

# Facts and Figures 2005

The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration

ENGLISH



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The number of asylum seekers coming to Norway continued to decrease in 2005. The percentage of applicants granted asylum increased. Another important trend has been the increase in immigration from the new member countries in the EU, in particular from Poland. This and much more is described in more detail in this report, which attempts to give a picture of migration to Norway in 2005, based on the data and the experiences of the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (the UDI).

In this manner we aim to disseminate knowledge of the scope and nature of immigration to Norway. The Directorate has focused a great deal on the development of statistics over the last couple of years. In addition to being very useful for the Directorate itself and the Ministry we serve, we believe the statistics will be useful to everyone interested in immigration issues.

This is the third time that the UDI has prepared a separate publication with key figures for our activities. We have received positive feedback on the content of our first two publications, and we welcome all suggestions for further improvements.



Frode Forfang  
Head of Department  
The Department of Strategy and Coordination



“The Directorate has focused a great deal on the development of statistics over the last couple of years. In addition to being very useful for the Directorate itself and the Ministry we serve, we believe the statistics will be useful to everyone interested in immigration issues.”



The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration's annual report, published together with *Facts and Figures*, elaborates the Directorate's framework condition, work and organisation. The annual report also elaborates on migration in an international and national perspective and the development in the three central migration areas: work immigration, family immigration and protection to refugees.

## Living in Norway

The change in the number of people living in Norway is determined by migration to and from the country, births and deaths. To be counted as part of the Norwegian resident population, a person must intend to stay in the country for at least six months. For Nordic nationals it is sufficient to notify the National Population Register to be counted as a resident of Norway, while citizens of other countries must have a permit from the Norwegian authorities to be allowed to stay in the country longer than three months.

## Visitors to Norway

Nationals of a number of countries must have a visa to visit Norway. After Norway entered into the Schengen agreement in 2001, anyone who has a visa issued in one of the member countries will be allowed to visit Norway. Persons from most OECD member countries and a number of countries in America, Asia and Europe are exempt from the visa requirement. In connection with the EU/EEA expansion in May 2004, a transitional arrangement was implemented for nationals of these countries.<sup>1</sup> Nationals of the new member countries may seek employment in Norway for up to six months. However, a residence and work permit is required for employment by a Norwegian employer.

The number of permits issued does not indicate how many foreign nationals actually arrive or stay in Norway. Many people arrive for visits shorter than six months and do not require a permit. Some persons who have been granted a permit, do not use it (due to illness, for example). Some stay illegally in the country by arriving without having been granted a permit or by staying after their permit has expired.

The immigration authorities<sup>2</sup> are responsible for enforcing the rules for residence permits and visas. In addition to the coordination of this work, the UDI processes residence permit applications. The UDI is also responsible for taking care of people who have applied for residence in Norway as refugees. Up until 01.01.2006 the UDI was responsible for the permanent settlement in Norway of persons who were granted a residence permit as a refugee or for humanitarian reasons. This responsibility has been transferred to the Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi).

## Immigration's contribution to population growth in Norway

In 2005 the number of persons registered as resident in Norway increased by 33 900<sup>3</sup>, while there was an increase of 28 500 in 2004. In 2005 around 18 400 more persons moved to Norway than left the country. 40 100 persons moved to the country and 21 700 left the country. The corresponding figures for 2004 were close to 36 500 persons moving to Norway and almost 23 000 leaving. In addition, the natural increase contributed 15 500 persons to the growth of Norway's population in 2005.

## Regulation of immigration and travel to Norway

In 2005 the immigration authorities granted more than 70 600 permits to stay in Norway for more than three months. This was around 15 000 more permits than in 2004. The permits can be broken down as follows:

- 50 500 work permits were issued (including renewals). For 3000 of these permits, the holders would not have any opportunity to apply for a new or extended stay without first returning to their native country.
- 6100 permits enabled the applicants to

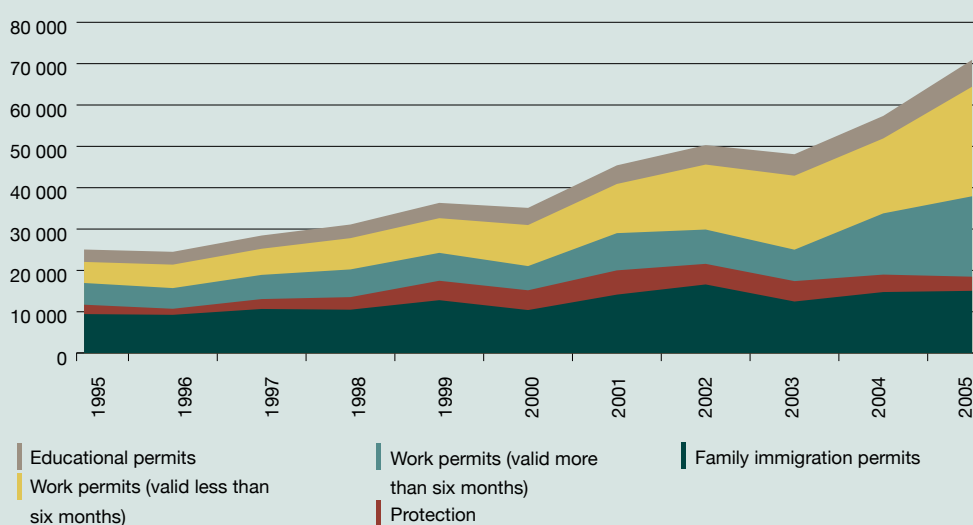
receive some form of education.

- 13 000 permits were granted for family immigration.
- 3060 residence permits were granted following an application for asylum. Of these, 630 permits were granted to persons who were deemed to be refugees according to the UNHCR conventions, 2430 permits were granted to persons found to have other grounds for protection or on the basis of strong humanitarian considerations.
- 940 persons were granted permits as resettlement refugees.

In addition, the Norwegian authorities granted 85 100 visas to persons requiring a visa to visit Norway. There are no statistics on the number of people requiring a visa who actually visited Norway in 2005. The statistics on foreign nationals staying overnight in Norwegian hotels show that only a little over ten per cent of all visitors were persons requiring a visa.<sup>4</sup>



Number of permits to Norway, by type of permit. 1995-2005



1. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic and Hungary. Citizens of Cyprus and Malta are excluded from the transitional arrangements.

2. Police, Immigration Appeals Board, Foreign Service, Directorate of Immigration.

3. Figures from Statistics Norway (SSB): [http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/02/folkendrkv\\_en/](http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/02/folkendrkv_en/)

4. See [http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/11/overnatting\\_en/](http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/11/overnatting_en/)

Residence permits granted to persons mainly for the purpose of working in the country constitutes the largest group of permits for purposes other than short visits (visas). Nordic nationals do not require a residence or work permit to live and work in Norway. Therefore they are not included in the UDI's statistics on work permits. As of 1 January 2006 there were almost 56 500 nationals of other Nordic countries living in Norway<sup>5</sup>. More than 70 per cent of the adults in this group were employed.

## Valid work permits

The figure below presents the number of persons with a valid work permit at the end of each month during the period from 1 January 2003 to 1 January 2006. Even though there is reason to believe that most of these people utilised their permits, it is not known whether the holders of these permits were actually in the country at the specified points in time.

In 2005 there was a monthly average of 31 800 foreign nationals with valid work permits in Norway. The lowest number was in January, with 23 100 valid permits, while the highest number was in August, with more than 41 300 permits. Nationals of Poland held the greatest number of permits (monthly average of 9200), followed by German nationals (5000) and Lithuanians (3300).

Compared with 2004, there was an increase in the number of valid permits in 2005. In 2004 there was a monthly average of 23 800. Nationals of Poland held the highest average in 2004 as well with 5000 permits, followed by nationals of Germany (4200), the UK (3300) and Lithuania (1800).

## Nationals of the new EU countries had the largest increase

The figure below illustrates that nationals of the new EU countries were responsible for the greatest increase in the number of valid permits since 2003. There is also a clear transition from seasonal work permits to EEA permits. There are marked seasonal fluctuations with a peak in August each year. However, the difference between "high season" and "low season" in the number of valid permits seems to be levelling off somewhat.

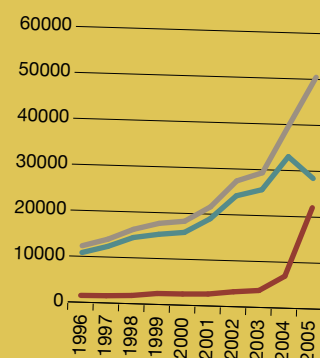
## Fewer first-time permits

Almost 50 500 work permits were granted in 2005. Of these permits, 28 500 were first-time permits and 22 000 were renewals. Compared with 2004, this represented an increase of 10 500 permits. The overall increase was due to an increase of 15 000 in the number of renewals, as there was a decrease of 4500 in first-time permits. In 2005, 45 per cent of the total number of permits were renewals, compared with 20 per cent in 2004. The change is due primarily to the fact that a number of nationals of the new EU countries who were granted permits pursuant to the EEA rules for the first time in 2004 renewed the permits in 2005. Many of these individuals were seasonal workers. Ordinary seasonal work permits cannot be renewed, even when granted to persons who previously had a similar permit. Thus all such permits will be classified as "new" in the statistics.

Among the work permits granted in 2005 a total of 92 percent were granted to nationals of Europe. Four per cent of the permits were granted to nationals of Asia, two per cent to nationals of America, and only one per cent to nationals of Oceania and Africa.

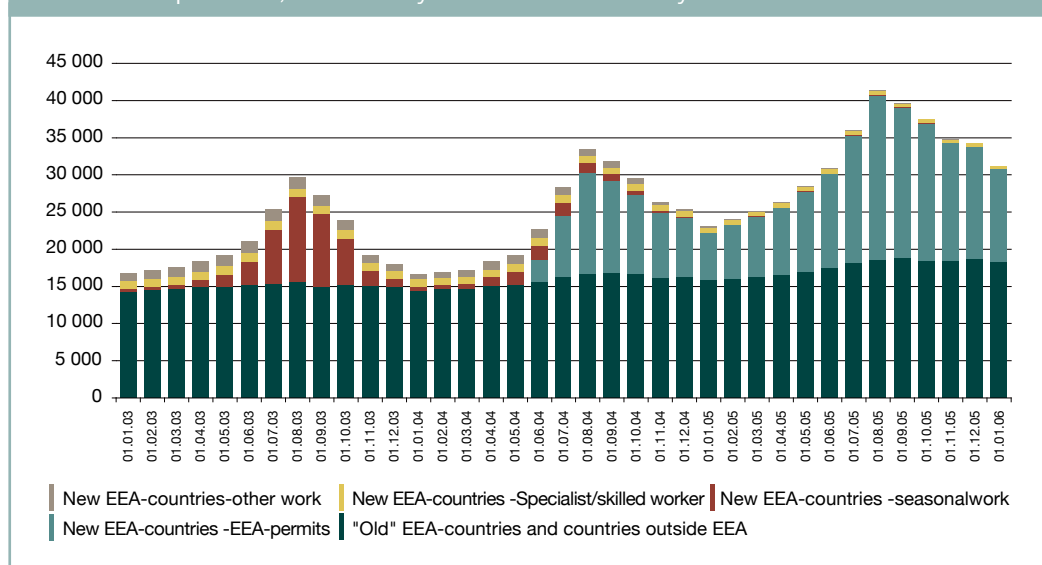
The duration of work permits may vary according to the type of work. The duration is determined in part by the relevant sections of the Immigration Act or Regulations, and in part by the duration of the job that the applicant has been offered. According to the rules for nationals of EEA countries, permits can be granted for up to a five years. Work permits for nationals of other countries may be valid for up to one year before renewal is necessary. The short-term permits are related primarily to seasonal agricultural work. The number of valid permits varies during the year, and there is a significantly greater number of permits during the high season for agricultural work.

Work permits, by category and year, 1996-2005

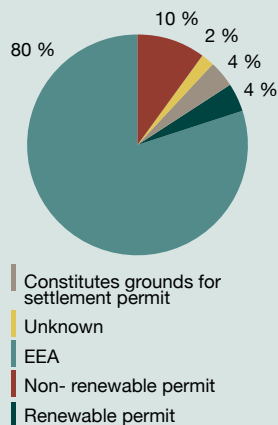


Since 1996 there has been a significant increase in the number of work permits granted. The increase has been especially pronounced during the last two years because of the EU/EEA expansion, especially for permits to nationals of Poland and the Baltic countries. This increase started before these countries became EU members, and consists primarily of permits for short-term agricultural work. A change in the rules for specialists/skilled workers in May 2000 also resulted in an increase in the number of specialist permits granted, as the previous requirement for a college or equivalent degree was no longer enforced.

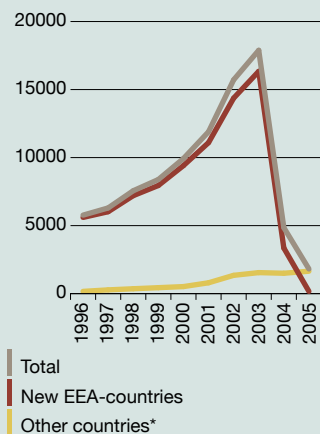
Valid work permits, 1 January 2003 to 1 January 2006



**Work permits, by grounds for the permit. 2005**

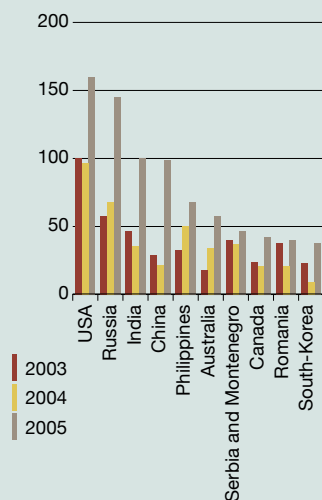


**Seasonal work permits. New EU countries, other countries and in total. 1998-2005**



\* Of other countries, permits to citizens of the old EEA- countries constitutes 0-5 percent each year.

**First-time permits for skilled workers, ten largest countries. 2003-2005**



## Different grounds for work permits

Permits granted pursuant to the EEA rules accounted for 80 per cent of first-time work permits for immigrants in 2005. The remaining 20 per cent were permits that form a basis for permanent residence, and other renewable and non-renewable permits, including ordinary seasonal work permits.

## Non-renewable permits

Around 10 per cent of the work permits granted in 2005 could not be renewed. When the permit expired, the permit holder had to leave the country and apply for a new permit, if so desired. Ordinary seasonal work permits represented 60 per cent of such permits. This type of permit gives the holder an opportunity to work and stay in Norway for up to six months. About 1800 ordinary seasonal work permits were granted, a decrease by 3000 compared with 2004. However, for nationals of countries that are not EU members, there was a slight increase in the number of ordinary seasonal work permits (150). Of these permits, 330 were granted to nationals of Romania (280 in 2004) and 270 to nationals of Belarus (180 in 2004).

In addition there were 1100 non-renewable permits granted with a duration of up to one year in 2005. The majority of these permits were granted to musicians, performers or artists. Most of these permits (78 per cent) were granted to nationals of Bulgaria (440), Russia (250) and Romania (190). Compared with 2004, there was an overall decrease of 1000 in these types of permits.

## Renewable permits

Three per cent of the total number of new work

permits granted in 2005 were of a type that may be renewed for up to two or four years. These permits are granted to persons who are key staff members of business enterprises or who have highly specialized qualifications, and they include permits for researchers, research fellows, missionaries, journalists and key employees in multinational companies. A total of 98 per cent of these permits were granted to nationals of countries outside the EU, with a slight decrease by 80 permits compared with 2004. The decrease was caused by the elimination of permits for nationals of the new EU member countries. The number of permits granted to nationals of other countries, including old EU member countries, increased by 85. The actual increase in the number of permits on these grounds was most likely higher, but a change in practice has made it more common in 2005 for those who were previously granted a four-year renewable permit to be granted a permit used for specialists/skilled workers.

## Increase in skilled worker permits

In 2005 there was an increase of almost 65 per cent in the number of first-time permits granted to specialists and skilled workers. The countries with the highest number of permits were the United States (160), Russia (150) and India (100). This increase only included nationals of countries that are not members of the EU. As mentioned above, some of this increase may be due to a change in practice as well. Research fellows, employees in multinational companies and researchers in 2005 were granted skilled work permits to a greater extent than before. The number of renewals declined by 200 permits.

## Work permits for nationals of EU countries

### Increase in number of permits for EU countries

In 2005, 23 000 first-time permits were granted to nationals of EU member countries. Of these permits, 22 700 were granted pursuant to the EEA rules, and only 300 pursuant to the ordinary rules. In addition, 20 200 permits were renewed. This gives a total of 43 200 permits, which represents an increase of 9000 (26 per cent) compared with 2004.

Work permits for nationals of the EU member countries greatly increased in May 2004 when the EU was expanded by ten new countries.<sup>6</sup> Nationals from some of these countries were already well-established in the Norwegian

labour market, primarily as short-term workers in the agricultural sector, but also as skilled workers in the construction industry.<sup>7</sup>

### Old EU member countries

A total of 5900 permits (3700 first-time permits and 2200 renewals) were granted to nationals of old EU member countries in 2005. This represented 500 more permits than in 2004, and the entire increase was due to the number of renewals. Most of the permits were granted to nationals of Germany, with 2600 permits (2200 in 2004), followed by the UK with 1200 permits (1100 in 2004) and the Netherlands with 600 (500 in 2004).

6. Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic and Hungary

7. More information can be found in Facts and Figures 2004 or on the UDI's website [www.udi.no](http://www.udi.no)

# Work permits for nationals of EU countries

## New EU member countries

Including renewals, 37 200 permits were granted to nationals of the new EU member countries in 2005, an increase of 8500 permits compared with 2004. The number of first-time permits declined by 5800 (from 25 100 to 19 300), while the number of renewals increased by 14 300 (from 3600 to 17 900).

Text table 1. Work permits for new EU countries, by type of permit and in total. 2003-2005

|                        | 2003  | 2004  | 2005   |
|------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| EEA permits:           |       | 20533 | 19084* |
| Seasonal permits:      | 16296 | 3356  | 167    |
| Specialist permits:    | 485   | 135   | 33     |
| Other permits:         | 1392  | 1076  | 17     |
| Renewals:              | 1441  | 3558  | 17909  |
| Total                  | 19614 | 28658 | 37203  |
| EEA permit renewals:   | 7502  | 2854  | 17518  |
| Work permits renewals: | 1441  | 704   | 391    |

\*9320 permits are valid for more than three months

In 2005, as in 2004, the greatest number of permits was granted to workers from Poland, who, with almost 24 200 permits (18 000 in 2004) represented 65 per cent of all permits. They were followed by nationals of Lithuania with 8900 permits (7150 in 2004) and nationals of Latvia with 1500 (1300 in 2004).

