

*Danish
Immigration*



Service

Statistical Overview



2003

The Danish Immigration Service

Statistical Overview 2003

Responsible editor: Director General Ms. Grethe Løgstrup

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Ryesgade 53

DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø

Denmark

Phone: (+45) 35 30 80 05/36

Fax.: (+45) 35 30 84 80

E-mail: udlst@udlst.dk

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What is the Danish Immigration Service?

The Danish Immigration Service is an institution within the **Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs** (in this publication for easy reference: The Ministry for Integration).

The Danish Immigration Service administrates the Danish Aliens Act: In other words, it handles applications for asylum, family reunification, work permits, visas, etc. In addition, the Danish Immigration Service is engaged in a wide range of other activities relating to the asylum and immigration area, including the task of accommodating asylum-seekers.

Reference is made to the following page in this publication "About the Danish Immigration Service" for further information about the main activities of the Service and on www.udlst.dk where you can find information about the possibilities for foreign nationals to enter and reside in Denmark.

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Statistical Overview 2003

The aim of this overview published by the Danish Immigration Service is to present a number of key figures regarding asylum, family reunification and immigration. The emphasis is on overall changes in 2003 and on the overall development during the period 1994-2003 (see annexed tables). For a monthly update of the main figures in this overview, reference is made to the statistical section of the homepage of the Danish Immigration Service www.udlst.dk. This manuscript was completed in April 2004.

English Version

Summary:

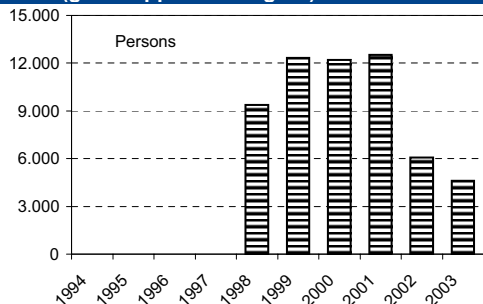
- The total number of persons applying for asylum in Denmark was 4.593 in 2003 compared to 6.068 in 2002 and 12.512 in 2001. Thus, the figure continued to decrease in 2003 and is now down to a third of the level of 2001.
- The Danish Immigration Service made in 2003 a total of 3.453 decisions on asylum applications processed in Denmark. The recognition rate stood at 22 % in 2003 compared to 28 % in 2002 and 53 % in 2001. Consequently, the recognition rate is more than halved since 2001.
- A total of 2.447 persons were granted refugee status or other status in 2003. This compares to 4.069 in 2002 and 6.263 in 2001, representing a decrease of 60 % from 2001 to 2003. The decrease is a logic consequence of the decrease in the asylum application figures and the recognition rate.
- The total number of persons applying for family reunification in Denmark continued to decrease in 2003 – from 15.370 in 2001 to 11.250 in 2002 and 6.520 in 2003. This represents a decrease of 60 % from 2001 to 2003.
- A total of 4.791 persons were granted family reunification in Denmark in 2003 compared to 8.151 in 2002 and 10.950 in 2001 – the number of persons granted family reunification was therefore halved from 2001 to 2003. Most family reunifications were granted to spouses or cohabitants.
- Outside the area of asylum and family reunification, an increase in the number of residence permits on immigration was seen – from 13.191 in 2001 to 15.102 in 2002 and 17.720 in 2003. In 2003, the majority of these residence permits were given on the grounds of education. The number of EC/EEA residence certificates issued increased slightly from 6.041 in 2002 to 6.475 in 2003.
- The number of decisions on visa applications submitted to the Danish Immigration Service decreased from 27.709 in 2001 to 23.266 in 2002 and 19.700 in 2003. Approximately 60 % were granted a visa in 2003. In addition, around 49.000 visas were issued directly by Danish representations abroad in 2003.

Overview of all residence permits granted in Denmark 1994 - 2003 *

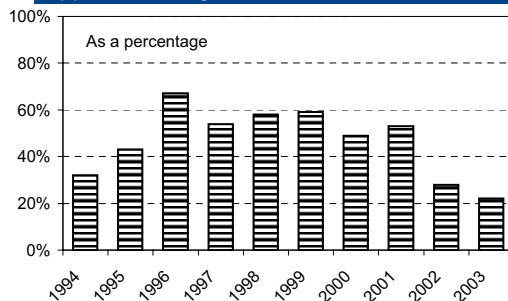
Category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Asylum or other status (A)	2.818	20.347	8.717	5.925	4.758	4.443	5.156	6.263	4.069	2.447
Refugee status	2.508	19.931	6.387	4.940	4.442	4.223	4.388	5.742	3.489	1.852
- of which Geneva Convention	676	4.969	1.439	976	1.102	1.105	1.327	2.020	1.267	724
- of which B-Status									3	83
- of which De facto Status	1.317	14.393	4.375	3.409	2.862	2.584	2.541	3.116	1.686	519
Other status	310	416	2.330	985	316	220	768	521	580	595
- of which humanitarian residence perm	96	115	76	17	42	39	31	83	45	203
- of which exceptional reasons	214	287	185	67	83	79	389	100	78	67
Family reunification (B)	6.017	6.327	8.727	7.708	9.687	9.422	10.021	10.950	8.151	4.791
- of which spouses and cohabitants	4.436	4.580	6.112	5.665	6.442	6.637	6.399	6.499	4.880	2.538
Other residence permits (C)	7.091	7.425	9.001	9.953	10.488	9.674	11.229	13.191	15.102	17.720
EC/EEA residence certif. (D)	4.342	3.780	5.887	5.919	6.101	5.706	5.925	5.950	6.041	6.475
Total (A+B+C+D)	20.268	37.879	32.332	29.505	31.034	29.245	32.331	36.354	33.363	31.433

* Reference is made to annex 22 for further details.

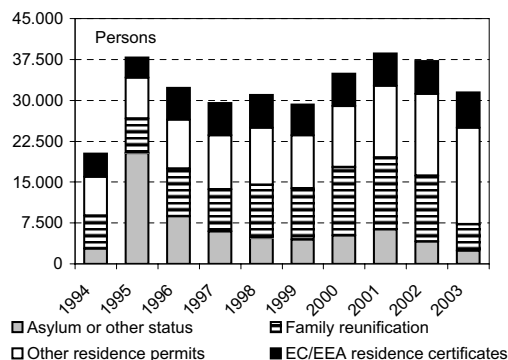
Asylum applications lodged in Denmark (gross application figure) 1998-2003



Recognition rate in the first instance on asylum applications registered in Denmark 1994-2003

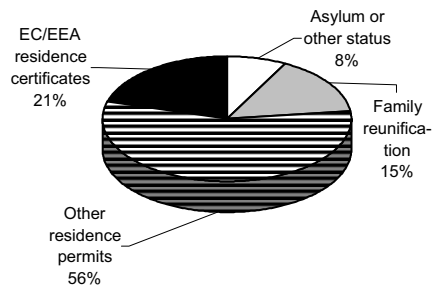


Overview of all residence permits granted in Denmark 1994 - 2003



Overview of all residence permits granted in Denmark 2003

Total: 31.433 persons



About the Danish Immigration Service

(An institution within the Danish Ministry for Integration)

Main figures in 2003

❑ **Expenses:** Approx. DKK 193 millions (€ 26 millions)

❑ **Accommodation expenses for asylum-seekers:** Approx. DKK 0,8 billion (€ 109 millions) (pre-asylum expenses)

per asylum-seeker/year: Approx. DKK 123,000 (€ 16,600)

❑ **Staff:** Approx. 376 persons

of which 25% in the Asylum Department

of which 40% in the Residence Department

of which 35% in other departments (Administration of the asylum centres, IT, management, allocation of refugees to municipalities, etc.)

❑ **Average duration of processing in the Danish Immigration Service:**

(Indicated for 80 % and 100 % of the cases, respectively)

Asylum applications processed in Denmark: Approx. 1½-2½ months

Applications for family reunification: Approx. 6-9 months

Applications for work and education: 1-2 months

Main activities in 2003

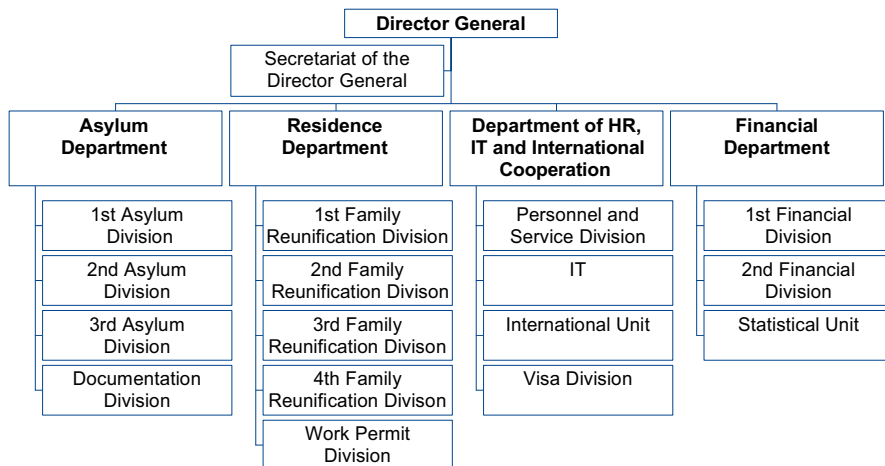
- Examination in the first instance of applications for asylum (and the Dublin-procedure) and for family reunification
- Other residence and work permits
- Withdrawal or revocation of residence and work permits
- Certain cases concerning visas
- Administration of cases concerning expulsion or refusal of entry
- Appeals in EC/EEA cases
- Administration of asylum centres
- Allocation of refugees to municipalities
- Advisory function to the Minister, law preparation
- International co-operation and participation in capacity building projects in Eastern Europe and in CIS-states
- Information on asylum and immigration issues and statistical analysis and projections
- Collection and analysis of background material

Other selected authorities in Denmark

- Ministry for Integration (e.g. responsible for overall asylum and immigration policies, appeals in residence cases, granting of humanitarian residence permits and international activities)
- The National Police (e.g. entry control and registration of asylum-seekers, rejection and return of aliens)
- The Refugee Board (e.g. appeals in asylum cases. The decisions of the Board are final)
- Statistics Denmark (e.g. statistics on non-nationals, naturalisations, population etc.)

The Danish Immigration Service

(Organisation as of April 2004)



Explanatory notes to the publication

The following gives an introduction to the figures in this statistical overview and in general to the policy of the Danish Immigration Service with regard to compiling and disseminating data on asylum, family reunification and immigration. With a view to provide a broader overview, an introduction to migration statistics in Denmark is also included. Finally, some relevant Danish Internet links in this field are provided.

1. Introduction to the figures in this overview

The source and the periodicity of the data:

The compilation of data on asylum, family reunification and immigration is solely based on administrative records (and not surveys, samples etc.) – most notably from the Danish Aliens Register. The data is compiled primarily on a monthly/quarterly basis and is usually available with a delay of 1-2 months. During a given calendar year data is provisional. Final data for a given year is typically published in March/April the following year.

Moreover, the Danish Immigration Service uses statistical information received on a regular basis from a number of Danish and foreign co-operators.

In general, the Danish Immigration Service only publishes *aggregated* figures counted in persons and not in cases. Data is typically flow data.

The Aliens Register and the availability of the data:

The Aliens Register contains information on foreign nationals whose cases are pending or have been examined i.a. under the provisions of the Danish Aliens Act – covering all instances and types of residence permits. The Aliens Register serves as a common working register to all authorities in the asylum, family reunification and immigration field in Denmark (the Danish Immigration Service, the police, the Danish Ministry for Integration, the Refugee Board and the county authorities in Denmark).

The Aliens Register is primarily an electronic registration and filing system. The register became fully operational in 1994 and was an extension of the Asylum Register established in the mid-1980's (visas being the only main exception – a new Visa Register was put into use in 1998 and recently extended). Accordingly, the Aliens Register was not originally designed as an actual statistical system, but is used – via technical systems – to retrieve statistical data for the aliens' authorities in Denmark.

The structure of the Aliens Register is built upon the examination of cases i.a. under the provisions of the Danish Aliens Act. The data in the register is thus restricted to this information. Compiling data from the Aliens Register is cumbersome and possibilities sometimes limited – either for technical reasons or because it involves considerable resources to perform the task.

Information on the definitions of the data

In order to help the reader to interpret and use the tables and figures in this overview, a definition of the data is provided under each subject in question. Moreover, selected footnotes and references to legal definitions, etc., are provided to describe and delimit how the data is compiled.

The quality and sensitivity of the data:

Despite the care which is taken in registering, updating and compiling the data, all figures in this overview – and in general – are subject to the inaccuracies inherent in a large register involving the use of many case-workers and authorities with access to the same recording system. However, the quality of the data from the Aliens Register, etc., is generally high and reliable.

As a main rule, the compilation of data is based on figures directly retrieved from e.g. the Aliens Register – no cell rounding of the data is applied.

The methodology of the compilation of the data (calendar versus cohort data):

The data in this publication is – as is the case in many other States – based on calendar figures. This means that the reference of the data is events occurring in a particular period (e.g. the calendar year 2003) – irrespective of the time of application. This way of compiling the data implies that e.g. decision data for a given year can refer to applications from previous years; the possibility to follow a specific group of applicants through the system is thus not possible using the existing calendar based figures.

In some cases there is, however, a need to view and follow applicants through the system. This is possible using cohort data: Cohort data shows how a specific population of applicants flow through a part of or the whole system. Cohort data is a complicated and certainly more comprehensive way of compiling data.

However, the Danish Immigration Service has in recent years been working on ways of making cohort data available from the Aliens Register. Initially, the Danish Immigration Service plans to make cohort data on *asylum* for the past years available on its homepage on a regular basis as from 2004 – and only as a supplement to the existing calendar based figures on asylum (reference is also made to the section in this overview on cohort asylum data).

2. Introduction to migration statistics in Denmark

The compilation of migration statistics in Denmark is performed by Statistics Denmark. Some of the key figures available on a current basis include data on immigration and emigration, data on non-nationals, data on immigrants and their descendants and data on naturalisations.

The source of the migration statistics in Denmark is primarily the Danish Central Population Register. The Central Population Register contains information on all citizens with Denmark as their place of residence. Citizens entering the country with the legal right to stay for at least three months are registered and counted as immigrants. Citizens giving up their residence in Denmark and leaving the country are counted as emigrants.

The quality of the migration statistics is generally high and reliable. However, the validity of the emigration statistics is to a certain extent blurred by the fact that the incentive to deregister is not always present. The periodicity of the migration statistics is typically quarterly or yearly. Data is published within 2 months after the end of the quarter/year.

It should be noted that the distinction between short time and long time migration, cf. the UN's recommendations for migration statistics, is not applicable in Denmark since this information is not registered. Moreover, no information is available in the statistics on the reason for migrating to Denmark.

3. Comparison of data

Comparison of data on residence permits and immigration:

Data on residence permits in this overview does not directly reflect the level of immigration to Denmark. This is primarily due to the fact that

- 1) Nordic citizens can enter and stay in Denmark without a residence permit,
- 2) Foreign citizens can apply for different types of residence permits subsequently (e.g. a person granted family reunification may also be granted asylum),
- 3) In some cases a residence permit is not used (e.g. the person never enters Denmark).

Despite these qualifications, residence permit data gives an approximate indication of the type of immigration to Denmark.

However, the above-mentioned data on immigration to Denmark published by Statistics Denmark is the only true indicator of immigration to Denmark (see annex 16 in this publication).

Other comments:

Danish figures regarding asylum application data are largely comparable with those of other (northern) European States. As regards asylum decision data, the figures are not directly comparable as the registration varies among European States.

4. Internet links

Key Danish figures on asylum, family reunification and immigration are available on the homepage of the Danish Immigration Service (www.udlst.dk). The homepage is available in a Danish and an English version and is updated on a monthly basis in order to provide the reader with a more updated and timely picture of the migratory trends in Denmark.

In addition, reference can be made to some other relevant Danish websites:

- The Danish Ministry for Integration (www.inm.dk): Publishes a number of overall figures concerning foreigners in Denmark and the integration of foreigners in the Danish society.
- Statistics Denmark (www.dst.dk): Publishes e.g. data on immigration to and emigration from Denmark, data on non-nationals and data on the number of naturalisations in Denmark.
- The Danish Refugee Council (www.drc.dk): Publishes general figures in the asylum, refugees and immigration field as well as data on repatriation, etc.

ASYLUM

A typical asylum-seeker's way through the system

Arrival

1. The Danish Immigration Service evaluates whether Denmark or another EU country is responsible for examination of the asylum application according to the Dublin Convention. If the asylum-seeker has come to Denmark from a non-EU state, the Danish Immigration Service will investigate whether the asylum-seeker can be transferred to that country.

Entry and accommodation

2. Asylum-seekers allowed entry are questioned by the police and transferred to the Sandholm Reception Centre, and accommodated by the Danish Red Cross.
3. Explanation of asylum procedures. Most applicants fill out an application form, which is the basis of the subsequent asylum interview (those asylum-seekers processed in the accelerated manifestly unfounded procedure undergo a special fast processing).

