (60% of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina who immigrated to Slovenia in 2009 were secondary educated). The share is similar for immigrants who are citizens of Croatia, while among immigrants from Kosovo, other European countries (not EU Member States) and non-European countries primary educated people dominated.

At the end of 2009 there were 78.424 third-country nationals who had a valid work permit. In the end of December 2009, among the unemployed, there were 3.607 persons of a foreign nationality. In 2009 in agriculture there were 1.350 work permits issued and 29.554 work permits in construction. At the end of 2009 there were 396 valid work permits in agriculture and 35.558 in construction.

The reasons for the decline in the number of issued work permits compared to 2008 should be sought above all in the world economic crisis that became evident at the end of 2008 as the reduction of economic activities in companies and consequently a reduced need for labour force. The need for foreign workers also diminished which is clearly evident also from the data on valid work permits in 2009. Already in the second half of 2008 the consequences of the world financial crisis were reflected in the real Slovene economic sector or the Slovene labour market due to the growing numbers of the unemployed. The need for foreign labour force therefore diminished in the sectors where foreigners were mainly employed, that is construction and processing industry.