



National report

on Migration and Development in Slovakia

Edited by

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1.1. The nature of current migration policy in Slovakia

Migration policy in Slovakia has a cross-cutting character¹ and managing the migration area is mainly oriented to the management of legal migration, asylum policies and issues related to fighting irregular migration and human trafficking. Each of these three areas of migration show traces of a slightly different strategy.

Migration policy:

Until recently, Slovakia has been considered as a relatively unattractive destination for immigrants coming to Slovakia for the purpose of work, economic activities, study or family reunification(as well as ethnic Slovak minorities living abroad).

Slovakia has a highly skilled staff such as doctors, managers, IT specialists, but also numerous groups of low-skilled workers employed in factories.

If we were to characterize the approach to foreign workers as a whole, we might say that Slovakia is surely not a closed country with regard to labour migration. However, Slovakia has manifested some degree of skepticism, which has its origin, *inter alia*, in some early negative experiences of Western countries, with a considerable labour migration in the past.

Three major reasons for coming to Slovakia are study (i.e. tertiary education), work and family reunion. Relationships, business (i.e. self-employment), seeking refuge or travelling represent only marginal reasons for motivating migrant maximum. When looking at the economic sectors, where the third country nationals work, it can be seen that those are the sectors where the shortages of qualified professionals are identified.² The most common sectors are IT, with more than one third of respondents working there, followed by health care and engineering that both account for slightly more than one fifth. The remaining three sectors are education (8%), financial services (7%) and retail (6%). These sectors are in need of qualified personnel that will gain higher salaries. For majority of jobs in these areas, tertiary education is required. That is in line with the qualifications of the interviewed respondent, which implies that brain drain have not become brain waste.

Another conclusion that we can draw from these results is a need for comprehensive migration policy that would be more responsive to the needs of employers and would help to attract migrants with desired set of skills.

The adopted EU Blue Card Directive is expected to help facilitate the necessary changes. Moreover, it can be concluded that migrants from third countries act as complements rather than substitutes of domestic workers in the Slovak labour market. In addition, the proportion of high-skilled migrants is higher than that

¹ Migration policy is affected by many stakeholders, as will be explained in the following chapters

² Sectors where there is shortage of qualified professionals have been identified at the conference with Slovak employers held 10th March 2009.

of low-skilled workers, which positively influences the distribution of benefits as it further mitigates the potential small losses on the side of domestic workforce.

The number of foreigners studying in Slovakia is not high, but is gradually increasing³. However, it is mainly increasing in the category of students from EU countries or other well developed countries (, Kuwait). In contrast, the number of state scholarships for the less developed countries, which are considered as a form of development policy, has in the last decade reduced significantly (it has also been relatively low in the past).

1.2. Status quo of the current Slovak development cooperation policy

Slovakia began to be profiled as a donor country after teh year 1999. Important strategic documents were created togther with the structure and method of funding. The non-conceptual period of 1990´s, when Slovakia was considered to be predominantly a recipient country, was ended.

The main actor which determines the development policy in recent time in Slovakia is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its budget organisation SAMRS (with a large degree of autonomy).

Slovakia has committed itself to annually spend a certain percentage of GDI for its development policy, but the amount of the actually expended funds is usually lower. The originally intended value was 0.17% of GDI in the year 2010 and aprox. 0.33% for the year 2015, but in reality it is a problem to reach these amounts. However, a similar trend of under-funding of ODA within the EU can be seen almost universally in recent years.

The total number of approved projects in bilateral cooperations in 2009 was 45 in the amount of € 6.4 million and 24 projects in the total amount of € 44 million in the year 2010. However, there is an increasing number of flexible "microgrants" up to €5,000; 76 microgrants were approved in the year 2010.

Slovakia always has certain territorial and sectoral priorities for each year.

Territorial priorities of Slovak ODA are defined in close connection with foreign policy priorities of the Slovak Republic (that may not be identical with the group of the poorest countries or the migrants' most common countries of origin) and with the EU foreign policy. An important factor is also an increasing of potential of international trade cooperation between the Slovak and key countries (e.g. Serbia). The program countries have the highest priority. There is usually a long history of cooperation existing between these countries and Slovakia, and further long-term cooperation is expected. Program countries in 2010 were: Afghanistan (4 projects approved in 2009; 2 in 2010), Serbia (11 projects in 2009; 1 project + 29 micro grants in 2010), Kenya (5 projects in 2009; 7 + 9 microgrants in 2010)⁴. However, it is interesting

³ It is 3.6% of foreign students from the total amount of 142 000 students in school year 2009/10. Most of them study in private schools

⁴ There were only 11 people from Kenya in Slovakia in 2009

that there is only a relatively small interest about the realisation of projects in Afghanistan in the year 2009⁵, and in 2010, there was also a small amount of projects and microgrants. The project countries are of lower priority and their list is different from year to year.⁶.

Slovakia is trying to have its sectoral priorities in line with the MDG's. These priorities are always slightly different for LDC's and for other more developed countries. According to the proportion of funds in the year 2009, some of the sectoral priorities of ODA in general were: building infrastructure and its renewal, building civil society, and education. Preferred sectors in the year 2010 were: building civil society, environmental protection, and education. There was, however, a larger number of supported sectors (approx. 15 altogether) in 2009. In 2010 their number decreased to 9 sectors, which is considered a success (due to effectiveness). For Afghanistan and Kenya, there are the preferred sectors of social development, with emphasis on education, health and the sector of agriculture. A significant emphasis is on the cross-sectional area of security. For non - LDC's, the sectors are more diverse.

For the year 2011, it was planned to provide 49 scholarships (in the responsibility of Ministry of Education). Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Education have been, in recent time, planning a pilot project, in which some universities would open their branches in developing countries. One of the objectives of SAMRS is also the promotion of ODA directly in Slovakia. Slovak development assistance is viewed positively by the public, considering it as a moral duty and joining in the minds, especially with helping people in need and starving children. The problem lies in lower awareness of population of development assistance and a low efficiency of ODA is also expected. The development cooperation is, similarly to migration policy, rather at the periphery of interest of Slovak politicians, understanding the issue as too abstract.⁷.

1.3. Coherence of migration and development

It is possible to reveal the existence of three types of co-development at different levels of conceptualisation in Slovakia.

The first type is spontaneous co-development, which has a character of purely private activities. The latest survey showed that about 36% of labour migrants send remittances home and almost 80% of them use the family, neighborhood and other informal channels for the flow of information about job opportunities and other useful know-hows between the Slovak and the country of origin. This form of co-development is, according to us, a base for further progress in this area.