Asylum interview

4. The Danish Immigration Service interviews the asylum-seeker. It is then decided whether the case will continue under the normal procedure or the "manifestly unfounded" procedure.

Normal procedure

5. The Danish Immigration Service assesses whether the case can be decided on the basis available or if further information is required.

A. If the asylum-seeker is granted asylum, he or she is transferred to a municipality for integration.
B. If the asylum-seeker is not granted asylum, he or she may apply for a residence permit on humanitarian grounds (i.e. the case will then be processed in parallel by the Refugee Board and the Ministry for Integration).

Refusal of asylum

6. If the asylum-seeker is refused asylum, the case will be brought before the Refugee Board.
7. An attorney is assigned to the asylum-seeker.
8. Meeting in the Refugee Board. Usually possibility of verbal presentation of case.
9. The Refugee Board may uphold the refusal in which case the refugee has to leave Denmark immediately. The Refugee board can also alter the refusal and grant asylum, cf. item 5.

Dublin Convention

A. If the asylum-seeker has arrived from another EU state, the Danish Immigration Service will request that this state take back the applicant.
B. The asylum-seeker is transferred to that state if this state agrees.
C. The asylum-seeker can register an appeal to the Ministry for Integration, but he or she has **no claim** to remain in Denmark while the appeal is processed.

or

Refusal of entry

A. The notice of refusal of entry, is delivered to the asylum-seeker.
B. The asylum-seeker can appeal the refusal to the Ministry for Integration, but he or she has **no claim** to remain in Denmark while the appeal is being processed.
C. The asylum-seeker is deported as soon as possible.

Manifestly unfounded

A. If the application is deemed manifestly unfounded, the case is referred to the Danish Refugee Council.
B. If the Danish Refugee Council agrees, the asylum-seeker is refused asylum without appeal and has to leave Denmark immediately. If the Danish Refugee Council disagrees, a refusal of asylum will normally be brought before the Refugee Board, cf. item 6.
C. Rejected asylum-seekers can apply for a residence permit on humanitarian grounds, cf. item 10.

Residence permit on humanitarian grounds

10. An application for a residence permit on humanitarian grounds can be lodged with the Minister for Integration.

Asylum applications 1994 - 2003

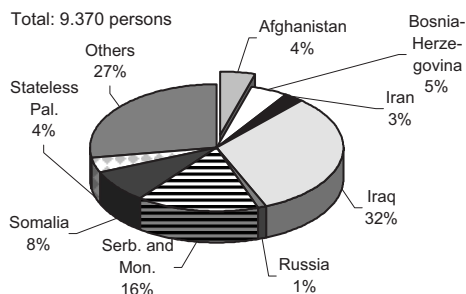
Asylum applications lodged in Denmark (gross application figure) 1998 - 2003
(incl. safe third country and Dublin returns as well as disappearances and withdrawals, etc., during the preliminary asylum procedure - figure only available as of 1998)

Gross application figure	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Afghanistan					412	994	1.570	2.713	1.186	664
Bosnia-Herzegovina					447	406	1.619	1.450	186	231
Iran					236	292	506	327	178	158
Iraq					3.001	4.265	2.596	2.724	1.045	442
Russia					102	183	269	302	198	269
Serbia and Montenegro					1.457	1.682	1.824	1.166	1.030	750
Somalia					771	652	552	701	391	370
Stateless Palestinians					373	282	362	285	167	153
Others					2.571	3.575	2.902	2.844	1.687	1.556
Total					9.370	12.331	12.200	12.512	6.068	4.593

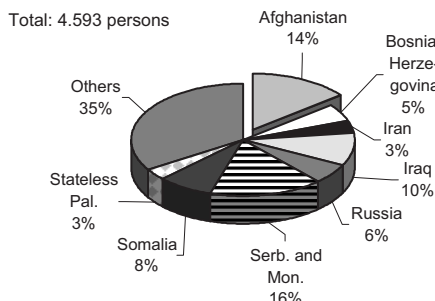
Asylum applications registered in Denmark (processing figure) 1994 - 2003
(decision made in the given period to process the application in Denmark)

Processing figure	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Afghanistan	180	268	239	262	332	534	1.340	2.088	1.698	587
Bosnia-Herzegovina	400	484	309	218	201	167	731	1.005	215	116
Iran	133	151	200	159	170	183	389	264	231	68
Iraq	515	547	692	827	1.919	1.822	2.499	1.997	1.603	282
Russia	127	98	85	63	62	76	245	122	113	172
Serbia and Montenegro	219	227	359	407	371	868	1.647	557	831	371
Somalia	1.572	1.188	1.420	1.233	634	496	747	519	495	174
Stateless Palestinians	564	480	607	393	331	188	266	185	168	93
Others	2.941	1.661	1.982	1.530	1.682	2.196	2.483	1.648	1.306	904
Total	6.651	5.104	5.893	5.092	5.702	6.530	10.347	8.385	6.660	2.767

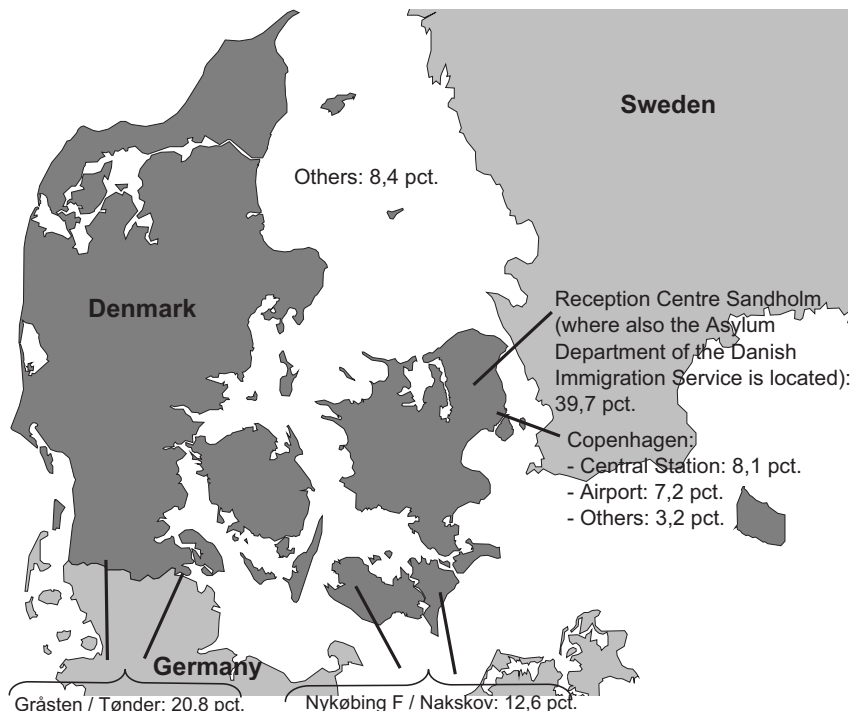
Asylum applications lodged in Denmark 1998
(gross application figure) - selected nationalities



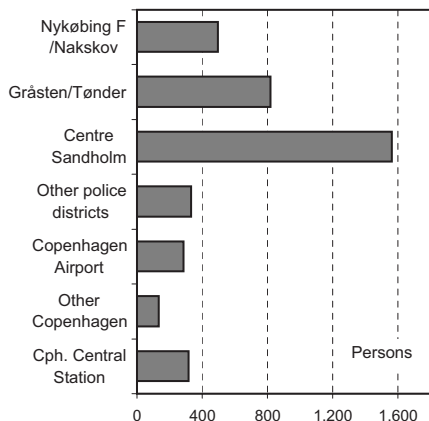
Asylum applications lodged in Denmark 2003
(gross application figure) - selected nationalities



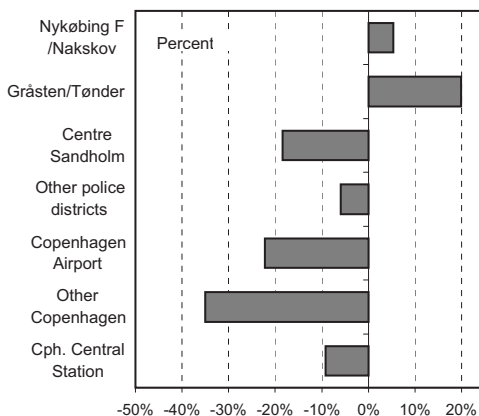
Asylum applications by location in Denmark 2003



Asylum applications by location in Denmark 2003



Relative changes in asylum applications by location in Denmark from 2002 to 2003



Source: The National Police

Danish requests for taking over/taking back asylum-seekers with reference to the Dublin Convention 1997 - 2003

	Period		Year	
	1997-2003	1997 - 2003	2003	2003
Total	9.439	100%	1.060	100%
<i>of which accepted to be taken over/taken back</i>	8.633	91%	961	90%
<i>of which refused to be taken over/taken back</i>	734	8%	27	3%
<i>of which pending cases as at 31 December</i>	72	1%	72	7%

Requests from other EU Member States for taking over/taking back asylum-seekers to Denmark with reference to the Dublin Convention 1997 - 2003

	Period		Year	
	1997-2003	1997 - 2003	2003	2003
Total	3.281	100	861	100%
<i>of which accepted to be taken over/taken back</i>	2.334	71%	561	65%
<i>of which refused to be taken over/taken back</i>	804	25%	157	18%
<i>of which pending cases as at 31 December</i>	143	4%	143	17%

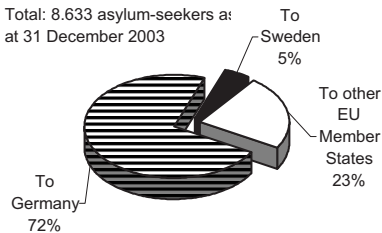
The Dublin Convention in brief:

The purpose of the Dublin Convention is to ensure that an application for asylum is processed in one and only one EU Member State. In practice, this implies that – if it is assumed that the person in question has entered from another EU Member State – other relevant Member States will be approached in order to ascertain whether that person is known there and consequently must be transferred or returned to the country in question. In practice, this is effected by the police through exchange of fingerprints, etc.

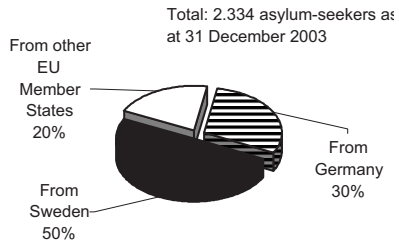
When an alien applies for asylum in Denmark, the police investigates an examination of the person in question on his or her identity and travel route. This is to establish whether there is a basis for refusing entry, sending out the person in question to a safe third country or transferring or re-transferring the person to another EU Member State under the Dublin Convention.

The Dublin Convention came into force on 1 September 1997 in Denmark.

Accepted to be taken over/ taken back from Denmark 1997-2003



Accepted to be taken over/ taken back to Denmark 1997-2003



Asylum decisions on applications registered in Denmark 2003 *

Nationality	Danish Immigration Service (1st instance)				Danish Refugee Board (Appeal)			
	Geneva Convention	B-Status	De facto	Refusal	Geneva Convention	B-Status	De facto	Confirmed refusal
Afghanistan	326	0	41	757	118	0	93	980
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3	0	0	103	0	0	21	130
Bulgaria	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	5
Iran	18	4	18	118	38	2	28	148
Iraq	14	3	37	185	7	0	72	226
Russia	10	38	5	61	10	0	12	30
Serbia and Montenegro	9	0	5	388	0	0	34	392
Somalia	26	10	67	156	0	4	5	85
Stateless Pal.	14	3	4	111	13	5	8	97
Turkey	4	0	0	36	1	0	2	23
Others	76	13	22	667	37	1	45	455
Total	500	71	199	2.683	224	12	320	2.571
<i>Total in 2002</i>	<i>1.134</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1.386</i>	<i>6.428</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>2.678</i>

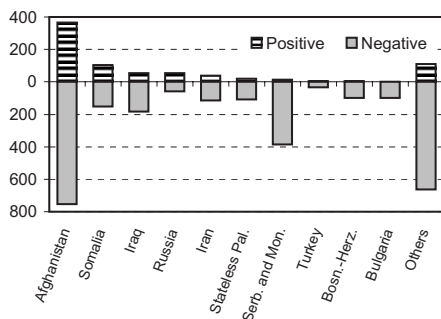
* Incl. decisions in the manifestly unfounded procedure. Data is based on asylum applications registered and processed in Denmark (the processing figure).

The recognition rate in the first instance on asylum applications registered in Denmark, in brief:

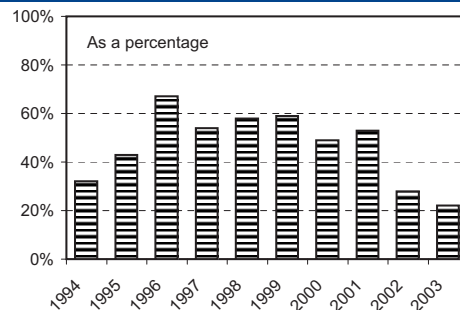
The recognition rate in the first instance is calculated as the share of positive decisions (Geneva Convention, B-Status (Protection Status) and De facto Status) of the total number of decisions in asylum cases made by the Danish Immigration Service during a given period. A number of reservations should, however, be made against specific use of this figure:

- A change in the recognition rate over time most often reflects changes in the distribution of major nationalities during the periods in question or legislative changes/changes in the decision practice. E.g. if relatively more asylum-seekers enter from countries whose nationals generally are in need of protection, the recognition rate will increase.
- The recognition rate is exclusively calculated on the basis of decisions made by the Danish Immigration Service during a calendar period, which means that cases registered during the same period may be finalised after that period.
- Persons refused asylum by the Danish Immigration Service (except manifestly unfounded cases) may subsequently be granted asylum by the Refugee Board. These decisions are not included in this recognition rate.

Asylum decisions in the first instance: Selected nationalities 2003



Recognition rate in the first instance on asylum applications registered in Denmark 1994-2003

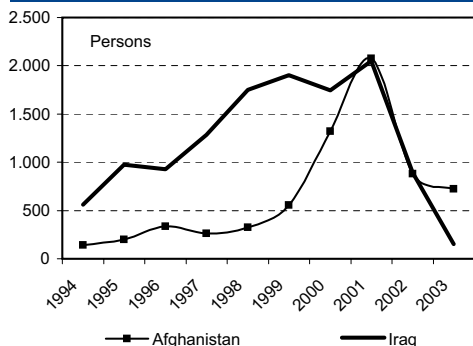


Total number of persons granted refugee status or other status in Denmark 2003 *

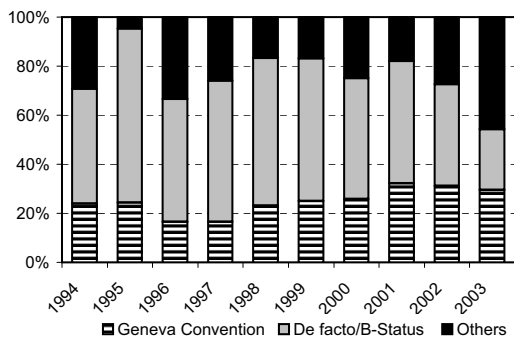
Category	Nationality	2003 Total	of which in 2003				2002 Total
			Afghanistan	Iraq	Serb. and Mon.	Somalia	
Refugee status (A)		1.852	622	137	48	127	3.489
Geneva Convention		724	444	21	9	26	1.267
B-Status		83	0	3	0	14	3
De facto Status		519	134	109	39	72	1.686
Applications lodged abroad (until 1 July 2002)		17	9	0	0	8	43
Quota refugees		509	35	4	0	7	490
Other status (B)		595	102	14	164	4	580
Humanitarian		203	98	10	45	1	45
Exceptional reasons		67	4	4	9	3	78
- of which return not possible		35	1	1	5	0	18
Temporary residence permit to Bosnians and Kosovars		325	0	0	110	0	457
Total (A+B)		2.447	724	151	212	131	4.069

* Please consult annex 4 and 6 for further details.

