



Slovenia

National developments in 2024



Slovenia continued with initiatives from previous years and amended laws, policies and practices to adapt to the changing realities of asylum. While there was a slight drop in the number of applications in 2024, the volume overall has been high in recent years.

The government adopted a strategy in the field of migration, which also covers international protection, and consulted with municipalities on establishing reception and registration facilities.¹ The EUAA's operational plan for 2022-2024 was also completed.²

At the beginning of 2024, authorities planned to set up temporary reception centres at the border with Croatia. However, they were no longer needed as the number of migrants arriving through the route decreased.

While the total number of applications decreased, authorities were faced with a growing number of subsequent applications, including second or third requests for reopening an asylum procedure. The Migration Directorate prioritised cases by vulnerable applicants, unaccompanied children and detained applicants. An upgrade of the main asylum database was also in progress in order to increase the authority's efficiency.

A major legislative development was the entry into force of the 'Decree on the method of ensuring adequate accommodation, care and treatment of unaccompanied minors'. The long-awaited systemic solution was welcomed by the authorities. It entails the obligation to set up an individualised plan for every child, who should have an assigned professional social worker. The implementation of the decree brought some challenges in ensuring that a sufficient number of staff and guardians were available, despite several calls throughout 2024.³

For applicants in detention, the 'Rules on staying in the Foreigners' Centre and issuing a permission to remain was adopted,⁴ but authorities noted that detention was rarely used in 2024.

Slovenia continued to host many Ukrainians under temporary protection. The financial assistance scheme for accommodation was amended, which can now be reduced under certain conditions up to 15% after 2 years following the recognition of temporary protection status.⁵ In 2024, a new act on temporary protection was in the government coordination phase to simplify the registration process, clarify the relation with international protection and immigration procedures, and harmonise the rights of beneficiaries of temporary protection and international protection. The act was adopted in March 2025 and came into force in April 2025.⁶

Slovenia started the preparations for the implementation of the Pact. The government appointed a working group to coordinate and carry out these activities. The National Implementation Plan was sent to the European Commission in December 2024 and was presented in an informal session to NGOs and UNHCR. Among the challenges, the authorities noted the need for significant financial resources to implement the changes, as well as the short time for the drafting of the NIP.

More input from civil society:

- [European Council on Refugees and Exiles](#)

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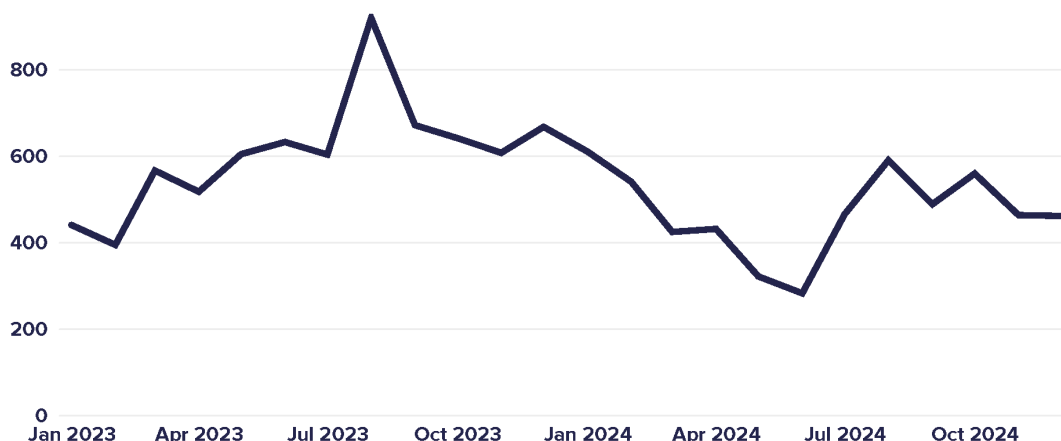
Key indicators for 2024



Rank by number of asylum applications 15	Rank per capita (applications per 1M inhabitants) 11	Share of applications in EU+ 0.6%	Recognition rate 44%
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Indicator	2024	2023	% change	Top 3 countries of origin
Asylum applications	5,634	7,261 ↓	-22%	Morocco (63%), Algeria (8%), Afghanistan (7%)
Pending cases (Dec '24)	850	1,147 ↓	-26%	Morocco (43%), Ukraine (15%), Algeria (7%)
First instance decisions	410	301 ↑	36%	Morocco (33%), Burundi (13%), Afghanistan (11%)
Refugee status	151	76 ↑	99%	Burundi (36%), Afghanistan (28%), Bangladesh (11%)
Subsidiary protection	31	51 ↓	-39%	Ukraine (97%), Mali (3%)
Negative	228	174 ↑	31%	Morocco (59%), Algeria (14%), Israel (3%)

Evolution of asylum applications, 2023-2024



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





Sources

¹ Ministry of the Interior | Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve. (2024, June 2). [Minister Poklukar: Vodimo konstruktiven dialog z občinami \[Minister Poklukar: We are conducting a constructive dialogue with municipalities\]](#).

² European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA). (2024). [Country Operations: Slovenia](#). European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA). (2025, January 17). [Slovenia operational plan 2022-2024: Ex post evaluation report](#).

³ Ministry of Labor, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities | Ministrstvo za delo, družino, socialne zadeve in enake možnosti. (2024, June 13). [Objavljen poziv za kandidate za usposabljanje za zakonite zastopnike mladoletnikov brez spremstva](#) [A call for applicants for training for legal representatives of unaccompanied minors has been published]. Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities | Ministrstvo za delo, družino, socialne zadeve in enake možnosti. (2024, September 26). [Vabilo k prijavi za usposabljanje za zakonite zastopnike mladoletnikov brez spremstva](#) [Invitation to apply for training for legal representatives of unaccompanied minors].

⁴ [Pravilnik o bivanju v Centru za tujce in izdaji izkaznice o dovolitvi zadrževanja \[Rules on staying in the Foreigners' Centre and issuing a permission to remain\]](#), 4 April 2024.

⁵ [Uredba o spremembah in dopolnitvah Uredbe o načinu zagotavljanja pravic osebam z začasno zaščito \[Regulation on amendments and supplements to the Regulation on the method of ensuring rights for persons with temporary protection\]](#), 5 September 2024.

⁶ [Zakon o začasni zaščiti razseljenih oseb \(ZZZRO-1\) \[Act on Temporary Protection of Displaced Persons \(ZZZRO-1\)\]](#), 25 March 2025.