The second type involves institutionalized ad hoc activities of official organizations: the study stays funded from public resources (with a rich history), the involvement of migrants in development projects (but it is

⁵ SAMRS explains this phenomenon by country's remoteness and by safety risks.

⁶ Project countries for year 2010: Belarus, BiH, Montenegro, Georgia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Moldova, Palestine, Sudan, Ukraine - 25 projects and microgrants together.

⁷ An analysis *Rozvojová pomoc v agende politických strán* of Pontis Foundation, 2010

rather an exception), which are undertaken by various NGOs (i.e. funded by ODA), and other activities. The State Agency for Research and Development promotes (on the basis of bilateral agreements) some cooperation projects between the Slovak Republic and third countries as a form of know-how circulation. However, this activity has a rather marginal character and its potential for involving migrant students from LDC's is underutilized.

The third type is an explicit policy of co-development which is only at the starting point. The co-development is in the last 3 years becoming more and more a part of the agenda of MFA and some departments within this ministry are slightly familiar with that issue. The dominant way of thinking in the contributions was that the development assistance may reduce the level of migration (which is also the leitmotif for thinking about co-development in Slovakia until today) and that there is a tendency in Slovakia towards the convergence between migration and development policies.

We think that the official migration and development activities are rather unwittingly overlapped when directing an intention, which is a consequence of previous long-term orientation of our foreign policy and the nature of migration trends. The areas of explicit links and targeted activities are rather undersized. The ideal state would be appointing (in cooperation of the main actors) two or more "priority" countries of origin (based on the number of migrants or the most acute problems) and the subsequent composing of the call within ODA and preferring developing projects in which the migrants are also involved (students, circular labour migrants, asylum seekers).

Also, the direct involvement of former migrants as a staff to activities of official institution is very rare.

In various official documents and conferences, Slovakia professes for the principle of co-development.

In the National Programmes for ODA in the years 2009, 2010 and 2011, there are commitments for the increase of coherence between migration and development area, and in the Medium-term strategy for the period between 2008 and 2013, there is a mention about the coherence of development and migration policy.

In 2009 The Coordinating Committee for ODA was restored. It is a cross-sectional institution and its members are mainly Ministries and their organisations, e.g. the Migration Office. Its member is also the development NGO MVRO Platform. The Committee meets only once per year and its activities are still rather formal, but that committee perhaps holds some basis for linking actors in development and the migration area. Above all, it is currently discussed and the draft of the document is being prepared.

1.4. Public debate on migration and development and their interconnection. Research

Besides the mentioned facts, it is typical for a public debate about migration that it is limited to a relatively narrow circle of experts like officials, NGO activists, independent experts (e.g. scholars) and some journalists. The professional community has about 20 members and began to be formed less than 10 years ago. Experts from state institutions are encountered with other professionals on only rare occasions (at conferences or round tables) and indirect communication is preferred (dissemination of publications, mutual citation of works) or, at most, each actor deals with their own particular sub-area. Their ideas are penetrating the mainstream population only minimally, especially among university students.

General public is sometimes influenced by populists among the politicians and activists who appeal on "common sense" and propose simple solutions, especially in terms of restrictions which accuse the scholars and representatives of NGOs of being detached from everyday life. The typical arguments are that the foreigners are just recipients of aid and don't contribute with anything significant to the host country. The impact of migration on the country of origin is not usually mentioned. Also, islamophobia is very strong, irrespective of the minimum proportion of Muslims in the population.

The understanding of development cooperation in Slovakia had, until recent days, largely traditional and somewhat schematic character⁸: the rich countries are donors and provide aid and countries in the South are recipients. The most avid players in the public debate about development area are development NGOs, government institutions (SAMRS, MFA) and universities. Development aid is perceived by general public as a moral obligation of rich countries. However, low effectiveness of aid, its poor targeting⁹ and corruption are perceived as the main problems of development aid by public.

Although the discourse about development aid is, by our opinion, more robust than in the case of migration discourse, it is also very modest; recent information about financial fraud and suspicion of children mistreatment within the project "Children's Garden" in Kenya, which was sponsored by the Slovak donors, caused only a small reaction among the Slovak public; also, discussion posts within the internet articles about this "controversial" affair were rare.

The discussion involves directly or indirectly influential personalities (political scientist, journalists, development activist, ex-official, translated articles from abroad), which is a great rarity in that area. The discussion reflects the aforementioned new scepticism about traditional forms of development aid in Slovak discourse, arguing from a position of dependency theory of third world due to the development aid.

In the context of discussion the interconnectivity of migration (particularly foreign students) and development in African countries were mentioned (by members of the *People in Peril Association*) as one of the hopeful promises for the future of development assistance. Co-development as a coherent strategy was not mentioned or discussed further.

In general, there is very small amount of commonly available text documents (newspaper articles, minutes of meetings) of the analytical nature, which would be made for situation in Slovakia or by Slovak authors. With the exception of the official documents of Slovak and European institutions¹⁰, there exist especially the transcripts of foreign literature, but even those are rather rare.

⁸ The respondents (non-experts) of research of Pontis foundation (2009) didn't see any links between migration and development aid. Even in the analytical work (2010) about emerging trends in training workers for development assistance of PDCS, NGO makes no mention of any involvement of migrants in development cooperation!

⁹ Research *Rozvojová pomoc* by Pontis Foundation; see Journal of Development Aid, Spring I/2010

¹⁰ For example: EUR-Lex 52007IE1713: Stanovisko Európskeho hospodárskeho a sociálneho výboru na tému migrácia a rozvoj: príležitosti a výzvy

The impact of research about migration or development to forming official policies is questionable; officials may not know about it. It is also disputed whether these sporadic research and analyses are used for practical life of migration and development NGOs.

1.5. Legal aspects and responsibilities

Migration:

The legal framework of the Slovak Republic in the field of migration, which is harmonized with European law, is highly structured and the system of competences is divided between several actors.¹¹ Many of the institutions express their opinion, because these phenomena is transversal in nature. There is a tendency to establish multidisciplinary commissions for solving principle issues (e.g. draft of legislation).

Individual migrants also considered the structure of competencies as extremely bureaucratic, long and unclear. According to them, there is no problem with the law, but rather with voluntarism in their implementation¹².

Key legal provisions	Key institution
The Act on Asylum No. 480/2002 Coll.	Migration Office of Ministry of Interior of Slovakia
The Act on Residence of Foreign Nationals 48/2002	Border and Aliens Police authorities
The Act on Employment Services 5/2004	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family
Area of healthcare and healt insurance: 576/2004, 577/2004, 580/2004	Ministry of Healthcare, public health insurance organisations
The Act on recognition of special qualificaions 293/2007	Ministry of Education

Development:

The main coordinator of the Slovak development assistance is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (and its organisation SAMRS). Due to the sectoral and substantive specifics of projects, the area of development assistance also involves those main organizations: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and others.

