



Statistical Overview 2005



Summer 2006

The Danish Immigration Service Statistical Overview 2005

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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, permits for work or education, visas, etc. In addition, the Danish Immigration Service is engaged in a wide range of other activities relating to the immigration and asylum 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 our homepage (see above) where you can find information about the possibilities for foreign nationals to enter and reside in Denmark.

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Fact sheet (mid-pages)

I Management based statistics in the Danish Immigration Service



Statistical Overview 2005

The aim of this overview published by the Danish Immigration Service is to present a number of key figures regarding immigration and asylum. For a monthly update of the main figures in this publication, reference is made to www.newtodenmark.dk. This manuscript was completed during the summer 2006.

Summary:

- In 2005, the number of residence permits granted in the immigration and asylum area increased for the second consecutive year. The underlying trends in recent years – an increase in relation to permits for work and study etc. and EU/EEA certificates and a decrease in relation to asylum and family reunification - continued. Overall work and study etc. and EU/EEA-certificates made up approx. 90 % of all permits etc. granted in 2005.

Work and study etc., EU/EEA and visa:

- *The number of residence permits granted to work and study etc. has increased significantly in recent years – from less than 10.000 a year in the nineties increasing to 20.773 in 2004 and 25.807 in 2005. The increase in 2005 was mainly due to an increase in the number of residence permits for work purposes granted to persons from the new EU Member States as well as increases in the number of permits for educational purposes and to interns.*
- *The number of EU/EEA residence certificates increased from 7.904 in 2004 to 9.916 in 2005 – an increase mainly due to more certificates granted for educational purposes and to accompanying family members. The new EU Member States accounted for a large amount of the increase.*
- *Residence permits granted for educational purposes is the single largest group in the aliens area as a whole in 2005 – accounting for approx. 30 % of all permits etc. in 2005.*
- *The number of visa granted in the Danish Immigration Service increased from 12.713 in 2004 to 13.870 in 2005. In addition, approx. 61.000 visas were issued directly by Danish representations abroad in 2005.*

Asylum and family reunification:

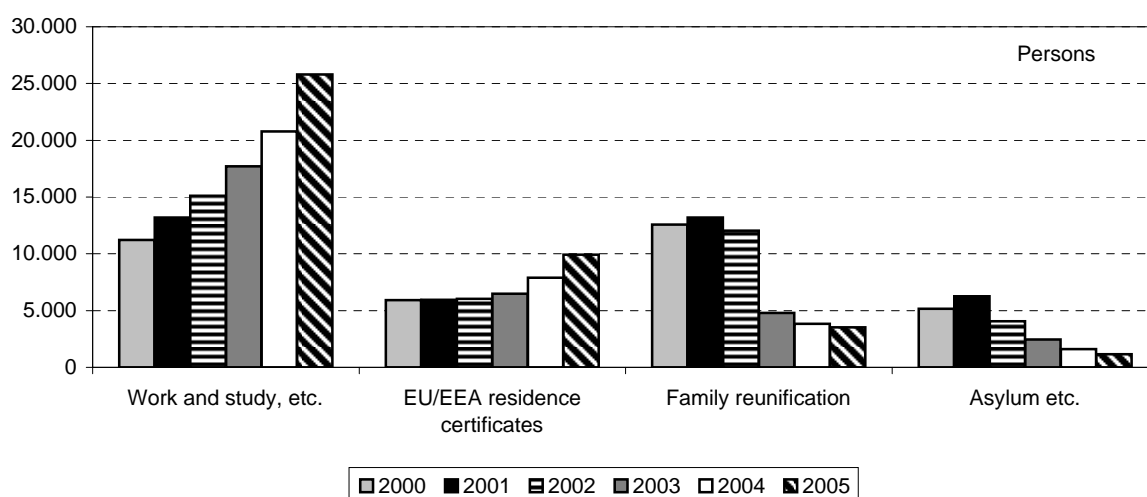
- *The decrease in the number of asylum applications continued in 2005 – down to a fifth of the level in 2001. The figure was 2.281 in 2005 compared to 3.235 in 2004. In 2001, the figure was 12.512.*
- *The recognition rate on asylum in the Danish Immigration Service increased from approx. 10 % in 2004 compared to 17 % in 2005. In 2001, the figure was 53 %.*
- *The total number of persons granted refugee status or other status in 2005 decreased to a fifth of the level in 2001. In 2005, the figure was 1.147 compared with 1.592 in 2004 and 6.263 in 2001.*
- *The total number of persons applying for family reunification remained on the whole unchanged in 2005 compared to 2004. There were 6.000 applications in 2005 compared with 5.838 in 2004.*
- *The number of permits granted for family reunification in 2005 decreased to a third of the level in 2001. In 2005, the figure was 3.522 as compared with 3.832 in 2004 and 10.950 in 2001.*

