



Input by civil society organisations to the Asylum Report 2026

Dear Colleagues,

The production of the *Asylum Report 2026* is currently underway. The annual [Asylum Report](#) presents an overview of developments in the field of international protection in Europe.

The report includes information and perspectives from various stakeholders, including experts from EU+ countries, civil society organisations, researchers and UNHCR. To this end, we invite you, our partners from civil society, academia and research institutions, to share your reporting on developments in asylum law, policies or practices in 2025 by topic as presented in the online survey (**'Part A' of the form**).

We also invite you to share with us any publications your organisation has produced throughout 2025 on issues related to asylum in EU+ countries (**'Part B' of the form**).

These may be:

- reports;
- articles;
- recommendations to national authorities or EU institutions;
- open letters and analytical outputs.

Your input can cover information for a specific EU+ country or the EU as a whole. You can complete all or only some of the sections.

Please note that the Asylum Report does not seek to describe national systems in detail but rather to present key developments of the past year, including improvements and challenges which remain.

All submissions are publicly accessible. For transparency, contributions will be published on the EUAA webpage and contributing organisations will be listed under the [Acknowledgements](#) of the report.

All contributions should be appropriately referenced. You may include links to supporting material, such as:

- analytical studies;
- articles;
- reports;
- websites;
- press releases;
- position papers.

Some sources of information may be in a language other than English. In this case, please cite the original language and, if possible, provide one to two sentences describing the key messages in English.





The content of the Asylum Report is subject to terms of reference and volume limitations. Contributions from civil society organisations feed into EUAA's work in multiple ways and inform reports and analyses beyond the Asylum Report.

NB: Similarly to last year, this year's edition of the Asylum Report will be leaner and more analytical, with streamlined thematic sections. The focus will be on key trends in the field of asylum rather than on individual developments. For this reason, information shared by respondents to this call may be incorporated in the Asylum Report in a format different than in the past years. It will also feature prominently as info boxes in the [country overviews](#).

Your input matters to us and will be much appreciated!

*Please submit your contribution to the Asylum Report 2026 by **Friday, 9 January 2026**.*





Contact details

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I accept the provisions of the EUAA [Legal and Privacy Statements](#)

General Observations

Before sharing information by thematic area, please provide your general observations on asylum developments as indicated in the following three fields:

1. What areas would you highlight where important developments took place in the country/countries you cover?

From our point of view, key development of the past year related to the Amendment of the Act No. 327/2005 of Coll. on legal assistance to persons in material need. With effect from 1 July 2025, the amendment extended the provision of free legal aid to unaccompanied minor applicants for international protection in first-instance asylum proceedings. So far, they were entitled to free legal aid only in second-instance proceedings (in court proceedings). Also the aforementioned amendment of The Act No. 327/2005 of Coll.. extended the provision of free legal aid in second-instance proceedings to the applicants for temporary protection whose application was rejected and to those whose temporary protection was cancelled.

In 2025 The Migration Office has drafted a completely new law on international protection called The Act on international protection which should replace The Act on asylum No. 480/2002 of Coll. with effect from 12 June 2026. In 2025 it was submitted to an interdepartmental comment procedure. On 9 January 2026 the Slovak government has approved the bill so it will be submitted to the parliament for the legislative process. The draft law reflects on The Pact on Migration and Asylum.

2. What are the areas, where only few or no developments took place?





In general, the number of the nationals of the third countries detained in Slovak territory upon unauthorized entry or stay (not involving people fleeing the war in Ukraine) has decreased significantly in Slovakia in 2025. For example, for the whole year 2025, there were 52 detainees placed in the detention centre in Sečovce and 102 detainees in the detention centre in Medved'ov (a year before there were 108 detainees in Sečovce and 153 in Medved'ov). The majority of these cases concerned the execution of the sentence of expulsion imposed in criminal proceedings and the transfers to another EU member state in accordance with the Dublin procedure. This resulted in a significant decrease in lawsuits and appeals related to detention and administrative expulsion cases.

Since 1 January until 30 November 2025, 154 applicants asked for asylum and subsidiary protection in the Slovak republic.

3. Would you have any observations to share specifically about the implementation of the Pact on Migration and Asylum in the national context of the country/ countries you cover?