Key legal provisions	Key institution
The Act on Oficial development aid 617/2007	MFA, SAMRS

¹¹ In the chapter about actors the focus of responsibilities of the different actors is explained.

¹² According an interviewed analytic O.Gyrfášová

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NGOs:

NGOs in the field of migration, development¹³ and others must fit into existing legal regulations. Sometimes it can be problematic because in practice it would be useful to perform several different types of activities which correspond to various legal forms¹⁴. However, in principle, it is not a very difficult situation.

Legal form	Legal provision	Type of activity
Civic associations	83/1990	are particularly aimed at its own members
Nonprofit organisations providing services in general interest	213/1997	are externally oriented
Foundations	207/1996	they pool the assets intended for public activity
Non-investment funds	147/1997	are more focused on short-term ad hoc assistance

2. Overview of actors and their characteristics

2.1. Main actors

Slovakia has currently no central institutions which are coordinating the migration or development cooperation (and no institution linking these two areas), activities of migration policy and development cooperation are in the competence of following the most important institutions . It should be noted that the proposed institutions are aware of each other and often cooperate on partial projects. Also migration and development area are starting to be partially linked. The basis for co-development exists and it is necessary to check and intercede the most eager and proactive organisations.

2.1.1. The government organisations:

¹³ Main actors are mentioned in later chapters.

¹⁴ For example: diaspora organization, which is registered as a civic association may have a formal problem to carry out activities aimed at a wider population of the SR or to provide social assistance for non-members, etc.

Migration Office - is an organisation within the Ministry of Interior. Its responsibilities mainly include making decisions on granting asylum and providing additional protection to foreigners. MO manages a network of refugee camps and integration centres for asylum seekers and refugees. They are also realising an analytical work on migration. The potential of MO lies in the collaboration in the program of voluntary returns of migrants, their education in Slovakia and their reintegration in their country of origin.

Border and Alien Police Office of the Slovak Republic - is a body within the Ministry of Interior. Its tasks especially include: fighting against illegal immigration, approving residence permits to foreigners, their registration and inspection of the declared residence, preparing documents, information about conditions of residence of foreigners, expulsion of foreigners, tasks in the field of visa policy, protection of the Schengen area..

Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family - The responsibility of this department (and its extensive system of sub-departments) is to regulate the conditions for entry and stay of various categories of foreigners in the labour market. Especially: granting work permits, employment services, provision of social security and care for migrants (with emphasis on persons in distress, vulnerable categories of persons such as unaccompanied minors among asylum seekers, the unemployed, and elderly. Other challenges are the integration of foreigners in Slovakia, the fight against undeclared work and social exclusion, advising for the labour market needs, retraining programs. The Ministry is actively engaged in drafting legislation on migrants in Slovakia. The Ministry actively cooperates with the Employment agency of Slovakia.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs - its responsibilities are: building partnership and cooperation between Slovakia, the countries of origin and international organizations, visa policy and residence permits policy, assistance program for voluntary returns, expulsion, displacement, conclusion of bilateral readmission agreements, organising development cooperation. MFA is a main designer of content and form of development cooperation in Slovakia.

Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation - SAMRS - is a budget organisation within MFA which expands the foreign policy area for the development and humanitarian aid. SAMRS prepares the calls, assesses the proposed projects, selects them and supervises their implementation. Since its inception in the year 2007, the organisation approves the implementation of about 40 projects in total funding of approx. € 5 million per year. SAMRS also has the task of raising awareness of the ODA.

Ministry of Education - implements activities in the field of systematic education of migrants in Slovakia (emphasis on the admission of third country citizens to study - 2004/114ES Directive), to the further education of pedagogues and non-teaching staff in the public and state sector in the issue of multiculturalism and anti-discrimination. Its responsibility is the recognition of professional qualifications and educational attainment.

Ministry of Health - implements the steps to ensure healthcare for migrants, ensures monitoring of their health situation as a vulnerable category, assesses global demographic and health trends related to migration (eg. HIV / AIDS). The care for asylum seekers and people granted international protection is coordinated with the Migration Office (financed from the state budget through MO).

Ministry of Justice - provides a free legal assistance to unsuccessful asylum seekers through Centres for legal protection.

The **Association of Towns and Municipalities** and **Union of Slovak Cities** manifested an interest in issue and are participating in the creation process of migration and integration policies¹⁵. They also reflect the specific situation in towns and regions. The potential of local and regional organisations for future is very large and selected organisations may be approached with a request for cooperation.

2.1.2. Migration NGOs¹⁶

Society of Goodwill - was founded in 1990, located in Košice with nationwide scope. Goodwill is mainly focused on the area of assistance to asylum seekers and persons granted international protection. Goodwill is a member of the Slovak Humanitarian Council. They carry out activities for migrants in the following areas: grants for housing, healthcare, social work, legal aid and protection, education, scholarships, kindergarten, Special services for women - refugee, re-qualification courses. The organisation has recently implemented a project in the field of development assistance¹⁷.

The Slovak Refugee Council - is an organisation which was founded in 2005 and is dedicated to the integration of refugees, asylum seekers and foreigners with additional protection. It is a prospective organisation for cooperation in the project.

The Human Rights League - was founded in 2005 and focuses on providing free legal assistance (legal advice, advocacy) for foreigners. With the exception of refugees and persons with additional protection, they are also focused on common foreigners who seek to obtain or maintain any type of residence in Slovakia. The association also deals with the area of family reunification, children's rights, the provision of social services for foreigners in the form of job searching assistance, financing various language training courses and in other fields.

Človek v ohrození is an NGO, founded in 1999 and focuses on the area of development cooperation and assistance in problematic areas of the world (wars, natural catastrophes, human rights violations). They also seek to contribute to building an open, tolerant and solidary society in Slovakia. The association was also active in the field of assistance to migrants in Slovakia.

¹⁵ The resolution of government No. 467, June 24, 2009

¹⁶ We describe only the most important and most promising, in terms of project goals, organisations in the areas of migration, development, diaspora organisations and others. The criterion for selection was re-implementation of projects which were financed from public sources (eg SAMRS), membership in umbrella organisations, their visible activity in the field of interest (e.g. on the web), their reputation ...

¹⁷ See: <http://www.cassovia.sk/sldv/sektory.php3>

2.1.3. Umbrella organisations:

Slovak Humanitarian Council - is an organisation that covers more than 170 nonprofit voluntary organisations in Slovakia which are active in the social field. SHC provides to them financial assistance, advice, lobbying in favor of non-governmental sector, etc. The organisation is active in an international cooperation and implements the projects in the area of working with migrants in Slovakia. SHC provides a legal, social and psychological counselling and assistance with integration for asylum seekers and people with international protection.