Text table 2. Work permits, including EEA permits, by new EU countries and in total, 2005

| Country        | First-time permits | Of which EEA | Renewals | Of which EEA | Total |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------|----------|--------------|-------|
| Poland         | 12607              | 12479        | 11581    | 11352        | 24188 |
| Lithuania      | 4375               | 4330         | 4527     | 4493         | 8902  |
| Latvia         | 809                | 802          | 711      | 693          | 1520  |
| Estonia        | 605                | 599          | 388      | 372          | 993   |
| Slovakia       | 447                | 440          | 411      | 340          | 858   |
| Czech Republic | 277                | 259          | 163      | 154          | 440   |
| Hungary        | 165                | 160          | 105      | 98           | 270   |
| Slovenia       | 14                 | 13           | 13       | 13           | 27    |
| Malta          | 1                  | 1            | 2        | 2            | 3     |
| Cyprus         | 1                  | 1            | 1        | 1            | 2     |
| Total          | 19301              | 19084        | 17902    | 17518        | 37203 |

## The police grant the most permits pursuant to the EEA rules

Over 98 per cent of the permits to nationals of the new EU countries in 2005 were granted pursuant to the EEA rules. The police granted the majority (96 per cent) of the 36 600 permits. Søndre Buskerud police district granted the largest number of permits (3300), followed by Vestfold police district (2700) and Hedmark police district (2700). These are police districts that

include large agricultural areas. The Oslo police district granted 2600 permits. The police districts granting the fewest permits were in the northern counties: Nordland, Troms and Finnmark

A total of 75 per cent of the permits were granted to men. The duration of the permits indicates that most of the job offers were still related to short-term work. At least half of the permits were granted for up to three months, while 70 per cent were valid for up to six months. Most likely this is because of the need for short-term labour in the agricultural sector. It has been estimated that 60 – 70 per cent of the work permits that were granted to nationals of the new EU countries were for seasonal work.

## Nordic countries

Of all the EEA permits<sup>8</sup> that the Nordic countries granted to workers from the new EU member countries, around half were given for work in Norway.

The high number in Norway can be explained by the relatively great need for workers in seasonal activities, especially in agriculture, and also by a great need for workers in the building and construction industry.

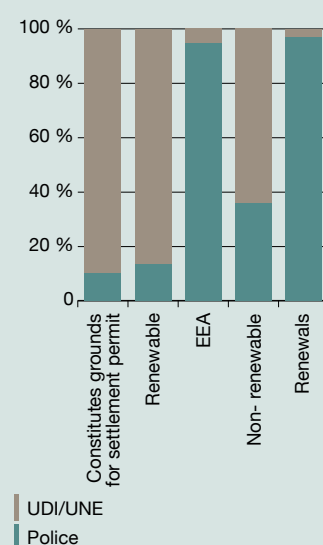
Text table 3. EEA permits for work lasting more than three months, by Nordic countries and in total, May 2004 to September 2005, inclusive.

| Country        | Iceland* | Denmark | Finland | Sweden | Norway | Total |
|----------------|----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|-------|
| Poland         | 1171     | 1734    | 185     | 3838   | 8902   | 15830 |
| Lithuania      | 262      | 1479    | 73      | 1048   | 3017   | 5879  |
| Estonia        | 62       | 124     | 2594    | 520    | 591    | 3839  |
| Latvia         | 65       | 402     | 127     | 335    | 576    | 1505  |
| Hungary        | 24       | 149     | 86      | 288    | 120    | 667   |
| Slovakia       | 146      | 73      | 13      | 90     | 318    | 640   |
| Czech Republic | 60       | 74      | 37      | 145    | 162    | 472   |
| Slovenia       | 1        | 12      | 2       | 19     | 15     | 49    |
| Cyprus         | 0        | 0       | 0       | 8      | 3      | 11    |
| Malta          | 0        | 0       | 0       | 3      | 2      | 5     |
| Total          | 1791     | 4047    | 3111    | 6294   | 13706  | 28949 |

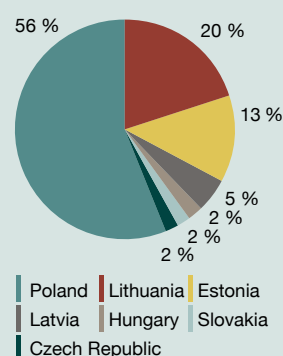
\* The figures from Iceland also include permits granted for less than three months.

The table illustrates that most of the permits in the Nordic countries were granted to nationals of Poland (56 per cent). They represented over half of all the nationals of the new EU countries with first-time work permits lasting more than three months. Nationals of Lithuania received 20 per cent of these permits, while Estonia received 13 per cent.

Work permits by type of permit and decision-making authority, percentage. 2005.



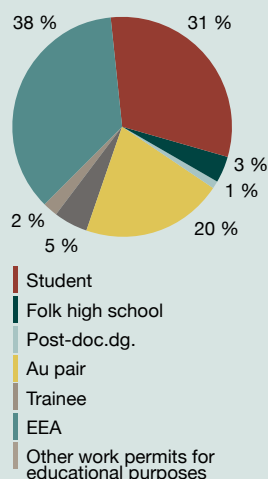
EEA permits for work in Nordic countries by new EU member countries, percentage. From May 2004 to August 2005, inclusive.



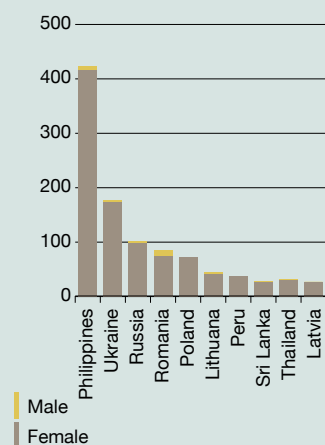
8. The statistics cover permits with a validity of three months or more granted during the period from 1 May 2004 to the end of August 2005. Differences in the national rules and registration practices determine what numbers are reasonably comparable between the Nordic countries. Finland and Sweden, for example, do not register permits that are valid for three months or less. Therefore, the statistics that are presented here only cover permits with a validity of more than three months, with the exception of Iceland, which cannot present separately permits with a validity of less than three months.

# Educational permits

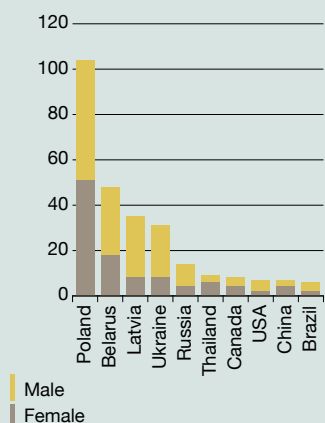
**Educational permits, by type of permit, percentage. 2005**



**Au pair permits, by gender and the ten largest countries. 2005**



**Trainees, by gender and the ten largest countries. 2005**



## Increase in the number of permits granted for studies and training in Norway

Educational permits are residence permits granted to foreign nationals who come to Norway to pursue an education. In 2005 a total of 6100 new educational permits were granted, around 700 more than in 2004. In addition, 3200 permits were renewed. Permits granted to foreign nationals for studies at upper secondary schools, folk high schools, colleges or universities in Norway, as well as permits for au pairs and trainees, are regarded as educational permits.

## Majority of women

Overall 4500 (73 per cent) of the new permits were granted to persons who desired to study at an upper secondary school, folk high school, college or university, and 56 per cent of these permits were granted to women. The remaining 1650 permits (27 per cent) were granted to persons who were to participate in work practice, or be trainees or au pairs. Overall 81 per cent of these permits were granted to women.

As in 2003 and 2004, the largest number of the educational permits granted to persons who desired to study at an upper secondary school, folk high school, college or university were granted to students from Germany and China. 760 permits were granted to Germans, most of whom were women. Around 320 permits were granted to students from China, an increase of 12 per cent compared with 2004.

*Text table 4. Educational permits\*, by ten largest countries and in total. 2005*

| Country background | Permits |
|--------------------|---------|
| Germany            | 761     |
| China              | 322     |
| France             | 295     |
| Spain              | 239     |
| USA                | 210     |
| Italy              | 208     |
| Russia             | 179     |
| Poland             | 123     |
| Netherlands        | 114     |
| Turkey             | 92      |
| Other countries    | 1915    |
| Total              | 4458    |

\* Includes EEA-permits, upper secondary schools, folk high schools, students and post-doctoral graduate students at universities and colleges.

## Work-related educational permits

In 2005 a total of 1650 permits were granted to persons who desired work practice, or for au pair or trainee positions. Compared with 2004, there was an increase of 190 in the number of au pair permits, while there was a decrease of 170 in the number of trainees. Including other work-related educational permits, there was not a big change in work related educational permits compared with 2004.

## One of three au pairs came from the Philippines

Au pair permits represented the greatest number of work-related educational permits with around 1200. Compared with 2004, there was an increase of 190 permits. In total, 97 per cent of the au pair permits were granted to women.

In total, 32 per cent of the au pair permits were granted to Philippine nationals. Compared with 2004, this was a increase of 160 permits for au pairs from the Philippines. Overall 99 per cent of these permits were granted to women. Compared with 2004, there was also almost a doubling of the number of au pairs from the Ukraine, to around 170. Au pair permits to nationals of the new EEA countries represented 14 per cent of such permits.

*Text table 5. Au pair permits, by ten largest countries and in total. 2005*

| Country background | Permits |
|--------------------|---------|
| Philippines        | 392     |
| Ukraine            | 166     |
| Russia             | 92      |
| Romania            | 76      |
| Poland             | 71      |
| Lithuania          | 40      |
| Peru               | 36      |
| Sri Lanka          | 25      |
| Thailand           | 24      |
| Latvia             | 24      |
| Other countries    | 262     |
| Total              | 1208    |

## Fewer trainees

There were just over 320 permits granted to trainees, a decrease of almost 170 compared with 2004. Just over 62 per cent of the permits were granted to men. Overall 32 per cent of these permits were granted to applicants from Poland.

In 2005 the immigration authorities granted just above 13 000 first-time family immigration permits. This was just a few more than in 2004. As in 2004, the greatest number of permits was granted to nationals of Thailand - just over 1000. Iraqi and Somalian nationals followed, with around 900 permits for each country. Compared with 2004 the most important change was that in 2005 nationals of Poland represented the fourth largest group with 750 new permits, while fewer than 400 people from Poland were granted family immigration permits in 2004. This increase seems to be connected with the larger number of labour immigrants from Poland, and with the longer duration of these work permits, resulting in more wanting to bring their families to Norway.

Two out of five family immigration permits were granted by the police. The police do not have any opportunity to reject applications, and in cases where there is any doubt about the outcome, the case shall be handled by UDI.

## More permits granted

Including reversals of initial rejections, made by the Immigration Appeals Board (UNE), 80 per cent of the applications decided in 2005 were approvals. This was an increase of two percentage points from 2004. For applications from persons with Somalian or Afghan backgrounds, the approval percentage increased significantly, from 40 to 56 percent, and from 38 to 59 percent, respectively. This increase may be because the referenceperson to applicants from these countries to a greater extent than in 2004 had jobs, or they were to a larger extent excused from the subsistence requirements because they had obtained settlement permits.



Persons from Somalia and Afghanistan had the highest rate of rejection of their family immigration applications. Differently, 98 per cent of the applicants from Poland were granted permits. The difference between the countries is related to the different opportunities for documenting family relations and problems in meeting the financial support requirements.

## One out of two permits to spouses

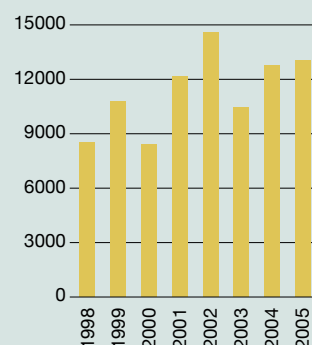
A little over half of all family immigration permits were granted because a spouse, cohabitant or partner are living in Norway, while two out of five were children under the age of 18 with one or two parents who either live or will be living in Norway. Two per cent were granted permits because they were young adults (under 21 years) who were supported by parents living in Norway, parents responsible for children living in Norway, or elderly parents who were to live together with children living here.

## Most children from Somalia

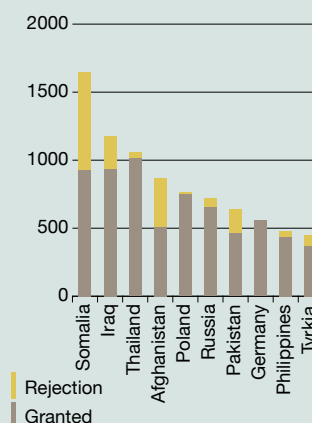
Over 700 of the children that were granted family immigration permits had backgrounds from Somalia, thereby this the largest group. Permits were also granted to many children from Iraq and Poland.

Among the persons applying for reunification with spouses, the largest number was nationals of Thailand, with over 700 permits. This was granted almost twice as many permits as nationals of Russia, the country that was granted the second largest number of permits.

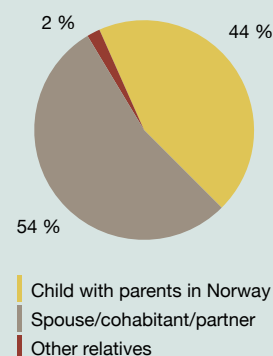
Family immigration permits. 1998-2005



Applications for family immigration, by approval and rejection, ten largest countries. 2005



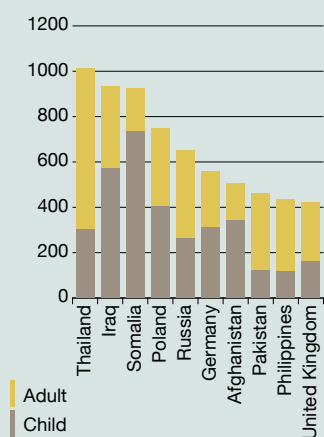
Family immigration, by family relationship, percentage. 2005



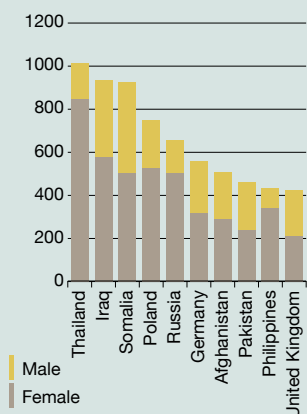
“Of those who were granted family immigration permits, 40 per cent were reunited with a Norwegian or Nordic national, primarily as a spouse.”

# Family immigration

**Family immigration permits, by age and country background. Ten largest countries. 2005**



**Family immigration permits by gender and country background. Ten largest countries. 2005**



## Not all children have immigrated

A number of children who were granted family immigration permits were born in Norway by foreign parents. As in all 28 per cent of the children granted such permits were under one year old, many of them were most likely born in Norway.

## Majority of women

As in previous years more women (63 per cent) than men were granted family immigration permits. Among persons over 18 years old, 74 per cent were women, while among children, 49 per cent were girls. The distribution between men and women varied according to their country background. For countries with a high percentage of permits to children, the difference between the genders was of course less than for other countries. For persons over 18 years of age there was a large majority of women for most countries. Only in a few countries, such as Turkey (57 per cent men) and Australia (53 per cent men), were men granted more family immigration permits than women.

## Three main types of family immigration

There are different reasons for seeking permission to come to Norway as a family immigrant. Some immigrants arrive as a result of having found a spouse in Norway, or because they are children of someone who has found a new spouse in Norway. Others come because their spouse or parents have moved to Norway as a result of war in their home country. For the third group, the reason is that their spouse or parents have obtained work or will be studying in Norway.

## Marriage to a Norwegian national

Of those who were granted family immigration permits, 40 per cent were reunited with a Nordic national, primarily as a spouse. This also includes persons who previously had another citizenship. Few children were united with a Norwegian national, since most of the children with a Norwegian parent are themselves Norwegian nationals. A number of children came to Norway together with a mother or father who had been reunited with a Norwegian national, as children from a previous marriage. It is difficult to quantify exactly how many children this involves. Overall there were 900 children with a parent living in Norway who herself/himself had been granted a family immigration permit.

For Thai nationals permits were primarily granted for reuniting them with a spouse with a Norwegian background. A total of 97 per cent of the Thai nationals over 18 were reunited with a Norwegian citizen. Around 30 per cent of the Thai nationals who were granted permits were children under the age of 18. Most of the children, over 95 per cent, were children from a previous marriage.





### One out of four were reunited with a labour immigrant or student

Overall 22 per cent of the family immigration permits were granted to persons who were reunited with a labour immigrant. The percentage of children in this group was 59 per cent. Family immigrated persons with Polish backgrounds represented the largest group (19 per cent). 74 per cent of the family immigration permits granted to nationals of Poland were granted for reunification with a person holding a work permit.

Two per cent of all those who were granted family immigration permits came because their spouse or parents were going to study in Norway.

### Families of refugees

A total of 12 per cent of those who were granted family immigration permits were reunited with persons who had previously been granted permits as refugees. The percentage of children in this group was 72 per cent.

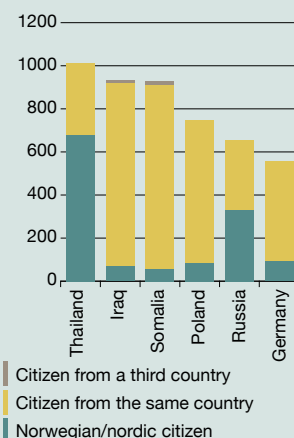
Overall 12 per cent were reunited with someone who had a settlement permit. 62 per cent of these were individuals who originally had a refugee background. If we count as having a 'refugee background' everyone who have been granted a settlement permit or citizenship after coming to Norway as refugees, then 24 per cent of those receiving a family immigration permit were reunited with a person with a refugee background.

Among persons with a Somali background who were granted a family immigration permit, 90 per cent were reunited with a person with a refugee background.

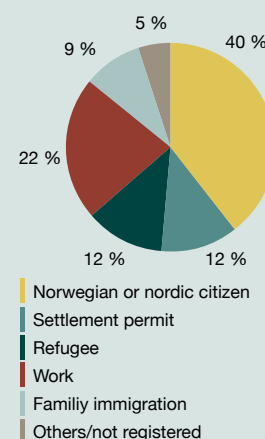
### Spouse living in Norway is the oldest

On the average the spouse living in Norway was six years older than the spouse granted a permit. The figure below illustrates the different age distributions for the spouse living in Norway (reference person) and the applicant, separately for the five largest countries. For Thai nationals the age of reference person was considerably higher than the applicant's age. The average age for Thai applicants is around the average for all applicants, but for the Thai applicants the average age for the reference person is higher than with most other countries of origin. For Pakistani nationals we see that the differences between the applicant and reference person are small, but both spouses are younger than the average when the applicant is from another country.

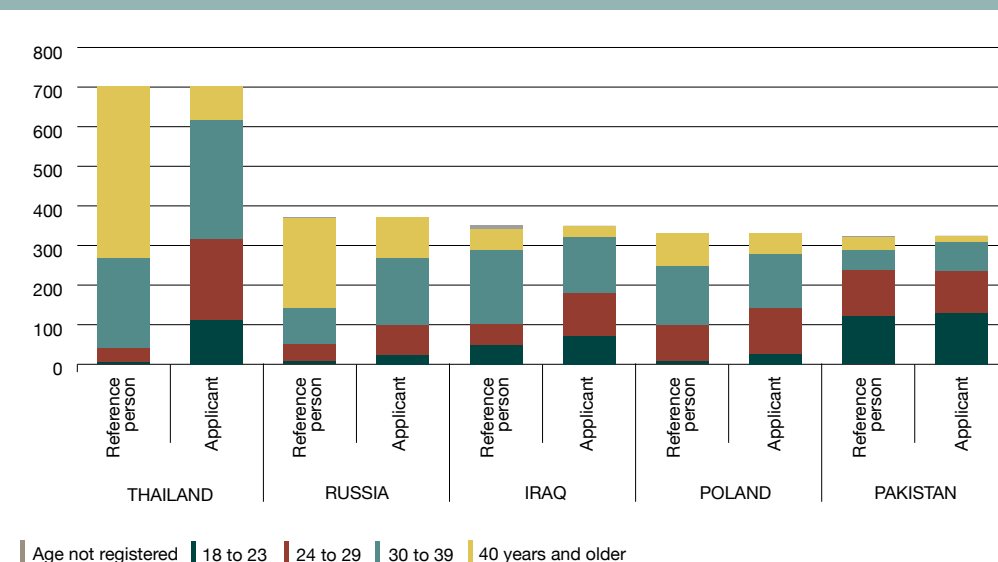
Family immigration permits, by country background of the applicant and the reference person in Norway, six largest countries. 2005



Family immigration permits, by grounds for residence of the reference person. 2005



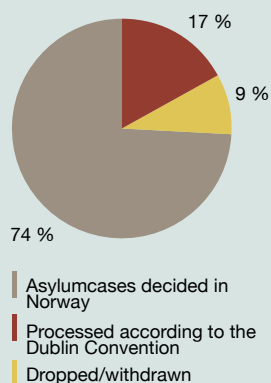
Family immigration permits to spouses/cohabitants/partnes by country/background. By the reference person and applicants age, five largest countries. 2005



"On the average the spouse living in Norway was six years older than the spouse granted a family immigration permit."