In 2025 The Migration Office has drafted a completely new law on international protection called *The Act on international protection* which should replace The Act on asylum No. 480/2002 of Coll. with effect from 12 June 2026. In 2025 it was submitted to an interdepartmental comment procedure. On 9 January 2026 the Slovak government has approved the bill so it will be submitted to the Slovak Parliament for the legislative process in these days. The draft law reflects on The Pact on Migration and Asylum.

The aforementioned draft law (The Act on international protection) is available here: <https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/31493/1>

PART A: Contributions by topic

Please share **your reporting on developments in asylum law, policies or practices in 2025 by topic**. Kindly make sure that you provide information on:

- ✓ New developments and improvements in 2025 and new or remaining challenges;
- ✓ Changes in legislation, policies or practices, or institutional changes during 2025.

- 1. Access to territory and access to the asylum procedure** (including first arrival to territory and registration, arrival at the border, application of the *non-refoulement* principle, the right to first response (shelter, food, medical treatment) and issues regarding border guards)





2. Access to information and legal assistance (including counselling and representation)

With effect from 1 July 2025, The Amendment of the Act No. 327/2005 of Coll. on legal assistance to persons in material need extended the provision of free legal aid provided by the Centre for legal aid to unaccompanied minor applicants for international protection to first-instance proceedings. So far, they were entitled to free legal aid only in second-instance proceedings (in court proceedings or appeal proceeding) just like adults applicants for legal aid. Since the affectivity of the amendment in 2025 The Centre for Legal Aid has represented 6 unaccompanied minor applicants in first-instance proceeding and they have been granted a subsidiary protection. The Centre for Legal Aid filed 6 lawsuits in these cases in relation to the refusal to grant them asylum. Until this day, two judgements have been delivered to the Centre for Legal Aid, in one case the Administrative Court in Košice overturned the decision of Migration office and returned the case to Migration office for reconsideration; in a second case the court dismissed the lawsuit so the cassation appeal against the judgement is being considered. The other 4 cases are still pending in administrative court. Also the aforementioned amendment of The Act No. 327/2005 of Coll. extended the provision of free legal aid in second-instance proceedings to the applicant for temporary protection whose application was rejected and to beneficiaries of temporary protection whose temporary protection was cancelled.

The Centre for Legal Aid (Centrum právnej pomoci) is a state-established organization providing free legal assistance to people in material need, including people who have applied for asylum, have been ordered deportation or immigration detention. In providing legal aid it is required to follow the procedure set forth in Act No. 327/2005 of Coll. on legal assistance to persons in material need. If someone applies for provision of the legal aid in proceedings regarding immigration detention, administrative expulsion, or asylum, the Centre must first decide whether to grant legal aid. In relation to legal aid in asylum cases and administrative expulsion cases, with effect of the amendment since 1 July 2025, a decision to grant legal aid includes an examination of whether the lawsuit or appeal would not be apparently unsuccessful (for example, multiple repeated applications for asylum or purely economic reasons for application for asylum). Otherwise, The Centre is entitled to reject the application for legal aid. However, this newly introduced condition for the provision of legal aid does not apply to the unaccompanied minors applicants. As regards to legal aid in immigration detention cases, The Centre for Legal Aid is still not entitled to consider whether the lawsuit would have tangible prospect of success or not as we are of the opinion that every detainee in a material need should have effective access to a court if his/her personal liberty is restricted.

The amended Act No. 327/2005 of Coll. is available here:

<https://www.slov-lex.sk/ezbierky/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2005/327/20260101>

3. Provision of interpretation services (e.g. introduction of innovative methods for interpretation, increase/decrease in the number of languages available, change in qualifications required for interpreters)





- The Centre for Legal Aid has not encountered innovative methods for interpretation in police practice or in asylum proceedings yet. The employees of the Slovak authorities were accompanied by interpreters and did not use modern interpretation facilities.