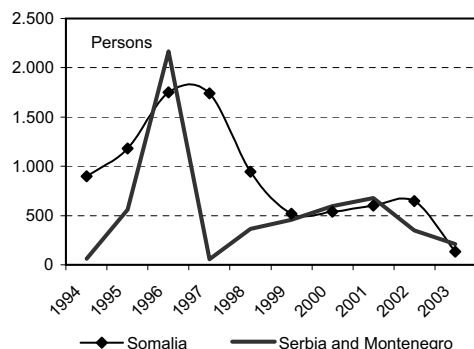
Refugee status or other status:
Selected nationalities 1994-2003



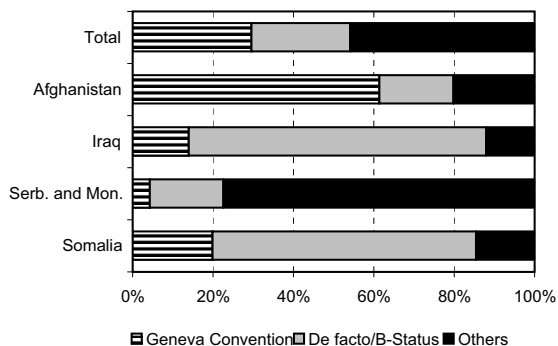
Refugee status or other status:
Selected categories 1994-2003



Refugee status or other status:
Selected nationalities 1994-2003



Type of residence permits in asylum cases:
Selected nationalities 2003



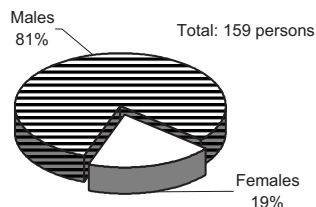
Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers 2000 - 2003

Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers (gross application figure)

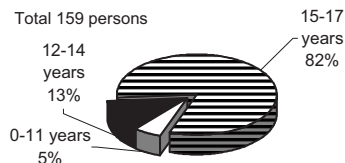
Nationality	2000	2001	2002	2003
Afghanistan	33	65	16	42
Algeria	0	6	8	2
Belarus	14	0	4	2
Burundi	1	1	3	3
China	1	1	5	4
Guinea	0	1	5	3
Iran	7	10	6	7
Iraq	32	38	21	7
Nigeria	0	0	2	5
Romania	2	1	1	5
Russia	10	2	3	4
Serbia and Montenegro	15	12	9	15
Somalia	22	33	14	24
Sri Lanka	14	9	8	2
Stateless Palestinians	5	8	6	4
Others	63	52	26	30
Total	219	239	137	159

Note: In Denmark, an unaccompanied minor is defined as a person under 18 years of age who enters the country without parents or other persons who are responsible for the child, e.g. siblings or grandparents. Also children who enter the country accompanied, but who are later abandoned, are treated as unaccompanied

Unaccompanied minor asylum seekers by sex 2003



Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers by age 2003



Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers by age and sex 2000 - 2003

Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers (gross application figure)

		2000	2001	2002	2003
Age	Year	Numbers	Numbers	Numbers	Numbers
	Sex				
0 - 11 years	Males	11	22	6	7
	Females	4	15	2	2
	Subtotal	15	37	8	9
12 - 14 years	Males	22	13	8	17
	Females	4	11	6	3
	Subtotal	26	24	14	20
15 - 17 years	Males	164	144	101	104
	Females	14	34	14	26
	Subtotal	178	178	115	130
Total		219	239	137	159

Cohort-based asylum statistics: What happened to those persons applying for asylum in Denmark in the years 2000-2002 and the first half of 2003 - status as of 1 Jan. 2004

Category	Application period	Year 2000	Year 2001	Year 2002	Jan-Jun 2003
1. Asylum applications lodged in Denmark (A+B+C+D+E) (Gross application figure)		12.476	12.792	6.137	2.317
A. Preliminary asylum procedure	Subtotal	3.049	3.426	1.856	952
	Administratively closed	1.214	1.319	914	508
	Dublin / safe third country	1.835	2.103	934	438
	Pending	0	4	8	6
2. Asylum applications processed in Denmark (B+C+D+E) (Processing figure)		9.427	9.366	4.281	1.365
B. Positive decision	Subtotal	4.621	3.649	1.472	176
- Geneva Convention Status	1 st Instance	1.456	1.493	884	130
	2 nd Instance	177	183	71	6
- De Facto /B-Status	1 st Instance	2.607	1.623	436	35
	2 nd Instance	381	350	81	5
C. Final rejection	Subtotal	3.865	4.048	1.569	491
- Manifestly unfounded procedure	1 st Instance	1.243	1.084	717	304
- Normal procedure	2 nd Instance	2.622	2.964	852	187
D. Administratively closed	Subtotal	864	1.188	690	220
E. Pending	Subtotal	77	481	550	478
	1 st Instance	18	61	184	262
	2 nd Instance	59	420	366	216

Notes to the cohort analysis:

- The data in this overview is based on calendar figures. This means that the reference of the data is events occurring in a particular period (e.g. the calendar year 2003) – irrespective of the time of application. This way of compiling the data implies that e.g. decision data for a given year can refer to applications from previous years; the possibility to follow a specific group of applicants through the system is thus not possible using the existing calendar based figures. In contrast, cohort data shows how a specific population of applicants flow through part of or the whole system.

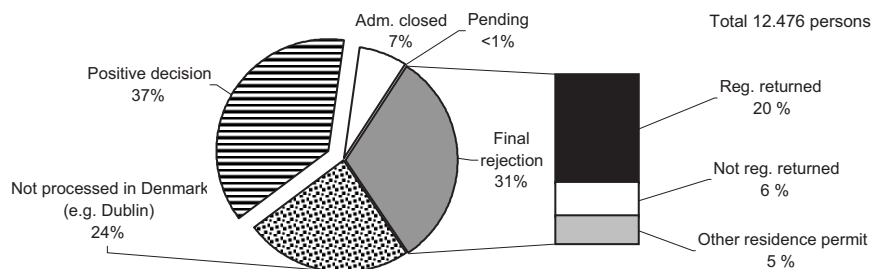
- The starting point of the analysis is the number of persons, who applied for asylum in Denmark in a specific period (the gross application figure). Due to the delimitation of the cohort data in the Aliens Register, minor differences exist between the official gross application figure and the total used in this study. This population is followed through the whole processing system up to 1 January 2004. The data is retrieved from the Aliens Register as at 1 March 2004 in order to include the majority of the possible subsequent updates in the Register. The cohort data in this publication is provisional.

- The format of the cohort analysis follows the format agreed upon by IGC participating States in November 2001, where the outcome of the processing of the asylum cases is followed up to final instance and categorised by positive decisions, final negative decisions, adm. closed (e.g. disappearances) and still pending at a specific cut off date. The cohort analysis of the Danish data goes one step further in the sense that the outcome of the final negative decisions are investigated on the basis of the data available in the Aliens Register. This makes it possible to investigate e.g. whether the rejected asylum-seeker has subsequently obtained a residence permit on other grounds (than asylum) or left Denmark (returned). In addition, the Danish cohort analysis allows to investigate whether the asylum claim has been processed in Denmark (the gross application figure versus the processing figure indicated in the table).

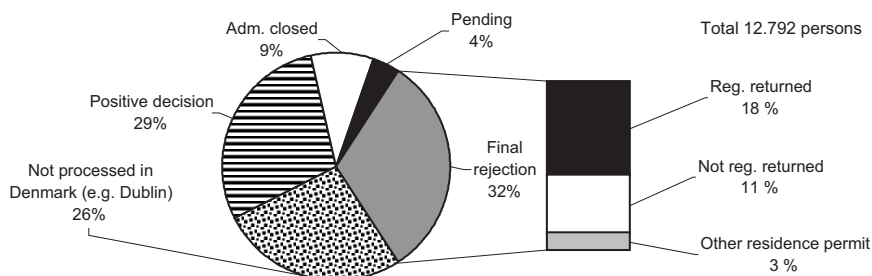
- The asylum recognition rate for the cohort analysis indicates the share of positive decisions out of the total number of asylum applications lodged in Denmark in a specific period (e.g. the year 2000). The recognition rate can be calculated as the proportion of positive decisions out of the total number of asylum applications lodged in Denmark in this specific period - year 2000 - excl. pending cases. Obviously, the recognition rate can only be calculated when a significant number of the cases have been determined. The cohort asylum recognition rate of the cohort of 2000-gross application data is using this definition 37 %. However, the cohort asylum recognition rate could also be calculated as the proportion of positive decisions out of the total number of asylum applications processed in Denmark - excl. pending cases. The cohort asylum recognition rate of the cohort of 2000-processing data is using this definition 49 %.

Cohort-based asylum statistics: Summary of the results for the persons applying for asylum in Denmark the years 2000 - 2002 - status as of 1 Jan. 2004

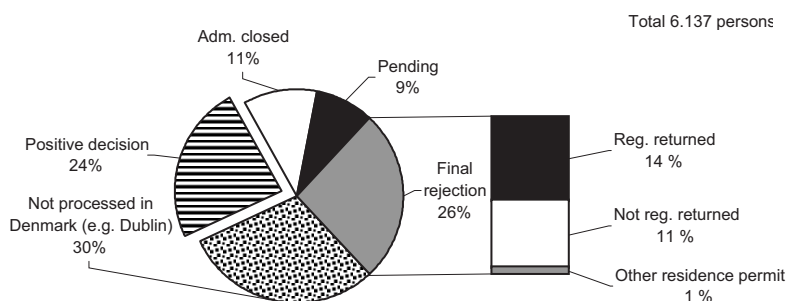
Status as of 1 Jan. 2004 for persons, who applied for asylum in Denmark in 2000



Status as of 1 Jan. 2004 for persons, who applied for asylum in Denmark in 2001



Status as of 1 Jan. 2004 for persons, who applied for asylum in Denmark in 2002



Overview of the expenses of the accommodation of asylum-seekers 1998 - 2003 *

Category (2003-prices, excl. VAT)	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Overall budget (in DKK millions)	536,9	640,2	959,3	1.233,2	1.101,5	811,6
Yearly average accommodation (persons)	4.583	5.587	8.145	10.103	9.243	6.575
Yearly expenses per person (in DKK)	117.147	114.580	117.778	122.064	119.167	123.442
- of which operation of center buildings	8.541	8.298	8.366	10.972	10.277	10.746
- of which allowances for asylum-seekers	24.003	23.130	27.015	26.907	26.709	24.272
- of which accommodation of asylum-seekers	84.603	83.152	82.397	84.185	82.181	88.424
Number of accommodation centres (ultimo)	29	45	55	58	46	28

* Data is based on budget figures. The data for 2003 are taken from the "Annual Report 2003" by the Danish Immigration Service (only available in Danish). It should be noted that evacuated Kosovar refugees are excluded from the figures. As at 1 March 2004 the exchange rate was approx. € 100 for DKK 745.00.

The accommodation system, in brief:

In cooperation with the Danish Red Cross, the Danish Emergency Management center and the municipalities of Hanstholm and Brovst - The Danish Immigration Service takes care of the accommodation and financial support of asylum-seekers until they have either been granted asylum in Denmark or left the country.

Asylum-seekers are first accommodated at a reception centre. During the stay at the reception centre a preliminary health examination is made. Then most asylum-seekers are accommodated at a residence centre until the final decision in their case has been made.

Asylum-seekers enter a contract with the centre he or she is attached to. The contract specifies that the asylum-seeker must attend classes and participate in the daily activities at the centre. The allowances received partly depend of the asylum-seekers performance of the activities specified in the contract.

Below is illustrated the distribution of expenses on average for an asylum-seeker accommodated in the asylum center system.

Accommodation (35%)

- Operation of centers
- Salaries for staff
- Maintenance of buildings
- Reception and accommodation

Person-related expenses (37%)

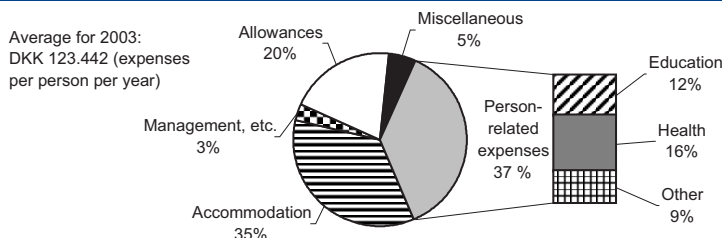
- Social expenses
- Health expenses
- Education
- Other expenses

Allowances (20%)

- Food allowances
- Clothes allowances
- Pocket money

Furthermore 3% is spent on management and administration and 5% on other costs and support functions.

Distribution of expenses for accommodation of asylum-seekers on asylum centres 2003



Asylum applications lodged in selected countries and the EU 15 1994 - 2003 *

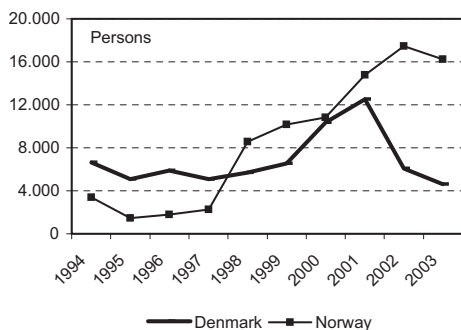
Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1994-2003
Nordic countries	29.509	16.465	14.135	17.998	28.361	31.027	40.740	52.460	59.693	55.399	345.787
of which Denmark	6.651	5.104	5.893	5.092	5.702	6.530	10.347	12.512	6.068	4.593	68.492
of which Finland	839	854	711	973	1.272	3.106	3.170	1.651	3.129	3.221	18.926
of which Norway	3.379	1.460	1.778	2.271	8.543	10.160	10.842	14.782	17.480	16.230	86.925
of which Sweden	18.640	9.047	5.753	9.662	12.844	11.231	16.381	23.515	33.016	31.355	171.444
The Netherlands	52.576	29.258	22.857	34.443	45.217	39.299	43.895	32.579	18.667	13.401	332.192
Germany	127.210	127.937	116.367	104.353	98.644	95.113	78.564	88.287	60.808	50.445	947.728
EU 15 Total **	300.288	263.656	227.801	242.782	297.216	334.540	358.985	387.990	376.830	300.000	3.090.088

* As noted in the introduction to the Danish asylum application figures, the Danish asylum application data excl. persons, who are returned to a safe third country, transferred or re-transferred to another EU Member State according to the Dublin Convention as well as disappearances and withdrawals, etc., during the preliminary asylum procedure. As from 2001, these persons are included in the Danish figures.

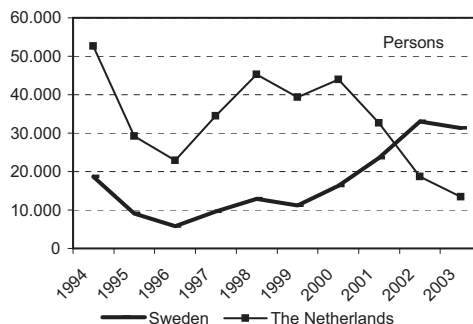
** Data for 2002 and 2003 is provisional.

Sources: UVI, UDI, Swedish Migration Board, European Commission, IGC and UNHCR

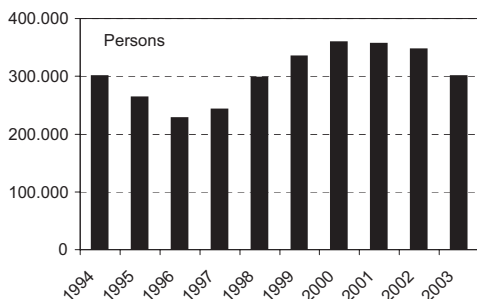
Asylum applications in Denmark and Norway 1994-2003



Asylum applications in Sweden and the Netherlands 1994-2003

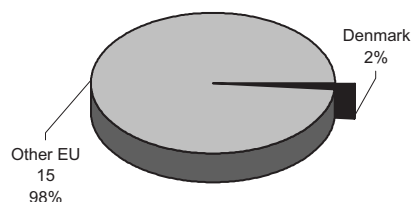


Asylum applications in the EU 15 1994-2003



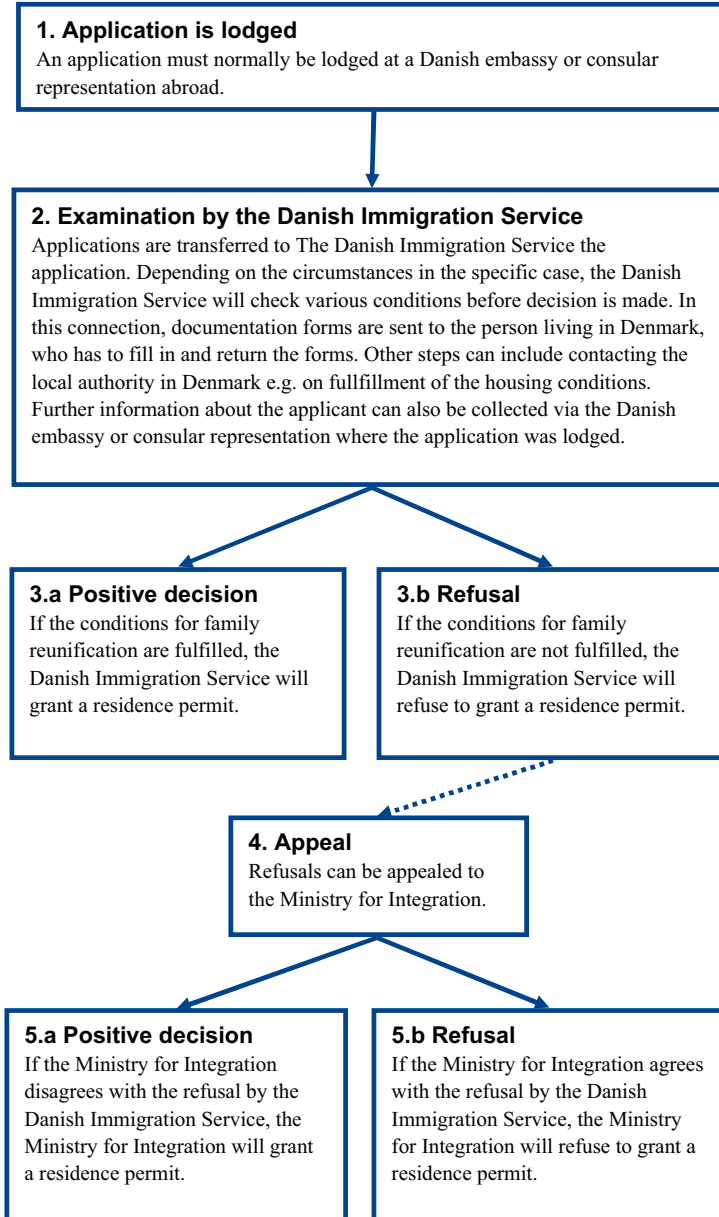
Asylum applications in the EU 15 2003

Total: Approx. 300.000 persons



FAMILY REUNIFICATION

Typical way through the system for an application for family reunification





Fact sheet:

An introduction to the rules on asylum and immigration in Denmark

Introduction

The following gives a brief outline of the current rules for asylum and immigration in Denmark (status April 2004).