Platform of non-governmental development organisations (MVRO Platform) - is an organisation associating some 30 Slovak NGO's engaged in development assistance. The following organisations are included in MVRO and implemented at least one project through SAMRS in any of the LDC's:¹⁸:

2.1.4. Development NGOs

Pontis Foundation - deals with the development cooperation with an emphasis on democratization and human rights in some countries, the support of awareness of global education in Slovakia and also to encouraging the NGO sector in Slovakia and abroad.

ADRA – The Adventist Development and Relief Agency - has been working in Slovakia since 1992 and has recently been devoted to projects on medical rehabilitation and community work in Mongolia and Pakistan¹⁹.

The strength of development - this organisation operates in the field of education in developing countries (an emphasis on gender equality and the area of agriculture), and raising awareness in European countries. The organisation is interested in the areas of corporate volunteering.

Integra Foundation - realizes projects in Africa in the field of youth education (with an emphasis on young girls), promoting eco-tourism, projects for development of the entire community (construction of the mill).²⁰

Savio - they give an emphasis on working with young people in poor countries in Africa and Asia and they also carried out a project in agriculture.

Slovak Catholic Charity - is a large organisation dedicated to, inter alia, trafficking, assistance to foreign migrants in Slovakia, displaced persons in Georgia, and developing education.

PDCS o.z. - are committed to raising awareness among the Slovak public and training experts for the fields of development and working with minorities.

¹⁸ Except **HOPE FOR HAITI**, because it is a relatively new association

¹⁹ See: <http://www.adra.sk/en/>

²⁰ See: <http://www.integra.sk/en/>

Magna: Children at distress – is currently implementing over 20 projects in third countries, and is aimed on helping children in the areas of: fighting against hunger, health care (vaccinations, HIV Program), Human Rights. They are active in the field of awareness of development in Slovakia.

HOPE FOR HAITI - The organisation has in its team the people from Haiti, Slovakia and other countries. It has an interest in the area of agriculture, infrastructure, and poverty.

2.1.5. Diaspora organisations

There is about 60 officially registered diaspora organisations²¹ in Slovakia. Most of them do not perform any significant activities, provide no information for the majority and for the common Slovaks, they are virtually invisible. However, they are focused mainly on encountering their own members, and are probably in contact with the country of origin (remittances, information about life and working opportunities in Slovakia). There is a significant personal interconnection between some diaspora organisations in Slovakia.

List of the most active diaspora organisations:

The Union of Vietnamese women in Slovakia - the organisation is mostly active in providing information about the Vietnamese community to experts and general public

Islamic Foundation in Slovakia - was founded in 1999 and has a nationwide scope. The Foundation supports and develops friendly relations between the Slovak Republic and the Islamic countries, organises socio-cultural activities for the Muslims living in the Slovak Republic as well as the general public and also carries out humanitarian aid and facilitates the positive integration of migrants.²²

OZAS - Civic Association of Africans in Slovakia - is a nonprofit, voluntary, non-political and non-governmental organisation which unites Slovak citizens of African descent and their families and was established in order to satisfy the interests of its members. OZAS welcomes to their organisation also other actors (individuals and legal entities), which may help with fulfilling the objectives of the association. The establishing of OZAS was motivated by desire to strengthen relations between Africans living in Slovakia and to create a community of well integrated foreigners within the Slovak society, which should help improve the social status of members of the association. Mostly their activities have a form of organising cultural events. Representative: Tatiana Arbe

Iraqi cultural club - their representative Saadi Sadek has a tendency to speak in the media about the important issues of community and the Arab-Muslim relations in general. However, they do not have a detectable website.

²¹ The complete list it is in Annex II

²² See: www.islamweb.sk

AFAN - "Association of Friends of Afghanistan - members of the association are Afghans permanently living in Slovakia and their Slovak friends. The association mainly focuses on the area of health, social care and education²³

Slovak-Georgia Assotiation - is an active organisation of Slovaks and Georgians. They also carried out a project within the Slovak ODA program. The association is focused on the area of economic and cultural relations, and education.

Chinese Union in Slovakia, The Association of Chinese entrepreneurs in Slovakia, Sino-Slovak Society for the development of mutual cooperation – the activities of these organisations are directed mainly to its own members (especially in the economic area).

Association of Palestinian Students in Slovakia - among their activities are promoting Independent Palestine and Palestinian interests, and cooperation between Palestine and Slovakia. The association also liaises with Palestinian immigrants in institutions of Migration Office.

Association of Afghans in Slovakia (ZANS) - is a cultural and social association of Afghans which have settled in the SR. It was founded in 1997. The activities of ZANS consist in organising various events in order to preserve culture, tradition and native language. Its aim is to present Afghanistan and Afghan Culture to the Slovak society and alert the world public of the Afghan disaster which has been taking place in the recent decades²⁴. Representative: Ing. Zaher Jaan Maarij.

Afghan Community Civic Association - is an organisation with a nationwide scope which brings together members of all ethnic groups in Afghanistan living in Slovakia, and Slovaks interested in Afghan culture. The association provides for its members different help, organises social, cultural, sports and information events which are also open to citizens of Slovakia. **Representative:** Ing. Said Babakhel

2.1.6. Research and analysis organisations

Institute of Middle Eastern studies - raises awareness of the Slovaks about the Arab world and encourages cooperation between Slovaks and the Arabs.

Center for the Research of Ethnicity and culture - conducts research in the areas of cultural diversity, multiculturalism, the attitudes of Slovaks to racism and extremism. Its activities involve the exploration of foreigners in Slovakia.

Milan Šimecka Foundation - is an organisation which carried out several studies on multicultural education and migration (supported by ODA). The organisation promotes the idea of "new minorities" in Slovakia

²³See: <http://afan.sk/o-zdruzeni-afan>

²⁴ See: <http://www.zans.sk/>

Institute for Public Affairs - conducted a research about labour migration, female migration and analysis of the status of development aid in Slovakia.

2.1.7. Universities

Trnava University - Faculty of Health and Social Work - has long practical experience with development in the areas of very poor areas, especially those of Central Africa. In the year 2009, the university founded a new association Albert which focuses on this area. In 2011, Department of Development Studies arose, which moreover declared an interest in the migration issue.

St. Elizabeth's College of Healthcare and Social Work - runs a large number of development projects aimed at providing health care in very poor regions of the world. Their projects are carried out with massive support from private donors.