4. **Dublin procedures** (including the organisational framework, practical developments, suspension of transfers to selected countries, detention in the framework of Dublin procedures)

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5. **Special procedures** (including border procedures, procedures in transit zones, accelerated procedures, admissibility procedures, prioritised procedures or any special procedure for selected caseloads)

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6. **Reception of applicants for international protection** (including information on reception capacities – increase/decrease/stable, material reception conditions – housing, food, clothing and financial support, contingency planning in reception, access to the labour market and vocational training, medical care, schooling and education, residence and freedom of movement)

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7. **Detention of applicants for international protection** (including detention capacity – increase/decrease/stable, practices regarding detention, grounds for detention, alternatives to detention, time limit for detention)

- significant decrease of detentions in general

8. **Procedures at first instance** (including relevant changes in: the authority in charge, organisation of the process, interviews, evidence assessment, determination of international protection status, decision-making, timeframes, case management – including backlog management)

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9. **Procedures at second instance** (including organisation of the process, hearings, written procedures, timeframes, case management – including backlog management)





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10. Issues of statelessness in the context of asylum (including identification and registration)

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11. Children and applicants with special needs (special reception facilities, identification mechanisms/referrals, procedural standards, provision of information, age assessment, legal guardianship and foster care for unaccompanied and separated children)

- See answer to point 2, Part A.

12. Content of protection (including access to social security, social assistance, health care, housing and other basic services; integration into the labour market; measures to enhance language skills; measures to improve attainment in schooling and/or the education system and/or vocational training)

The Slovak government has approved the conditions that respond to the change in the provision of accommodation allowance for beneficiaries of temporary protection (people fleeing the war in Ukraine). The aim is to reduce the financial burden on the state and at the same time motivate the beneficiaries to greater integration into working and social life. Since 1 March 2025, it will be possible to receive accommodation allowance for only 60 days (originally 120 days). The change does not apply to vulnerable persons, who include: recipients of assistance in material need, persons with serious disabilities, persons older than 65 years, parents and persons caring for a child under 5 years of age, children under 5 years of age. The amount of the allowance remains unchanged.

The Government regulation No. 36/2025 of Coll. is available here:
<https://www.slov-lex.sk/ezbierky/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2025/36/20250301>

13. Return of former applicants for international protection

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14. Resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes (including EU Joint Resettlement Programme, national resettlement programme (UNHCR), National Humanitarian Admission Programme, private sponsorship programmes/schemes and ad hoc special programmes)





15. National jurisprudence on international protection in 2025 (please include a link to the relevant case law and/or submit cases to the [EUAA Case Law Database](#))

In 2025, the Slovak courts heard several asylum, detention and administrative expulsion cases **related to national security or public order aspects**. These judgements established the quality requirements as for classified reports and clarified rules for evaluating of these classified reports produced by security and information services on which the migration office or the border police units base their decisions.

- Judgement of The Supreme Administrative Court of the Slovak republic No. **2Sak/5/2025** of 26.09.2025

(subsidiary protection not prolonged because of national security and public order reasons)
the court overturned the decision of migration office
available here: <https://www.nssud.sk/wp-content/uploads/2Sak52025.pdf>

- Judgement of The Supreme Administrative Court of the Slovak republic No. **6Szak/3/2025** of 25.06.2025

(detention of asylum seeker on the grounds of national security and public order reasons)
available here: <https://www.nssud.sk/wp-content/uploads/6Szak32025.pdf>

- Judgement of The Supreme Administrative Court of the Slovak republic No. **6Szak/2/2025** of 17.03.2025

(detention of asylum seeker in order to find out the reasons of his asylum application, new detention order was issued immediately after his release from a detention centre after a long-term detention realized for another purpose of a detention, risk of absconding during asylum procedure, alternative less coercive measures to a detention)
available here: <https://www.nssud.sk/wp-content/uploads/6Szak22025.pdf>

- Judgement of The Supreme Administrative Court of the Slovak republic No. **6Sak/2/2025** of 30.06.2025

(subsidiary protection not granted (new application after expiration) on the national security grounds and public order reasons although it had been repeatedly prolonged in the past)
the court overturned the decision of migration office
available here: <https://www.nssud.sk/wp-content/uploads/6Sak22025.pdf>

- Judgement of The Administrative Court in Košice No. **7Saz/2/2025** of 02.10.2025