Overall, the Danish Governments policy on asylum and migration rests on three objectives:

- Respecting Denmark's obligations under international conventions.
- Limiting the number of asylum-seekers to Denmark (not in need of international protection), and as a rule allowing migration only to families that are able to support themselves.
- Improving and speeding up integration of refugees and immigrants already living in Denmark, especially into the labour market.

The rules as to who may enter and reside in Denmark for certain purposes are regulated in the Danish Aliens Act. Comprehensive amendments to the Aliens Act were passed in 2002 in the area of asylum (abolishment of the de facto status and the introduction of a protection status) and immigration (stricter and additional conditions for family reunification).

In continuation, additional amendments were passed in 2003, mainly regarding 1) new procedures to motivate rejected asylum-seekers to leave the country, 2) faster processing on applications for humanitarian residence, 3) new conditions regarding mainly allowances to and activation of asylum-seekers accommodated in asylum canters and 4) new rules on family reunification to prevent forced marriages. Moreover, an agreement concerning the access to the Danish labour market for workers from the new EU Member States has been concluded (see also below).

The Danish asylum procedure

In general, the Danish asylum procedure is based on the principle of a single asylum procedure for all cases and types of decisions (e.g. Convention status, protection status and humanitarian status). Furthermore, there is automatic appeal of rejections (from the first instance to the second instance). These procedures provide for a simple and speedious processing of asylum claims.

Before an asylum application is processed in Denmark, it is assessed whether Denmark or another EU member is responsible for examining the application, or whether the applicant should be referred to a "safe third country". The police, including registration of fingerprints, carry out registration of asylum-seekers.

During the asylum procedure an asylum-seeker can under certain conditions be detained if 1) the person commits a crime (also including a minor crime, e.g. shoplifting, use or sell drugs or acts violently or threatens the residents or staff at the accommodation centre), 2) gives incorrect information about his or her identity or nationality, 3) fails to appear for an interview with the police or the Danish Immigration Service or if 4) it is deemed necessary in order to ensure the return of the rejected asylum-seeker.

In each asylum case, it is assessed whether an asylum-seeker has been, or risks being, exposed to any form of persecution that falls within the provisions of the Geneva Convention or the Danish Aliens Act. This assessment is based partly on the information provided by the asylum-seeker and partly on information collected by the Danish Immigration Service on the country of origin of the asylum-seeker.

Two different procedures are applied for asylum cases: "Normal procedure" and "manifestly unfounded procedure" (as well as an expedite version of this procedure). Under both procedures, the Danish Immigration Service makes the decision in the first instance.

If asylum is refused in the normal procedure, the asylum case is automatically transferred to the Refugee Appeals Board. The decisions of the Refugee Appeals Board are final, which implies that they cannot be brought before other authorities or Danish Courts. The Refugee Appeals Board is a quasi-judicial body chaired by a judge. The decisions of the Board are made by a simple majority of votes.

The manifestly unfounded procedure is applied in cases that are considered to be clearly without prospect. Following a rejection of an asylum claim by the Danish Immigration Service according to this procedure, there is no possibility of appeal, in which case the applicant has to leave the country immediately. It is a condition, however, that the Danish Refugee Council (a NGO) agrees to the assessment by the Danish Immigration Service. If the Danish Refugee Council disagrees (the so-called right of veto), the case will, as a main rule, be processed under the normal procedure as described above.

In Denmark, three different groups of aliens may be recognised as refugees:

- Convention refugees (asylum-seekers who satisfy the criteria set out in the UN Refugee Convention).
- Protection status (asylum-seekers who do not qualify directly as refugees according to the definition of the Refugee Convention but who risks the death penalty or being subjected to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in case of return to his or her country of origin).
- Quota refugees (Refugees recognized by UNHCR and resettled in Denmark under an agreement with the UNHCR).

If asylum is not granted, a residence permit may be obtained on other grounds. These include humanitarian residence permits and residence permits for other exceptional reasons (e.g. unaccompanied minors and asylum-seekers that cannot be returned). However, only very few permits of this sort are granted.

The Danish Immigration Service is responsible for accommodating and supporting asylum-seekers while their case is being processed. Asylum-seekers will sign individual contracts with their asylum centre specifying the duties and activities of each individual (e.g. daily chores and education). If an asylum-seeker fails to honour the contract his or hers allowances may be reduced. Asylum-seekers are normally not allowed to work during the processing of their case.

If an asylum-seeker receives a final rejection, the person must leave Denmark immediately. If an asylum-seeker does not leave Denmark voluntary, the police is responsible for ensuring his/her return, eventually by force. For this purpose the authorities can take a series of measures to motivate the applicant to leave or to co-operate in the return procedure. The measures start with offering the rejected asylum-seeker a small amount of money (3.000 Dkr or approx. € 400) if he or she leaves the country voluntarily. If return is not made voluntarily, stepwise-intensified measures are applied (e.g. withdrawing allowances, moving the asylum-seeker to an asylum centre for rejected asylum-seekers, etc.).

Immigration and residence in Denmark

Nordic nationals:

Nationals of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden may enter and stay in Denmark without special permission.

EU/EEA nationals:

In accordance with the EU legislation EU/EEA nationals may obtain a special EC/EEA residence certificate, if they 1) are employed, 2) are self-employed, 3) provide or receive services within the territory of Denmark, 4) are comprised by the residence directives on the right of residence for students, workers and pensioners or belong to the residual group of self-employed persons. Close relatives (e.g. spouse and/or minors) to any of the above groups may receive a residence permit.

Nationals from the new EU Member States:

For citizens from eight of the ten new EU Member States – Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Hungary – a special transitional ordinance regulating their access to the Danish labour market will be applied from the 1 May 2004. The ordinance is designed to ensure a smooth, gradual transition to free and full movement of labour within the union.

Citizens from these countries are eligible for work permits if they hold full-time employment in Denmark on collective bargaining terms, or under standard wage and work conditions. As a rule, the residence permit will expire with the end of the employment relationship.

Family reunification:

Aliens who have relatives in Denmark – primarily spouses older than 24 years and minors – may under certain conditions obtain family reunification.

Conditions for spouses/cohabitants to be met mainly include:

- The couple must live together at a shared residence. Moreover, if the person living in Denmark is not a Danish/Nordic national or a refugee, he/she must have had a permanent residence permit for Denmark for more than the past three years.
- Both spouses must be over 24 years of age.
- The aggregate attachment of both of the spouses to Denmark must be greater than their attachment to another country, exemption is made e.g. when the person residing in Denmark has had Danish citizenship for more than 28 years or has been legally residing in Denmark for more than 28 years.
- The person residing in Denmark must have an income sufficient to be able to support the alien spouse or partner.
- The person residing in Denmark must provide an economic guarantee of 53.000 Dkr (approx. € 7.100).
- The person residing in Denmark must have an accommodation of reasonable size at his or her disposal.
- The person residing in Denmark must not have received public financial assistance for one year prior to the submission of the application and until the residence permit is issued.
- To prevent forced marriages there should be no doubt that the marriage was established at both parties desire.

The immigration authorities assess case by case whether the above conditions are met. Attention is drawn to the fact that there can be cases where exemptions to the conditions are given.

As a general rule, a residence permit carries with it the right to work in Denmark.

Conditions for minors to be met mainly include:

- The child must live with the parent/parents and the parent in Denmark must have at least partial custody rights over the child.
- Appropriate housing and adequate financial support must be available (there can be cases where exemptions to the conditions are given).

Work and study:

Other aliens having a specific reason for staying in Denmark may, subject to certain conditions, obtain a residence permit in Denmark. This includes aliens:

- Who apply for a time-limited residence permit where essential occupational or business considerations make it appropriate. The job-card scheme provides easier access to work and residence for (mainly specialists in) certain professional fields currently experiencing a shortage of manpower – for example the health sector, and the scientific and technological sector.
- In order to participate in courses at a higher education level or conduct research, or in order to become an au pair, an exchange student or take courses at a folk high school or work as an intern or as a missionary.

Visa, etc.:

An alien must have a visa in order to enter and reside in Denmark. Visa is granted for a maximum of three months. EU and EEA Member States as well as other countries including USA, Canada and Australia are exempted from the visa requirement. Citizens from these countries may enter Denmark without a visa and stay for a maximum of three months.

Some relevant Danish Internet links:

On the homepage of the Danish Immigration Service – www.udlst.dk – detailed information about the possibilities for foreign nationals to enter and reside in Denmark is provided. In addition, reference can be made to some other relevant Danish websites:

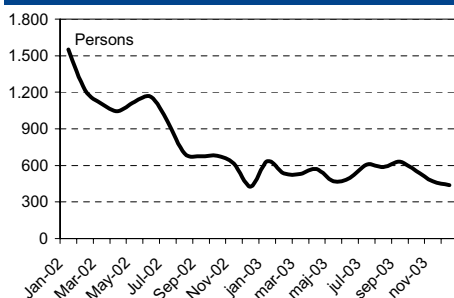
- The Danish Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs (www.inm.dk), where information about e.g. policy issues in the areas of asylum, immigration and integration is available.
- The Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (www.um.dk), where information about e.g. visa requirements is available.
- www.workindenmark.dk – a guide to working and living in Denmark.
- The Danish Ministry of Employment (www.bm.dk), where information concerning the access to the Danish labour market for workers from the new EU Member States can be found.

Applications for family reunification in Denmark per half-year 2002-2003

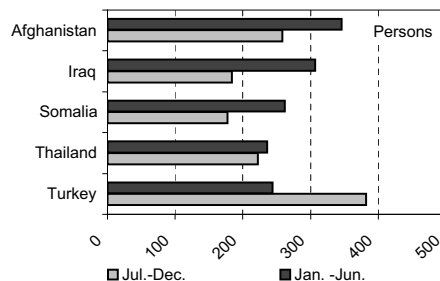
Period	2002		2003		Total	
	Jan.-Jun.	Jul.-Dec.	Jan.-Jun.	Jul.-Dec.	2002	2003
Afghanistan	497	179	346	258	676	604
China	157	112	83	94	269	177
Iraq	1.190	489	307	184	1.679	491
Iran	185	82	86	103	267	189
Pakistan	290	150	91	84	440	175
Russia	176	100	94	105	276	199
Serbia and Montenegro	157	82	101	102	239	203
Somalia	492	496	262	177	988	439
Stateless Palestinians	148	89	37	43	237	80
Thailand	395	246	236	222	641	458
Turkey	868	386	244	382	1.254	626
USA	150	105	95	111	255	206
Others	2.493	1.536	1.257	1.416	4.029	2.673
Total	7.198	4.052	3.239	3.281	11.250	6.520

Note: Please consult annex 8 for further details.

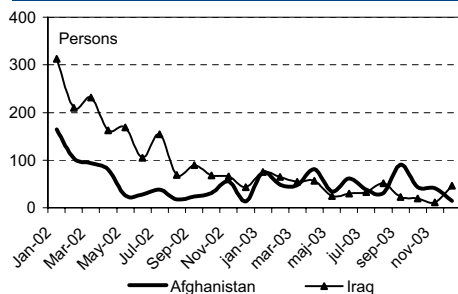
Applications for family reunification in Denmark 2002-2003



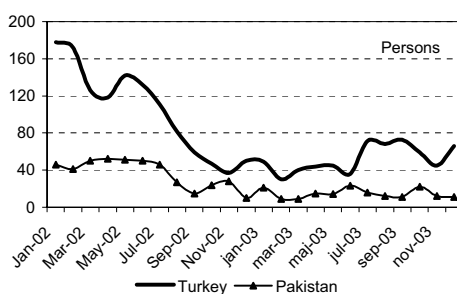
Applications for family reunification per half-year 2003: Selected nationalities



Applications for family reunification in Denmark: Selected nationalities 2002-2003



Applications for family reunification in Denmark: Selected nationalities 2002-2003

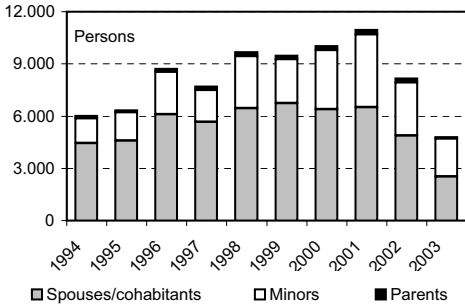


Positive decisions on family reunification 2003 *

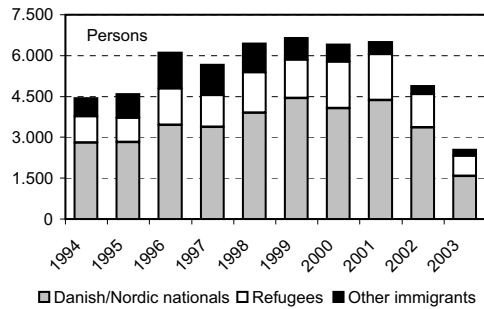
Category	Nationality	2003 Total	of which in 2003				2002 Total
			Afghanistan	Iraq	Thailand	Turkey	
Spouses and cohabitants		2.538	126	311	227	165	4.880
<i>of which to refugees in Denmark</i>		730	124	293	1	4	1.213
<i>of which to other immigrants in Denmark</i>		225	1	2	7	57	298
<i>of which to Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark</i>		1.583	1	16	219	104	3.369
Minors		2.170	244	644	130	145	3.052
<i>of which to refugees in Denmark</i>		1.220	239	632	0	1	1.759
<i>of which to other than refugees in Denmark</i>		950	5	12	130	144	1.293
Parents over the age of 60		83	4	14	0	10	219
<i>of which to refugees in Denmark</i>		19	3	13	0	0	50
<i>of which to Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark</i>		64	1	1	0	10	169
Total		4.791	374	969	357	320	8.151
<i>Of which to refugees in Denmark in %</i>		41%	98%	97%	<1%	2%	37%

* Data refers to first time applications. Please consult annexes 8 and 10 for further details.

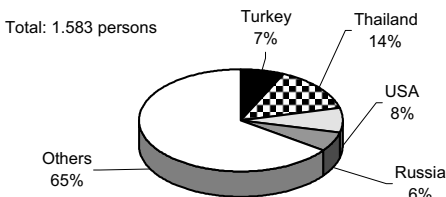
Positive decisions on family reunification 1994-2003



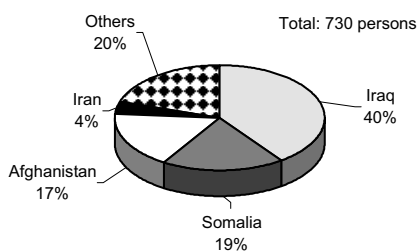
Family reunification of spouses and cohabitants by reference in Denmark 1994-2003



Family reunification of spouses and cohabitants 2003 - to Danish/Nordic nationals



Family reunification of spouses and cohabitants 2003 - to refugees in Denmark

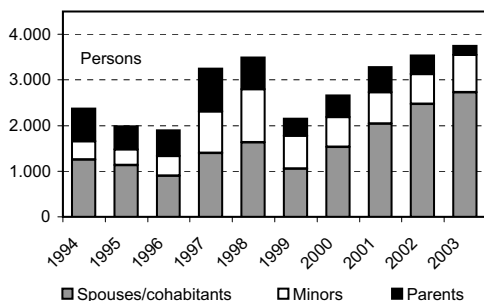


Negative decisions on family reunification 2003 *

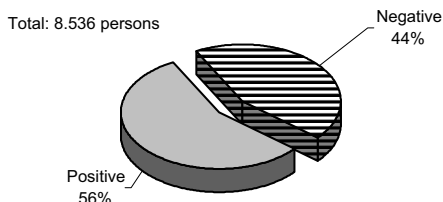
Category	Nationality	2003 Total	of which in 2003				2002 Total
			Afghani- stan	Iraq	Thailand	Turkey	
Spouses and cohabitants		2.729	71	162	96	514	2.474
<i>of which to refugees in Denmark</i>		575	46	129	0	11	461
<i>of which to other immigrants in Denmark</i>		932	18	11	17	312	1.035
<i>of which to Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark</i>		1.222	7	22	79	191	978
Minors		813	99	183	15	65	649
<i>of which to refugees in Denmark</i>		384	56	167	0	0	286
<i>of which to other than refugees in Denmark</i>		429	43	16	15	65	363
Parents over the age of 60		203	46	29	0	7	408
<i>of which to refugees in Denmark</i>		116	46	27	0	1	250
<i>of which to Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark</i>		87	0	2	0	6	158
Total		3.745	216	374	111	586	3.531
<i>Of which to refugees in Denmark in %</i>		29%	69%	86%	0%	2%	28%

* Data refers to first time applications. Please consult annex 8 for further details.