Institute of Asian Studies, University of Presov - deals with creating contacts with educational institutions in the regions of Asia (e.g. China) and wants to organise exchange of students in future.

In 2009, a probe has been carried out²⁵ which evaluated how the issue of international migration is a subject of teaching in universities. 15 relevant entities (schools, faculties, departments) from 35 schools in total (about 125 faculties and hundreds of departments) have been interviewed. Only three of the universities had a direct internet reference about the inclusion of migration into the teaching program. There were 5 subjects with separate courses devoted to migration. For four subjects, migration was a part of other courses. 6 entities do not virtually deal with migration issues in education. The most active actors seem to be: **University of Economics** in Bratislava (Department of international political relations), **University of Matej Bel** in Banska Bystrica (Faculty of Political Sciences and International Relations) and the **Police Academy**. These universities manifested an active interest in the issue and we believe that they can play at least a positive role in the field of awareness.

2.2. A brief history of migration (and development) activities in Slovakia and the characteristics of migrants

Nowadays, foreigners make up only a small part of Slovakia's population, both in relative and absolute terms. The total number of foreigners in Slovakia in 2010 was 62,822 persons (1.16% of whole population), of which 24,165 (0.44%) was from third countries²⁶.

²⁵ By Faculty of social and economical sciences, Institute of public policies

²⁶ It is necessary to take into account that many people of foreign origin already have Slovak citizenship; these statistics do not show these people, although they are active in community life. Anyway, the number of citizenships granted in Slovakia is not high. In 2009 only 103 were granted for persons from least and medium developed countries.

This situation is caused by several factors. The first reason is that during a significant part of modern history, Slovakia was a relatively closed and isolated country. In the period 1948 - 1989 (Communist regime), the possibilities of immigration and emigration were largely limited and subordinated to extensive state control and privately motivated immigration to Slovakia was virtually impossible.

The second reason is the relatively weak economic power of Slovakia in comparison with Western Europe. Since opening the borders in 1989 to entering the EU in 2004, we were mainly a transit country for different categories of migrants or the country of second choice when other options have failed. Nevertheless, the number of foreigners (legally types of stay) is nowadays constantly growing and a further increase is expected.

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total amount of foreigners	22 225	25 563	32 130	40 904	52 545	62 882
Foreigners from third countries	n/a	n/a	n/a	14 995	20 433	22 381

Source: Statistical Office of Slovakia

During the period of Communism certain migration flows also arose, which still affect the current situation. Former Czechoslovakia provided an assistance which had a pattern of the activities of co-development. These activities were targeted to friendly developing countries and consisted, inter alia, from the admission of foreign citizens for the purpose of their study (from training to doctorate). These people often remained in Slovakia after their graduation and still constitute the primary basis for intercepting further immigration waves from these countries.

Another important type of assistance has been characterised by labour migration of skilled professionals from Czechoslovakia to less developed countries (skilled workers, secondary and higher technicians, doctors, etc.), such as Libya, Iraq and Afghanistan. This activity is still part of raising awareness among the Slovak population (mainly middle aged and older) and also the people of these countries, and constitutes certain type of social capital that would be able to be updated.

Most common countries of origin²⁷:

Country	Year 2007	Year 2009
Vietnam	1 432	2 344
China	1 198	2 042
Libya	39	175
Afghanistan	34	161

²⁷ We gave a priority to LDC's and countries with low GDI. The full list of countries can be found at <http://portal.statistics.sk/showdoc.do?docid=29980>. Other relevant countries (for our purposes) are: Angola, Mongolia, Kyrgistan

Egypt	69	119
Iran	44	112
Nigeria	41	84
Syria	60	79
Iraq	47	79
Palestine	n/a	48
Sudan	24	39

The largest group of foreigners in Slovakia now constitutes the Vietnamese community. Slovakia has experienced three basic waves of Vietnamese immigration till now: 1. highly educated Vietnamese who graduated at our universities during the times of Communism and remained in the country. However, they work almost exclusively as traders. Their children are integrated into Slovakia very well. 2. second wave of emigration in 1990's. Its members are less educated than the first wave and they usually became the small traders. 3. migration wave of the period around 2005; it consists mostly of relatively less educated workers in factories. It is a short-term migration. People from previous waves of immigration are certainly distancing from these people²⁸. Overall, the Vietnamese community has about 5,000 of stable members . There is a lively communication between them and the country of origin.

In 1990's there has been gradual but significant increase of contacts with China. China was the second most represented country of origin among foreigners in Slovakia in 2009. The community has an enormous economic potential (esp. textiles industry) and gradually pushed out the "traditional" Vietnamese small and large enterprisers from different sectors. Financial gains are often imposed in Chinese banks and are available to finance large projects (e.g. infrastructure) in the parent country. The community is very compact and closed. Moreover, they often lack the knowledge of the Latin alphabet or the Slovak language and therefore do not participate in social life even indirectly (journals, TV).

Afghanistan – they are the fourth most numerous existing country of origin of migrants. Cooperation between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia culminated in 1970 's and it was mainly the support of students and investment into development of infrastructure in Afghanistan. Many educated Afghans remained in Slovakia and they use their education more than, e.g. the Vietnamese. Slovakia is popular among Afghans and is a high rated country. The Afghan community is relatively open for engagement in development issues. There is a minimum of Afghan women in Slovakia. Afghanistan is a program country of Slovak ODA.

²⁸ Hlinčková, M.: (In) visible migrants. Vietnamese in Slovakia.

http://www.multikulti.sk/studie/%28ne%29viditelni_imigranti_-_vietnamci_na_slovensku.html

Angola - Slovakia unilaterally assisted in Angola during the civil war and has admitted many students from Angola. Many of them have remained in Slovakia until today. However, Slovakia-Angolan relations are in the state of latency and have been underpowered in recent time.²⁹

Libya – In the past, there were agile bilateral migration flows between Libya and Czechoslovakia (thousands of skilled workers flowing towards Libya and hundreds of Libyan students to Czechoslovakia). There is a community of people of Libyan origin in Slovakia and the number of migrants continued to grow significantly even before the conflict in 2011.

Palestine - there are typical study visits to Slovakia and the shock waves of illegal migration.

2.2.1. Basic characteristics of migrants

Family and gender – The general fact is the increasing ratio of male migrants with increasing of poverty of their country of origin. There is more than 5 men per one woman among the people from LDCs of origin in Slovakia. The ratio is about 1.4 men per woman for more developed countries. But males predominate generally. About half of them are married. The strategy when the entire family migrates (e.g. South Korean managers in Slovakia, where the man works and his wife is also in Slovakia and cares for family and children), is unavailable for common short-term migrants (e.g. ordinary workers of different nationalities migrate rather individually, then they live in hostels; their families are in the country of origin). There is a risk of family dysfunction among migrants due to separation and there is also the tendency to unify the family after some time, if circumstances are favourable.