(application for international protection rejected because of national security reasons),
the court overturned the decision of migration office)
available here: <https://www.justice.gov.sk/sudy-a-rozhodnutia/sudy/rozhodnutia/19df43d1-8786-4497-9d57-c8378a6dc55f:12cc7bf0-1ae2-4e17-9bf6-48349fec6c34>

Cancellation of temporary protection on the grounds of national security reasons (although this judgement is from 2024, it relates to the several above mentioned judgements from 2025):





-judgement of The Administrative Court in Košice No. 7Saz/1/2024 of 30.05.2024
-available here: <https://www.justice.gov.sk/sudy-a-rozhodnutia/sudy/rozhodnutia/6292671a-0cbd-4b62-8260-3881e705918b:a98c718b-9fdd-4aa3-81e1-8546e8b5d232>

Vulnerable asylum seekers:

- Judgement of The Supreme Administrative Court of the Slovak republic No. **6Sak/4/2025** of 27.08.2025

(Iranian asylum seekers – separated mother with children, application for international protection rejected)

available here: <https://www.nssud.sk/wp-content/uploads/6Sak42025.pdf>

- Judgement of The Administrative Court in Košice No. **12Saz/2/2025** of 18.12.2025 (unaccompanied minor from Afghanistan, forced recruitment, subsidiary protection granted, asylum rejected)

the court overturned the decision of migration office in relation to the rejection of asylum protection)

-this judgement has not been published in official Slovak judgement database yet as it is very fresh one

Credibility of asylum seeker:

- Judgement of The Supreme Administrative Court of the Slovak republic No. **6Sak/3/2025** of 30.07.2025

(application for asylum rejected, subsidiary protection granted, Afghanistan)

the court dismissed the lawsuit

- available here: <https://www.nssud.sk/wp-content/uploads/6Sak32025.pdf>

Indiscriminate violence in armed conflict/subsidiary protection:

- Judgement of The Administrative Court in Košice No. **19Saz/1/2025** of 27.06.2025 (security situation in Colombia, indiscriminate violence in Colombia)

the court overturned the decision of migration office in relation to the subsidiary protection and returned the case for reconsideration)

- available here: <https://www.justice.gov.sk/sudy-a-rozhodnutia/sudy/rozhodnutia/e9a58d30-0d58-4533-a24a-a676bf401a09:512b2848-6d58-47da-bb6f-ae7540cfe9c4>

Administrative expulsion of former beneficiary of temporary protection, non-refoulement, procedural rights of the party in the appeal administrative proceedings:

- Judgement of The Supreme Administrative Court of the Slovak republic No. **2Sak/1/2025** of 21.02.2025

the court overturned the decision of The Border police headquarter

- available here: <https://www.nssud.sk/wp-content/uploads/2Sak12025.pdf>

The application for asylum rejected as inadmissible, Dublin transfer:





- Judgement of The Supreme Administrative Court of the Slovak republic No. **1Sak/4/2025** of 26.06.2025

-the court established the quality requirements as for the reasoning of the decision of migration office: If the applicant is to have a remedy for transfer to the Member State responsible, which also includes a review of the application of the Dublin Regulation , the decision must be duly reasoned as for the criteria of the Dublin Regulation and so that the administrative court can properly examine it. The evidence on which the defendant relied in its decision on the application of the Dublin Regulation must be proven. The defendant cannot escape the obligation to have properly established and documented the facts and the obligation to issue proper reasons for the decision rejecting the applications by pointing out that the Czech Republic accepted the request to take responsibility for asylum application.

-available here: <https://www.nssud.sk/wp-content/uploads/1Sak42025.pdf>

16. Other important developments in 2025

The Government of the Slovak Republic approved the National Strategy of the Slovak Republic for Asylum and Migration Management by Resolution No. 300/2025 of 12 June 2025. The material is a framework strategic document for the next 5 years, which contains measures to support the management of asylum and migration in the territory of the Slovak Republic and follows up on the Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic with a view to 2025.

It is available here: <https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/30862/1>

Part B: Publications

1. If available online, please provide links to relevant publications produced by your organisation in 2025:

2. If not available online, please share your publications with us at:
Asylum.Report@euaa.europa.eu

3. For publications that due to copyright issues cannot be easily shared, please provide references using the table below.

	Title of publication	Name of author	Publisher	Date
1				
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