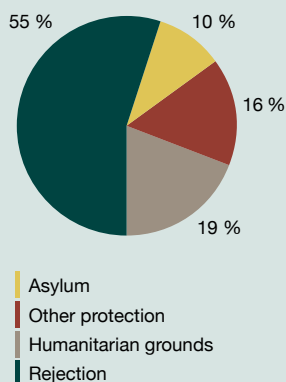
# Decisions in asylum cases

**Decisions in asylum cases\* at the UDI, percentage. 2005**

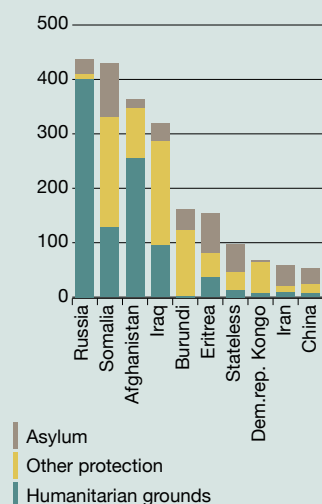


\*Decisions regarding applications from aboard and resettlement refugees are not included.

**Decisions in examined asylum applications by outcome at UDI, percentage. 2005**



**Granted protection after application for asylum, ten largest countries. 2005**



In 2005 the UDI reached more than 7400 decisions in asylum cases. In 74 per cent of these cases, the UDI assessed the realities in the applicant's need for protection or for residence in Norway or the basis of other strong humanitarian considerations. In almost 17 per cent of all applications, UDI's decision was, however, that the application should be examined by the authorities in one of the other countries that have acceded to the Dublin -Convention.<sup>9</sup> The other decisions not to examine an application (nine per cent) came when the applicant had withdrawn his/her application or the case had been dropped for other reasons.

## Differentiated asylum case processing

As of 1 June 2005 the UDI expanded a system of differentiated case processing to include a 3-week procedure and a 7-week procedure. These were added to the already established 48-hour procedure, the Dublin procedure and the procedure for unaccompanied minor asylum seekers. A more detailed description of the differentiation can be found on page 19 of UDI's annual report.

During the period from 1 June to 31 December 2005 just below 260 decisions were made in accordance with the 3-week procedure and just over 530 decisions were made in accordance with the 7-week procedure.

## 48-hour procedure

In 2005 almost 100 decisions were made in cases handled in accordance with the 48-hour procedure.<sup>10</sup> They represented just over one per cent of all decisions where the merits of the asylum applications were considered, about the same percentage as in 2004. All these applications were rejected. A total of 45 persons were taken out of the 48-hour procedure in 2005. Of these, 11 were transferred to the Dublin procedure, and 25 were transferred to ordinary processing. The remaining applications were taken out of the procedure because the applicant had disappeared or withdrawn his/her application.

## Dublin Convention

The percentage of decisions pursuant to the Dublin Convention declined from 26 per cent in 2004 to 17 per cent in 2005. This decline is a consequence of a rise in 2005 of the proportion older cases completed, as the proportion of Dublin cases among old applications was low compared with new applications in 2005. The general decline in the number of applications for asylum and more efficient cooperation between countries in the Schengen region - through the use of Eurodac<sup>11</sup> - may also have had an effect, as fewer persons may have tried to seek asylum in more than one country that has acceded to the Dublin Convention.

9. Explanation p. 34

10. Explanation p. 35

11. Fingerprint register, explanation p. 34

The greatest number of decisions for processing pursuant to the Dublin Convention in 2005 were made for applicants from Serbia and Montenegro, closely followed by applicants from Russia and Afghanistan.

In 2005 the other countries in the Dublin Convention accepted the return of 1200 persons who had applied for asylum in Norway, while Norway accepted the return of around 1300 persons who had applied for asylum in other countries. In 2004 there were more acceptances in other countries that have acceded to the Dublin Convention than what Norway accepted the return of, the numbers were 3200 and 1850, respectively.

Of the countries that have acceded to the Dublin Convention, it was Germany, Sweden and Italy that accepted the return of the highest number of asylum seekers from Norway, while Norway accepted the return of the highest number of asylum seekers from Sweden, Germany and Finland.

The number of acceptances by another country and the number of actual returns are not the same for a specific year, since the returns can be carried out in the year after acceptance. The number of actual returns can be found at in the statistics prepared by the Norwegian police authorities, on [www.politiet.no](http://www.politiet.no).

## Asylum applications decided on their merits

In 2005, the UDI made decisions of just over 5400 applications for asylum after the merits of these applications had been examined. This was around 3100 fewer decisions than in 2004, and they represented 68 per cent of all the decisions in asylum cases in 2004.

The increase from 2004 to 2005 in the proportion of merit-examined asylum applications in relation to the total number of decisions was due to the fact that priority was assigned to processing older cases in 2005, in preparation for implementation of the differentiated asylum case processing system described above.

The decline in the number of examined asylum applications was due in part to the lower number of arrivals, and in part to the fact that the cases examined were more difficult and time consuming in 2005 than in 2004.

The percentage of granted permits increased from 40 per cent in 2004 to 45 per cent in 2005. Compared with 2004, a relatively greater number of cases were processed came from nationals of countries or areas within countries that are deemed unsafe.

## Asylum

Ten per cent of merit-examined applications in 2005 were granted asylum, a total of almost 570 persons. Compared with 2004, the percentage increased by five percentage points, from 5 to 10 per cent of all relevant decisions. Asylum was granted to persons with backgrounds from 41 different countries. Of those granted asylum, the majority were nationals of Somalia or Eritrea, or they were stateless. The majority of stateless asylum seekers were Palestinians. In total, these three groups accounted for 39 per cent of all those who were granted asylum in 2005.

A total of 51 per cent of those granted asylum in 2005 were men, the greatest share (37 per cent) of them were between 30 and 50 years old. The greatest share of women who were granted asylum was those between 18 and 30 years old.

## Other protection

A total of 860 persons were granted residence in Norway on protection grounds other than as refugees in 2005. Compared with 2004, there was a decline of 440 persons, but the proportion of all the examined asylum applications was about the same as in 2004. Of those who were granted residence on such grounds, 60 per cent were from Somalia, Iraq or Burundi.

A total of 61 per cent of those granted residence on other protection grounds in 2005 were men, and 41 per cent were between 18 and 30 years of age. The greatest share of women granted residence on other protection grounds was between 18 and 30 years old.

## Residence on humanitarian grounds

More than 1050 persons were granted residence on humanitarian grounds<sup>12</sup> in 2005, a decline of almost 700 compared with 2004. The proportion of applicants granted residence on humanitarian grounds was 19 per cent, about the same as in 2004. In total 38 per cent of those granted residence on humanitarian grounds were persons from Russia (mainly ethnic Chechens).

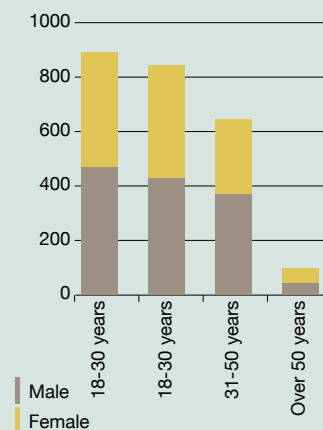
A total of 53 per cent of those who were granted residence on humanitarian grounds in 2005 were women, and 42 per cent were under the age of 18.

## Increase in the proportion of women granted residence permits

From 2003 to 2005 the percentage of women granted permits on the basis of a merit-considered asylum application has increased from around 40 per cent in 2003 to 62 per cent in 2005. For men, the proportion granted such permits has been stable at around 40 per cent.

In recent years there has been a greater focus on gender-based persecution in both Norway and internationally at the same time as decisions for women asylum seekers to greater extent than before concerned women from countries where they may be in a particularly vulnerable situation. In 2005 the percentage of women from Somalia, Afghanistan and Iraq granted residence on this basis was significantly higher than for women from Russia and Serbia and Montenegro, where the percentage did not differ much from the same type of decision for men.

Granted protection by gender and age, 2005



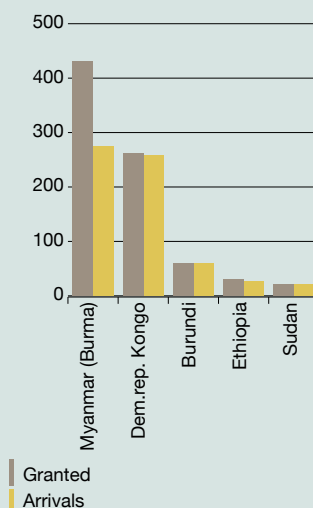
# Resettlement refugees

The UDI selected more than 940 resettlement refugees in 2005, almost 200 more than in 2004. Persons with backgrounds from Myanmar, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi accounted for 80 per cent of all such permits granted. In 2004 most of the resettlement refugees came from Myanmar, Liberia and Iran.

Close to 750 resettlement refugees arrived in Norway in 2005. This number includes persons who were selected in 2004 and 2005. In 2005 there were 100 fewer resettlement refugees who arrived in Norway than in 2004.

Most of the resettlement refugees who came to Norway in 2005 were persons with a background from Myanmar. Together with resettlement refugees with a background from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi, they accounted for almost 80 per cent of all resettlement refugees who came to Norway. In 2004 the resettlement refugees from Liberia, Myanmar and Iran accounted for 82 per cent of all the resettlement refugees.

Resettlement refugees, granted and arrivals, by five largest countries, 2005



## Resettlement refugees

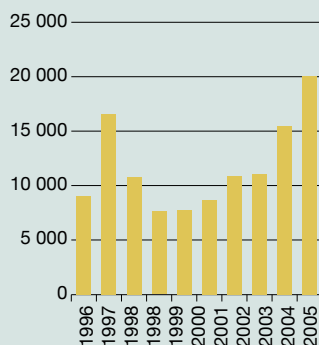
The size of and the composition of the quota for resettlement refugees<sup>13</sup> is stipulated in the government's annual budget after consultations with UNHCR (UN High Commissioner for Refugees). The agreement with UNHCR lasts for three years and is implemented in a flexible manner during the entire 2004-2006 period. When the Norwegian authorities have decided that a person satisfies the stipulated requirements, the person may be granted an entry permit to Norway. Such an entry permit means that the person will normally be granted a right to asylum, will be given refugee travel documents and will be granted a work or residence permit in Norway. The travel documents are valid for travel to any country, with the exception of the country of origin. When a person has been chosen as a resettlement refugee by the UDI, the authorities of a possible municipality is contacted and requested to settle the person. Once the local authority has agreed to settle the refugee, the UDI contacts the IOM (the International Organisation for Migration), which organises the travel to Norway.

12. Explanation p. 34

13. Explanation p. 35

# Settlement permits

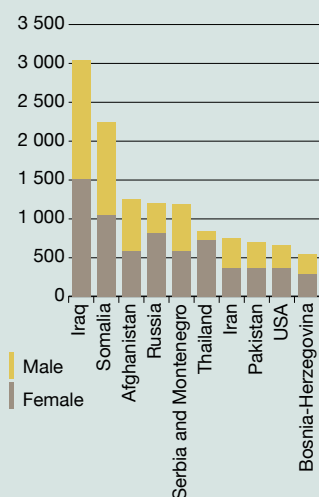
Settlement permits 1996 – 2005



To obtain a settlement permit (permanent residence permit) in Norway, a person must have lived in Norway continuously for three years with a residence permit or work permit granted with a view to permanent residence. Persons who have been granted asylum, residence on other protection grounds or on humanitarian grounds, family immigration permits, work permits as skilled professionals and a few other types of permits may apply for a settlement permit. Continuous residence means that a person must not have lived outside Norway for more than seven months in total during these three years. In addition, the basis for the original permit must have existed for the entire three-year period. A settle-

ment permit is without a time limit and does not need to be renewed. The permit cannot be revoked, even if the basis for the original permit no longer is present, e.g. by divorce or because of unemployment. However, a settlement permit may be lost through absences from Norway that last for more than two years, or which has a total duration of two years during a four year period. Most settlement permits are granted by the police, in the event of a dispute the application will be processed by the UDI. A settlement permit must not be confused with the activities aimed at settling refugees in Norwegian municipalities (p. 15).

Settlement permits, by gender and the ten largest countries. 2005



## 20 000 persons were granted settlement permits in 2005

A total of 20 000 persons were granted settlement permits in 2005. This is the highest number of settlement permits that have been granted in a single year. In comparison, 15 500 settlement permits were granted in 2004. It is assumed that this increase is related to the fact that a significantly higher number of family immigration permits were granted in 2002, than in previous years.

### Who received settlement permits?

As in 2004 it was nationals of Iraq who made up the largest group among those who were granted settlement permits, with 15 per cent of all such permits, while 11 per cent had a background from Somalia. In 2002 nationals of these two countries were granted a relatively high number of family immigration permits. In addition, many persons from these countries were then granted residence permits based on applications for asylum.

permits was so low does not give any indication of the number of labour immigrants who actually live in Norway for more than three years. Many persons in this group are granted permits pursuant to the EEA rules and therefore are not permitted to apply for settlement permits. Nevertheless, they will be allowed to live in Norway on a permanent basis, but they must apply for renewal at least every five years. They will also be able to apply for Norwegian citizenship when the length-of-residence requirement has been met.

### Majority of women

There were more women (55 per cent) than men who were granted settlement permits in 2005. Among Iraqis the gender distribution was even, while there were more men than women from Somalia who were granted settlement permits. There was a majority of women from countries such as Thailand and Russia.

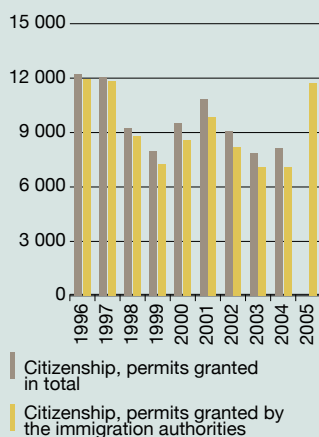
### Age

Around 30 per cent of the persons granted settlement permits in 2005 were under 18 years of age. Among nationals of countries with many persons with refugee backgrounds there were also a large number of children who were granted settlement permits. These countries include Iraq, Somalia and Afghanistan. Children accounted for around 45 per cent of the persons from these countries.

## What immigration grounds did those who were granted settlement permits have?

Of those who were granted settlement permits in 2005, 26 per cent had a refugee background and 55 per cent had arrived in Norway as family immigrants. The percentage of labour immigrants was 5 per cent. The fact that the proportion of labour immigrants who were granted settlement

Granted citizenship, total and number of granted permits by the immigration authorities. 1996– 2005



\*Source SSB. The figures for 2005 were not available 01.03.2006

# Citizenship

In 2005 the Directorate of Immigration approved around 11 700 citizenship applications. This was almost 4600 more than the previous year. The largest group granted citizenship was persons with a background from Iraq, close to 2200. The second largest group was persons from Somalia, with just above 1200. In 2004 the largest group granted Norwegian citizenship was persons with a background from Bosnia-Herzegovina.

percent were under 18 years of age. This is an increase compared with 2004, when persons under 18 years represented 29 per cent of all those granted Norwegian citizenship.

It is mainly refugees and persons who previously arrived as family immigrants who apply for Norwegian citizenship. In total 51 per cent of those who were granted citizenship by the immigration authorities in 2005 had arrived as family immigrants to Norway, while 28 per cent had arrived as refugees to Norway.

Women accounted for 52 per cent of those who were granted citizenship in 2005. Many of those who were granted citizenship were children: 35

# Settling refugees in Norwegian municipalities

## Fewer refugees were settled in Norwegian municipalities

In 2005 more than 4800 refugees and persons reunited with refugees were settled in municipalities. This was 700 fewer than in 2004.

This reduction was primarily due to a 50 per cent reduction in the number of registered settled family members of refugees, from a little over 1000<sup>14</sup> in 2004 to just over 400 in 2005. Experience has shown that many registrations for settled family members are delayed. Therefore the actual number for this group in 2005 is likely to be somewhat higher for 2005. However, changes in the rules for payment of integration support by the national government to the local authorities, is the main reason for the decline. Family immigrants who are reunited with a person who had been granted a permit on protection grounds or on humanitarian grounds were registered to a lesser extent than before, as they in 2005 did not trigger any integration support to the host municipality. In comparison with the 400 registered settled in 2005 there were 1500 persons who were granted family immigration permits with a newly arrived refugee<sup>15</sup> in 2005. A number of the 1500 would not necessarily have arrived in 2005, some may arrive in Norway at a later point in time, but it illustrates the possibility of delayed registrations for persons in this group.

In 2005 around 3600 persons from reception centres were settled in municipalities, a decline from 3800 persons in 2004. At the beginning of the year there were 1400 persons in reception centres waiting to be settled in a municipality. This is a significant decrease from the turn of 2003/2004 when 2150 persons were waiting to be settled.

There has also been a decrease in the number of settled resettlement refugees. In 2005, 750 persons from this group were settled, compared with 850 in 2004.

### Where did the settled persons come from?

Persons with a background from Russia (mainly with Chechen backgrounds) were the largest group that was settled in 2005. Many persons from Afghanistan, Somalia and Iraq were also settled. These were also the four countries from which Norway received the highest number of asylum seekers in 2004. Persons with a background from Myanmar and the Democratic Republic of Congo, primarily resettlement refugees, made up the fifth and sixth largest groups among those settled in 2005.

Text table 6. Settled refugees and their families, by ten largest countries and in total. 2005.

| Country background    | Settled |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Russia                | 905     |
| Somalia               | 577     |
| Afghanistan           | 558     |
| Iraq                  | 497     |
| Myanmar (Burma)       | 339     |
| Dem. Rep. Congo       | 337     |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 210     |
| Burundi               | 196     |
| Ethiopia              | 154     |
| Stateless             | 141     |
| Other countries       | 914     |
| Total                 | 4828    |

### More men than women were settled

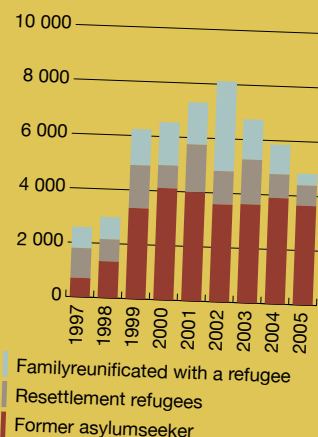
Men accounted for 53 per cent of those who were settled in 2005. This was a lower percentage than in 2004, when men accounted for 58 per cent. There has in particular been an increase in settled women who originally applied for asylum.

Children accounted for 42 per cent of all the persons who were settled. Most of the children were in the lowest age groups. The percentage of children increased compared with 2004, when this percentage was 39 per cent.

Most of those who were settled were in the age group 20-35 years. We find in particular previous asylum seekers in this age group. Settled persons reunited with family members who are refugees include a greater percentage of children. The age distribution among resettlement refugees is more even than for former asylum seekers.