Labour market - working migrants are concentrated mainly in the largest cities, especially in western Slovakia. The variety of professions is wide: from low-skilled manual workers to highly-qualified professionals. The surveys suggest that the educational level of migrants is relatively high in general. The difficulty here is the non-use of their education and non-application of the original profession. One of the limits for careers is the restriction of working permits for the period of one year (which may be extended) and lack of knowledge of the language.

Year 2009

Country	Total ³⁰	Preferred group of occupation	Amount	Second preferred group of occupation	Amount
Vietnam	1416	qualified factory employers	1077	services and merchants	51

²⁹ Interview with M.Pavlik for journal .týždeň 30/2009

³⁰ It is a cumulative number of persons registered by working office in 2009

China	191	Personal services (turism, cook)	88	Managers (high and middle level)	22
India	140	Personal services (turism, cook)	35	Specialists in science and technology	30
Afghanistan	41	Low qualified workers	36		
Iraq	32	Low qualified workers	27		

Source: ÚPSVAR, 2011

Illegal migration - peaked in the year 2001 and has been decreasing since then.³¹

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Σ	6059	15 548	15 235	12 493	10 946	8 049	7 620	6 761	2 355

The main reasons: increased efficiency of the work of the police force, associated with the preparation of Slovakia for entry into the EU (2004) and subsequent access (units that protect the western border are increasingly shifted to the eastern border), the EURODAC system, entry into the Schengen area and greater international cooperation, the signature of readmission agreements (e.g. Ukraine). Of course, we can not ignore the broader geopolitical context (the situation in countries of origin, e.g. the current war in Iraq and Afg.). Most represented countries of origin of illegal migrants are Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, and India.^{32,33}

2.3. Analysis of data

2.3.1. Existing research in the area

Moreover, fewer qualitative investigations on small samples, which partially cover this area, were realised. The Society Development Institute has been partnering the Institute of Public Administration, part of the Faculty of Social and Economic Science, University of Comenius, in the provision of a qualitative analyses of the migrants in Slovakia, by delivering a thorough research on the profile of migrants in Slovakia. In comparison with other researches, we have focused on direct work with migrants and discussing most important issues with them. *Many organisations use the topic of migration to raise funds*

³¹ Similar tendencies can be traced also among asylum seekers.

³² Divínsky, B.: Nelegálna migrácia na Slovensku in Zahraničná politika, 2009

³³ ŠÚ SR: Zahraničné stáhovanie a cudzinci v SR 2008

for their operational activities in basic studies without having a thorough understanding and deep knowledge on the topic. Due to that, it happens that most of the cross-cutting issues in the migration field are not well articulated, nor communicated properly with political actors and decision-makers. As such, research organisations do not get further involved in the formulation of policies and strategies due to lack of real experience.

It would be beneficial if any research study, for which the subject was the main area of focus, was not just a marginal issue. It would be necessary in particular to focus on how different phenomena of migration affect the country of origin, for example.:

How the knowledge (training, university) acquired in Slovakia is used in the country of origin; how the working career continues after returning to their country of origin; For what purposes are the remittances sent and how they are actually used; Who in the country of origin has the greatest interest for information and know-how from Slovakia;

2.3.2. Discourse

As we already mentioned before, there is in fact currently no coherent discourse, which would link together migration and development in Slovakia. Even separate discourses of migration and development are very limited; they particularly concern small community of experts.

Sub-discourses are characterized by the following features and they must be considered when wide and compact migration and development discourse begin to be formed:

Analytic NGOs: they usually contribute to the debate from a position of human rights defenders, promoters of the idea of "multicultural" and "New Minorities". This title is not well-accepted by the migrant general public . *This formulation says a lot about the general sentiment about migrants in Slovakia, placing them in the ethnic area rather than developing thorough analyses and recommendations on migration policies.*

Development and migration NGOs: they are being discussed from the position of practical matters and the daily needs of their clients. They have the character of social workers and their rhetoric is based on the social need of their activities.

Official organisations: Their contribution to debate is strictly defined by laws and internal rules. They are often rather formal and reserved. By definition of their existence, they tend to sometimes be more repressive/sceptical about migration.

Diaspora organisations: they are not very active in discussion and are rarely seen in the media. Their public statements on the issue of migration are rather cautious. It is typical for them that they declare their loyalty to the Slovak society and a commitment to broad cooperation.

There is sometimes a rivalry between different organisations (in particular areas), mainly due to the limitation of financial resources. Differences in opinions are more usual in the area of specific operational

activities, than in the area of general principles. Communication and cooperation can sometimes be difficult due to that.

Generally speaking, everyone is focused on their area (migration, development) and within it to their own sub-area (refugees, voluntary returns, development education, ...) and they don't pursue extensive discussion along and sometimes do not cooperate.

2.3.3. Information about issues on the websites of NGOs

There is no single explicit reference of the co-development among all websites³⁴ of development and diaspora organisations.

Causal relationship of links between migration and development agenda, its importance and significance, was expressed very rarely. According to information on websites, the areas may be perceived as separated. Even general references about migration on development organisations' websites and mentions of development issues (including migration) on pages of diaspora organisations, are rare or non-existent. On the half of the websites, there are not any mentions about complementary issues. Migrants, if they are mentioned, are described only as an object of assistance, not as agents of change. There are no references about the impact of migration on the country of origin. The most important references are:

- The development organisation **Pontis Foundation**: in 2010, they launched a call to raise awareness about development issues and one of the proposed areas was the relationship between migration and development. Otherwise, they inform about migration very generally..
- The diaspora organisation **Islamic Foundation in Slovakia** - they provide information about migration even in a theoretical way, about costs and benefits of migration, about labour migration and brain-drain. Linking those phenomena to the area of development policy is very low.

Information about specific activities (implemented or planned) are not emphasized. We think it to be surprising that even very huge organisations, such as the **Slovak Catholic Charity**, do not mention (or do not implement) the linking of these activities. The only activities worth mentioning are:

- The development organisation **People in Peril Association**: An Afghan filmmaker (woman) living in Slovakia organised a massmedia course at the University of Kabul (within PiP activities and with financing support of Slovak ODA).
- The diaspora organisation **Slovak-Georgia Assotiation** - they inform about the activities of Slovak Georgians living in Georgia.