Negative decisions on family reunification 1994-2003

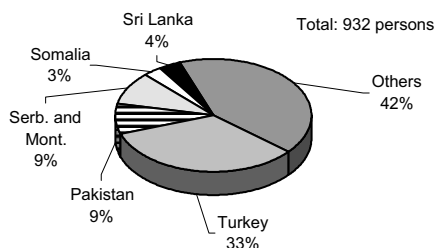


Distribution of decisions on family reunification 2003

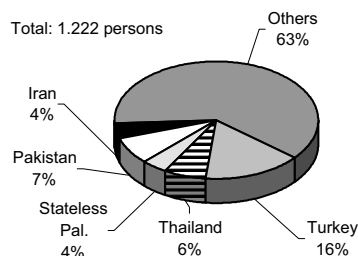


Note: Refers to first time applications in the Danish Immigration Service.

Negative decisions to spouses and cohabitants 2003 - to other immigrants in Denmark



Negative decisions to spouses and cohabitants 2003 - to Danish/Nordic nationals



IMMIGRATION

Other positive decisions on immigration 2003

Category	Nationalities	2003				2002 Total	
		Total	China	Poland	USA		Lithuania
Education		6.212	1.642	459	902	271	5.317
Interns		1.417	9	135	0	277	1.837
Au pair		1.233	3	119	12	178	1.156
Wageearner and independent businessmen - <i>within</i> the traditional labour market *		1.070	12	402	18	104	668
Humanitarian work		1.042	77	57	22	5	N/A
Family ties to person granted a residence permit or work/educational grands		939	84	58	131	29	N/A
Work and education in the Faroe Islands and Greenland		687	3	103	8	12	N/A
Specialists etc./job-card scheme **		661	37	60	96	43	805
Wageearner and independent businessmen - <i>outside</i> the traditional labour market ***		593	39	19	84	6	498
Adoption		500	140	0	0	0	606
Missionaries		151	5	4	62	0	153
Other cases ****		3.215	758	373	98	144	3.560
Total		17.720	1.155	1.076	519	343	15.102

* Including e.g. interpreters, agricultural workers and metalworkers.

** The job-card scheme includes end of 2003 the following professional fields: Engineers, scientists in the natural science and technology sector, doctors and nurses.

*** Including e.g. researchers, managers, athletes and embassy personal.

**** Including e.g. previous Danish nationals and persons closely connected with relatives in Denmark.

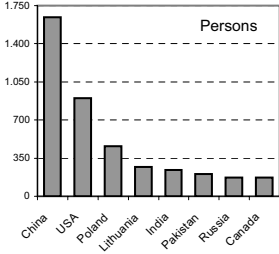
New statistical reporting on immigration to Denmark:

In order to provide a more comprehensive overview of the different groups of persons applying for a residence permit outside the area of asylum and family reunification, the Danish Immigration Service has decided to revise and significantly increase the number of categories to be included in the statistical reports.

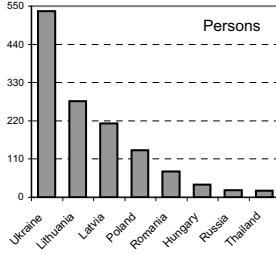
In future, the categories included in the above tables will be - together with other key figures and family reunification - updated on a monthly basis on the homepage of the Danish Immigration Service. (www.udlst.dk)

Other positive decisions on immigration - broken down by selected categories and nationalities 2003

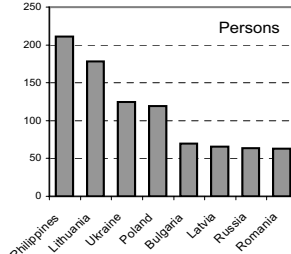
Education



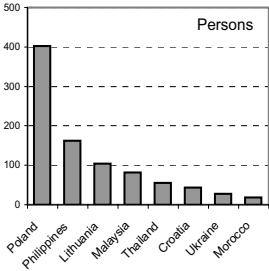
Interns



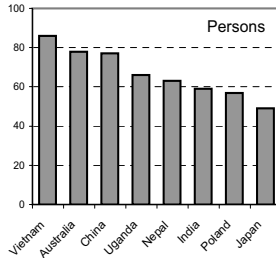
Au pair



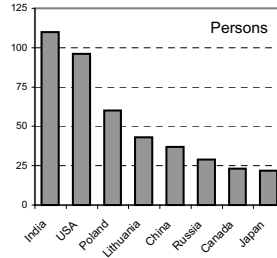
Wageearner and independent businessmen - within the traditional labour market



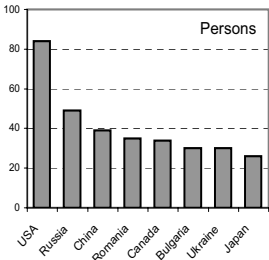
Humanitarian work



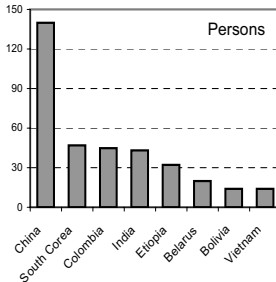
Specialists etc./job-card scheme



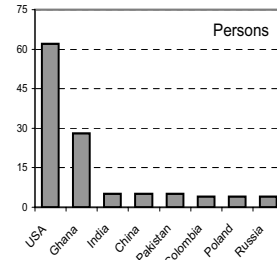
Wageearner and independent businessmen - outside the traditional labour market



Adoption



Missionaries



Decisions on EC/EEA residence certificates 2003 *

Category	2003	of which in 2003			2002
	Total	Germany	UK	France	Total
Positive decisions	6.475	1.561	1.100	835	6.041
<i>of which persons employed within the territory of Denmark</i>	2.129	518	538	197	2.056
<i>of which students enrolled in Denmark on a recognised course</i>	2.550	588	117	477	2.306
<i>of which members of the family of an EC or EEA national **</i>	691	176	216	71	687
<i>of which family members who are non-EC or EEA nationals ***</i>	176	0	7	0	181
Negative decisions	66	25	7	1	70
Total	6.541	1.586	1.107	836	6.111
<i>of which positive decisions</i>	99,0%	98,4%	99,4%	99,9%	98,9%

* Decisions on the basis of first time applications.

** Members of the family of an EC or EEA national who are themselves EC or EEA nationals.

*** Members of the family of an EC or EEA national who are not themselves EC or EEA nationals.

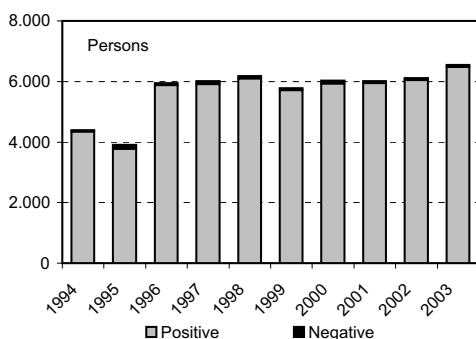
EC/EEA residence certificates in brief:

Pursuant to Article 8 A of the EEC Treaty, an EC/EEA national can, subject to certain conditions, travel and reside freely within the area of the Member States.

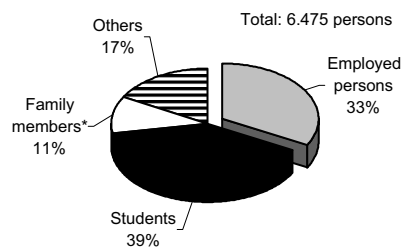
If an EC/EEA national wants to reside in Denmark for more than three months, that person may submit an application for an EC/EEA residence certificate. However, Nordic nationals can reside in Denmark without a permit. The state counties in Denmark examine all EC/EEA cases in the first instance, the Danish Immigration Service being the instance of appeal.

In addition, an EC/EEA national has the possibility of applying for a residence permit pursuant to the rules in the Aliens Act. Such applications in relation to the Danish Aliens Act are examined by the Danish Immigration Service in the first instance with the possibility to appeal to the Ministry for Integration.

Decisions on EC/EEA residence certificates 1994-2003



EC/EEA residence certificates broken down by category 2003



* Members of the family of an EC or EEA national who are themselves EC or EEA nationals

Decisions on applications for visa submitted to the Danish Immigration Service 1994 - 2003

Decisions *	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 **
Positive	16.880	21.786	20.157	20.767	17.357	17.288	20.083	16.986	14.084	11.829
Negative	8.049	6.145	6.719	7.689	7.586	8.340	7.957	10.723	9.182	7.871
Total	24.929	27.931	26.876	28.456	24.943	25.628	28.040	27.709	23.266	19.700

* From 2001, following Denmark's entry in the Schengen cooperation, the figures from the Danish Immigration Service are based on data from the new common electronic visa system (FVS) covering all relevant authorities. From 2004 all data from the Danish representations abroad on visa applications and decisions will also be registered in the common visa system.

** In addition, around 49.000 visas were issued directly by Danish representations abroad in 2003.

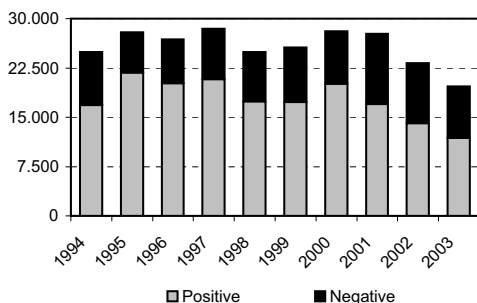
Visa in brief:

Nationals of a number of countries in the world can enter and reside in Denmark for up to three months without a visa if they are in possession of a valid passport and the necessary means for covering the expenses related with their stay in Denmark and their return. Nationals who are required to carry an entry visa must obtain that before entering the country. On 25 March 2001, Denmark entered the Schengen cooperation. Hereafter, a visa is - usually - granted with validity for stays in the entire Schengen-area for up to three months. If a person does not satisfy the conditions for a Schengen visa, a visa only for entry in Denmark may be granted in special cases.

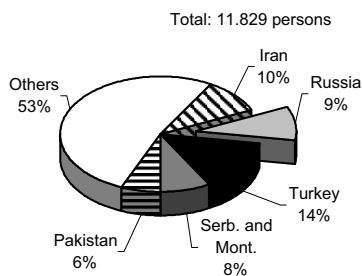
The application for a visa must be submitted to a Danish representation abroad. Most visa cases are simple and are decided upon at the representation offices abroad on a routine basis. More complicated cases are submitted to the Danish Immigration Service for decision. Only the applications that are submitted to the Danish Immigration Service are included in the above table.

Refusals by the Danish Immigration Service can be appealed to the Ministry for Integration. The table above does not include figures from the Ministry for Integration. In 2003 the Ministry for Integration reversed (e.g. issued a visa) in approx. 8. pct of the cases where a refusal from the Danish Immigration Service was appealed to the Ministry.

Decisions on applications for visa submitted to the Danish Immigration Service 1994 - 2003



Distribution of visas granted by the Danish Immigration Service 2003



ANNEXES

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Annex 1: Asylum applications lodged in Denmark 2003 (gross application figure)

Nationality	Period												Total 2003	Total 2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Afghanistan	77	87	74	57	51	44	32	66	41	57	40	38	664	1.186
Albanien		6	6	2	8	2	1	8	2	6	4	6	51	75
Algeria	3	5	9	5	3	6	2	2	9	8	7	3	62	97
Bosnia-Herzegovina	24	32	24	11	16	35	13	12	19	17	16	12	231	186
Bulgaria		8	1	4	4	10	3	15	28	37	15	9	134	37
Burundi	2			1	1	2	6	9	4	3	1	6	35	37
China	4		7	6	5	3	18	3	11	5	3	11	76	50
CIS	39	32	25	31	24	73	34	45	56	32	23	26	440	430
- of which Armenia		2	3		4			5	4		5		23	37
- of which Azerbaijan		1		2		7		5		1			16	29
- of which Belarus	1	2		2	1	3	5	3	2		5	4	28	30
- of which Georgia		4		7	2	5	3	2	3	1		2	29	44
- of which Moldova	1		4	3	2	11	6	5		3	1		36	7
- of which Russia	35	17	9	16	10	43	14	29	43	26	11	16	269	198
- of which Ukraine	2	6	2	1	1	4			2				18	42
Croatia			1				2			1	2		6	20
FYROM	1	7		21	4	22	8	1	9		7		80	92
India	2	15	5	3	3	6	2	5	3	4	1	3	52	96
Iran	8	11	8	8	11	5	17	17	24	13	16	20	158	178
Iraq	56	58	58	38	48	29	17	22	46	29	22	19	442	1.045
Lebanon	5	2	2	2	5	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	26	46
Nigeria	3	5	4	2	5	4	4	4	7	8	12	3	61	62
Pakistan	7	2	3	3	2	2	1	5	5		5	1	36	63
Poland				7				8	1				16	15
Romania	3	1		6	8	4	3	4	4	3		2	38	21
Rwanda	4		6		2		2	4	2	1		1	22	16
Serbia and Montenegro	57	62	66	53	81	39	58	88	47	56	82	61	750	1.030
- of which Kosovo	26	42	34	20	27	25	37	31	28	30	59	22	381	415
Slovak Republic	11	5	1	2	1	1	4	3		3	1		32	35
Somalia	24	23	26	20	40	26	41	66	28	27	31	18	370	391
Sri Lanka	2	4		1	2	2		6	2		1	1	21	38
Stateless	5	3	4	4	6	2	1	2		2	3	3	35	32
Stateless Palestinians	15	9	17	9	8	18	8	14	20	14	4	17	153	167
Sudan	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	4	1		4	3	34	41
Syria	2	2	4	3	6	2	5	5	9	5	5	8	56	31
Turkey	7	10	9	4	5	3	3	11	10	16	12	18	108	111
Vietnam	3	1	2	6	1	1	1	2	2	2	7	1	29	28
Others	38	26	31	30	27	31	38	27	30	30	30	37	375	412
Total 2003	404	420	397	343	381	376	327	460	422	380	355	328	4.593	
<i>Cumulative Total 2003</i>	<i>404</i>	<i>824</i>	<i>1.221</i>	<i>1.564</i>	<i>1.945</i>	<i>2.321</i>	<i>2.648</i>	<i>3.108</i>	<i>3.530</i>	<i>3.910</i>	<i>4.265</i>	<i>4.593</i>		
Total 2002	779	652	673	574	470	408	382	378	397	506	422	427		6.068
<i>Cumulative Total 2002</i>	<i>779</i>	<i>1.431</i>	<i>2.104</i>	<i>2.678</i>	<i>3.148</i>	<i>3.556</i>	<i>3.938</i>	<i>4.316</i>	<i>4.713</i>	<i>5.219</i>	<i>5.641</i>	<i>6.068</i>		

Comments:

1) Incl. persons, who are returned to a safe third country, transferred or re-transferred to another EU Member State under the Dublin Convention as well as disappearances and withdrawals, etc., during the preliminary asylum procedure.

2) The gross application figure (annex 1) and the processing figure (annex 2) cannot be directly compared, since safe third country and Dublin returns as well as disappearances and withdrawals, etc., in the preliminary procedure, are only included in the gross application figure. Moreover, there is a time lag (the investigation as to whether the asylum application is to be processed in Denmark) between the time of lodging an application (the gross application figure) and the time of the positive decision to process the application in Denmark (the processing figure).