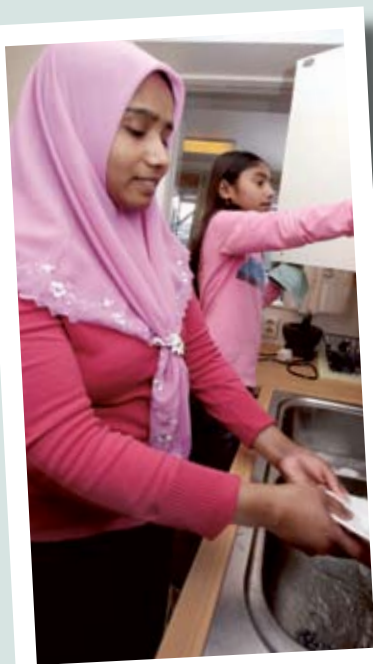
Settled refugees and their families by type of case. 1997-2005



Settlement in a Norwegian municipality takes place when a person who has been granted residence after applying for asylum moves from a reception centre and becomes an ordinary resident in a municipality. Resettlement refugees come directly to Norway and are generally settled in a municipality without first staying in a reception centre. Those who require public livelihood support must settle in the municipality agreed on by the UDI and the authorities of the settlement municipality. Those who are settled pursuant to an agreement between the UDI and a local authority have the right and obligation to complete an introductory programme in the municipality where they have settled. Settling in a municipality must not be confused with the granting of a settlement permit (p.14).

14. Most persons in the category "family of a refugee" are not registered before the local authorities apply for the integration subsidy for them. Due to late registration, the number of settled persons in this group will therefore be slightly higher than what is stated here.

15. A newly arrived refugee is defined here as a refugee who has not been granted a settlement permit, in most cases this means that the individual has lived in Norway for less than three years.



Most refugees were settled in large cities. The City of Oslo settled the largest number of refugees in 2005, a total of 470 persons, followed by Trondheim, Bergen, Kristiansand and Stavanger. Other municipalities that settled many persons include Skien, Bodø, Tromsø and Bærum.

#### Settled persons in relation to total population

If we consider the number of settled refugees in relation to the total resident population, it is not the largest municipalities that have settled the largest proportion of refugees. One of Norway's smallest municipalities, Bykle, settled the most refugees in relation to its population in 2005. Among the counties, Vest-Agder topped the list in 2005. In 2004 Oslo had the fewest number of settled refugees per inhabitant. In 2005, however, Østfold took over this position.

The ranking of settled refugees by county and population does not take relocation into consideration. Relocation means that refugees move to another area after they have been settled in a municipality. The figures in the table

do not take into account whether refugees and their families actually continue to live in the counties where they were first settled.

Text table 7. Settled refugees and their families, by ten largest municipalities and in total. 2005

| Municipality         | Settled |
|----------------------|---------|
| City of Oslo         | 472     |
| Bergen               | 231     |
| Trondheim            | 228     |
| Kristiansand         | 171     |
| Stavanger            | 126     |
| Skien                | 107     |
| Bodø                 | 83      |
| Tromsø               | 80      |
| Bærum                | 74      |
| Drammen              | 68      |
| Other municipalities | 3188    |
| Total                | 4828    |

Text table 8. Settled refugees and their families, by county and population. 2005

| County            | Population at the start of the 3rd quarter 2005 <sup>15</sup> | Settled refugees <sup>16</sup> | Settled in relation to population per 100 000 inhabitants |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Vest-Agder        | 161953                                                        | 297                            | 183                                                       |
| Telemark          | 166080                                                        | 301                            | 181                                                       |
| Aust-Agder        | 103852                                                        | 165                            | 159                                                       |
| Nordland          | 236574                                                        | 343                            | 145                                                       |
| Nord-Trøndelag    | 128696                                                        | 162                            | 126                                                       |
| Oppland           | 183103                                                        | 222                            | 121                                                       |
| Buskerud          | 244209                                                        | 293                            | 120                                                       |
| Troms             | 153263                                                        | 181                            | 118                                                       |
| Sør-Trøndelag     | 273673                                                        | 311                            | 114                                                       |
| Finnmark Finnmark | 72974                                                         | 82                             | 112                                                       |
| Hedmark           | 188244                                                        | 192                            | 102                                                       |
| Rogaland          | 395218                                                        | 402                            | 102                                                       |
| Hordaland         | 450575                                                        | 428                            | 95                                                        |
| Sogn og Fjordane  | 106904                                                        | 96                             | 90                                                        |
| Oslo              | 533050                                                        | 472                            | 89                                                        |
| Akershus          | 497069                                                        | 374                            | 75                                                        |
| Vestfold          | 221372                                                        | 160                            | 72                                                        |
| Møre og Romsdal   | 245013                                                        | 174                            | 71                                                        |
| Østfold           | 259477                                                        | 173                            | 67                                                        |
| Norway            | 4621299                                                       | 4828                           | 104                                                       |

15. Source: URL: <http://statbank.ssb.no/statistikkbanken>.

16. The figures do not take into account whether refugees and their families actually continue to live in the counties they were first settled.



## Fewer residents in refugee reception centres

At the end of 2005, 8900 persons were living in Norwegian reception centres for asylum seekers. This was a reduction of 26 per cent from the end of 2004, when 12200 persons lived in reception centres. Reception centres are voluntary, temporary housing for persons who have applied for asylum. A person may live in a reception centre until his or her application has been granted and the applicant is settled in a municipality, or until the application has been rejected and the person must leave Norway.

The decline in the number of residents in reception centres is primarily due to the fact that fewer asylum seekers arrived in 2005 than in previous years. The number of persons who are waiting for a decision in their case and the number of persons who have been granted residence and are waiting to be settled in a municipality declined. There was, however, no significant change in the number of persons whose applications had been rejected and who had to leave the country.

Several reception centres have closed due to the decline in the number of persons requiring a place in a reception centre. At the end of 2005 there were reception centres in all the counties in Norway. At the end of 2005, 75 reception centres were operating, compared with 103 at the end of the previous year. At the end of 2005, the largest number of persons were living in reception centres located in Nordland.

There were persons with backgrounds from 86 different countries in the reception centres at the end of 2005. Persons from Somalia,

Iraq, Afghanistan, Russia, and Serbia and Montenegro accounted for 58 per cent of all the residents. One year earlier the five largest countries accounted for 70 per cent of the persons living in reception centres.

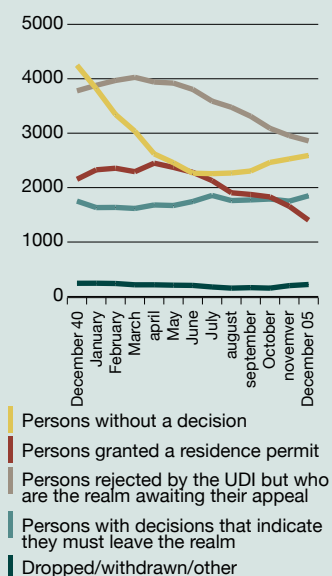
## Children in reception centres

By the end of 2005, around 2300 of the persons living in reception centres were under 18 years of age. This corresponded to 26 per cent of all persons living in reception centres, and was 1000 fewer than the previous year, when 3300 persons in the reception centres were under the age of 18. A little over half of the children were of compulsory school age. Most of the children lived together with their parents or other adults responsible for their care.

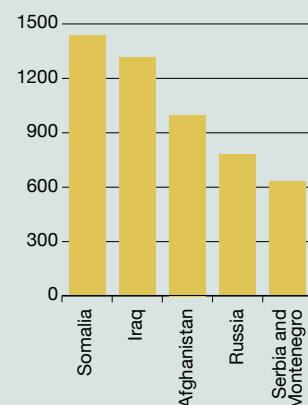
## Residents leave reception centres for various reasons

Close to 9800 persons left a reception centre for various reasons in 2005. They left because they had been settled in a municipality, had been escorted out of the country by the police, had returned voluntarily to their country of origin after final rejection of their application or had moved to a known or unknown address. In 2005 there were around 3200 persons who were registered as leaving a reception centre without leaving any forwarding address. A third of these subsequently returned to a reception centre. Some of those who were registered as "moved to an unknown address" may have been escorted out of the country by the police without this being registered by the reception centre, while others may have left Norway without notifying the Norwegian authorities.

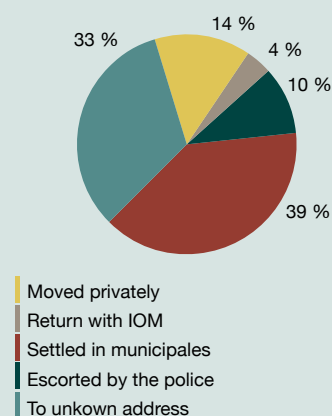
Residents in reception centres, by months and asylum case status, 2005



Residents in reception centres, by five largest countries, as of 31 December 2005

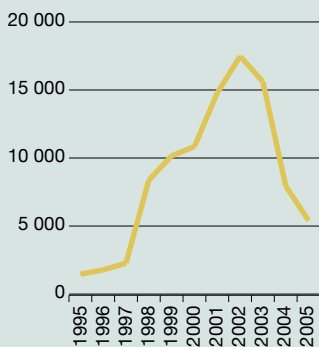


Persons who have left reception centres, by reason for leaving, 2005

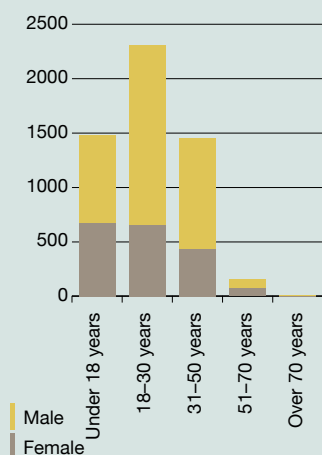


# Applications for asylum

Applications for asylum in Norway, 1995-2005



Applications for asylum, by age and gender, 2005



“Asylum seekers from the five largest countries accounted for 52 per cent of the applications for asylum in 2005.”

## Decline in number of applications for asylum continues

In 2005 Norway received around 5400 applications for asylum. This represented a decline by 32 per cent and more than 2500 applications for asylum compared with 2004.

The number of applications for asylum was relatively evenly distributed throughout the year. As in 2004 there was a seasonal rise in August and September. However, in the last three months of 2005 the number of applications did not fall as quickly as it did in 2004. The lowest number of applications for asylum registered in one month was 350, while the highest number was around 560.

A total of 102 countries were represented among the persons applying for asylum in 2005. The highest number of applications for asylum came from persons with a background from Iraq (671), followed by Somalia (667), Russia (545), and Serbia and Montenegro (468). There were 466 applications for asylum (fifth place) from Afghan nationals, who topped the list in 2004. Asylum seekers from the five largest countries accounted for 52 per cent of the applications for asylum in 2005. The number of asylum seekers from Iraq increased by 62 per cent in 2005 compared with 2004. For all other traditionally large asylum seeker countries, there was a marked decline.

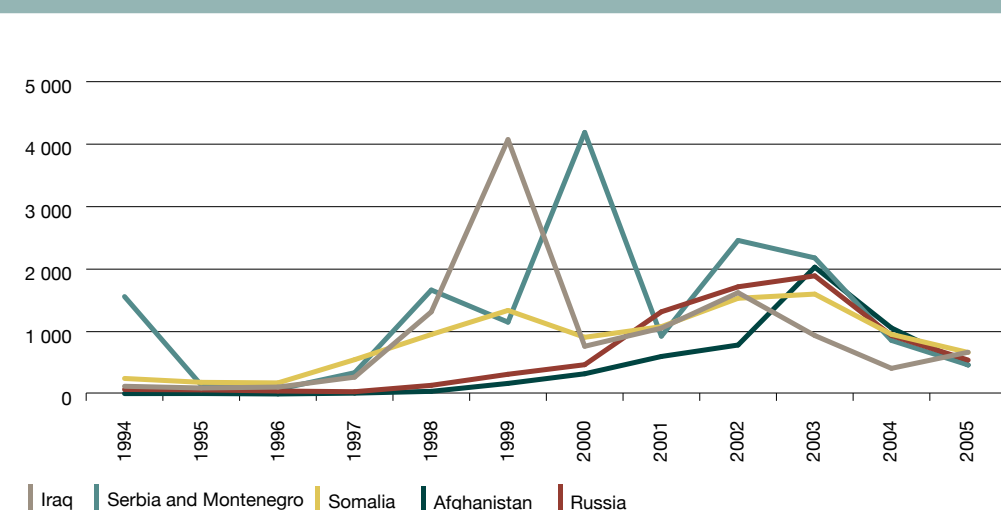
The decline in the number of applications for asylum is most likely related to more efficient and differentiated case processing, shorter case processing times, and the lack of conflicts in areas near Europe and thus a general decline in the number of asylum seekers in Europe. Use of the Eurodac<sup>18</sup> fingerprint register was also improved, and this may have resulted in fewer persons finding it practical to travel from country to country to apply for asylum within the Schengen area.

For 25 per cent of the countries of origin, around 30 countries, there was an increase in applications for asylum from 2004 to 2005. In addition to Iraq, the greatest relative increase was for persons with backgrounds from Eritrea (60 per cent), Democratic Republic of Congo (45 per cent), Rwanda (39 per cent), and Sudan (36 per cent).

Applications for asylum from countries considered safe (the applications that are processed in accordance with the 48-hour procedure), accounted for 3 per cent of the total number of applications for asylum, as in 2004.

Of all those who applied for asylum in 2005, around 66 per cent were men. The largest group of asylum seekers by age was between 18 and 30 years old (43 per cent). The distribution between men and women in 2005 was about the same as in 2004.

Applications for asylum in Norway, five largest countries, 1994-2005



18. Explanation, p. 35

# Unaccompanied minor asylum seekers (UMA)

## Decline in the number of unaccompanied minor asylum seekers

Around 320 unaccompanied minors applied for asylum in 2005. Unaccompanied minor asylum seekers (UMA) are persons who on arrival in Norway state that they are under 18 years of age and are not accompanied by parents or others with parental responsibility. Compared with 2004, there was a decrease of a little over 100 such applications. In 2005 – as in previous years – the number of unaccompanied minor asylum seekers followed approximately the development of the total number of asylum seekers.

## Age examinations

Around 210 of those who in 2005 stated that they were unaccompanied minors in their applications in 2005 were summoned to age examinations because there was doubt as to whether their stated age was correct. These examinations are carried out by x-raying their teeth and hands. If the results of the age examination together with other information show that the person in question is over 18 years of age without any significant doubt, he or she will be treated as an adult asylum seeker and not as an unaccompanied minor. The final age assessment is made at the same time as the asylum case decision.

Compared with 2004, fewer persons who stated that they were unaccompanied minors were tested in 2005. In 2004, the age of 86 per cent all UMA claimants was tested, while the age of 65 per cent was tested in 2005. In cases where there is no doubt that the applicant is under 18 years old, no age examination is carried out. Therefore, we can already conclude, even though a final decision has not been made in all of the asylum cases, that the proportion of genuine minors among those stating to be minors is higher in 2005 than in 2004.

A few asylum seekers have also been age tested due to a suspicion that they were younger than stated in their applications. Of those who applied for asylum in 2005, two persons who stated they were over 18 years old at the end of January 2006 were deemed to be minors when the decision in their asylum cases was made.

## Decisions

In 2005 just under 230 decisions were made (around 460 in 2004) concerning persons who stated in their applications that they were under 18 years old, where this was also the basis for the decision in the case after an age examination. These are referred to as genuine UMA cases. For a total of 79 per cent of these decisions the merits of their applications were examined by the UDI, while around 20 per cent were processed pursuant to the Dublin II Regulations,

withdrawn or not examined for other reasons. In 2004, the merits of had been examined in 83 per cent of the decisions in genuine UMA cases.

Overall 75 per cent of around 180 examined cases were granted protection in 2005. The proportion that was granted protection increased compared with 2004, where the figure was 71 per cent. The differences between 2004 and 2005 can be explained by the composition of the applications that were finalized during those two years.

In 2005, ten per cent of completed applications were granted asylum, 36 per cent were granted residence on other protection grounds and 28 per cent on humanitarian grounds. This was approximately the same distribution as in 2004, when 7 per cent were granted asylum, 31 per cent were granted residence on other protection grounds and 33 per cent on humanitarian grounds.

Overall 84 per cent of the girls were granted residence in 2005, compared with 71 per cent of the boys. Nevertheless, there were more boys than girls who were granted residence. Of all those granted residence, the majority came from Somalia. Of the girls who were granted residence, the majority also came from Somalia, while, among the boys, the majority came from Afghanistan.

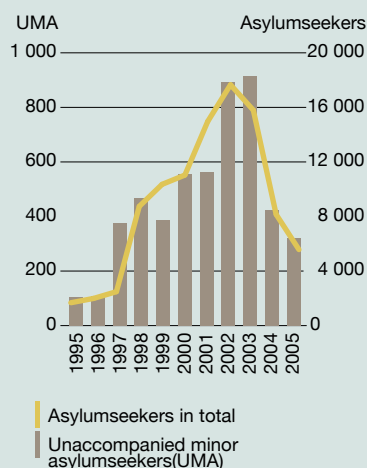
Of the 50 genuine UMA girls granted residence in Norway, 20 per cent were granted asylum, 25 per cent residence on other protection grounds and 38 per cent residence on humanitarian grounds. Of the 90 boys, 6 per cent were granted asylum, 41 per cent residence on other protection grounds and 24 per cent residence on humanitarian grounds.

Of the genuine unaccompanied minors who were processed in 2005, two per cent were under six years old when they applied for asylum, three per cent were between six and nine years old, 21 per cent were between 10 and 14 years old, and the remaining 74 per cent were between 14 and 18 years old.

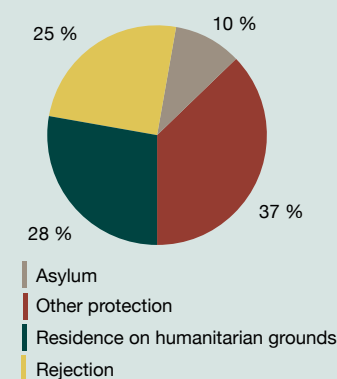
## Unaccompanied minors living in reception centres

At the end of 2005 around 120 unaccompanied minor asylum seekers were living in the special reception centres intended for this group. Applicants who are placed in such reception centres are clearly minors and deemed to be less than 18 years of age by UDI on arrival after age examinations. Of these persons, 110 were under 18 years old. Some applicants have attained 18 years of age after arrival. Therefore persons older than 18 are included in the statistics for persons in the special UMA reception centres.

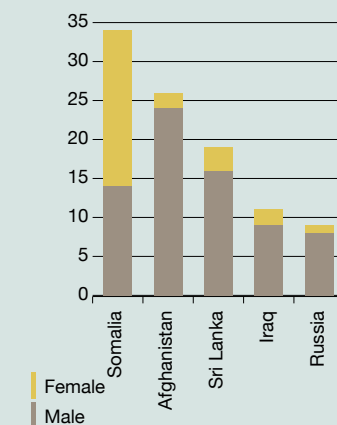
Arrival of unaccompanied minor asylum seekers (UMA) by stated age and total number of asylum seekers. 1995-2004



Decisions in examined genuine UMA cases by outcome at UDI, percentage. 2005

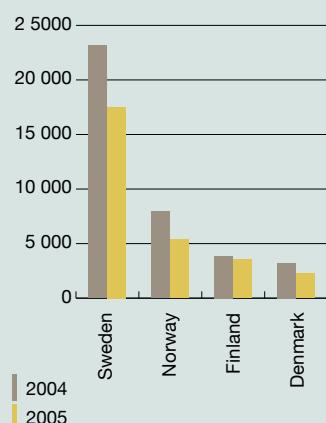


Permits granted to genuine UMAs by gender, five largest countries. 2005



# Applications for asylum to certain industrialised countries

**Applications for asylum in the Nordic countries. 2004-2005**



“The total number of asylum applications to all the EU countries declined by 16 per cent from 2004 to 2005 “

In 2005 the Nordic countries received a total of around 29 000 applications for asylum. This represented a decline by 25 per cent compared with 2004. The largest decline was in Norway with 32 per cent, followed by Denmark (-30 per cent), Sweden (-24 per cent) and Finland (-7 per cent). Sweden had the highest number of applications for asylum in 2004, with more than 23 000.