³⁴ We examined the websites of diaspora and development organisations from the list of major players. We observed: a) the occurrence of term co-development b) the occurrence of terms: migration, refugees, development, and foreigners and we subsequently verified their context in the sense of coherence of development and migration c) information about concrete activities, which connect the areas

- The diaspora organisation ***Civic association AFAN - Association of Friends of Afghanistan***: - they declared an interest to implement development assistance in Afghanistan by engaging Afghans living in Slovakia and their Slovak friends (in addition, one target group are war migrants)
- ***OZAS - Civic Association of Africans in Slovakia*** - they have declared a support for relatives in the countries of origin; they are interested in the issue of immigration.

Summary: Awareness about linkages is totally undersized and neglected. The area of awareness should be a priority. It is desirable that the diaspora organisations would establish their websites (also in Slovak language).

2.3.4. Information in the journals of NGOs

The most important journals of aforementioned development organisations were observed³⁵:

Charita (Journal of Slovak National Charity).

All the copies from the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 were analysed. There were 8 copies.

No article, which would explain the concept of co-development, was published. The magazine is focused on articles of social work nature (broad variety of social problems); sometimes also more theoretical articles are published. We can say that almost in every copy there were references about migration and development aid, but their connection was not presented. The only brief reference connected with the type of co-development activities is the article about courses of home care and social services for foreigners from third countries, who are expected return to their country of origin.

e-newsletter (Journal of Pontis Foundation)

All the copies from the years 2010 and 2011 were analysed. There are 8 copies.

The journal is mainly targeted on information about the activities of the Pontis Foundation. It offers notable news about donorship. The journal furthermore informs about the development area, conferences and round tables, and the NGO sector. There wasn't any reference to the co-development. The reference to the functional link between development assistance activities and migration was only marginal and was already mentioned in the chapter about websites. Moreover, there were mentions about scholarships for Belarusian students and training of Kenyan teachers in Slovakia. Generally speaking, there were almost no mentions about migration.

Newsletter for development aid (Journal of the Pontis Foundation)

Both copies were analyzed (years 2010 and 2011).

In contrast with e-newsletter, the magazine is oriented to the description of a wider area than the activities of the Pontis Foundation and provides general information about development policy. Nevertheless, co-development was not mentioned, and there were almost no mentions of migration and its relation to development policy.

³⁵ Mainly in e-form

Monitor (Journal of People in Peril Association) – the online journal adds further information about areas of development assistance, human rights and gender.

We analyzed the articles from 2009 and later; there are 20 articles in total (except for duplicate contributions, which were already assessed in the main ČvO website)

There were no direct references to co-development, but, in our opinion (and in comparison with other NGO sources) there were some references to connection between migration and development at the theoretical level and the level of practical activities: participation and the controversy about the book D. Moyo - with an emphasis on the role of migrant students, exile communities in the development of democracy in the country of origin, the activities of Baha'i community in Slovakia, which brings together the Slovak-living Iranians and lobbying for human rights in Iran. The issue of migration and refugees was also repeatedly mentioned, but without direct relation to development policy.

Inside (Journal of Magna: Deti v núdzi)

The yearbook (2010) is devoted to the problem of "poverty" and contains many references to development assistance (traditional non-controversial approach), minimum references to migration and no mention of their interconnection in any sense.

Summary: Awareness of the area is considerably underpowered. The conceptual view of the co-development is missing. Saturation with information of the migration and development area is very low; man must seek very hard for every single information.

2.3.5. NGOs radio, television, print journals

There are no journals, radio or television (or internet) in Slovakia, which belong to communities of foreigners (except traditional minorities like Hungarians or Ruthenians) and which would inform in the Slovak or in both Slovak and the language of origin about their life and activities³⁶. Their formation could be one possible direction of the project in terms of raising awareness of the issue as one of the conditions for linking migration and development.

2.3.6. Information about foreign students and brain-drain in Slovakia

Slovakia wasn't until today a very attractive country for labour migrants (especially for those highly educated) and we didn't consider ourselves as a country which causes brain-drain from third countries. Therefore, there was no need to provide any correction policy for this phenomenon. Information from the pioneering studies of labour migration in recent times indicates a high proportion of university educated persons among the migrants.

³⁶ And also neither development organisations nor organisations in the field of migration have periodical broadcast on television and radio. Generally speaking, even the broadcasting for national minorities in public media focuses on the life of non-autochthon minorities in Slovakia only marginally. Although lately, mentions about "new-minorities" have been a little bit more present in media, especially in "non-conflicting" topics (traditions, cooking)

There is an official support for foreign students from LDC's under bilateral agreements in Slovakia. Technical, medical and economic fields are primarily popular among the students. The number of scholarships is limited.

Year	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10
Amount ³⁷	90	90	90	68	69	67	49	49	49

Source: Ministry of education

However, there are also many students from the third not-well developed countries who are studying aside that system (individually). Many migrants declare their interest is to stay in Slovakia permanently, however they don't want to interrupt contact with their country of origin. But the possibility of wider opening of the labour market during their studies and after their completion is also being discussed. Analyses of brain-drain or other aspects of the study migration are not available yet.

³⁷ The total number of all offers at the masters and PhD. studies for all countries. They are slightly preferred by the countries like Palestine, India, Kyrgyzstan. According to K. Kosíková from MFA, there has been an increased tendency to give more scholarships to LDC's and to limit the number of scholarships for the richer countries (eg. Korea, Japan) in recent times.

2.4. ANNEX: List of registered diaspora organisation in Slovakia:

AFAN – Združenie priateľov Afganistanu

(AFAN - "Association of Friends of Afghanistan)

Linzbothova 12, 82106 Bratislava

Afgánsko-slovenská rozvojová spoločnosť

(Afghan-Slovak development society)

Hodálova 3, 84105 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

AFRICA - CENTRUM (AC)

Račianska 103, 831 02 Bratislava - Nové Mesto

Africké centrum Slovenska

(African Centre of Slovakia)

Stred 2202/40-9, 01701 Považská Bystrica, Slovenská republika

Africko - slovensko arabská spoločnosť

(African-Slovak Arab society)

Jesenského 25, 04001 Košice, Slovenská republika

Afro-európska solidarita

(Afro-European solidarity)

SD EU, Starohájska 4, 85103 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Arménska komunita na Slovensku

(Armenian community in Slovakia)

Studená 6, 82104 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Asociácia pre spoluprácu Nikaraguy a Slovenska

(Association for Cooperation of Nicaragua and Slovakia)

Záhradnícka 62, 82108 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Čínsko - slovenská spoločnosť pre rozvoj vzájomnej spolupráce

(Chinese - Slovak society for development of mutual cooperation)

Nezábudková 30, 82103 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Európsko-africká asociácia pre rozvoj - Slovenská republika

(Euro-African Association for Development - Slovak Republic)