Overview of all residence permits granted in Denmark 2000 - 2005

| Category | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | % in 2005 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Work and study, etc. (A) | 11.229 | 13.191 | 15.102 | 17.720 | 20.773 | 25.807 | 64% |
| - of which wageearner and self-employed | 878 | 908 | 1.166 | 1.663 | 1.469 | 1.513 | 4% |
| - of which work permits to persons from new EU Member States | | | | | 2.097 | 4.923 | 12% |
| - of which job-card scheme and specialists etc. | 935 | 953 | 805 | 661 | 734 | 941 | 2% |
| - of which education | 4.238 | 3.724 | 5.317 | 6.122 | 6.221 | 6.854 | 17% |
| - of which interns | 1.425 | 1.650 | 1.837 | 1.417 | 1.537 | 1.916 | 5% |
| - of which au pair | 865 | 1.018 | 1.156 | 1.233 | 1.500 | 1.471 | 4% |
| EU/EEA residence certificates (B) | 5.925 | 5.950 | 6.041 | 6.475 | 7.904 | 9.916 | 24% |
| - of which wageearner | 2.410 | 2.309 | 2.056 | 2.129 | 2.147 | 2.516 | 6% |
| - of which education | 1.899 | 2.012 | 2.306 | 2.550 | 3.815 | 4.593 | 11% |
| - of which family members | 883 | 919 | 868 | 867 | 924 | 1.642 | 4% |
| Family reunification (C) | 10.021 | 10.950 | 8.151 | 4.791 | 3.832 | 3.522 | 9% |
| - of which spouses and cohabitants | 6.399 | 6.499 | 4.880 | 2.538 | 2.344 | 2.498 | 6% |
| Asylum etc. (D) | 5.156 | 6.263 | 4.069 | 2.447 | 1.592 | 1.147 | 3% |
| Refugee status | 4.388 | 5.742 | 3.489 | 1.852 | 1.045 | 853 | 2% |
| - of which Geneva Convention | 1.327 | 2.020 | 1.267 | 724 | 278 | 167 | <1% |
| - of which B-Status/De Facto Status | 2.541 | 3.116 | 1.689 | 602 | 229 | 202 | <1% |
| - of which quota refugees | 464 | 531 | 490 | 509 | 498 | 483 | 1% |
| Other status | 768 | 521 | 580 | 595 | 547 | 294 | 1% |
| - of which humanitarian residence permits | 31 | 83 | 45 | 203 | 351 | 186 | <1% |
| Total (A+B+C+D) | 32.331 | 36.354 | 33.363 | 31.433 | 34.101 | 40.392 | 100% |

Note: Includes all instances and refers to positive decisions regarding first time applications.

Overview of all residence permits granted in Denmark 2000 - 2005



About the Danish Immigration Service

(An institution within the Danish Ministry for Integration)

Main figures in 2005

❑ **Expenses:** Approx. DKK 181 millions (€ 24 millions)

❑ **Accommodation expenses for asylum-seekers** (pre-asylum expenses): Approx. DKK 435 millions (€58 millions)

Per asylum-seeker/year: Approx. DKK 147.000 (€ 19.800)

❑ **Staff:** Approx. 312 persons

of which approx. 25 % in the Asylum and Visa Department, 40 % in the Work and Family Reunification Department, and 35 % in other areas (mainly administrative tasks and tasks relating to the accommodation of asylum-seekers).