## Asylum applications to certain industrialised countries<sup>19</sup>

Compared with the first nine months of 2004, in 2005 there was a 17 per cent overall decline in the number of asylum applications in the 36 countries reporting to UNHCR. A decline in the first half of the year was followed by a slight increase of four per cent in the third quarter of 2005 compared with the second quarter. France received the highest number of asylum applications in 2005 as well, but in contrast to 2004, there was no increase in the number of asylum applications, but a decline of 12 per cent. The country with the greatest increase in applications was Greece, with an increase of 3700 (108 per cent). The Netherlands, Belgium and Finland were also among the ten countries that experienced an increase. Among the countries receiving the highest number of applications during the first nine months in 2005, the greatest decline was in Germany (-25 per cent) and the UK (-24 per cent). The total number of asylum applications to all the EU countries declined by 16 per cent from 2004 to 2005. The decline for the new EU countries was 33 per cent, while, for the old EU countries, there was a decline of 14 per cent compared with 2004. With a decline of 37 per cent in the number of asylum applications for the third quarter in 2005, Norway had the third highest relative decline among the industrialised countries. Slovakia had the greatest relative decline (-73 per cent), followed by Luxembourg (-49 per cent) and New Zealand (-45 per cent).

As of the third quarter of 2005, Norway had received 1.6 per cent of all asylum applications in the industrialised countries and 2.1 per cent of all asylum applications in Europe. Norway's share of the asylum applications sank from 2.2 per cent (among industrialised countries) and 2.8 per cent (in Europe) in 2004.

In 2005, the 36 countries reporting to UNHCR received during the first nine months the greatest number of asylum applications from persons with backgrounds from Serbia and Montenegro, 16 300 applications (-4 per cent), Russia, 15 600 (-29 per cent), China, 14 000

(-6 per cent), Turkey, 9100 (-25 per cent) and Iraq, 8800 (+28 per cent). These five countries accounted for 28 per cent of all asylum applications in 2005. Compared with 2004, the greatest percentage increase in asylum applications was from Bulgaria (47 per cent), Haiti (34 per cent) and Eritrea (32 per cent).

*Text table 9. Asylum applications received in 36 industrialised countries, by 10 largest countries and total as of 3rd quarter. 2003-2005.*

| Country         | 2003<br>3rd<br>quarter | 2004<br>3rd<br>quarter | 2005<br>3rd<br>quarter |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| France          | 42390                  | 43945                  | 38741                  |
| USA             | 58522                  | 40028                  | 37460                  |
| United Kingdom  | 46835                  | 30520                  | 23155                  |
| Germany         | 38856                  | 27304                  | 20402                  |
| Austria         | 24567                  | 18704                  | 15459                  |
| Canada          | 24941                  | 18225                  | 13906                  |
| Sweden          | 23085                  | 17655                  | 12423                  |
| Belgium         | 12023                  | 11070                  | 11836                  |
| Netherlands     | 10685                  | 7140                   | 8269                   |
| Switzerland     | 15966                  | 11568                  | 7456                   |
| Other countries | 66573                  | 55943                  | 46145                  |
| Total           | 364443                 | 282102                 | 235252                 |

Source: UNHCR.

*Text table 10. Asylum applications received in 36 industrialised countries, by country background of applicant, 10 largest countries and total as of 3rd quarter, 2005*

| Country background   | Total  |
|----------------------|--------|
| Serbia og Montenegro | 16281  |
| Russia               | 15615  |
| China                | 13966  |
| Turkey               | 9121   |
| Iraq                 | 8757   |
| Haiti                | 8291   |
| Iran                 | 6597   |
| Afghanistan          | 5610   |
| Somalia              | 5336   |
| India                | 5214   |
| Other                | 132921 |
| Total                | 227709 |

Source: UNHCR

The discrepancy between text tables 9 and 10 is due to the fact that the US counts the number of applications in text table 9, while the figure in text table 10 is the number of persons.

19. Since there were no statistics for 2005 from the UNHCR by the middle of February 2006, figures for the first nine months are used as a comparison basis. Italy is not included in the figures. Source: <http://www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/statistics> (2005)

For persons from a number of countries, a visa is required before they are allowed to visit Norway. After the application has been processed by a Norwegian foreign service mission or by a foreign service mission representing Norway, the applicant may be granted a visa by the foreign service mission or by the UDI. Visas granted by an other Schengen country will also be valid for visiting Norway. In 2005 around 95 500 visa applications were processed by Norwegian foreign service missions and by the UDI. Around 85 100. 89 per cent of all decisions were positive, and the applicants were granted visas. Tourist visas accounted for the largest percentage of visas.

## One of three visas issued in Russia

Norway does not have an agreement with Russia to waive the visa requirements. Therefore a large number of visa applications, around 31 100, were processed in 2005 by the three foreign service missions in Russia: Murmansk, Moscow and St. Petersburg. This represented an increase of more than 1300 visa decisions in 2005 compared with 2004. In total 98 per cent of the applications processed by these foreign service missions were granted. Of the visas issued by the Norwegian foreign service missions in Russia, around six per cent were issued on behalf of Sweden.

## Representation

A total of around 91 000 visa cases were processed by Norwegian foreign service missions in 2005. This figure also includes around 9400 cases in which Norway represented the authorities of other countries. In addition, visas were granted by the foreign service missions of other countries on behalf of Norway. A total of 56 foreign service missions representing other Schengen countries are authorised to grant visas on Norway's behalf.

## Applications from nationals of third countries

The figures for visa cases processed by Norwegian foreign service missions show only which foreign service mission processed the case, not the nationality of the applicant. It is assumed that the applicant in most cases is a national of the country where the foreign service mission is located, but in some countries where citizens do not require visas, there may be many persons with another citizenship. This is the reason why so many visas are granted at the Norwegian foreign service mission in the UK.

## Visa cases processed by the UDI

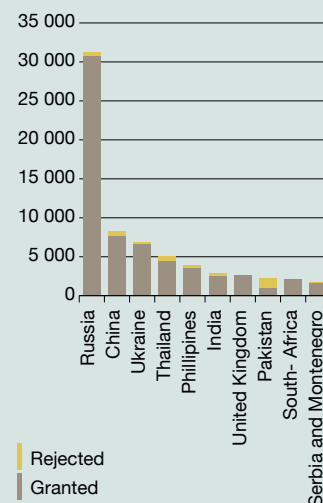
If there is any doubt as to the outcome of an application, and in cases where the foreign service mission has rejected an application and the applicant has appealed the decision, the application is processed by the UDI. In 2005, 4500 applications for a visa were processed by the UDI as the first instance. This accounted for five per cent of all the visa applications to Norway processed by the Norwegian authorities. Compared with 2004, around 800 fewer visa applications were processed by UDI as the first instance. A total of 56 per cent of the visa applications processed by the UDI were granted. Around 33 per cent of the cases concerned nationals of Iran and Serbia and Montenegro. Of the applications from Iran, just over half were granted, while over 60 per cent of the applications from applicants from Serbia and Montenegro were granted.

## Appeals in visa cases

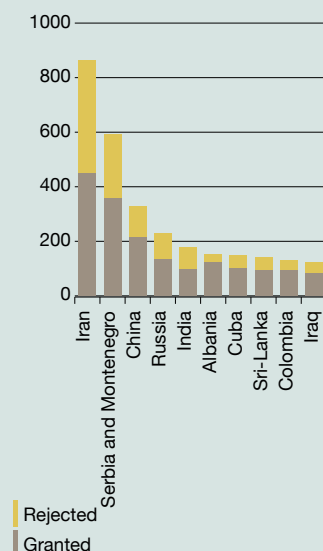
The UDI also handles the appeal when a visa application has been rejected by a foreign service mission. In 2005 the UDI processed 1800 appeals against rejected visa applications. Compared with 2004, this was a decrease of almost 900 appeals. A total of 34 per cent of the appeals were from Pakistani citizens, while 10 per cent of the appeals were from Philippine nationals. A visa was granted by UDI in 9 per cent of the appeals.

A visa allows entry into Norway and the Schengen area and confers a right to stay in the entire area for a period of up to 90 days. Such visas are granted for tourist visits, family visits, official missions, business trips, etc. Tourist visas do not allow the holder to work or engage in business activities in Norway, and they shall not be granted to persons intending to stay permanently in Norway. It is a condition that the applicant should leave at the end of the visit. Initially a visa is restricted to only one entry, but it can be granted for a specified or unspecified number of entries within a twelve-month period if there are special needs for this.

Visa cases processed by Norwegian foreign service missions, by ten largest countries. 2005

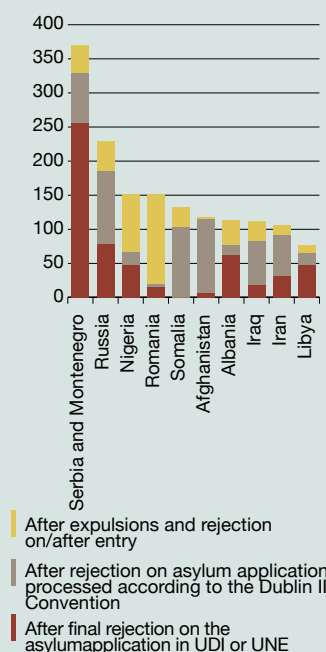


Visa cases processed by the UDI, by the ten largest countries. 2005

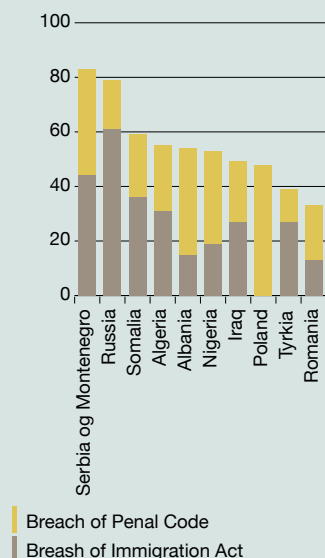


# Escorted and voluntary returns

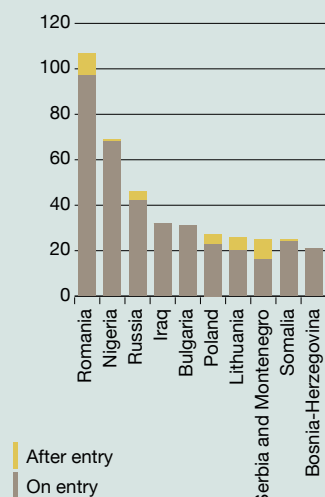
**Escorted by the police, by grounds, ten largest countries. 2005**  
Source: The Norwegian police



**Expulsions, by grounds, ten largest countries. 2005**



**Number of rejections, on or after entry, ten largest countries. 2005**



In 2005 around 3500 persons were registered as having left Norway after a final rejection of their asylum application or after an expulsion and rejection decision. Just under 3000 persons were escorted out of the country by the police and almost 560 persons left Norway voluntarily with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). A total of 530 persons who left with the IOM were previous asylum seekers. Former asylum seekers who were escorted from a reception centre after a final rejection of their application accounted for only 52 per cent of those police escorted. Among those who were escorted out by the police 37 per cent had been given a final rejection notice after full examination of their asylum applications, and 29 per cent had been given a final rejection notice after their cases was processed pursuant to the Dublin II Regulations. The remaining 34 per cent were escorted out of the country after a decision for expulsion or rejection. In addition to the 3500 persons that were escorted or left with IOM assistance, it is presumed that many previous asylum seekers left Norway without the Norwegian authorities being notified.

*Text table 11: Voluntary return with the IOM, by ten largest countries and in total. 2005*

| Country background     | Returer |
|------------------------|---------|
| Serbia og Montenegro * | 98      |
| Russia                 | 65      |
| Afghanistan            | 47      |
| Iraq                   | 42      |
| Bosnia-Hercegovina     | 37      |
| Azerbaijan             | 25      |
| Iran                   | 21      |
| Pakistan               | 17      |
| Nigeria                | 16      |
| Albania                | 14      |
| Other countries        | 175     |
| Total                  | 557     |

\* Of which Kosovo: 36  
Source: IOM

## Expulsions

### Higher number of expulsions

In 2005 just under 1200 expulsion decisions were made, a decline of 70 decisions compared with 2004. Most expulsion decisions were made based because of violations of the Norwegian Immigration Act, but compared with 2004, there was an increase of almost 8 per cent in the number of expulsions based on violations of the Norwegian Penal Code.

A total of 14 per cent of the expulsion decisions in 2005 concerned nationals of Somalia and Russia. Violations of the Norwegian Immigration Act was the basis for most of these decisions. Nationals of Poland, Serbia and Montenegro and Albania were the largest groups to be expelled due to violations of the Norwegian Penal Code.

## Rejection of entry/residence

### Decline in the number of rejected entries

In 2005 over 700 decisions were made to reject entry to Norway. Overall 90 per cent of these decisions were made at the point of entry to Norway. Compared with 2004, this was a decrease of around 400 rejections. Most rejection decisions (30 per cent) were made against persons from Romania, Nigeria and Russia.

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Table 15 Rejections after entry, by grounds and year. 1991-2005

Table 16 Expulsions, by grounds and year. 2003-2005

Table 1. Work permits, by type of permit and year, 1996-2005\*

|      | Grounds for SP** |          | Renewable permits |               | Non-renewable permits |       | EEA   | Other | First-time permits | Renewals | Total | Change | % Change |
|------|------------------|----------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|----------|-------|--------|----------|
|      | Specialist       | Other SP | Up to 4 years     | Up to 2 years | Seasonal              | Other |       |       |                    |          |       |        |          |
| 1996 | 371              | 20       | 391               | 0             | 5770                  | 2333  | 1939  | 0     | 10824              | 1480     | 12304 |        |          |
| 1997 | 387              | 26       | 454               | 0             | 6299                  | 2589  | 2551  | 0     | 12306              | 1574     | 13880 | 1576   | 13 %     |
| 1998 | 450              | 17       | 618               | 0             | 7563                  | 2586  | 3181  | 0     | 14417              | 1787     | 16204 | 2324   | 17 %     |
| 1999 | 428              | 27       | 720               | 0             | 8388                  | 2302  | 3416  | 0     | 15282              | 2384     | 17666 | 1462   | 9 %      |
| 2000 | 515              | 13       | 664               | 21            | 9930                  | 2479  | 2234  | 0     | 15856              | 2437     | 18293 | 627    | 4 %      |
| 2001 | 817              | 23       | 920               | 76            | 11896                 | 2743  | 2518  | 0     | 18994              | 2594     | 21588 | 3295   | 18 %     |
| 2002 | 1730             | 28       | 1070              | 247           | 15714                 | 2819  | 2549  | 0     | 24158              | 3247     | 27405 | 5817   | 27 %     |
| 2003 | 1126             | 16       | 754               | 147           | 17886                 | 2473  | 3237  | 0     | 25650              | 3692     | 29342 | 1937   | 7 %      |
| 2004 | 747              | 10       | 967               | 125           | 4854                  | 2128  | 24180 | 0     | 33013              | 6966     | 39979 | 10637  | 36 %     |
| 2005 | 1223             | 20       | 895               | 119           | 1816                  | 1120  | 22711 | 518   | 28422              | 22047    | 50469 | 10490  | 26 %     |

\*The figures may differ from figures stated in reports for previous years. This is due to the fact that some cases are registered in the computer system a certain period of time after the permit has been granted and are therefore not included in the statistics for the year in question.

The figures show the total number of first-time permits and renewals granted by all authorities, including the police and Immigration Appeals Board.

\*\*Settlement permit

Table 2. Work permits, by type of permit and country background. 2005

| Country background    | Grounds for SP*     |       | Renewable     |               | Non-renewable |       | EEA   | Other | Total | Renewals | Total |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|
|                       | Specialist /skilled | Other | Up to 4 years | Up to 2 years | Seasonal      | Other |       |       |       |          |       |
| Australia             | 2                   | 0     | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0     | 87    | 0     | 89    | 35       | 124   |
| Austria               | 58                  | 0     | 13            | 98            | 10            | 45    | 1     | 0     | 225   | 81       | 306   |
| Belarus               | 4                   | 0     | 3             | 0             | 184           | 0     | 1     | 0     | 192   | 11       | 203   |
| Belgium               | 0                   | 0     | 1             | 0             | 0             | 0     | 45    | 0     | 46    | 27       | 73    |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina    | 22                  | 0     | 27            | 0             | 17            | 0     | 0     | 0     | 66    | 30       | 96    |
| Brazil                | 20                  | 0     | 24            | 0             | 18            | 3     | 0     | 0     | 65    | 23       | 88    |
| Bulgaria              | 19                  | 1     | 19            | 0             | 146           | 439   | 0     | 0     | 624   | 44       | 668   |
| Canada                | 42                  | 1     | 53            | 0             | 6             | 11    | 0     | 0     | 113   | 56       | 169   |
| China                 | 99                  | 0     | 46            | 0             | 3             | 1     | 0     | 0     | 149   | 96       | 245   |
| Croatia               | 15                  | 0     | 9             | 0             | 38            | 1     | 0     | 0     | 63    | 33       | 96    |
| Czech Republic        | 1                   | 0     | 0             | 0             | 14            | 3     | 259   | 0     | 277   | 163      | 440   |
| Estonia               | 2                   | 0     | 1             | 0             | 3             | 0     | 599   | 0     | 605   | 388      | 993   |
| Ethiopia              | 11                  | 0     | 10            | 0             | 0             | 0     | 0     | 0     | 21    | 11       | 32    |
| France                | 2                   | 0     | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0     | 299   | 0     | 301   | 192      | 493   |
| Germany               | 7                   | 1     | 3             | 0             | 2             | 0     | 1592  | 0     | 1605  | 952      | 2557  |
| Ghana                 | 2                   | 0     | 7             | 0             | 3             | 18    | 0     | 0     | 30    | 13       | 43    |
| Greece                | 0                   | 0     | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0     | 41    | 0     | 41    | 33       | 74    |
| Hungary               | 0                   | 0     | 1             | 0             | 1             | 3     | 160   | 0     | 165   | 105      | 270   |
| India                 | 100                 | 1     | 117           | 0             | 107           | 14    | 0     | 0     | 339   | 114      | 453   |
| Iran                  | 20                  | 0     | 5             | 0             | 0             | 1     | 0     | 0     | 26    | 18       | 44    |
| Iraq                  | 5                   | 0     | 0             | 0             | 0             | 1     | 1     | 518** | 524   | 8        | 532   |
| Ireland               | 0                   | 0     | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0     | 42    | 0     | 42    | 16       | 58    |
| Italy                 | 1                   | 0     | 2             | 1             | 0             | 1     | 163   | 0     | 168   | 92       | 260   |
| Japan                 | 14                  | 0     | 7             | 0             | 7             | 0     | 1     | 0     | 29    | 36       | 65    |
| Kenya                 | 3                   | 0     | 22            | 0             | 2             | 0     | 0     | 0     | 27    | 9        | 36    |
| Latvia                | 0                   | 0     | 1             | 0             | 6             | 0     | 802   | 0     | 809   | 711      | 1520  |
| Lithuania             | 3                   | 0     | 1             | 0             | 41            | 0     | 4330  | 0     | 4375  | 4527     | 8902  |
| Moldavia              | 1                   | 0     | 1             | 0             | 37            | 0     | 0     | 0     | 39    | 21       | 60    |
| Netherlands           | 1                   | 0     | 3             | 0             | 1             | 0     | 371   | 0     | 376   | 250      | 626   |
| New Zealand           | 14                  | 0     | 6             | 9             | 26            | 7     | 0     | 0     | 62    | 15       | 77    |
| Nigeria               | 8                   | 0     | 4             | 0             | 0             | 1     | 0     | 0     | 13    | 24       | 37    |
| Pakistan              | 11                  | 1     | 18            | 0             | 0             | 0     | 0     | 0     | 30    | 25       | 55    |
| Philippines           | 68                  | 0     | 4             | 0             | 20            | 0     | 0     | 0     | 92    | 120      | 212   |
| Poland                | 25                  | 0     | 3             | 0             | 97            | 3     | 12479 | 0     | 12607 | 11581    | 24188 |
| Portugal              | 0                   | 0     | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0     | 127   | 0     | 127   | 47       | 174   |
| Romania               | 40                  | 4     | 19            | 0             | 325           | 185   | 2     | 0     | 575   | 168      | 743   |
| Russia                | 145                 | 2     | 43            | 4             | 170           | 254   | 0     | 0     | 618   | 232      | 850   |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 47                  | 1     | 10            | 0             | 10            | 1     | 1     | 0     | 70    | 110      | 180   |
| Slovakia              | 2                   | 0     | 0             | 0             | 5             | 0     | 440   | 0     | 447   | 411      | 858   |
| South Africa          | 7                   | 0     | 17            | 0             | 4             | 0     | 0     | 0     | 28    | 7        | 35    |
| South Korea           | 38                  | 0     | 7             | 0             | 0             | 0     | 0     | 0     | 45    | 54       | 99    |
| Spain                 | 0                   | 0     | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0     | 113   | 0     | 113   | 115      | 228   |
| Switzerland           | 2                   | 0     | 2             | 0             | 0             | 0     | 45    | 0     | 49    | 24       | 73    |
| Tanzania              | 1                   | 0     | 31            | 0             | 0             | 0     | 0     | 0     | 32    | 11       | 43    |
| Thailand              | 5                   | 0     | 6             | 1             | 30            | 0     | 0     | 0     | 42    | 10       | 52    |
| Tyrkia                | 20                  | 1     | 11            | 0             | 22            | 2     | 0     | 0     | 56    | 23       | 79    |
| Ukraine               | 24                  | 0     | 10            | 1             | 267           | 87    | 1     | 0     | 390   | 33       | 423   |
| United Kingdom        | 3                   | 0     | 3             | 0             | 2             | 1     | 691   | 0     | 700   | 460      | 1160  |
| USA                   | 160                 | 3     | 129           | 1             | 17            | 27    | 0     | 0     | 337   | 262      | 599   |
| Vietnam               | 4                   | 0     | 4             | 0             | 77            | 0     | 0     | 0     | 85    | 1        | 86    |
| Stateless             | 6                   | 0     | 9             | 0             | 17            | 2     | 1     | 0     | 36    | 13       | 49    |
| Other countries       | 139                 | 4     | 183           | 4             | 81            | 9     | 17    | 0     | 437   | 206      | 643   |
| Totalt                | 1223                | 20    | 895           | 119           | 1816          | 1120  | 22711 | 518   | 28422 | 22047    | 50469 |