Statistical Overview

Annex 2: Asylum applications registered in Denmark 2003 (processing figure)

Nationality	Period												Total 2003	Total 2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Afghanistan	143	72	58	49	65	63	36	27	7	31	20	16	587	1.698
Albanien	7	3	4		7	1		2	1	3	1	2	31	35
Algeria	3	1			2			1	2		3		12	26
Bosnia-Herzegovina	9	3	10	5	4	7	24	14	25	5	4	6	116	215
Bulgaria		8	1			5	8	18	20	45	13	3	121	24
Burundi	3	1	1	2	4	4		1	4	3	4	2	29	36
China			2		7	1	5	6	5	3	1	6	36	25
CIS	35	11	11	21	20	14	24	16	25	21	15	23	236	251
- of which Armenia	1	1			5				5				12	22
- of which Azerbaijan		1					3		2	1			7	18
- of which Belarus	1	1				3	3	1	1		5		15	24
- of which Georgia		3			3	2			3	2	1		14	22
- of which Moldova			3	1	1	1		1				1	8	3
- of which Russia	31	5	8	20	10	6	18	14	14	16	8	22	172	113
- of which Ukraine	2					2				2			6	17
Croatia						1				1		2	4	26
FYROM	7	4	5	4	2	3	1	6	8		15		55	129
India	1	2	1	2	4	4	6	2			4	2	28	70
Iran	3	2	3	9	7	5	3	1	6	10	9	10	68	231
Iraq	32	22	35	20	41	33	22	25	18	7	10	17	282	1.603
Lebanon	11	11	1				1		1	2		1	28	45
Nigeria	2	4	3	2	2	1	6	2		7	3	1	33	30
Pakistan	2	1	6			2	1	3			1		16	50
Poland				7				3	1				11	18
Romania	4			5	6	4	2	3	1	3		1	29	12
Rwanda		2	5	1		4				2		1	15	40
Serbia and Montenegro	56	40	52	39	22	34	22	35	36	9	12	14	371	831
- of which Kosovo	22	22	25	16	14	19	6	25	32	3	7	7	198	439
Slovak Republic		11	1	2		1	3				1		19	25
Somalia	27	10	15	22	8	23	28	3	12	9	14	3	174	495
Sri Lanka	1	4	2	1	1		2	3		1		1	16	46
Stateless	5	6	4	4	4	2		2			2		29	35
Stateless Palestinians	10	7	10	18	14	9	6	4	4	4	4	3	93	168
Sudan		2	1	2	2	3	3	1	4	1		1	20	31
Syria		2	2	4	3		2	3	7	2	3	1	29	38
Turkey	5	7	4	4	4	1	4	4	2	1	6	1	43	76
Vietnam	6	3	3	3	3			2	2	2	1		25	32
Others	25	11	9	27	17	22	20	9	19	16	18	18	211	319
Total 2003	397	250	249	253	249	247	229	196	210	188	164	135	2.767	
<i>Cumulative Total 2003</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>647</i>	<i>896</i>	<i>1.149</i>	<i>1.398</i>	<i>1.645</i>	<i>1.874</i>	<i>2.070</i>	<i>2.280</i>	<i>2.468</i>	<i>2.632</i>	<i>2.767</i>		
Total 2002	1.084	827	707	711	739	567	390	321	458	303	235	318		6.660
<i>Cumulative Total 2002</i>	<i>1.084</i>	<i>1.911</i>	<i>2.618</i>	<i>3.329</i>	<i>4.068</i>	<i>4.635</i>	<i>5.025</i>	<i>5.346</i>	<i>5.804</i>	<i>6.107</i>	<i>6.342</i>	<i>6.660</i>		

Comments:

1) Excl. persons, who are returned to a safe third country, transferred or re-transferred to another EU Member State under the Dublin Convention as well as disappearances and withdrawals, etc., during the preliminary asylum procedure.

2) The gross application figure (annex 1) and the processing figure (annex 2) cannot be directly compared, since safe third country and Dublin returns as well as disappearances and withdrawals, etc., in the preliminary procedure, are only included in the gross application figure. Moreover, there is a time lag (the investigation as to whether the asylum application is to be processed in Denmark) between the time of lodging an application (the gross application figure) and the time of the positive decision to process the application in Denmark (the processing figure).

Annex 3: Number of asylum decisions on applications registered in Denmark 2003 *

Authority	A) The Danish Immigration Service (1st instance)					B) The Refugee Board (Appeal instance)				
	Geneva Convention	B-Status	De facto	Refusal	Total (A)	Geneva Convention	B-Status	De facto	Confirmed refusal	Total (B)
Afghanistan	326		41	757	1.124	118		93	980	1.191
Albania				27	27			1	21	22
Algeria				13	13				10	10
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3			103	106			21	130	151
Bulgaria				101	101				5	5
Burundi	2	4	8	20	34	1			13	14
China	3			30	33	7		3	20	30
CIS	14	38	8	121	181	21		13	85	119
- of which Armenia				9	9	3		1	4	8
- of which Azerbaijan				8	8	4			17	21
- of which Belarus	4		3	6	13	1			1	2
- of which Georgia				14	14	1			12	13
- of which Moldova				4	4				3	3
- of which Russia	10	38	5	61	114	10		12	30	52
Croatia				7	7				10	10
Czech Republic				11	11					0
FYROM				49	49				31	31
India	1			54	55	2		2	25	29
Iran	18	4	18	118	158	38	2	28	148	216
Iraq	14	3	37	185	239	7		72	226	305
Lebanon	5	1		32	38			9	36	45
Nigeria				30	30				5	5
Pakistan	2		1	22	25			1	14	15
Poland				9	9					0
Romania				14	14					0
Rwanda	8		2	8	18			1	19	20
Serbia and Montenegro	9		5	388	402			34	392	426
- of which Kosovo	1		5	213	219			15	301	316
Slovak Republic				11	11				7	7
Somalia	26	10	67	156	259		4	5	85	94
Sri Lanka	2	1	3	15	21				11	11
Stateless	15	2	1	16	34	2	1	1	10	14
Stateless Palestinians	14	3	4	111	132	13	5	8	97	123
Sudan	8	2	1	14	25	3			10	13
Syria	4			30	34	4		5	31	40
Turkey	4			36	40	1		2	23	26
Vietnam	8			18	26				3	3
Others	14	3	3	177	197	7		21	124	152
Total 2003	500	71	199	2.683	3.453	224	12	320	2.571	3.127
Total 2002	1.134	3	1.386	6.428	8.951	133	0	300	2.678	3.111

* Incl. decisions in the manifestly unfounded procedure, but excl. decisions on asylum applications lodged at Danish representations abroad (until 1 July 2002). Data is based on asylum applications registered and processed in Denmark (the processing figure in annex 2).

The percentage of vetos in manifestly unfounded cases, i.e. cases where the Danish Refugee Council disagrees with the Danish Immigration Service that the asylum case is manifestly unfounded: 1999: 12 %, 2000: 12 %, 2001: 18 %, 2002: 16 %, and in 2003: 7 %.

Statistical Overview

Annex 4: Total number of persons granted refugee status or other status in Denmark 2003

Types of decision	A) Refugee status							B) Other status ***			Total (A+B)	
	Applications registered in Denmark						Quota refugees *	Embassy applic. **	Humanitarian ****	Excep- tional reasons *****		Bosnians and Kosovars *****
	1st instance			2nd instance								
Nationality	Geneva Convent.	B-Status	De facto	Geneva Convent.	B-Status	De facto						
Afghanistan	326		41	118		93	35	9	98	4		724
Albania						1						1
Algeria							5					5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3					21			4	13	215	256
Bulgaria												0
Burundi	2	4	8	1			3			1		19
China	3			7		3	25					38
CIS	14	38	8	21		13	1		27	2		124
- of which Armenia				3		1			15			19
- of which Azerbaijan				4					12	1		17
- of which Belarus	4		3	1								8
- of which Georgia				1								1
- of which Moldova												0
- of which Russia	10	38	5	10		12	1					76
Croatia												0
Czech Republic												0
FYROM									2			2
India	1			2		2	3		3			11
Iran	18	4	18	38	2	28	40		3			151
Iraq	14	3	37	7		72	4		10	4		151
Lebanon	5	1				9				6		21
Nigeria									1			1
Pakistan	2		1			1	1		2			7
Poland												0
Romania										2		2
Rwanda	8		2			1						11
Serbia and Montenegro	9		5			34			45	9	110	212
- of which Kosovo	1		5			15			18	2	108	149
Slovak Republic												0
Somalia	26	10	67		4	5	7	8	1	3		131
Sri Lanka	2	1	3				22			1		29
Stateless	15	2	1	2	1	1	6			1		29
Stateless Palestinians	14	3	4	13	5	8	1		5	18		71
Sudan	8	2	1	3			8					22
Syria	4			4		5						13
Turkey	4			1		2			1			8
Vietnam	8						2			2		12
Others	14	3	3	7	0	21	346*		1	1		396
Total 2003	500	71	199	224	12	320	509	17	203	67	325	2.447
Total 2002	1.134	3	1.386	133	0	300	490	43	45	78	457	4.069

* Quota refugees are invited to Denmark under an agreement with the UNHCR. The following nationalities are e.g. included under "others": Burma (141), Indonesia (110), Congo (41) and Cambodia (22).

** Refugee status granted on the basis of asylum applications lodged at Danish Embassies abroad (this possibility to apply for asylum was repealed for applications lodged after 1 July 2002).

*** If asylum is not granted, a temporary residence permit may be obtained on other grounds. The relevant types of decision are listed under "Other status".

**** Humanitarian residence permits. Granted by the Minister for Integration.

***** Incl. e.g. unaccompanied minors and residence permits to asylum-seekers that cannot be returned. Data on residence permits granted to asylum-seekers that cannot be returned is provided in annex 6.

***** Temporary residence permits to Bosnians and Kosovars.

Annex 5: Asylum applications lodged in Denmark 1998 - 2003 by selected nationalities (gross application figure) *

Nationality	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Afghanistan	412	994	1.570	2.713	1.186	664
Bosnia-Herzegovina	447	406	1.619	1.450	186	231
Burundi	58	25	32	56	37	35
CIS	479	833	1.000	664	430	440
- of which Armenia	163	260	197	49	37	23
- of which Azerbaijan	9	135	99	47	29	16
- of which Belarus	17	25	95	42	30	28
- of which Georgia	118	110	170	47	44	29
- of which Moldova	25	41	28	32	7	36
- of which Russia	102	183	269	302	198	269
India	393	324	120	133	96	52
Iran	236	292	506	327	178	158
Iraq	3.001	4.265	2.596	2.724	1.045	442
Libanon	69	108	67	66	46	26
Nigeria	41	29	36	60	62	61
Pakistan	129	224	119	151	63	36
Serbia and Montenegro	1.457	1.682	1.824	1.166	1.030	750
- of which Kosovo	1.065	961	873	590	415	381
Slovak Republic	70	1.096	17	312	35	32
Somalia	771	652	552	701	391	370
Sri Lanka	227	137	140	99	38	21
Stateless Palestinians	373	282	362	285	167	153
Turkey	150	105	122	130	111	108
Vietnam	45	29	49	56	28	29
Others	1.012	848	1.469	1.419	939	985
Total	9.370	12.331	12.200	12.512	6.068	4.593

* The breakdown by nationality reflects the distribution of asylum applications lodged in Denmark in recent years. The gross application is only available as from 1998.

Annex 6: Number of persons granted refugee or other status in Denmark 1994 - 2003 *

Category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Refugee status (A)	2.508	19.931	6.387	4.940	4.442	4.223	4.388	5.742	3.489	1.852
- Geneva Convention	676	4.969	1.439	976	1.102	1.105	1.327	2.020	1.267	724
- De facto status	1.317	14.393	4.375	3.409	2.862	2.584	2.541	3.116	1.686	519
- B-Status									3	83
- Quota refugees	425	528	508	501	444	501	464	531	490	509
- Applic. lodged abroad (until 1 July 2002)	90	41	65	54	34	33	56	75	43	17
Other status (B) **	310	416	2.330	985	316	220	768	521	580	595
- Humanitarian residence permit	96	115	76	17	42	39	31	83	45	203
- Exceptional reasons	214	287	185	67	83	79	389	100	78	67
- of which return not possible ***	N/A	N/A	N/A	33	28	36	365	51	18	35
- TP to Bosnians and Kosovars		14	257	871	174	102	348	338	457	325
- TP to Serbs			1.812	30	17	0	0	0	0	0
Total (A+B)	2.818	20.347	8.717	5.925	4.758	4.443	5.156	6.263	4.069	2.447

* Please consult annex 4 for further details.

** If asylum is not granted, a temporary residence permit may be obtained on other grounds. The relevant types of decision are listed under "Other status".

*** Temporary residence permits to asylum-seekers that cannot be returned - usually because the country of origin refuses to re-admit or because of disturbances and unrest there.

Statistical Overview

Annex 7: Number of persons applying for family reunification in Denmark 2003*

Nationality	Month												Total 2003	Total 2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Afghanistan	74	48	47	81	34	62	38	31	91	43	41	14	604	676
Australia	1	6	2	1	11	2	6	2	1	6	3	3	44	54
Belarus	1	6	1	1	5	1	4		2	1	4	2	28	50
Bosnia-Herzegovina	10	11	4	5	5	7	5	7	9	2	11	3	79	133
Brazil	2	5	1	5	4	9	8	7	7	4	6	4	62	115
Burundi			7		1	1	2	1	8	7	2		29	36
Canada	0	2	6	3	5	1	5	4	4	4	3	0	37	64
China	20	13	15	4	17	14	18	17	21	17	16	5	177	269
Egypt	0	10	6	2	2	5	1	4	5	4	6	3	48	72
Ethiopia	15	2	1		1		3		2	2	3		29	28
FYROM	5	9	1	6	4	1	8	5	3	7	7	2	58	136
Germany	12	6	7	3	16	10	37	44	16	10	6	3	170	100
Ghana	12	5	9	8	9	2	10	6	3	12	11	0	87	76
India	7	3	3	4	4	1	5	3	7	4	3	2	46	84
Iran	16	9	18	6	18	19	24	17	10	23	18	11	189	267
Iraq	75	65	55	57	25	30	33	51	23	20	11	46	491	1.679
Latvia	2	4	1	3	6	2	3	3	7	2	2	2	37	64
Lebanon	6	3	2	2	5	3	9	3	5	12	11	4	65	119
Lithuania	6	3	4	3	6	9	6	7	5	6	3	5	63	78
Morocco	9	6	14	5	2	7	9	11	11	9	8	13	104	172
Nigeria	3	3	5	2	1	5	3	2	1	2	2	8	37	65
Pakistan	21	9	9	15	14	23	16	12	11	22	12	11	175	440
Philippines	9	12	12	17	13	14	8	8	10	14	16	7	140	152
Poland	11	6	12	15	4	7	14	14	11	13	6	2	115	191
Romania	5	9	5	4	4	3	9	5	12	8	4	7	75	105
Russia	21	23	14	18	9	9	22	17	16	11	13	26	199	276
Serbia and Montenegro	26	18	9	19	14	15	16	19	18	20	13	16	203	239
Somalia	40	57	69	50	20	26	24	48	43	29	18	15	439	988
Sri Lanka	10	13	5	7	5	6	10	11	13	9	9	6	104	209
Stateless Palestin.	6	6	5	1	14	5	11	4	9	10	1	8	80	237
Syria	7	2				4	9		6	5		2	35	47
Thailand	50	26	36	40	39	45	36	35	39	33	47	32	458	641
Turkey	49	30	40	44	45	36	71	68	73	59	45	66	626	1.254
Uganda	6	7	1	2	2	6	1	6	7	1	0	3	42	63
UK	4	3	9	2	3	4	3	7	1	4	1	3	44	84
Ukraine	6	3	7	3	7	8	11	10	8	2	7	6	78	88
USA	14	14	13	18	9	27	22	17	10	24	17	21	206	255
Vietnam	16	2	9	19	10	5	11	9	16	10	8	4	119	198
Others	59	75	65	97	78	63	75	70	86	82	77	71	898	1.446
Total 2003	636	534	529	572	471	497	606	585	630	553	471	436	6.520	
<i>Cumulative Total 2003</i>	<i>636</i>	<i>1.170</i>	<i>1.699</i>	<i>2.271</i>	<i>2.742</i>	<i>3.239</i>	<i>3.845</i>	<i>4.430</i>	<i>5.060</i>	<i>5.613</i>	<i>6.084</i>	<i>6.520</i>		
Total 2002	1.550	1.216	1.106	1.043	1.120	1.163	956	698	677	679	616	426		11.250
<i>Cumulative Total 2002</i>	<i>1.550</i>	<i>2.766</i>	<i>3.872</i>	<i>4.915</i>	<i>6.035</i>	<i>7.198</i>	<i>8.154</i>	<i>8.852</i>	<i>9.529</i>	<i>10.208</i>	<i>10.824</i>	<i>11.250</i>		

* Refers to the number of persons, who apply for family reunification in Denmark. Only first time applications are counted. The data can be compiled as from 2001 on the basis of the Aliens Register.

Annex 8: Number of decisions on family reunification in Denmark 2003 *

Category	First time applications		Applic. after 1 July 2002 ("new regulation")		Applic. before 1 July 2002 ("old regulation")		Total	
	Granted	Refusal	Granted	Refusal	Granted	Refusal	Granted	Refusal
Spouses and cohabitants (A)	1.774	1.751	764	978	2.538	2.729		
- of refugees in Denmark	326	298	404	277	730	575		
- of other immigrants in Denmark	131	504	94	428	225	932		
- of Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark	1.317	949	266	273	1.583	1.222		
Minors (B)	1.285	284	885	529	2.170	813		
- children to refugees in Denmark	576	95	644	289	1.220	384		
- children to other than refugees in Denmark	709	189	241	240	950	429		
Parents over the age of 60 (C)			83	203	83	203		
- of refugees in Denmark **			19	116	19	116		
- of immigrants in Denmark ***			0	0	0	0		
- of Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark **			64	87	64	87		
Total (A+B+C)	3.059	2.035	1.732	1.710	4.791	3.745		

* All instances are included.

** This category was repealed for applications lodged after 1 July 2002.

*** This category was repealed for applications lodged after 3 July 1998.

Note: Please consult annex 10 for further details about persons granted family reunification.

