



## Slovakia

### National developments in 2024



While receiving a small number of applicants for international protection, ranking second last among EU+ countries, Slovakia hosted more than 130,000 beneficiaries of temporary protection by the end of 2024. To this end, developments focused on managing the needs of displaced persons from Ukraine, but initiatives were also taken toward improving services in asylum and reception.

Slovakia invested in expanding the qualifications of case officers through training and professional development, in particular when dealing with survivors of human trafficking. To ensure that applicants fully understand their rights and obligations and make informed decisions throughout the asylum process, interpreters were trained and information material was simplified. In November 2024, legislative amendments extended the scope of legal aid offered by the Centre for Legal Aid in asylum matters and made it more accessible to people with low income, including applicants for international protection, by amending the calculation for sufficient means.<sup>1</sup>

Efforts to increase the availability and quality of services in reception continued. The Ministry of the Interior concluded an agreement with the Slovak Humanitarian Council to provide supplementary care to applicants in reception and integration support to beneficiaries of protection.<sup>2</sup> The ministry also signed a memorandum of understanding with UNHCR for the provision of material aid to people in reception, including displaced persons from Ukraine. The memorandum also foresees expertise-sharing and enhanced technical cooperation with a view to expanding capacity of the international protection system in Slovakia to respond to evolving pressures.<sup>3</sup> At the same time, renovations and reconstruction in a number of accommodation centres aimed to improve the living conditions of applicants.

To facilitate a coordinated multi-sector response to the arrival of displaced persons from Ukraine, the Ministry of the Interior and UNHCR developed a dedicated response plan. The goal was to enable actors from different sectors to support the government's efforts by providing complementary assistance in areas such as the protection of vulnerable groups, education, healthcare, mental health and psychological services.<sup>4</sup> Following the amendment of the Act on Asylum, beneficiaries of temporary protection are offered accommodation for a maximum of 120 days, with the exception of people with vulnerabilities who can stay in reception facilities beyond this time. The government allowance for property owners who hosted displaced Ukrainians was reduced to 120 days.<sup>5</sup> The amendment also simplified the procedure to grant temporary protection to newborns. In October 2024, the humanitarian centre in Gabčíkovo, which hosted displaced persons from Ukraine, was closed, while newly-arriving persons from Ukraine were entitled to accommodation in other reception facilities, along with asylum applicants.

#### More input from civil society:

- [Slovak National Centre for Human Rights | Slovenské národné stredisko pre ľudské práva](#)

# Slovakia

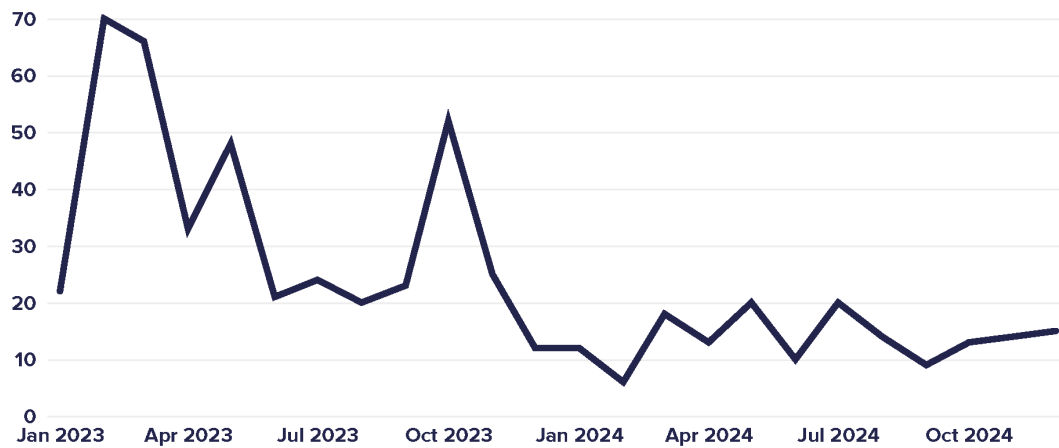
## Key indicators for 2024



Rank by number of asylum applications <b>28</b>	Rank per capita (applications per 1M inhabitants) <b>28</b>	Share of applications in EU+ <b>0.0%</b>	Recognition rate <b>49%</b>
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Indicator	2024	2023	% change	Top 3 countries of origin
Asylum applications	164	416 ↓	-61%	Ukraine (18%), Afghanistan (12%), Belarus (10%)
First instance decisions	124	163 ↓	-24%	Afghanistan (16%), Ukraine (10%), Morocco (8%)
Refugee status	39	32 ↑	22%	Afghanistan (38%), Belarus (21%), Morocco (10%)
Subsidiary protection	22	38 ↓	-42%	Ukraine (45%), Syria (36%), Afghanistan (9%)
Negative	63	93 ↓	-32%	Germany (16%), Türkiye (11%), Russia (10%)

Evolution of asylum applications, 2023-2024



For more developments, please consult the [Asylum Report 2025](#) and the [National Asylum Developments Database](#).





## Sources

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<sup>1</sup> Legal Aid Centre | Centra právnej pomoci. (2024, November 7). [Bezplatná právna pomoc už v roku 2025 môže byť prístupnejšia širšej skupine obyvateľov](#) [Free legal aid may be more accessible to a wider group of citizens as early as 2025].

<sup>2</sup> Ministry of the Interior | Ministerstvo vnútra. (2024, April 10). [Na integrácii a starostlivosti o utečencov sa naďalej podieľa aj Slovenská humanitná rada](#) [The Slovak Humanitarian Council continues to participate in the integration and care of refugees].

<sup>3</sup> Ministry of the Interior | Ministerstvo vnútra. (2024, February 18). [Minister vnútra podpísal memorandum o porozumení s UNHCR](#) [The Minister of the Interior signed a memorandum of understanding with the UNHCR].

<sup>4</sup> Ministry of the Interior | Ministerstvo vnútra. (2024, March 19). [Predstavili sme plán reakcie na príchod utečencov z Ukrajiny na rok 2024](#) [We presented a 2024 response plan for the arrival of refugees from Ukraine].

<sup>5</sup> Ministry of the Interior | Ministerstvo vnútra. (2024, July 2). [Lex Ukrajina 4 - od 1. júla je účinná novela zákona o azyle adresnejšie upravujúca poskytovanie príspevku za ubytovanie odídenčov](#) [Lex Ukraine 4 - from 1 July, an amendment to the Asylum Act is in force, regulating the provision of a contribution for the accommodation of refugees].