\* Settlement permit

\*\* Work permits for persons from Iraq who previously held temporary work permits without any opportunity for renewal.

Table 3. Educational permits, by type of permit and country background. 2005

| Country background    | Student | Folk high school | Post-doc. dg. | Au pair | Trainee | Other work permits for educational purposes | EEA  | Total | Renewals |
|-----------------------|---------|------------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------------------------------------------|------|-------|----------|
| Australia             | 1       | 0                | 0             | 0       | 0       | 0                                           | 89   | 90    | 3        |
| Austria               | 43      | 0                | 1             | 2       | 1       | 1                                           | 1    | 49    | 9        |
| Belarus               | 15      | 3                | 0             | 23      | 46      | 4                                           | 0    | 91    | 86       |
| Belgium               | 5       | 0                | 0             | 0       | 0       | 0                                           | 47   | 52    | 2        |
| Brazil                | 25      | 0                | 1             | 22      | 6       | 0                                           | 0    | 54    | 16       |
| Bulgaria              | 37      | 0                | 0             | 16      | 1       | 29                                          | 0    | 83    | 58       |
| Cameroon              | 23      | 3                | 0             | 0       | 0       | 0                                           | 0    | 26    | 24       |
| Canada                | 53      | 7                | 5             | 4       | 8       | 1                                           | 0    | 78    | 23       |
| Chile                 | 16      | 3                | 0             | 8       | 1       | 0                                           | 0    | 28    | 11       |
| China                 | 301     | 13               | 8             | 10      | 7       | 0                                           | 0    | 339   | 375      |
| Colombia              | 21      | 0                | 0             | 8       | 1       | 0                                           | 0    | 30    | 20       |
| Czech Republic        | 0       | 0                | 0             | 9       | 1       | 17                                          | 66   | 93    | 34       |
| Estonia               | 1       | 0                | 0             | 18      | 1       | 2                                           | 18   | 40    | 42       |
| Ethiopia              | 83      | 2                | 1             | 0       | 0       | 0                                           | 0    | 93    | 107      |
| France                | 2       | 0                | 0             | 0       | 0       | 0                                           | 293  | 295   | 23       |
| Germany               | 20      | 1                | 0             | 4       | 1       | 2                                           | 740  | 768   | 118      |
| Ghana                 | 47      | 13               | 0             | 6       | 1       | 1                                           | 0    | 68    | 73       |
| Greece                | 0       | 0                | 0             | 0       | 0       | 0                                           | 24   | 24    | 5        |
| Ungarn                | 3       | 0                | 0             | 2       | 2       | 0                                           | 49   | 56    | 6        |
| India                 | 28      | 18               | 2             | 5       | 4       | 0                                           | 0    | 57    | 34       |
| Italy                 | 9       | 0                | 0             | 0       | 0       | 0                                           | 199  | 208   | 18       |
| Japan                 | 41      | 4                | 10            | 2       | 3       | 0                                           | 0    | 60    | 21       |
| Kenya                 | 15      | 10               | 0             | 6       | 0       | 0                                           | 0    | 31    | 30       |
| Latvia                | 1       | 0                | 0             | 24      | 35      | 1                                           | 41   | 102   | 100      |
| Litauen               | 1       | 0                | 0             | 44      | 0       | 5                                           | 82   | 132   | 104      |
| Nepal                 | 32      | 11               | 0             | 5       | 0       | 0                                           | 0    | 48    | 58       |
| Netherlands           | 3       | 0                | 0             | 1       | 0       | 1                                           | 111  | 116   | 13       |
| Pakistan              | 31      | 1                | 1             | 0       | 0       | 0                                           | 0    | 33    | 29       |
| Peru                  | 10      | 0                | 0             | 36      | 0       | 0                                           | 0    | 46    | 16       |
| Philippines           | 8       | 10               | 0             | 392     | 1       | 0                                           | 0    | 411   | 256      |
| Poland                | 1       | 1                | 0             | 71      | 103     | 4                                           | 121  | 301   | 130      |
| Romania               | 34      | 1                | 2             | 76      | 4       | 10                                          | 0    | 127   | 132      |
| Russia                | 158     | 20               | 1             | 92      | 13      | 5                                           | 0    | 289   | 302      |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 30      | 3                | 0             | 15      | 2       | 0                                           | 0    | 50    | 44       |
| Slovakia              | 2       | 0                | 0             | 5       | 0       | 14                                          | 28   | 49    | 26       |
| South Africa          | 17      | 4                | 0             | 1       | 1       | 1                                           | 0    | 24    | 9        |
| Spain                 | 0       | 0                | 0             | 0       | 0       | 0                                           | 239  | 239   | 29       |
| Sri Lanka             | 14      | 10               | 0             | 24      | 1       | 0                                           | 0    | 49    | 42       |
| Switzerland           | 3       | 1                | 0             | 1       | 0       | 0                                           | 38   | 43    | 9        |
| South-Korea           | 17      | 3                | 2             | 1       | 0       | 0                                           | 0    | 23    | 4        |
| Tanzania              | 44      | 2                | 0             | 5       | 0       | 0                                           | 0    | 51    | 75       |
| Thailand              | 33      | 1                | 1             | 25      | 7       | 0                                           | 0    | 67    | 22       |
| Turkey                | 89      | 1                | 1             | 2       | 5       | 1                                           | 1    | 100   | 15       |
| Uganda                | 46      | 2                | 0             | 2       | 0       | 0                                           | 0    | 50    | 46       |
| Ukraine               | 20      | 5                | 0             | 166     | 30      | 15                                          | 0    | 236   | 119      |
| United Kingdom        | 0       | 1                | 0             | 0       | 0       | 0                                           | 69   | 70    | 19       |
| USA                   | 188     | 16               | 6             | 13      | 7       | 4                                           | 0    | 234   | 44       |
| Vietnam               | 27      | 3                | 0             | 5       | 0       | 0                                           | 0    | 35    | 23       |
| Zambia                | 21      | 2                | 0             | 3       | 0       | 0                                           | 0    | 26    | 27       |
| Other countries       | 276     | 25               | 8             | 50      | 29      | 2                                           | 30   | 420   | 383      |
| Total                 | 1922    | 200              | 50            | 1208    | 322     | 120                                         | 2286 | 6108  | 3243     |

Table 4. Family immigration permits, by country background and year. 2001-2005

| Country background    | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Afghanistan           | 382   | 510   | 387   | 318   | 507   |
| Australia             | 71    | 61    | 58    | 86    | 74    |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina    | 165   | 169   | 94    | 147   | 124   |
| Brazil                | 130   | 129   | 156   | 191   | 234   |
| Bulgaria              | 71    | 73    | 61    | 74    | 63    |
| Canada                | 96    | 97    | 56    | 72    | 95    |
| Chile                 | 116   | 140   | 101   | 144   | 107   |
| China                 | 134   | 228   | 156   | 226   | 217   |
| Colombia              | 39    | 42    | 28    | 34    | 47    |
| Croatia               | 68    | 61    | 56    | 68    | 48    |
| Cuba                  | 61    | 68    | 48    | 78    | 48    |
| Estonia               | 60    | 65    | 53    | 67    | 56    |
| Ethiopia              | 152   | 226   | 63    | 157   | 172   |
| France                | 164   | 158   | 135   | 131   | 156   |
| Germany               | 382   | 426   | 401   | 563   | 558   |
| Ghana                 | 83    | 91    | 54    | 77    | 71    |
| India                 | 159   | 161   | 132   | 162   | 176   |
| Indonesia             | 29    | 24    | 42    | 49    | 46    |
| Iran                  | 288   | 268   | 252   | 260   | 205   |
| Iraq                  | 1696  | 1737  | 940   | 909   | 933   |
| Italy                 | 44    | 58    | 47    | 55    | 45    |
| Kenya                 | 26    | 52    | 30    | 56    | 66    |
| Latvia                | 47    | 65    | 58    | 53    | 60    |
| Lithuania             | 82    | 136   | 106   | 162   | 238   |
| Macedonia             | 55    | 64    | 37    | 30    | 49    |
| Morocco               | 196   | 204   | 125   | 126   | 119   |
| Myanmar               | 1     | 8     | 3     | 41    | 80    |
| Nepal                 | 54    | 54    | 25    | 50    | 52    |
| Netherlands           | 214   | 188   | 171   | 271   | 358   |
| Nigeria               | 45    | 36    | 22    | 64    | 51    |
| Pakistan              | 566   | 545   | 518   | 496   | 461   |
| Peru                  | 26    | 45    | 32    | 44    | 44    |
| Philippines           | 366   | 457   | 396   | 437   | 433   |
| Poland                | 232   | 289   | 247   | 390   | 748   |
| Romania               | 96    | 97    | 73    | 98    | 111   |
| Russia                | 637   | 905   | 797   | 742   | 653   |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 438   | 490   | 283   | 359   | 276   |
| Somalia               | 645   | 1707  | 652   | 689   | 929   |
| South Korea           | 19    | 26    | 17    | 40    | 47    |
| Spain                 | 39    | 60    | 35    | 49    | 53    |
| Sri Lanka             | 236   | 221   | 148   | 183   | 135   |
| Tanzania              | 33    | 29    | 27    | 40    | 43    |
| Thailand              | 650   | 918   | 780   | 1099  | 1014  |
| Turkey                | 490   | 465   | 445   | 418   | 369   |
| Ukraine               | 88    | 153   | 129   | 155   | 133   |
| United Kingdom        | 394   | 420   | 330   | 453   | 420   |
| USA                   | 437   | 439   | 322   | 423   | 355   |
| Vietnam               | 325   | 291   | 171   | 334   | 240   |
| Stateless             | 57    | 135   | 94    | 109   | 88    |
| Other countries       | 1196  | 1249  | 995   | 1367  | 1380  |
| Total                 | 12142 | 14607 | 10469 | 12750 | 13035 |

Table 5. Persons granted protection. 1996 - 2005

| Year                                                 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999  | 2000 | 2001 | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005 |
|------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| <b>I ASYLUM SEEKERS</b>                              |      |      |      |       |      |      |       |       |       |      |
| First instance                                       |      |      |      |       |      |      |       |       |       |      |
| Asylum                                               | 6    | 83   | 95   | 181   | 97   | 292  | 332   | 588   | 457   | 567  |
| Res. hum. grounds*                                   | 610  | 550  | 1564 | 2609  | 2856 | 4036 | 2958  | 2961  | 3023  | 1913 |
| Limited residence (Iraq)                             |      |      |      |       | 2019 | 40   | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0    |
| Rejection                                            | 1410 | 1531 | 2260 | 3300  | 4899 | 8976 | 12829 | 12236 | 8346  | 4270 |
| Appeals Board                                        |      |      |      |       |      |      |       |       |       |      |
| Asylum                                               | 0    | 4    | 13   | 0     | 4    | 4    | 10    | 21    | 75    | 62   |
| Res. hum. grounds*                                   | 255  | 176  | 249  | 423   | 343  | 265  | 326   | 219   | 613   | 513  |
| Rejection                                            | 913  | 1364 | 1055 | 3140  | 4294 | 4145 | 7859  | 9429  | 10733 | 6986 |
| <b>II RESETTLEMENT REFUGEES</b>                      |      |      |      |       |      |      |       |       |       |      |
|                                                      | 594  | 1281 | 1118 | 1480  | 1481 | 1269 | 1355  | 1149  | 758   | 942  |
| <b>III COLLECTIVE ASSESSMENT</b>                     |      |      |      |       |      |      |       |       |       |      |
| (Mass outflow situation)                             | 782  | 495  | 267  | 8059  | 0    | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0    |
| <b>IV TOTAL NUMBER GRANTED PROTECTION (I+II+III)</b> |      |      |      |       |      |      |       |       |       |      |
| Asylum                                               | 600  | 1368 | 1226 | 1661  | 1582 | 1565 | 1697  | 1758  | 1290  | 1571 |
| Res. hum. grounds*                                   | 865  | 726  | 1813 | 3032  | 3199 | 4301 | 3284  | 3180  | 3636  | 2426 |
| Limited residence (Iraq)                             |      |      |      |       | 2019 | 40   | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0    |
| Coll. assessment                                     | 782  | 495  | 267  | 8059  | 0    | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0    |
| TOTAL                                                | 2247 | 2589 | 3306 | 12752 | 6800 | 5906 | 4981  | 4938  | 4926  | 3997 |

\* Residence on humanitarian grounds includes both residence based on other protection and residence on humanitarian grounds.

First-instance decisions (UDI): The number of rejections also includes decisions in cases that have not been processed, but decided pursuant to the Dublin Convention or other agreements on return to a safe first country.

Decisions by the appeals board (UNE): The overview from UNE shows processed ordinary appeals cases from the UDI, Dublin cases and requests for reversals. The number of granted residence permits on humanitarian grounds in 2004 comprises 393 cases granted with reference to the regulations for children of asylum seekers who had applied for asylum no later than 1 July 2001, had been rejected no later than 1 July 2003 and who still reside in Norway.

All the other figures refer to the number of persons who have received a decision. "Resettlement refugees" refers to entry permits for persons proposed through, e.g. the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Those who have been granted an entry permit pursuant to an individual assessment have in effect been granted asylum status. Decisions pursuant to a collective assessment apply until 1 January 1999 to persons from Bosnia-Herzegovina who have been granted temporary residence. From 30 April 1999 until 6 August 1999 the figures apply to Kosovo refugees.

Sources: Fremkon/DUF, the Refugee Register and manual counts second-instance asylum decisions, UNE.