Sládkovičova 10, 03601 Martin, Slovenská republika

Federácia mongolských národov za svetový mier

(Federation of Mongolian Nations for World Peace)

Kuzmányho 14, 81106 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

HINDUKOSH - ZDRUŽENIE PRE ROZVOJ AFGANISTANU

(HINDUKOSH - ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFGHANISTAN)

Majerníkova 5, 841 05 Bratislava - Karlova Ves

Irácky kultúrny klub

(Iraqi Cultural Club)

Bajzova 3, 82108 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Islamská nadácia na Slovensku

(Islamic Foundation in Slovakia)

Pri Suchom mlyne 12, 81104 Bratislava

Kirgizsko - slovenská asociácia

(Kyrgyzstan - Slovak Association)

Záhradnícka 74, 821 08 Bratislava – Ružinov

Klub sýrskej komunity

(Club of Syrian community)

Staré grunty 51, 84104 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Klub sýrskej komunity v Slovenskej republike

(Club of the Syrian community in the Slovak Republic)

Kapicova 7, 85101 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Kurdská komunita na Slovensku

(The Kurdish community in Slovakia)

Sibírska 12, 83102 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Občianske združenie Afgánska komunita

(Afghan Community Civic Association)

Šalviová 36, 821 01 Bratislava

Organizácia pre kultúrne vzťahy s arabským svetom - Opus arabicum Slovakia

(Organization for Cultural Relations with the Arab world - Opus arabicum Slovakia)

Fibichova 13, 04001 Košice, Slovenská republika

Organizácia priateľov arabskej kultúry

(The organization of friends Arab culture)

Stodolova 1, 94901 Nitra, Slovenská republika

OZAS - Občianske Združenie Afričanov na Slovensku

(OZAS - Civic Association of Africans in Slovakia)

Pavla Horova 7, 84107 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Palestínsky klub v Slovenskej republike

(Palestinian club in the Slovak Republic)

L.Dérera 8, 83101 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Prvá slovensko-kubánska obchodná spoločnosť

(The first Slovakia-Cuban trading company)

Štúrova 14, 01001 Žilina, Slovenská republika

Slovenská agentúra pre rozvoj Afriky

(Slovak Agency for Development in Africa)

Na kopci 24, 01003 Žilina, Slovenská republika

Slovenská spoločnosť pre spoluprácu s krajinami Ďalekého východu

(Slovak Society for Cooperation with the countries of the Far East)

Mošovského 17, 81103 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Slovensko - Beninská obchodná a priemyselná komora

(Slovakia - Benin Chamber of Commerce and Industry)

Mariánske nám. 30/5, 01001 Žilina, Slovenská republika

Slovensko - čínska obchodná rada

(Slovakia - Chinese Business Council)

Hviezdoslavovo nám. 14, 81102 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Slovensko - ekvádorská obchodná komora

(Slovakia - Ecuadorian Chamber of Commerce)

Štefánikova 29, 81105 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Slovensko - Iracká spoločnosť pre obchodnú a kultúrnu spoluprácu

(Slovakia - Iraqi association for commercial and cultural cooperation)

Úprkova 41, 81104 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Slovensko - kazachská obchodná a priemyselná komora

(Slovakia - Kazakh Chamber of Commerce and Industry)

Americké nám. 1, 81107 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Slovensko - Konžská (DRK) obchodná komora

(Slovakia - Congo (DRC) Chamber of Commerce)

Súkennícka 25, 97101 Prievidza, Slovenská republika

Slovensko - Tadžická obchodná a priemyselná komora

(Slovakia - Tajik Chamber of Commerce and Industry)

Miletičova 23, 82108 Bratislava-Ružinov, Slovenská republika

Slovensko-Africké a Arabské informačné centrum

(Slovakia-African and Arab Information Centre)

Jesenského 6, 04001 Košice, Slovenská republika

Slovensko-Alžírske informačné centrum

(Slovakia-Algerian Information Center)

Jesenského 6, 04001 Košice, Slovenská republika

SLOVENSKO-GRUZÍNSKY SPOLOK

(Slovak-Georgia Assotiation)

Rajecká 3, Maartina Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Slovensko-kazašské obchodno-kultúrne centrum

(Slovakia-Kazakh business and cultural center)

Bratislava , 80000 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Slovenský koordinačný výbor na pomoc Palestíne

(Slovak Coordinating Committee for Assistance to Palestine)

Wolkrova 35, 85101 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Spoločnosť pre slovensko-arménsku spoluprácu

(Society for Slovakia-Amenian cooperation)

Bellova 1, 04001 Košice, Slovenská republika

Spoločnosť priateľov Afriky na Slovensku (SPAS)

(Society of Friends of Africa in Slovakia (SFAS))

I.Bukovčana 9, 84107 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Spoločnosť priateľov Kuby na Slovensku

(Society of Friends of Cuba in Slovakia)

Broskyňová 8, 81103 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Spoločnosť priateľov ľudu Oceánie

(Society of Friends of Oceania nations)

Krížna 36, 81107 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Spoločnosť priateľov s Juhoafrickou republikou

(Society of Friends with South Africa)

Sokolovského 6, 85101 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Spoločnosť Slovensko - ľibyjského priateľstva

(Society of Slovakia - Libyan friendship)

Strojnícka 97, 82105 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Spoločnosť slovensko-arabského priateľstva

(Society of Slovakia - Arabian friendship)

Haanova 16, 85104 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Spoločnosť slovensko-irackého piateľstva

(Society of Slovakia - Iraqi friendship)

Novomeského 27, 94901 Nitra, Slovenská republika

Spoločnosť slovensko-sýrskeho piateľstva

(Society of Slovakia - Syrian friendship)

Staré grunty 51, 84104 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Spoločnosť na pomoc zahraničným študentom študujúcim na Slovensku

(Society for help to foreign students studying in Slovakia)

Svätoplukova 24, 821 08 Bratislava – Ružinov

Únia vietnamských žien na Slovensku

(The Union of Vietnamese women in Slovakia)

Obchodná 15, 81106 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Združenie afgáncov na Slovensku

Association of Afghans in Slovakia (ZANS)

Linzbothova 12, 82106 Bratislava

Združenie angolskej komunity v Slovenskej republike

(Association of Angolan community in the Slovak Republic)

ŠDLŠ, Staré grunty 36, 84225 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Združenie Slovensko - angolského piateľstva

(Association of Slovakia - Angolan friendship)

Pri dvore 3, 83104 Bratislava, Slovenská republika

Zväz palestínskych študentov na Slovensku

(Association of Palestinian Students in Slovakia)

ŠD L.Štúra-AD II,i J61,St.grunty 36, 84225 Bratislava, Slovenská republika