Annex 9: Other decisions on immigration in Denmark 2003 (non-asylum) *

Category	First time applications		Total	
	Granted	Refusal	Granted	Refusal
Education	6.212	285		
Interns	1.417	234		
Au pair	1.233	137		
Wageearner and independent businessmen - <i>within</i> the traditional labour market **	1.070	733		
Humanitarian work	1.042	19		
Family ties to person granted a residence permit or work/educational grands	939	105		
Work and education in the Faroe Islands and Greenland	687	25		
Specialists etc./job-card scheme ***	661	46		
Wageearner and independent businessmen - <i>outside</i> the traditional labour market ****	593	28		
Adoption	500	26		
Missionaries	151	67		
Other cases *****	3.215	1.037		
Total	17.720	2.742		

* All instances are included.

** Including e.g. interpreters, agricultural workers and metalworkers.

*** The job-card scheme includes end of 2003 the following professional fields: Engineers, scientists in the natural science and technology sector, doctors and nurses.

**** Including e.g. researchers, managers, athletes and embassy personal.

***** Including e.g. previous Danish nationals and persons closely connected with relatives in Denmark.

Statistical Overview

Annex 10: Positive decisions on family reunification in Denmark 1994 - 2003 *

Category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Spouses and cohabitants (A)	4.436	4.580	6.112	5.665	6.442	6.637	6.399	6.499	4.880	2.538
- of refugees in Denmark	972	891	1.338	1.179	1.491	1.410	1.704	1.694	1.213	730
- of other immigrants in Denmark	666	859	1.325	1.115	1.058	794	628	443	298	225
- of Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark	2.798	2.830	3.449	3.371	3.893	4.433	4.067	4.362	3.369	1.583
Minors (B)	1.425	1.631	2.429	1.843	3.004	2.585	3.384	4.185	3.052	2.170
- children to refugees in Denmark	718	742	1.309	743	1.322	1.281	**	2.510	1.759	1.220
- children to other than refugees in Denmark	707	889	1.120	1.100	1.682	1.304	**	1.675	1.293	950
Parents over the age of 60 (C)	156	116	186	200	241	200	238	266	219	83
- of refugees in Denmark	71	57	71	88	75	59	65	71	50	19
- of immigrants in Denmark	34	22	38	50	49	12	4	0	0	0
- of Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark	51	37	77	62	117	129	169	195	169	64
Total (A+B+C)	6.017	6.327	8.727	7.708	9.687	9.422	10.021	10.950	8.151	4.791

* Please consult annex 8 for further details.

** The positive decisions on family reunification in 2000 to minors cannot be broken down by references (as in this annex) or by nationalities (as in annex 15). This is due to a technical change in the compilation of this data introduced in 2000, which was only amended in the Aliens Register as from 1. January 2001.

Annex 11: Other decisions on immigration to Denmark 2003 (non-asylum)

Category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Education	2.253	2.526	2.629	2.809	3.254	3.658	4.239	3.724	5.317	6.212
Interns	527	651	909	1.015	1.074	996	1.425	1.650	1.837	1.417
Au pair	116	194	318	438	478	528	865	1.018	1.156	1.233
Specialists etc./job-card scheme	634	755	764	837	1.015	898	935	953	805	661
Adoption	640	436	561	553	612	760	679	616	606	500
Missionaries	153	134	82	83	97	101	100	127	153	151
Other cases	2.768	2.729	3.738	4.218	3.958	2.733	2.986	5.103	5.228	7.546
Total	7.091	7.425	9.001	9.953	10.488	9.674	11.229	13.191	15.102	17.720

* Please consult annex 9 for further details.

New statistical reporting on immigration to Denmark:

In order to provide a more comprehensive overview of the different groups of persons applying for a residence permit outside the area of asylum and family reunification, the Danish Immigration Service has decided to revise and significantly increase the number of categories to be included in the statistical reports.

In future, the categories included in the above tables will be - together with other key figures and family reunification - updated on a monthly basis on the homepage of the Danish Immigration Service. (www.udlst.dk)

Annex 12: Number of decisions on EC/EEA residence certificates in Denmark 2003 *

Category	First time applications		Extension of residence certificate	
	Granted residence certificate	Refusal	Granted extension	Revocation and refusal
Employed persons in the territory of Denmark (section 6)	2.129	18	1.315	95
Students enrolled in Denmark on a recognised course, etc. (section 10)	2.550	0	331	1
Members of the family who are EC or EEA nationals (section 7 and 11) **	691	7	350	4
Other family members (section 14)***	176	24	103	15
Others ****	929	17	391	18
Total	6.475	66	2.490	133

* References in brackets are to "The order on residence in Denmark for aliens falling within the regulations of the European Community" or "The Agreement on the European Economic Area" (Order No. 761 of 22 August 1994).

** Members of the family of an EC or EEA national as are themselves EC or EEA nationals.

*** Members of the family of an EC or EEA national as are not themselves EC or EEA nationals.

**** Including self-employed persons in the territory of Denmark (80 residence certificates granted in 2003), persons who provide or receive services within the territory of Denmark (42 residence certificates granted in 2003), persons on retirement (251 residence permits granted in 2003) and residence certificates to others (556 residence certificates granted in 2003).

Annex 13: Number of EC/EEA residence certificates granted in Denmark 1994 - 2003 *

EC/ EEA nationals	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Employed persons in the territory of Denmark (section 6)	2.024	1.777	2.937	2.817	2.680	2.384	2.410	2.309	2.056	2.129
Students enrolled in Denmark on a recognised course, etc. (section 10)	1.055	985	1.310	1.318	1.653	1.784	1.899	2.012	2.306	2.550
Members of the family who are EC or EEA nationals (section 7 and 11)	387	345	663	769	713	679	670	717	687	691
Other family members (section 14)	96	111	186	187	198	177	213	202	181	176
Others	780	562	791	828	857	682	733	710	811	929
Total	4.342	3.780	5.887	5.919	6.101	5.706	5.925	5.950	6.041	6.475

* Please consult annex 12 for further details.

In most cases a first time EC/EEA residence certificate is granted for a period of 5 years. As of 1 October 1995 state counties in Denmark are responsible for first instance decisions regarding EC/EEA residence certificates. The Danish Immigration Service examines appeal cases.

Statistical Overview

Annex 14: Number of persons granted refugee or other status in Denmark 1995 - 2003 - by major nationalities *

Nationality	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Afghanistan	201	334	261	324	554	1.322	2.075	882	724
Armenia	53	242	35	36	36	26	35	3	19
Bosnia-Herzegovina	16.091	1.876	1.389	225	134	173	123	302	256
Burundi	0	45	41	59	25	40	13	58	19
Iran	126	282	260	232	230	143	93	305	151
Iraq	974	1.009	1.283	1.749	1.904	1.745	2.049	891	151
Lebanon	15	32	26	32	17	6	13	7	21
Russia	12	48	15	14	12	16	73	93	76
Rwanda	0	0	9	55	15	25	21	41	11
Serbia and Montenegro	557	2.164	56	365	459	597	676	351	212
- of which Kosovo	N/A	N/A	27	332	438	341	594	64	149
Somalia	1.180	1.702	1.741	946	521	538	603	646	131
Sri Lanka	203	102	51	79	68	49	37	48	29
Stateless Palestinians	434	481	549	339	191	116	80	50	71
Syria	30	16	18	8	24	26	14	47	13
Ukraine	21	12	6	10	16	16	9	1	2
Vietnam	79	131	25	26	19	18	19	21	12
Others	371	241	160	259	218	300	330	323	549
Total	20.347	8.717	5.925	4.758	4.443	5.156	6.263	4.069	2.447

* The breakdown by nationality reflects the distribution of persons granted refugee or other status in Denmark in recent years. Please consult annex 4 for further details.

Annex 15: Number of positive decisions on family reunification in Denmark 1995 - 2003 - by major nationalities *

Nationality	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Afghanistan	70	95	125	218	279	**	1.626	763	374
Bosnia-Herzegovina	46	125	136	152	91	**	110	90	18
China	124	165	180	145	224	**	285	177	148
Iran	129	185	235	216	227	**	240	192	85
Iraq	230	330	391	1.228	1.041	**	1.628	1.479	969
Morocco	141	280	205	273	223	**	155	129	49
Pakistan	217	294	321	363	323	**	244	237	81
Poland	219	268	227	300	202	**	207	135	82
Russia	126	181	151	227	267	**	307	235	173
Serbia and Montenegro	124	187	188	255	172	**	171	125	62
Somalia	780	1.560	775	707	885	**	828	624	412
Stateless Palestinians	117	156	126	166	188	**	152	150	35
Thailand	339	420	425	444	588	**	690	531	357
Turkey	915	1.204	1.006	1.509	1.146	**	1.009	764	320
USA	280	253	238	309	263	**	206	188	133
Vietnam	99	178	195	191	210	**	207	153	106
Others	2.371	2.846	2.784	2.984	3.093	**	2.885	2.179	1.387
Total	6.327	8.727	7.708	9.687	9.422	10.021	10.950	8.151	4.791

* The breakdown by nationality reflects the distribution of positive decisions on family reunification in Denmark in recent years. Please consult annex 8 and 10 for further details.

** The positive decisions on family reunification in 2000 to minors cannot be broken down by references (as in this annex) or by nationalities (as in annex 15). This is due to a technical change in the compilation of this data introduced in 2000, which was only amended in the Aliens Register as from 1 January 2001.

Annex 16: Immigration to Denmark by citizenship 1994 - 2003

Citizenship	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Denmark (A)	23.984	24.041	22.918	22.694	22.542	22.353	22.105	22.330	22.181	22.062
Europe (B)	12.157	29.570	19.657	16.409	16.372	15.869	16.448	17.208	16.770	15.986
- of which Turkey	677	990	1.378	1.063	1.255	1.189	1.074	1.069	868	502
- of which former Yugoslavia	431	17.105	4.914	2.055	1.180	1.121	1.265	1.338	1.141	797
Africa (C)	2.440	2.645	4.020	3.137	2.774	2.482	2.435	2.562	2.437	1.741
- of which Morocco	154	145	279	222	253	229	193	185	110	80
- of which Somalia	1.321	1.624	2.650	1.889	1.358	1.104	1.009	1.152	1.180	596
North America (D)	1.328	1.513	1.522	1.508	1.625	1.604	1.603	1.670	1.707	1.721
- of which USA	1.132	1.318	1.280	1.279	1.361	1.329	1.343	1.425	1.382	1.428
South and Central America (E)	587	583	624	691	739	852	865	817	833	651
Asia (F)	3.922	4.353	5.155	5.168	6.722	6.507	8.885	10.839	8.277	7.123
- of which Afghanistan	190	255	336	325	443	598	1.536	3.016	1.273	716
- of which Iran	307	263	547	406	511	344	462	400	490	281
- of which Iraq	753	1.043	1.117	1.350	2.325	1.908	2.907	3.236	2.161	1.311
- of which Pakistan	304	323	433	375	493	443	556	432	434	331
- of which Sri Lanka	353	457	329	237	207	174	188	181	162	124
- of which Thailand	398	383	434	475	519	642	651	752	603	447
Oceania (G)	344	314	329	328	381	348	338	362	393	335
Stateless/others (H)	199	167	220	170	217	221	236	196	180	135
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H)	44.961	63.186	54.445	50.105	51.372	50.236	52.915	55.984	52.778	49.754
<i>Net immigration (immigration - emigration)</i>	<i>10.251</i>	<i>28.556</i>	<i>17.133</i>	<i>11.712</i>	<i>11.032</i>	<i>8.896</i>	<i>9.498</i>	<i>12.004</i>	<i>9.297</i>	<i>6.288</i>

Source: Statistics Denmark

Note: The immigration data cannot be broken down by type of residence permit granted to foreign nationals immigrating to Denmark. This information, however, is scheduled to be available at a later stage.

Annex 17: Emigration from Denmark by citizenship 1994 - 2003

Citizenship	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Denmark (A)	23.819	23.521	24.355	24.336	24.693	25.098	26.887	26.688	25.731	25.272
Europe (B)	7.391	7.471	8.742	9.765	10.883	11.547	11.724	12.069	12.357	11.989
- of which Turkey	353	335	247	303	288	282	341	322	299	270
- of which former Yugoslavia	106	151	630	483	390	256	325	293	337	249
Africa (C)	483	586	720	812	1.153	1.064	972	1.252	1.297	1.402
- of which Morocco	47	55	57	45	42	49	61	56	33	37
- of which Somalia	60	152	275	319	619	537	436	695	814	989
North America (D)	1.193	1.205	1.417	1.330	1.462	1.411	1.579	1.527	1.481	1.640
- of which USA	1.038	1.054	1.216	1.146	1.275	1.183	1.344	1.322	1.246	1.343
South and Central America (E)	299	314	284	292	332	371	363	365	406	423
Asia (F)	1.186	1.216	1.413	1.480	1.432	1.494	1.543	1.710	1.837	2.356
- of which Afghanistan	4	4	6	13	23	33	32	38	61	64
- of which Iran	157	151	146	120	134	124	104	115	100	96
- of which Iraq	45	106	67	63	109	82	105	146	145	258
- of which Pakistan	181	141	166	136	157	155	196	163	196	200
- of which Sri Lanka	40	53	62	52	40	47	54	55	54	57
- of which Thailand	78	70	110	96	95	139	115	147	183	157
Oceania (G)	269	238	314	302	295	266	279	300	310	331
Stateless/others (H)	70	79	67	76	90	89	70	69	62	53
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H)	34.710	34.630	37.312	38.393	40.340	41.340	43.417	43.980	43.481	43.466

Source: Statistics Denmark

Statistical Overview

Annex 18: Repatriation from Denmark 1994 - 2003

Nationality	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	22
Bosnia-Herzegovina *	0	14	425	318	165	61	100	47	24	23
Bosnia-Herzegovina **	115	97	81	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	4	12	4	1	1	3	2	1	2	0
Iran	23	28	24	9	7	9	10	10	3	15
Iraq	2	1	0	1	0	2	4	1	0	71
Kosovo***	0	0	0	0	0	8	31	19	24	2
Lebanon	26	7	8	14	13	22	1	4	7	0
Poland	2	0	3	3	1	4	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	3	0
Republic of Srpska	0	0	0	0	22	12	23	54	31	19
Serbia and Montenegro	0	0	0	7	2	3	1	12	6	0
Somalia	2	2	1	10	23	7	45	47	43	17
Sri Lanka	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	5
Syria	0	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	2	3	4	1	0	7	5	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	4	7	2
Others	24	1	3	16	21	13	8	19	15	7
Total	199	169	556	391	258	151	236	224	170	183

* Repatriated Bosnian refugees.

** Returned Bosnians (with temporary protection in Denmark pursuant to *Act on Temporary Residence Permits for Certain Persons from Former Yugoslavia, etc.*).

*** Excl. Kosovars repatriated under the *Temporary Protection Act for Kosovars*.

Source: Danish Refugee Council

Annex 19: Acquisition of Danish citizenship 1994 - 2003 (naturalisation)

Former nationality	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Europe (A)	2.630	2.083	2.704	2.298	3.160	5.072	5.900	5.342	7.340	4.133
- of which Turkey	915	797	917	1.036	1.243	3.154	2.787	3.130	2.418	2.158
- of which former Yugoslavia	806	413	629	291	695	709	1.523	1.137	3.413	1.253
Africa (B)	266	311	466	269	711	903	2.371	1.751	3.396	612
- of which Morocco	136	122	201	110	248	322	485	213	313	69
- of which Somalia	7	12	32	17	159	215	1.189	1.074	2.263	324
North America (C)	81	46	48	81	76	58	53	65	74	55
- of which USA	67	36	33	66	56	51	38	38	60	43
South/Central America (D)	71	94	130	134	161	149	255	251	334	163
Asia (E)	2.026	2.202	3.069	1.998	4.531	4.765	7.844	3.631	5.137	1.436
- of which Afghanistan	20	24	29	15	101	98	276	215	301	40
- of which Iran	491	531	829	553	969	914	1.105	437	519	120
- of which Iraq	166	177	339	244	718	918	2.210	871	1.161	153
- of which Lebanon	237	216	314	160	811	601	1.099	309	376	69
- of which Pakistan	203	145	220	149	284	463	545	297	573	94
- of which Sri Lanka	515	635	765	376	613	523	819	365	594	119
- of which Thailand	27	56	65	44	85	137	214	124	172	62
- of which Vietnam	125	137	200	126	365	439	647	318	508	280
Oceania (F)	10	8	7	16	29	19	16	13	13	6
Stateless/others (G)	652	516	859	686	1.594	1.450	2.372	849	1.006	178
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	5.736	5.260	7.283	5.482	10.262	12.416	18.811	11.902	17.300	6.583