Table 6. Asylum decisions in 2005, by grounds for approval and rejection.\* 2005

| Country background            | Asylum applications examined in Norway |                  |                                   |               |           | Asylum applications not examined in Norway |                           |                    |       |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------|
|                               | Asylum                                 | Other protection | Residence on humanitarian grounds | 15-month rule | Rejection | Pursuant to Dublin II Regulations          | Rejection other reasons** | Dropped/ withdrawn | Total |
| Afghanistan                   | 16                                     | 92               | 255                               | 0             | 343       | 132                                        | 1                         | 20                 | 859   |
| Albania                       | 1                                      | 1                | 5                                 | 0             | 55        | 24                                         | 0                         | 12                 | 98    |
| Algeria                       | 2                                      | 0                | 0                                 | 0             | 26        | 23                                         | 0                         | 12                 | 63    |
| Angola                        | 2                                      | 3                | 13                                | 0             | 23        | 3                                          | 0                         | 2                  | 46    |
| Armenia                       | 0                                      | 0                | 1                                 | 0             | 2         | 10                                         | 0                         | 1                  | 14    |
| Azerbaijan                    | 1                                      | 0                | 4                                 | 0             | 39        | 47                                         | 0                         | 5                  | 96    |
| Bangladesh                    | 0                                      | 0                | 2                                 | 0             | 10        | 5                                          | 0                         | 10                 | 27    |
| Belarus                       | 0                                      | 0                | 0                                 | 0             | 20        | 9                                          | 0                         | 8                  | 37    |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina            | 1                                      | 0                | 1                                 | 0             | 38        | 22                                         | 0                         | 22                 | 85    |
| Bulgaria                      | 0                                      | 0                | 0                                 | 0             | 21        | 0                                          | 0                         | 3                  | 24    |
| Burundi                       | 38                                     | 121              | 2                                 | 0             | 40        | 11                                         | 0                         | 2                  | 214   |
| Cameroon                      | 2                                      | 0                | 0                                 | 0             | 51        | 5                                          | 0                         | 0                  | 58    |
| China                         | 29                                     | 18               | 6                                 | 0             | 5         | 1                                          | 0                         | 2                  | 61    |
| Croatia                       | 1                                      | 0                | 1                                 | 0             | 17        | 2                                          | 0                         | 2                  | 23    |
| Dem. Rep. Congo (prev. Zaire) | 4                                      | 58               | 6                                 | 0             | 12        | 9                                          | 0                         | 5                  | 94    |
| Egypt                         | 0                                      | 0                | 0                                 | 0             | 13        | 3                                          | 0                         | 0                  | 16    |
| Eritrea                       | 73                                     | 45               | 36                                | 0             | 6         | 18                                         | 1                         | 9                  | 188   |
| Ethiopia                      | 33                                     | 0                | 11                                | 0             | 34        | 2                                          | 0                         | 9                  | 89    |
| Georgia                       | 0                                      | 0                | 0                                 | 0             | 9         | 11                                         | 0                         | 3                  | 23    |
| Guinea                        | 1                                      | 0                | 1                                 | 0             | 6         | 3                                          | 0                         | 2                  | 13    |
| Iran                          | 39                                     | 12               | 8                                 | 0             | 227       | 61                                         | 3                         | 35                 | 385   |
| Iraq                          | 32                                     | 192              | 95                                | 0             | 555       | 82                                         | 1                         | 211                | 1168  |
| Israel                        | 0                                      | 0                | 0                                 | 0             | 12        | 0                                          | 0                         | 5                  | 17    |
| Kazakhstan                    | 0                                      | 0                | 0                                 | 0             | 13        | 10                                         | 0                         | 0                  | 23    |
| Kyrgyzstan                    | 0                                      | 0                | 1                                 | 0             | 12        | 15                                         | 0                         | 0                  | 28    |
| Lebanon                       | 0                                      | 5                | 4                                 | 0             | 15        | 6                                          | 0                         | 6                  | 36    |
| Liberia                       | 0                                      | 12               | 3                                 | 0             | 28        | 7                                          | 1                         | 6                  | 57    |
| Libya                         | 0                                      | 0                | 0                                 | 0             | 28        | 19                                         | 0                         | 16                 | 63    |
| Macedonia                     | 0                                      | 0                | 0                                 | 0             | 13        | 5                                          | 0                         | 4                  | 22    |
| Moldavia                      | 0                                      | 0                | 2                                 | 0             | 9         | 8                                          | 0                         | 1                  | 20    |
| Morocco                       | 0                                      | 0                | 0                                 | 0             | 12        | 3                                          | 0                         | 1                  | 16    |
| Myanmar (Burma)               | 4                                      | 6                | 0                                 | 0             | 5         | 7                                          | 0                         | 1                  | 23    |
| Nepal                         | 1                                      | 0                | 0                                 | 0             | 32        | 14                                         | 0                         | 1                  | 48    |
| Nigeria                       | 1                                      | 0                | 4                                 | 0             | 81        | 38                                         | 0                         | 14                 | 138   |
| Pakistan                      | 4                                      | 0                | 0                                 | 0             | 24        | 13                                         | 0                         | 0                  | 41    |
| Russia                        | 28                                     | 8                | 401                               | 0             | 136       | 142                                        | 1                         | 48                 | 764   |
| Rwanda                        | 13                                     | 7                | 15                                | 1             | 30        | 7                                          | 0                         | 1                  | 74    |
| Serbia and Montenegro         | 39                                     | 6                | 2                                 | 0             | 316       | 200                                        | 1                         | 57                 | 621   |
| Sierra Leone                  | 1                                      | 0                | 2                                 | 0             | 9         | 7                                          | 0                         | 7                  | 26    |
| Somalia                       | 98                                     | 203              | 128                               | 0             | 208       | 97                                         | 4                         | 37                 | 775   |
| Sri Lanka                     | 8                                      | 15               | 8                                 | 0             | 29        | 11                                         | 0                         | 8                  | 79    |
| Sudan                         | 12                                     | 1                | 1                                 | 3             | 22        | 7                                          | 0                         | 4                  | 50    |
| Syria                         | 3                                      | 5                | 4                                 | 0             | 34        | 25                                         | 0                         | 7                  | 78    |
| Turkey                        | 4                                      | 3                | 2                                 | 0             | 47        | 44                                         | 0                         | 9                  | 109   |
| Ukraine                       | 0                                      | 0                | 0                                 | 0             | 13        | 2                                          | 0                         | 3                  | 18    |
| Usbekistan                    | 5                                      | 0                | 2                                 | 0             | 16        | 15                                         | 0                         | 4                  | 42    |
| Vietnam                       | 0                                      | 0                | 1                                 | 0             | 6         | 6                                          | 0                         | 6                  | 19    |
| Western Sahara                | 0                                      | 0                | 0                                 | 0             | 14        | 2                                          | 0                         | 3                  | 19    |
| Yemen                         | 5                                      | 1                | 0                                 | 0             | 7         | 1                                          | 0                         | 0                  | 14    |
| Stateless                     | 52                                     | 32               | 13                                | 0             | 98        | 64                                         | 1                         | 35                 | 295   |
| Other countries               | 14                                     | 15               | 7                                 | 1             | 139       | 38                                         | 0                         | 35                 | 249   |
| Total                         | 567                                    | 861              | 1047                              | 5             | 2960      | 1296                                       | 14                        | 694                | 7445  |

\* Decisions regarding applications from abroad and resettlement refugees are not included.

\*\* Has residence in safe 3rd country, or rejection pursuant to Nordic Passport Convention, ct. Imm. Act, section 17a-f.

Table 7. Resettlement refugees, granted and arrivals in Norway. 2005

| Country background       | Granted | Arrivals* |
|--------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Afghanistan              | 0       | 1         |
| Algeria                  | 1       | 1         |
| Angola                   | 1       | 1         |
| Benin                    | 3       | 3         |
| Burundi                  | 59      | 59        |
| Cambodia                 | 19      | 17        |
| China                    | 5       | 5         |
| Colombia                 | 5       | 5         |
| Dem. Rep. Congo (DRC)    | 262     | 259       |
| Eritrea                  | 0       | 1         |
| Ethiopia                 | 31      | 27        |
| Ghana                    | 0       | 2         |
| India                    | 3       | 3         |
| Iran                     | 4       | 4         |
| Iraq                     | 4       | 0         |
| Liberia                  | 0       | 3         |
| Myanmar (Burma)          | 430     | 274       |
| Pakistan                 | 4       | 4         |
| Rep. Congo (Brazzaville) | 2       | 18        |
| Russia                   | 8       | 8         |
| Rwanda                   | 10      | 10        |
| Senegal                  | 1       | 1         |
| Serbia and Montenegro    | 8       | 0         |
| Sudan                    | 22      | 22        |
| Thailand                 | 1       | 4         |
| Turkmenistan             | 0       | 2         |
| Uganda                   | 1       | 1         |
| Uzbekistan               | 6       | 6         |
| Vietnam                  | 44      | 0         |
| Zambia                   | 6       | 6         |
| Zimbabwe                 | 2       | 2         |
| Total                    | 942     | 749       |

\*The number of arrivals includes persons who were selected in 2004 and 2005. Therefore there is a difference between the number selected, and the number of arrivals for the same year.

Table 8. Settlement permits, by country background. 2005

| Country background    | Permits |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Afghanistan           | 1250    |
| Algeria               | 64      |
| Australia             | 55      |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina    | 548     |
| Brazil                | 118     |
| Bulgaria              | 86      |
| Burundi               | 63      |
| Canada                | 117     |
| Chile                 | 166     |
| China                 | 214     |
| Colombia              | 51      |
| Croatia               | 246     |
| Dem. Rep. Congo (DRC) | 74      |
| Eritrea               | 64      |
| Estonia               | 53      |
| Ethiopia              | 242     |
| France                | 91      |
| Germany               | 229     |
| Ghana                 | 81      |
| Hungary               | 44      |
| India                 | 229     |
| Iran                  | 752     |
| Irak                  | 3038    |
| Latvia                | 51      |
| Lithuania             | 111     |
| Macedonia             | 51      |
| Morocco               | 182     |
| Netherlands           | 152     |
| Pakistan              | 706     |
| Philippines           | 459     |
| Poland                | 407     |
| Romania               | 89      |
| Russia                | 1200    |
| Rwanda                | 87      |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 1187    |
| Slovakia              | 57      |
| Somalia               | 2251    |
| South Korea           | 79      |
| Spain                 | 47      |
| Sri Lanka             | 299     |
| Sudan                 | 116     |
| Switzerland           | 101     |
| Syria                 | 74      |
| Thailand              | 846     |
| Tunisia               | 48      |
| Turkey                | 494     |
| Ukraine               | 128     |
| United Kingdom        | 516     |
| USA                   | 661     |
| Vietnam               | 252     |
| Stateless             | 194     |
| Other countries       | 1328    |
| Total                 | 20048   |

Table 9. Asylum applications to Norway, by country background and year. 1995-2005

| Country background    | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004 | 2005 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| Afghanistan           | 10   | 3    | 16   | 45   | 172   | 326   | 603   | 786   | 2032  | 1059 | 466  |
| Albania               | 2    | 15   | 21   | 9    | 69    | 88    | 210   | 274   | 239   | 113  | 79   |
| Algeria               | 43   | 26   | 22   | 40   | 66    | 72    | 346   | 468   | 180   | 104  | 45   |
| Angola                | 1    | 0    | 2    | 3    | 9     | 4     | 11    | 24    | 174   | 39   | 26   |
| Armenia               | 4    | 0    | 2    | 31   | 124   | 65    | 175   | 163   | 41    | 46   | 7    |
| Azerbaijan            | 0    | 2    | 2    | 13   | 39    | 35    | 100   | 145   | 142   | 129  | 84   |
| Belarus               | 1    | 1    | 7    | 10   | 75    | 139   | 330   | 395   | 269   | 57   | 32   |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina    | 106  | 73   | 90   | 236  | 161   | 272   | 907   | 810   | 657   | 119  | 52   |
| Bulgaria              | 6    | 5    | 9    | 14   | 6     | 12    | 950   | 359   | 110   | 28   | 22   |
| Burundi               | 3    | 7    | 4    | 3    | 3     | 10    | 30    | 56    | 120   | 133  | 100  |
| Cameroon              | 0    | 1    | 8    | 27   | 26    | 23    | 18    | 86    | 73    | 48   | 37   |
| China                 | 5    | 3    | 8    | 10   | 8     | 12    | 19    | 87    | 117   | 67   | 49   |
| Croatia               | 29   | 3    | 55   | 2452 | 60    | 16    | 1216  | 139   | 51    | 20   | 18   |
| Tsjekkia              | 2    | 1    | 0    | 4    | 13    | 25    | 440   | 186   | 128   | 25   | 1    |
| Dem. Rep. Congo       | 0    | 0    | 7    | 4    | 5     | 8     | 3     | 15    | 75    | 49   | 71   |
| Eritrea               | 0    | 4    | 12   | 38   | 61    | 51    | 132   | 269   | 198   | 110  | 177  |
| Ethiopia              | 18   | 30   | 48   | 81   | 126   | 96    | 173   | 325   | 287   | 148  | 100  |
| F.Y.R. Macedonia      | 0    | 5    | 1    | 17   | 21    | 15    | 190   | 301   | 241   | 66   | 25   |
| Georgia               | 1    | 1    | 5    | 4    | 69    | 70    | 205   | 284   | 177   | 82   | 15   |
| Guinea                | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0     | 0     | 5     | 16    | 75    | 30   | 4    |
| Iran                  | 163  | 120  | 138  | 270  | 350   | 327   | 412   | 450   | 608   | 393  | 279  |
| Iraq                  | 99   | 113  | 272  | 1317 | 4073  | 766   | 1056  | 1624  | 938   | 413  | 671  |
| Israel                | 4    | 4    | 15   | 11   | 15    | 10    | 26    | 50    | 54    | 21   | 15   |
| Kazakhstan            | 0    | 1    | 5    | 4    | 55    | 36    | 112   | 137   | 49    | 24   | 22   |
| Kyrgyzstan            | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0     | 15    | 67    | 152   | 44    | 26   | 24   |
| Lebanon               | 18   | 6    | 17   | 28   | 49    | 22    | 34    | 67    | 68    | 33   | 25   |
| Liberia               | 1    | 5    | 2    | 3    | 1     | 4     | 7     | 13    | 49    | 68   | 41   |
| Libya                 | 4    | 8    | 3    | 3    | 7     | 7     | 62    | 123   | 283   | 134  | 23   |
| Lithuania             | 28   | 7    | 24   | 29   | 58    | 145   | 91    | 42    | 36    | 13   | 8    |
| Moldavia              | 4    | 0    | 2    | 8    | 48    | 62    | 68    | 81    | 96    | 34   | 17   |
| Mongolia              | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0     | 4     | 545   | 200   | 91    | 13   | 10   |
| Nepal                 | 0    | 0    | 2    | 0    | 7     | 26    | 97    | 64    | 45    | 91   | 104  |
| Nigeria               | 5    | 4    | 4    | 6    | 5     | 14    | 27    | 139   | 235   | 205  | 94   |
| Pakistan              | 31   | 16   | 26   | 146  | 265   | 220   | 186   | 216   | 92    | 48   | 33   |
| Poland                | 8    | 209  | 19   | 2    | 2     | 68    | 39    | 51    | 36    | 5    | 3    |
| Romania               | 10   | 8    | 19   | 77   | 153   | 712   | 203   | 247   | 206   | 33   | 16   |
| Russia                | 69   | 50   | 39   | 141  | 318   | 471   | 1318  | 1718  | 1893  | 938  | 545  |
| Rwanda                | 8    | 6    | 6    | 3    | 5     | 7     | 15    | 34    | 54    | 36   | 50   |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 146  | 76   | 343  | 1666 | 1152  | 4188  | 928   | 2460  | 2180  | 860  | 468  |
| Sierra Leone          | 2    | 0    | 11   | 12   | 14    | 33    | 16    | 14    | 41    | 31   | 21   |
| Slovakia              | 3    | 3    | 1    | 1    | 233   | 507   | 187   | 324   | 82    | 10   | 0    |
| Somalia               | 189  | 180  | 552  | 955  | 1340  | 910   | 1080  | 1534  | 1601  | 957  | 667  |
| Sri Lanka             | 90   | 413  | 196  | 173  | 112   | 165   | 164   | 87    | 64    | 58   | 58   |
| Sudan                 | 23   | 32   | 34   | 46   | 59    | 31    | 47    | 94    | 65    | 33   | 45   |
| Syria                 | 14   | 16   | 23   | 73   | 95    | 60    | 57    | 80    | 96    | 69   | 79   |
| Turkey                | 35   | 24   | 44   | 131  | 279   | 164   | 204   | 257   | 235   | 149  | 111  |
| Ukraine               | 15   | 8    | 8    | 13   | 34    | 131   | 1027  | 772   | 92    | 44   | 20   |
| Uzbekistan            | 0    | 0    | 1    | 0    | 3     | 4     | 105   | 206   | 92    | 51   | 42   |
| Vietnam               | 2    | 3    | 2    | 1    | 4     | 1     | 27    | 35    | 31    | 44   | 20   |
| Stateless             | 59   | 19   | 42   | 85   | 164   | 120   | 194   | 391   | 366   | 298  | 209  |
| Other countries       | 229  | 277  | 130  | 328  | 209   | 418   | 429   | 692   | 405   | 346  | 272  |
| Total                 | 1460 | 1778 | 2273 | 8543 | 10160 | 10843 | 14782 | 17480 | 15613 | 7950 | 5402 |

For all countries, see [www.udi.no](http://www.udi.no)

Table 10. Unaccompanied minor asylum seekers arriving in Norway, by country background and year. 1995-2005

| Country background    | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Afghanistan           | 1    | 1    | 1    | 3    | 7    | 36   | 41   | 144  | 306  | 141  | 46   |
| Albania               | 0    | 4    | 1    | 0    | 2    | 3    | 17   | 2    | 10   | 2    | 1    |
| Algerie               | 2    | 2    | 4    | 4    | 3    | 7    | 9    | 26   | 11   | 9    | 1    |
| Angola                | 1    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 3    | 28   | 7    | 5    |
| Belarus               | 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 1    | 9    | 5    | 12   | 11   | 1    | 0    |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina    | 3    | 0    | 12   | 11   | 0    | 4    | 4    | 3    | 1    | 0    | 1    |
| Burundi               | 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 0    | 0    | 2    | 4    | 11   | 6    | 9    |
| Croatia               | 1    | 0    | 2    | 36   | 0    | 0    | 1    | 0    | 0    | 2    | 0    |
| Eritrea               | 0    | 1    | 8    | 14   | 13   | 9    | 25   | 37   | 24   | 10   | 7    |
| Ethiopia              | 1    | 10   | 25   | 24   | 26   | 22   | 44   | 59   | 57   | 14   | 9    |
| Guinea                | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 2    | 5    | 10   | 2    | 1    |
| Iran                  | 5    | 1    | 10   | 12   | 4    | 9    | 4    | 10   | 11   | 8    | 9    |
| Iraq                  | 3    | 3    | 24   | 36   | 141  | 80   | 87   | 190  | 108  | 30   | 46   |
| Lithuania             | 2    | 1    | 4    | 1    | 1    | 6    | 5    | 5    | 10   | 3    | 3    |
| Mongolia              | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 18   | 10   | 9    | 0    | 0    |
| Nigeria               | 0    | 0    | 2    | 0    | 1    | 4    | 1    | 12   | 14   | 6    | 4    |
| Romania               | 0    | 0    | 2    | 1    | 2    | 13   | 5    | 6    | 1    | 0    | 0    |
| Russia                | 1    | 1    | 3    | 13   | 4    | 20   | 37   | 21   | 26   | 17   | 18   |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 3    | 5    | 34   | 65   | 22   | 93   | 15   | 29   | 19   | 5    | 3    |
| Sierra Leone          | 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 3    | 18   | 2    | 2    | 5    | 4    | 2    |
| Slovakia              | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 16   | 1    | 2    | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| Somalia               | 55   | 33   | 139  | 154  | 103  | 114  | 99   | 133  | 117  | 80   | 74   |
| Sri Lanka             | 2    | 24   | 66   | 72   | 34   | 58   | 60   | 39   | 20   | 15   | 16   |
| Sudan                 | 3    | 1    | 4    | 2    | 0    | 3    | 5    | 9    | 4    | 1    | 3    |
| Stateless             | 10   | 2    | 5    | 2    | 2    | 2    | 12   | 13   | 18   | 4    | 11   |
| Other countries       | 13   | 18   | 30   | 13   | 15   | 28   | 59   | 118  | 85   | 57   | 53   |
| Total                 | 106  | 107  | 376  | 466  | 386  | 556  | 561  | 894  | 916  | 424  | 322  |

Includes persons who stated to be unaccompanied minor asylum seekers (under 18 years old) on arrival.