❑ **Average time of duration of the processing cases**

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

Applications for work: 1½ - 3½ months

Applications for work to persons from the new EU Member States: 1 - 2 months

Applications for study: 1½ - 2 months

Applications for family reunification: 4½ - 7½ months

Applications for asylum: 2 - 3½ months

Main activities in 2005

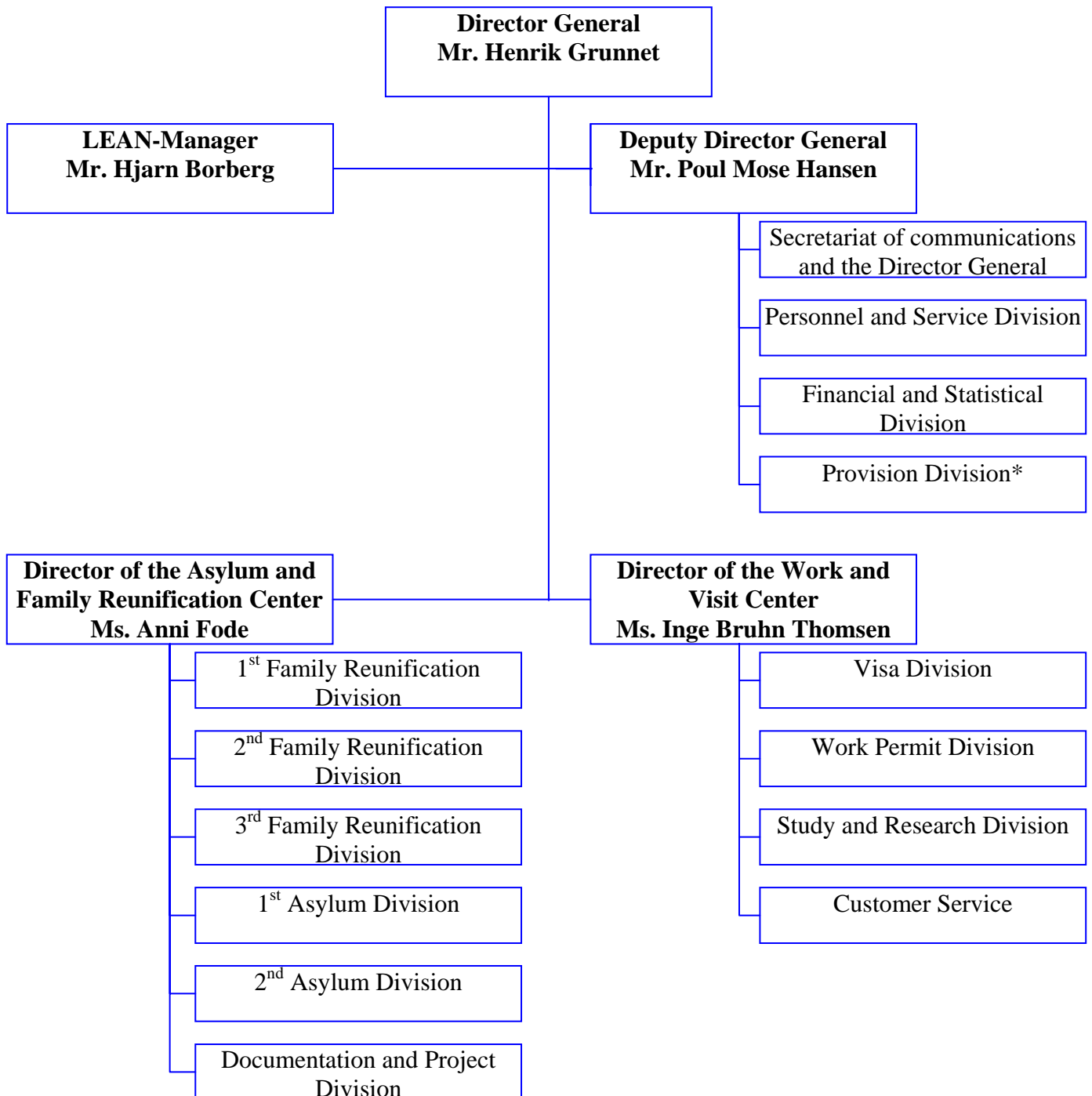
- Permits for work and study etc. incl. work permits for citizens from the new EU Member States (transitional rules)
- Examination in the first instance of applications for asylum (and the Dublin-procedure) and for family reunification
- Withdrawal or revocation of residence and work permits
- Certain cases concerning visas
- Administration of cases concerning expulsion or refusal of entry
- Appeals in EU/EEA cases
- Administration of asylum centres
- Allocation of refugees to municipalities
- Advisory function to the Minister
- International co-operation and participation in capacity building projects
- Information on immigration and asylum 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, immigration and integration policies, appeals in residence cases, excl. asylum 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, incl. rejected asylum-seekers)
- The Refugee Board (e.g. appeals in asylum cases. The decisions of the Board are final)
- The State Counties (e.g. first instance processing of EU/EEA cases)
- Statistics Denmark (e.g. statistics on non-nationals, acquisitions, demographic statistics etc.)

The Danish Immigration Service

(Organisation as of August 2006)



* Responsible for asylum seekers' welfare and other personal conditions

Explanatory notes

The following gives a technical introduction to the figures in this Statistical Overview and in general to the policy of the Danish Immigration Service with regard to compiling and publishing statistics on immigration and asylum. Moreover, the aim is to give an introduction to immigration statistics in Denmark and to illustrate the relation between the “inflow to Denmark” indicated by figures on residence permits and immigration statistics, respectively. References to the current draft EU Framework Regulation of the Community statistics on (im)migration and asylum statistics are also provided. Finally, some relevant Danish internet links are indicated.