Source: Statistics Denmark

Annex 20: Immigrants and their descendants 1995 - 2004 (as at 1 January) *

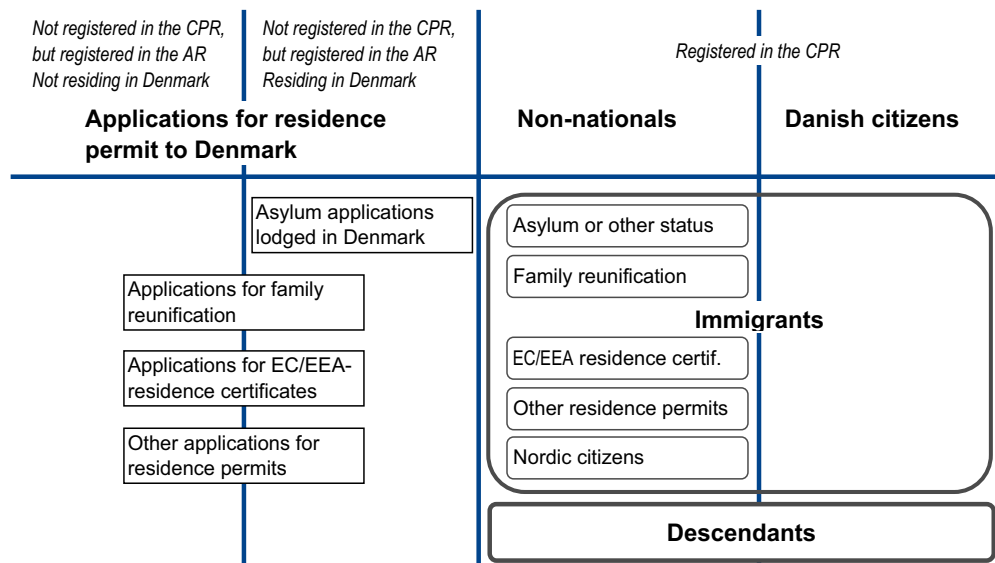
Country of origin	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Europe (A)	158.640	180.712	192.045	199.323	205.356	210.109	215.449	221.082	225.679	229.732
- of which Turkey	39.222	40.936	43.087	45.008	46.994	48.773	50.470	52.159	53.465	54.257
- of which former Yugoslavia	13.534	30.675	35.377	37.418	38.588	39.879	41.227	42.694	43.612	44.424
Africa (B)	20.430	23.200	27.308	30.665	33.350	35.895	38.448	40.783	42.386	42.836
- of which Morocco	5.955	6.230	6.645	6.983	7.422	7.813	8.104	8.404	8.644	8.799
- of which Somalia	5.280	7.091	9.885	12.113	13.535	14.856	16.209	17.299	17.849	17.363
North America (C)	7.519	7.732	7.756	7.862	7.945	8.047	8.012	8.085	8.205	8.245
- of which USA	5.900	6.078	6.082	6.159	6.193	6.273	6.226	6.289	6.351	6.406
South/Central America (D)	5.257	5.379	5.617	5.892	6.202	6.509	6.853	7.187	7.567	7.695
Asia (E)	84.147	89.183	95.001	100.730	107.883	114.659	123.850	134.530	142.552	149.155
- of which Afghanistan	1.183	1.470	1.841	2.195	2.664	3.275	4.834	7.901	9.360	10.233
- of which Iran	11.157	11.358	11.874	12.264	12.712	12.980	13.391	13.625	13.945	14.213
- of which Iraq	6.415	7.521	8.816	10.327	12.751	14.902	18.097	21.555	24.025	25.671
- of which Lebanon	15.110	15.957	16.857	17.634	18.368	19.011	19.839	20.566	21.202	21.790
- of which Pakistan	14.692	15.229	15.827	16.353	16.969	17.509	18.143	18.623	19.049	19.250
- of which Sri Lanka	7.162	7.804	8.301	8.790	9.189	9.515	9.788	9.997	10.168	10.324
- of which Thailand	3.015	3.296	3.615	3.986	4.398	4.884	5.403	5.985	6.394	6.668
- of which Vietnam	9.155	9.428	9.854	10.242	10.652	11.051	11.466	11.834	12.164	12.455
Oceania (F)	1.138	1.189	1.217	1.213	1.300	1.384	1.443	1.485	1.583	1.582
Stateless/others (G)	1.328	1.328	1.348	1.348	1.386	1.562	1.892	2.179	2.717	2.791
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	278.459	308.723	330.292	347.033	363.422	378.165	395.947	415.331	430.689	442.036
As a % of total population	5,3%	5,9%	6,3%	6,6%	6,8%	7,1%	7,4%	7,7%	8,0%	8,2%

* It should be noted that this statistics excl. asylum-seekers.

An immigrant is defined as a person born abroad whose parents are both (or one of them if there is no available information on the other parent) foreign citizens or were both born abroad. If there is no available information on either of the parents and the person was born abroad, the person is also defined as immigrant. A descendant is defined as a person born in Denmark whose parents (or one of them if there is no available information on the other parent) are either immigrants or descendants with foreign citizenship. If there is no available information on either of the parents and the person in question is a foreign citizen, the person is also defined as a descendant.

Note: AR = Aliens Register, CPR = Central Population Register.

Source: Statistics Denmark



Statistical Overview

Annex 21: Number of non-nationals in Denmark 1995 - 2004 (as at 1 January) *

Citizenship	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Europe (A)	116.013	137.500	147.478	153.795	157.887	158.902	159.452	160.690	158.861	159.644
- of which Turkey	34.967	35.739	36.835	37.519	38.055	36.569	35.232	35.354	31.898	30.273
- of which former Yugoslavia	11.324	28.081	32.184	33.931	34.456	35.062	34.954	33.383	33.077	32.643
Africa (B)	13.481	15.727	19.168	22.087	23.872	25.384	25.490	26.016	24.537	24.941
- of which Morocco	3.227	3.268	3.383	3.557	3.631	3.573	3.293	3.268	3.078	3.087
- of which Somalia	5.125	6.925	9.683	11.890	13.138	14.265	14.447	14.585	13.306	13.099
North America (C)	5.872	6.141	6.213	6.311	6.406	6.538	6.519	6.596	6.752	6.798
- of which USA	4.815	5.053	5.100	5.172	5.209	5.302	5.269	5.339	5.415	5.477
South/Central America (D)	2.854	2.940	3.079	3.261	3.402	3.640	3.797	4.002	4.118	4.188
Asia (E)	47.045	48.900	50.504	53.166	54.840	56.062	56.534	63.027	65.500	69.995
- of which Afghanistan	1.038	1.296	1.637	1.982	2.357	2.878	4.200	7.061	8.220	9.056
- of which Iran	7.678	7.363	7.029	6.844	6.330	5.702	5.013	4.906	4.797	4.911
- of which Iraq	6.041	7.077	8.066	9.419	11.294	12.687	13.821	16.541	17.955	19.423
- of which Lebanon	4.402	4.438	4.368	4.421	3.834	3.418	2.538	2.349	2.079	2.050
- of which Pakistan	6.401	6.552	6.736	6.934	7.135	7.115	7.071	7.160	6.917	7.022
- of which Sri Lanka	5.769	5.736	5.415	5.409	5.114	4.851	4.293	4.112	3.684	3.671
- of which Thailand	2.494	2.748	3.024	3.365	3.718	4.092	4.430	4.931	5.196	5.436
- of which Vietnam	4.960	5.001	5.092	5.228	5.160	5.007	4.642	4.605	4.351	4.241
Oceania (F)	960	1.026	1.038	1.051	1.109	1.180	1.232	1.276	1.350	1.353
Stateless/others (G)	10.480	10.512	10.215	9.957	8.760	7.655	5.606	5.122	4.306	4.292
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	196.705	222.746	237.695	249.628	256.276	259.361	258.630	266.729	265.424	271.211

As a % of total population	3,8%	4,2%	4,5%	4,7%	4,8%	4,9%	4,8%	5,0%	4,9%	5,0%
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* It should be noted that this statistics excl. asylum-seekers and foreign nationals who have been naturalised. The number of persons with a foreign origin in Denmark is typically either calculated as the number of non-nationals (this table) or the number of immigrants and their descendants. (See annex 20).

Source: Statistics Denmark

Annex 22: Overview of all residence permits granted in Denmark 1994 - 2003 *

Category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Asylum or other status (A)	2.818	20.347	8.717	5.925	4.758	4.443	5.156	6.263	4.069	2.447
Refugee status	2.508	19.931	6.387	4.940	4.442	4.223	4.388	5.742	3.489	1.852
- of which Geneva Convention	676	4.969	1.439	976	1.102	1.105	1.327	2.020	1.267	724
- of which B-Status									3	83
- of which De facto-status	1.317	14.393	4.375	3.409	2.862	2.584	2.541	3.116	1.686	519
Other status	310	416	2.330	985	316	220	768	521	580	595
- of which humanitarian residence permit	96	115	76	17	42	39	31	83	45	203
- of which exceptional reasons	214	287	185	67	83	79	389	100	78	67
Family reunification (B)	6.017	6.327	8.727	7.708	9.687	9.422	10.021	10.950	8.151	4.791
- of which spouses and cohabitants	4.436	4.580	6.112	5.665	6.442	6.637	6.399	6.499	4.880	2.538
Other residence permits (C)	7.091	7.425	9.001	9.953	10.488	9.674	11.229	13.191	15.102	17.720
EC/EEA residence certif. (D)	4.342	3.780	5.887	5.919	6.101	5.706	5.925	5.950	6.041	6.475
Total (A+B+C+D)	20.268	37.879	32.332	29.505	31.034	29.245	32.331	36.354	33.363	31.433

* Visas (on applications submitted to the Danish Immigration Service) are excluded. This table refers to first time applications and includes all instances.

Note: The overview comprises residence permits granted in accordance with the Danish Aliens Act, etc., and includes time-limited residence permits. It should be noted that this overview does not directly reflect the level of immigration to Denmark. This is primarily due to the fact that 1) Nordic citizens can enter and stay in Denmark without a residence permit, 2) foreign citizens can apply for different types of residence permits subsequently (e.g. a person granted family reunification may also be granted asylum), and 3) in some cases a residence permit is not used (e.g. the person never enters Denmark). Despite these qualifications, residence permit data gives an approximate indication of the type of immigration to Denmark. However, the statistics on immigration published by Statistics Denmark is the only true indicator of immigration to Denmark (see annex 16).

Extract of the Danish Aliens Act (section 7-9).

Section 7.

(1) Upon application, a residence permit will be issued to an alien if the alien falls within the provisions of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (28 July 1951).

(2) Upon application, a residence permit will be issued to an alien if the alien risks the death penalty or being subjected to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in case of return to his country of origin. An application as referred to in the first sentence hereof is also considered an application for a residence permit under subsection (1).

(3) A residence permit under subsections (1) and (2) can be refused if the alien has already obtained protection in another country, or if the alien has close ties with another country where the alien must be deemed to be able to obtain protection.

Section 8.

Upon application, a residence permit will be issued to an alien who arrives in Denmark under an agreement made with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees or similar international agreement.

Section 9.

(1) Upon application, a residence permit will be issued to:

(i) an alien over the age of 24 who cohabits at a shared residence, either in marriage or in regular cohabitation of prolonged duration, with a person permanently resident in Denmark over the age of 24 who:

- (a) is a Danish national;
- (b) is a national of one of the other Nordic countries;
- (c) is issued with a residence permit under section 7 or 8; or
- (d) has held a permanent residence permit for Denmark for more than the last 3 years.

(ii) an unmarried, under-age child of a person permanently resident in Denmark or of that person's spouse, provided the child lives with the person having custody of it and has not started its own family through regular cohabitation, and provided the person permanently resident in Denmark:

- (a) is a Danish national;
- (b) is a national of one of the other Nordic countries;
- (c) is issued with a residence permit under section 7 or 8; or
- (d) is issued with a permanent residence permit or a residence permit for the purpose of permanent residence,

(iii) an under-age alien for the purpose of residence with a person permanently resident in Denmark other than the person having custody of it, provided the residence permit is issued for the purpose of adoption, residence as a result of a foster relationship or, if particular reasons make it appropriate, residence with the child's closest family, and provided the person permanently resident in Denmark:

- (a) is a Danish national;
- (b) is a national of one of the other Nordic countries;
- (c) is issued with a residence permit under section 7 or 8; or
- (d) is issued with a permanent residence permit or a residence permit for the purpose of permanent residence.

(2) It must be made a condition for issue of a residence permit to a cohabitant under subsection (1)(i) that the person living in Denmark undertakes to maintain the applicant.

(3) Unless exceptional reasons make it inappropriate, it must be made a condition for a residence permit under subsection (1)(i) that the person living in Denmark who has undertaken to maintain the applicant proves his ability to do so, cf. subsection (16).

(4) Unless exceptional reasons conclusively make it inappropriate, it must be made a condition for a residence permit under subsection (1)(i) that the person living in Denmark who has undertaken to maintain the applicant provides a financial security of DKK 50,000 to cover any future public expenses for assistance granted to the applicant under the Act on an Active Social Policy or the Integration Act, cf. subsection (14). The Minister for Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs lays down detailed rules on how financial security under the first sentence hereof must be provided. The amount stipulated in the first sentence hereof has been determined at the 2002 level and will be adjusted as from 2003 once a year on 1 January according to the rate adjustment percentage, cf. the Act on Rate Adjustment Percentage.

(5) Unless exceptional reasons conclusively make it inappropriate, it must be made a condition for a residence permit under subsection (1)(i) that the person living in Denmark who has undertaken to maintain the applicant has not received assistance under the Act on an Active Social Policy or the Integration Act for a period of one year prior to the date when the application is submitted and until the residence permit is issued, cf. subsection (17).

(6) Unless particular reasons make it inappropriate, it must be made a condition for a residence permit under subsection (1)(i) that the person living in Denmark proves that he disposes of his own dwelling of a reasonable size, cf. subsection (18).

(7) Unless exceptional reasons make it inappropriate, a residence permit under subsection (1)(i)(a), when the person living in Denmark has not been a Danish national for 28 years, and under subsection (1)(i)(b) to (d) can only be issued if the

spouses' or the cohabitants' aggregate ties with Denmark are stronger than the spouses' or the cohabitants' aggregate ties with another country. Danish nationals living in Denmark who were adopted from abroad before their sixth birthday and who acquired Danish nationality not later than at their adoption are considered to have been Danish nationals from birth.

(8) Unless exceptional reasons conclusively make it appropriate, a residence permit under subsection (1)(i) cannot be issued if it must be considered doubtful that the marriage was contracted or the cohabitation was established at both parties' own desire. If the marriage has been contracted or the cohabitation established between close relatives or otherwise closely related parties, it must be considered doubtful, unless particular reasons make it inappropriate, that the marriage was contracted or the cohabitation was established at both parties' own desire.

(9) A residence permit under subsection (1)(i) cannot be issued if there are definite reasons for assuming that the decisive purpose of contracting the marriage or establishing the cohabitation is to obtain a residence permit.

(10) If essential considerations make it appropriate, it may be made a condition for a residence permit under subsection (1)(i) that the person living in Denmark who has undertaken to maintain the applicant proves his ability to do so, cf. subsection (16). If essential considerations make it appropriate, it may be made a further condition for a residence permit under subsection (1)(i) that the person living in Denmark proves that he disposes of his own dwelling of a reasonable size, cf. subsection (18).

(11) It must be made a condition for a residence permit under subsection (1)(iii) that the person living in Denmark undertakes to maintain the applicant and proves his ability to do so, cf. subsection (16). When a residence permit is issued for the purpose of residence with the child's closest family, it must be made a further condition for the residence permit under subsection (1)(iii) that the person living in Denmark proves that he disposes of his own dwelling of a reasonable size, cf. subsection (18).

Section 9 a.

(1) Upon application, a residence permit may be issued to an alien if essential employment or business considerations make it appropriate to grant the application, including if the alien can obtain employment within a professional field short of particularly qualified labour.

(2) Upon application, a residence permit may be issued to an alien if extension of his residence permit under sections 7 to 9 or sections 9 b to 9 e is refused under section 11(2), cf. section 19(1), or his residence permit is revoked under section 19(1), provided the alien has regular employment of prolonged duration or has been self-employed for a prolonged period, and employment or business considerations make it appropriate.

Section 9 b.

(1) Upon application, a residence permit can be issued to an alien who, in cases not falling within section 7(1) and (2), is in such a position that essential considerations of a humanitarian nature conclusively make it appropriate to grant the application.

Section 9 c.

(1) Upon application, a residence permit may be issued to an alien if exceptional reasons make it appropriate. Unless particular reasons make it inappropriate, it must be made a condition for a residence permit under the first sentence hereof as a result of family ties with a person living in Denmark that the conditions referred to in section 9(2) to (9) are satisfied. The provisions of section 9(13) to (18) apply correspondingly.

(2) Upon application, a residence permit may be issued to an alien whose application for a residence permit under section 7 has been refused, provided:

- (i) that it has not been possible to return the alien, cf. section 30, for at least 18 months;
- (ii) that the alien has assisted in the return efforts for 18 months consecutively; and
- (iii) that return must be considered futile according to the information available at the time.

(3) A residence permit may be issued to:

- (i) an unaccompanied alien who has submitted an application for a residence permit pursuant to section 7 prior to his 18th birthday if, from information available on the alien's personal circumstances, there are particular reasons to assume that the alien should not undergo asylum proceedings;
- (ii) an unaccompanied alien who has submitted an application for a residence permit pursuant to section 7 prior to his 18th birthday, if there is reason to assume that in cases other than those mentioned in section 7(1) and (2) the alien will in fact be placed in an emergency situation upon a return to his country of origin.

Section 9 d.

Upon application a residence permit is issued to an alien who has previously been a Danish national, unless the alien has been deprived of his Danish nationality by judgment pursuant to section 8 A of the Danish Nationality Act.