Table 11. Asylum applications received in 36 industrialised countries, by country as of 3rd quarter. 2003-2005

| Land            | 3rd quarter 2003 | 3rd quarter 2004 | 3rd quarter 2005 |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Australia       | 3422             | 2474             | 2424             |
| Austria         | 24567            | 18704            | 15459            |
| Belgium         | 12023            | 11070            | 11836            |
| Canada          | 24941            | 18225            | 13906            |
| Cyprus          | 1012             | 6062             | 5821             |
| Czech Republic  | 8083             | 4405             | 3055             |
| Denmark         | 3531             | 2584             | 1811             |
| Finland         | 2142             | 2625             | 2876             |
| France          | 42390            | 43945            | 38741            |
| Germany         | 38856            | 27304            | 20402            |
| Greece          | 6792             | 3450             | 7181             |
| Hungary         | 1904             | 1216             | 1232             |
| Ireland         | 6662             | 3598             | 3261             |
| Luxembourg      | 1014             | 1274             | 654              |
| Malta           | 433              | 646              | 827              |
| Netherlands     | 10685            | 7140             | 8269             |
| Norway          | 12210            | 6187             | 3880             |
| Poland          | 5052             | 5232             | 3797             |
| Slovakia        | 6162             | 8990             | 2392             |
| Slovenia        | 875              | 849              | 1320             |
| Spain           | 4125             | 3836             | 3539             |
| Sweden          | 23085            | 17655            | 12423            |
| Switzerland     | 15966            | 11568            | 7456             |
| United Kingdom  | 46835            | 30520            | 23155            |
| USA             | 58522            | 40028            | 37460            |
| Other countries | 3154             | 2515             | 2075             |
| Total           | 364443           | 282102           | 235252           |

Source: UNHCR

Table 12. Visa cases processed by Norwegian foreign service missions\*, by foreign service mission and outcome. 2005

| Foreign servicemission | Granted | Rejected | Total |
|------------------------|---------|----------|-------|
| Abidjan                | 229     | 386      | 615   |
| Abu Dhabi              | 551     | 55       | 606   |
| Abuja                  | 474     | 654      | 1128  |
| Addis Abeba            | 983     | 71       | 1054  |
| Amman                  | 224     | 41       | 265   |
| Ankara                 | 911     | 310      | 1221  |
| Baku                   | 863     | 33       | 896   |
| Bangkok                | 4480    | 621      | 5101  |
| Beijing                | 5710    | 570      | 6280  |
| Belgrade               | 1650    | 112      | 1762  |
| Bern                   | 871     | 2        | 873   |
| Bogotá                 | 156     | 15       | 171   |
| Bucuresti              | 629     | 82       | 711   |
| Cairo                  | 592     | 78       | 670   |
| Colombo                | 611     | 555      | 1166  |
| Damascus               | 801     | 360      | 1161  |
| Dar es Salaam          | 328     | 27       | 355   |
| Dhaka                  | 266     | 36       | 302   |
| Dublin                 | 274     | 0        | 274   |
| Edinburgh              | 265     | 0        | 265   |
| Hanoi                  | 590     | 211      | 801   |
| Harare                 | 216     | 2        | 218   |
| Houston                | 230     | 6        | 236   |
| Islamabad              | 1022    | 1262     | 2284  |
| Jakarta                | 586     | 33       | 619   |
| Kampala                | 330     | 49       | 379   |
| Kathmandu              | 225     | 97       | 322   |
| Kiev                   | 6609    | 224      | 6833  |
| Kuala Lumpur           | 164     | 15       | 179   |
| Lilongwe               | 378     | 0        | 378   |
| London                 | 2346    | 47       | 2393  |
| Luanda                 | 172     | 18       | 190   |
| Manila                 | 3492    | 473      | 3965  |
| Moscow                 | 14662   | 175      | 14837 |
| Murmansk               | 11521   | 310      | 11831 |
| Nairobi                | 643     | 11       | 654   |
| New Delhi              | 2529    | 328      | 2857  |
| New York               | 429     | 5        | 434   |
| Pretoria               | 2138    | 10       | 2148  |
| Rabat                  | 246     | 194      | 440   |
| Riga                   | 696     | 3        | 699   |
| Riyadh                 | 192     | 34       | 226   |
| San Francisco          | 278     | 4        | 282   |
| Sarajevo               | 884     | 77       | 961   |
| Shanghai               | 1967    | 70       | 2037  |
| St. Petersburg         | 4506    | 74       | 4580  |
| Tallinn                | 702     | 18       | 720   |
| Teheran                | 1080    | 339      | 1419  |
| Tel Aviv               | 273     | 0        | 273   |
| Tunis                  | 960     | 112      | 1072  |
| Other service missions | 1684    | 158      | 1842  |
| Total                  | 82621   | 8367     | 90985 |

\*The figures are based on manual reporting by the Norwegian foreign service missions to the UDI, and include visa cases where the decision was made at the foreign service mission. Visas issued by Norwegian foreign service missions on behalf of other countries are included in the figures. This totals approximately 9400.

Table 13. Visa cases processed by the UDI, by country background and outcome\*. 2005

| Country background    | Granted | Rejected | Total |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|-------|
| Afghanistan           | 33      | 22       | 55    |
| Albania               | 124     | 27       | 151   |
| Algeria               | 15      | 25       | 40    |
| Bangladesh            | 3       | 10       | 13    |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina    | 8       | 15       | 23    |
| Colombia              | 93      | 38       | 131   |
| Cuba                  | 100     | 51       | 151   |
| Dominican Republic    | 2       | 5        | 7     |
| Ecuador               | 1       | 5        | 6     |
| Egypt                 | 18      | 10       | 28    |
| Eritrea               | 6       | 27       | 33    |
| Ethiopia              | 7       | 14       | 21    |
| Philippines           | 31      | 16       | 47    |
| Georgia               | 17      | 7        | 24    |
| Ghana                 | 6       | 4        | 10    |
| Belarus               | 20      | 18       | 38    |
| India                 | 98      | 79       | 177   |
| Indonesia             | 18      | 4        | 22    |
| Iraq                  | 82      | 42       | 124   |
| Iran                  | 449     | 417      | 866   |
| Jordan                | 2       | 7        | 9     |
| Yugoslavia            | 60      | 31       | 91    |
| Kenya                 | 10      | 3        | 13    |
| China                 | 214     | 116      | 330   |
| Lebanon               | 31      | 27       | 58    |
| Macedonia             | 67      | 52       | 119   |
| Morocco               | 6       | 1        | 7     |
| Moldavia              | 11      | 37       | 48    |
| Mongolia              | 14      | 7        | 21    |
| Nepal                 | 1       | 12       | 13    |
| Nigeria               | 6       | 10       | 16    |
| Pakistan              | 53      | 59       | 112   |
| Peru                  | 5       | 2        | 7     |
| Russia                | 135     | 95       | 230   |
| Rwanda                | 10      | 6        | 16    |
| Saudi-Arabia          | 1       | 6        | 7     |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 357     | 237      | 594   |
| Somalia               | 8       | 11       | 19    |
| Sri Lanka             | 92      | 49       | 141   |
| Sudan                 | 49      | 8        | 57    |
| Syria                 | 28      | 70       | 98    |
| South Africa          | 7       | 2        | 9     |
| Tanzania              | 4       | 4        | 8     |
| Thailand              | 67      | 42       | 109   |
| Tunisia               | 3       | 5        | 8     |
| Turkey                | 9       | 30       | 39    |
| Uganda                | 4       | 3        | 7     |
| Ukraine               | 30      | 83       | 113   |
| Vietnam               | 10      | 17       | 27    |
| Zambia                | 2       | 6        | 8     |
| Stateless             | 21      | 58       | 79    |
| Other countries       | 49      | 39       | 88    |
| Total                 | 2497    | 1971     | 4468  |

\* Appeals are not included in the summary.

Table 14. Rejections\* on entry, by grounds and year, 1991-2005

|                            | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No passport/visa           | 77   | 72   | 669  | 600  | 671  | 607  | 670  | 702  | 847  | 775  | 342  | 299  | 233  | 267  | 199  |
| Previously expelled        | 16   | 14   | 15   | 11   | 4    | 11   | 9    | 15   | 18   | 37   | 45   | 47   | 33   | 46   | 24   |
| No permit                  | 403  | 266  | 770  | 279  | 193  | 123  | 225  | 339  | 362  | 397  | 536  | 771  | 722  | 339  | 159  |
| No funds                   | 90   | 56   | 215  | 172  | 103  | 89   | 82   | 242  | 228  | 362  | 429  | 577  | 535  | 252  | 125  |
| Previously convicted       | 34   | 22   | 273  | 159  | 135  | 169  | 163  | 218  | 280  | 253  | 227  | 197  | 101  | 66   | 38   |
| Nordic Passport Convention | 2    | 2    | 6    | 5    | 4    | 19   | 0    | 5    | 8    | 7    | 2    | 1    | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| Reported in SIS**          | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | 41   | 26   | 28   |
| Other                      | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 2    | 2    | 1    | 3    | 14   | 38   | 15   | 47   | 45   | 64   |
| Total                      | 622  | 432  | 1948 | 1226 | 1110 | 1020 | 1151 | 1522 | 1746 | 1845 | 1619 | 1907 | 1712 | 1041 | 637  |

\*Includes decisions made by all administrative levels.

\*\*SIS (Schengen Information System) is, among other things, a register of persons who are persona non grata in different Schengen countries; this applies, for example, to persons who have been expelled because of a criminal offence. Persons who are registered in SIS will normally not be granted a visa.

Table 15. Rejections\* after entry, by grounds and year. 1991-2005

|                            | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No passport/visa           | 597  | 626  | 64   | 48   | 38   | 13   | 13   | 15   | 14   | 10   | 3    | 5    | 85   | 52   | 18   |
| Previously expelled        | 9    | 8    | 5    | 13   | 12   | 11   | 9    | 4    | 2    | 7    | 7    | 5    | 3    | 4    | 6    |
| No permit                  | 376  | 365  | 346  | 299  | 265  | 269  | 109  | 60   | 50   | 45   | 186  | 74   | 36   | 33   | 15   |
| No funds                   | 546  | 305  | 63   | 34   | 32   | 29   | 21   | 1    | 4    | 0    | 4    | 3    | 3    | 5    | 13   |
| Previously convicted       | 46   | 163  | 25   | 13   | 13   | 27   | 18   | 38   | 22   | 32   | 17   | 7    | 7    | 4    | 3    |
| Nordic Passport Convention | 8    | 0    | 1    | 2    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| Reported in SIS**          | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | 0    | 2    | 0    |
| Other                      | 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 0    | 8    | 2    | 11   | 5    | 3    | 2    | 8    | 3    | 8    | 15   |
| Total                      | 1582 | 1467 | 504  | 410  | 360  | 357  | 172  | 129  | 97   | 97   | 219  | 102  | 137  | 108  | 70   |

\*Includes decisions made by all administrative levels.

\*\*SIS (Schengen Information System) is, among other things, a register of persons who are persona non grata in different Schengen countries; this applies, for example, to persons who have been expelled because of a criminal offence. Persons who are registered in SIS will normally not be granted a visa. .

Table 16. Expulsions, by grounds and year. 2003-2005

|                           | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|
| Breach of Immigration Act | 570  | 758  | 683  |
| Breach of Penal Code      | 566  | 490  | 566  |
| Other                     | 5    | 12   | 25   |
| Total                     | 1141 | 1260 | 1274 |

**A**ge testing – x-ray examinations of hands and teeth to determine the age of a person who claims to be younger than 18 years of age.

**Appellate body** – administrative body that processes appeals against first-instance decisions. When the police in Norway or a foreign service mission reject an application, the UDI is the appeals body. When the UDI rejects an application as the first instance, the decision can be appealed to the Immigration Appeals Board (UNE).

**Asylum** – place of refuge for persons who have a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion. Asylum includes, for example, protection against being sent back to the area where the asylum seeker has reason to fear persecution. Asylum also confers certain rights during the stay in the country of asylum. Foreign nationals who are granted asylum in Norway are given refugee status.

**Asylum seeker** – person who on his or her own initiative, and without prior notification, asks the authorities for protection and recognition as a refugee. The person is called an asylum seeker until a decision has been made on the application.

**Au pair** – a person who has been granted temporary residence for up to two years to live with a Norwegian family while providing services. The aim is to give the person in question an opportunity to improve his or her language skills and/or advance his or her general education by learning more about Norway. The person in question must be between 18 and 30 years of age.

**C**itizenship – a formal status that entails affiliation with a state as well as rights and obligations in relation to this state. Citizenship arises normally at birth. For a foreign national to be granted Norwegian citizenship by application, the person must be at least 18 years of age, have had a fixed place of residence in Norway for the last seven years,

have a record of good conduct and not have incurred substantial child maintenance debts.

**Collective protection** – temporary residence or work permits may be granted to persons on collective grounds in mass flight situations, after a group assessment. Consideration of applications for asylum may be suspended for up to three years. Such permits do not constitute a basis for a settlement permit (permanent residence permit) during the first four years.

**D**ecision – a decision in a case is made by an administrative body and determines the rights and obligations of private persons in the relevant area.

**Differentiated asylum processing** – The UDI divides applications for asylum into different categories on the basis of the situation in the country in question. Today the cases that are examined are divided into three different categories: 48-hour cases, 3-week cases and 7-week cases, in addition to the separate procedures for applications from unaccompanied minor asylum seekers (UMA) and from persons whose cases have been or should be fully examined in another country.

**Dropped case** – This refers to cases where it has been decided to drop a case. The reason for such a decision may be that the applicant has disappeared, that he or she has withdrawn the application or that he or she has not been given status in the case for other reasons.

**Dublin Convention** – applies to persons who have received a decision pursuant to the Dublin II Regulations. Pursuant to these regulations, the examination of an application shall be undertaken in the country responsible for such examination. Responsibility rests mainly with the country where the foreign national first applied for asylum, or was granted a residence permit or a Schengen visa. The aim of the regulations is to ensure that all persons who submit an application will have it examined, and that the application for asylum

will only be examined in one of the member countries.

**D**UF – the Norwegian computer system for cases involving foreign nationals and refugees. It is a joint registration system and case processing tool for all immigration authorities. Used primarily by the police, UDI and UNE.

**E**urodac – a central electronic fingerprint register of foreign nationals (mainly asylum seekers) who have been registered in an EU or EEA country. The register, which has been in operation since 15 January 2003, only permits comparison of fingerprints in accordance with the Dublin II Regulations. The purpose of the register is to establish whether an asylum seeker has previously applied for asylum in another country which is connected to the Eurodac register.

**Examination of cases** – assessment by the UDI of the asylum seeker's need for protection or other strong humanitarian considerations that may constitute grounds for residence in the country.

**Expulsion** – decision entailing that a foreign national must leave the country and can only re-enter the country if special conditions are met. See also "Rejection of entry/residence".

**F**amily immigration permit – permit that is granted to persons who are or will be close family members of a Norwegian citizen or foreign national with legal residence in Norway.

**First instance** – the official body that makes the first decision in a case. This is always the UDI in asylum cases. In a number of residence cases the police in Norway or a Norwegian foreign service mission may make the first decision.

**I**mmigrant – person born abroad, permanently resident in Norway, both of whose parents were born abroad.

**Integration** – governing principle in Norwegian immigration policy, which normally means that immigrants and refugees become functional members

of the majority society, but without losing their cultural or ethnic identity.

**Introductory Programme Act** – scheme that combines an introduction program with introduction benefits. The Introduction Act entered into force on 1 September 2003 as a voluntary scheme for local authorities. The Act became mandatory for all the local authorities that settle refugees as of 1 September 2004. The Act only applies to persons settled after 1 September 2003.

**Introductory programme** – a programme that is to contribute to easier and faster integration of recently arrived refugees in Norwegian society. All local authorities who settle refugees are obligated to offer the introductory programme. Participation in the introductory programme offered by the local authorities is mandatory for the refugees.

**IOM** – International Organization for Migration is an organisation with which the UDI cooperates to facilitate the return to their countries of origin of persons who have received a final rejection of their applications for asylum (voluntary return), and which assists resettlement refugees in coming to Norway.

**O**ther protection – permit that may be granted to asylum seekers who do not come under the Refugee Convention, but who nevertheless have a background similar to a refugee, which means that they have the need of protection.

**R**eception centre – voluntary housing for asylum seekers. The UDI is responsible for the organisation of a flexible reception centre system that can handle a varying number of asylum seekers and refugees waiting to be settled in Norway.

**Refugee** – in the legal sense, the term "refugee" applies to resettlement refugees and asylum seekers who have been granted asylum. In connection with refugee assistance in Norway, the term "refugee" is used for resettlement refugees and persons who, following an applica

tion for asylum, have been granted asylum, protection or residence on humanitarian grounds.

Rejection of applications – a decision which means that the conditions for the permit an applicant has applied for are not satisfied. Rejections decided by Norwegian foreign service missions or the police can be appealed to the UDI. Rejections decided by the UDI as the first instance can be appealed to the Immigration Appeals Board (UNE). In asylum cases, rejections include applications that are rejected after full examination, applications that are rejected pursuant to the Nordic Passport Convention and applications that are rejected because the applicant has arrived from a safe first country of asylum. Rejections also include cases where an applicant has applied from abroad and has been rejected for that reason.

Rejection of entry/residence – a decision denying a foreign national entry into or residence in Norway. The decision is not a reason to reject an application for subsequent entry. Rejection must not be confused with expulsion or removal from the realm.

Resettlement refugee – refugees who are permitted to come to Norway following an organised selection process, normally in cooperation with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). At the Government's proposal, Stortinget (the Norwegian parliament) sets a quota for the number of resettlement refugees to be received by Norway each year.

Residence on humanitarian grounds – permit that may be granted to asylum seekers who do not have a need for protection, but where other strong humanitarian considerations indicate that they should be granted a residence permit, such as a serious health condition, consideration to the situation of a minors or strong connections to Norway. Such cases are often considered in

the context of difficult conditions in the country of origin, for example, after war/hostilities.

Residence on protection grounds – permit that may be granted to asylum seekers who do not come under the Refugee Convention, but who nevertheless have a background similar to a refugee, which means that they have a need for protection.

Schengen agreement – this agreement means that passport control has been eliminated between certain European countries that are parties to the agreement. These countries have a common external border, and their citizens may therefore travel freely between the member states. The same applies to foreign citizens who have a residence permit in one of the member states or have been granted a visa to the Schengen area. A total of 15 European countries had joined the agreement in 2005: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Germany and Austria.

Seasonal work permit – type of permit granted to foreign nationals who intend to work in typical seasonal jobs, such as picking strawberries, or as a stand-in during holiday periods. A work permit for seasonal workers may be granted for up to six months in a calendar year.

Settlement permit – permit that can be granted to persons who have lived in Norway for at least three years with a type of residence or work permit that constitutes the basis for a settlement permit. This permit has no time limitation and entitles the holder to permanent residence and general access to take employment in Norway. As a rule, settlement permits become invalid after more than two years' residence abroad.

Trainee – permit that enables foreign nationals to take training in a vocation or trade. It is a requirement that the work is of real

importance for development of the competence of the person in question and that it forms a natural part of the vocational training in the country of origin. The permit can be renewed and granted for up to two years.

Unaccompanied minor asylum seeker (UMA) – asylum seeker or refugee under 18 years of age who has no parents or others with parental responsibility in Norway.

Visa – permit for persons who come under the visa requirement, allowing them to enter Norway and the rest of the Schengen area, and to stay in the area for a specified period of time, normally for up to three months. Visas are normally granted for only one visit, but they may also be granted for multiple visits. A visa label is placed in the person's passport to show the permit granted.

Work permit – residence permit given when the main purpose of the stay is to take employment in Norway. Work permits may be granted to persons over 15 years of age if they satisfy the conditions set out in the Norwegian Immigration Act.

**15**-month rule – asylum seekers who presented a passport or other approved travel document when they submitted their applications for asylum may be granted a residence permit if UDI has not processed their asylum cases within 15 months.

**48**-hour procedure – processing of applications for asylum from persons who come from countries the UDI deems to be generally safe. The 48-hour procedure ensures rapid case processing and the speedy return to the country of origin for persons who come to Norway without the required permit and without a need for protection.

**3**-week cases: Applications submitted by persons from countries where the UDI has a good overview of the situation, and where experience shows that applications are often rejected, are processed within 3 weeks after the application has been registered.

**7**-week cases: Applications from other countries where the situation is more complex, and where experience shows that it may be necessary to obtain or verify information, are usually processed within 7 weeks from registration.

## References:

Immigration authorities in other countries:

Australia: <http://www.immi.gov.au/statistics>

Denmark: <http://www.udlst.dk>

Iceland: <http://www.mfa.is/>

Finland: <http://www.uvi.fi/netcomm/>

United Kingdom: [www.homeoffice.gov.uk](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk)

Sweden: Migration Board : <http://www.migrationsverket.se/>

Integration Board: <http://www.integrationsverket.se/>

USA, Home Security: <http://uscis.gov/graphics/shared/statistics/>

Organisations in Norway:

Directorate of Integration and Diversity: <http://www.imdi.no>

Norwegian Refugee Council: <http://www.nrc.no/>

Statistics Norway: <http://www.ssb.no/innvstat/>

International organisations:

UNHCR: <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/statistics>

IOM: <http://www.iom.ch/>

Eurostat: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.eu.int/>

OECD: <http://www.oecd.org/>

UN Economic Commission for Europe:

<http://www.unece.org/stats/data.htm>

UN Statistical Division: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/>

UN Population Division: <http://www.un.org/popin/>

Migration Policy institute: <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/>

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