1. Introduction to the figures in this overview

Introduction:

Nordic citizens can freely travel and reside in Denmark, including working in Denmark without holding a residence permit. All other foreigners must obtain a permit/certificate to stay in Denmark. Children of foreigners holding a residence permit in Denmark are granted an independent residence permit.

Sources:

The processing, compilation and publishing of statistics on immigration and asylum is solely based on administrative records – most notably from the Danish Aliens Register (excl. visa-cases, EU-cases, and the accommodation system for asylum-seekers cf. below). Applicants in the records are attributed and identified via a unique record number.

The Danish Aliens Register serves as a common working register for all authorities dealing with the processing of residence permits and certificates in Denmark (i.e. the Ministry for Integration, the Refugee Board, the Danish Immigration Service, the Commissioner of the Police and the State Counties). Thus, the register contains information on foreign nationals whose cases are pending or have been examined i.a. under the provisions of the Danish Aliens Act. The register became operational in 1994.

The structure of the Aliens Register is built upon the processing 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 (e.g. the Aliens Register is not an actual statistical system). The Aliens Register includes in addition to its own record number also information about the possible civil registration number (see CPR below) – e.g. after an alien is registered at the municipality of residence.

Statistics on visa cases are derived from the Visa System. The Visa System is a common working system for the authorities dealing with visa cases (i.e. the Danish Embassies abroad, the Danish Immigration Service and the Ministry for Integration). It became operational in 1998. The Visa System is a separate database which is not linked to the Aliens Register.

For citizens from the new Member States (except Cyprus and Malta) a special transitional plan regulating their access to the Danish labour market is applied as from 1 May 2004. Applications and decisions on these cases are registered and updated by the Danish Immigration Service in a separate EU System. Statistics on work permits to

citizens from the new Member States are derived from the EU System. Statistics on the accommodation of asylum-seekers are mainly derived from an electronic accommodation system used both by the aliens authorities and the operators in charge of the asylum-centers.

Availability:

In general, the Danish Immigration Service only publishes *aggregated* statistics (i.e. the sum of individual records) counted in persons and not in cases. Statistics is typically flow data. Stock data, e.g. information on the number of valid permits at a given time cannot be retrieved from the Aliens Register. Typically, statistics is broken down by periodicity and citizenship. Information about e.g. age and sex is available but not in general published. Statistics is compiled primarily on a monthly/quarterly basis and is usually available with a delay of one month. During a given calendar year data is provisional. Final data for a given year is typically published in March/April the following year.

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

First time permits versus extensions and other decisions:

The statistics refer to decisions on first time applications.

Residence permits granted on the basis of first time applications does not entitle the person to stay permanently in Denmark. The first time permit is given for a maximum duration at a time, and the permit can only in certain circumstances be granted for an additional period. Many persons are therefore granted several residence permits (first time permits, extensions and finally a permanent residence permit) during their stay in Denmark.

Furthermore residence permits are in certain cases withdrawn, revoked or not extended. This information is also contained in the Aliens Register but not published in this publication. Consequently, the statistics in this publication about first time permits do not for many reasons provide an overall picture of the number of decisions granted in the immigration and asylum field.

Finally, it should be noted that cohort statistics on asylum are compiled on an ad-hoc basis in the asylum area – yet not available in this year's publication.

Quality:

Despite the care which is taken in registering, updating and compiling the statistics, 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 statistics is based on figures directly retrieved from e.g. the Aliens Register – no cell rounding of the data is applied.

2. Introduction to (im)migration statistics in Denmark

Introduction:

Immigration statistics includes Danish nationals who register return from abroad, Nordic citizens who achieve

permanent address in Denmark and non-Nordic citizens who are granted a residence (or a work) permit for more than 3 months.

Source:

The source of the (im)migration statistics in Denmark is primarily the Danish Civil Registration System (CPR). CPR is a nationwide civil register containing basic personal data about anyone who has a civil registration number. The centralised civil register in Denmark became operational in 1968. CPR is administered by the Ministry of the Interior and Health together with the municipalities.

Availability and periodicity:

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

As to meet the UN recommendations on migration statistics, Statistics Denmark also compiles long-term migration statistics (e.g. immigration with a stay of at least 12 months). However, the distinction between short time and long time migration in the registration of migrants, cf. again the recommendations, is not applicable in Denmark since this information is not registered.

Quality:

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. Statistics is published within 2 months after the end of the quarter/year.

3. Relation between residence permits and immigration statistics

Statistics on residence permits in this overview does not directly reflect the actual 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 students with a residence permit may in addition be granted a work permit for part-time work),
- 3) In some cases a residence permit is not used (e.g. the person never enters Denmark).

Despite these qualifications, residence permit statistics gives an approximate indication of the type and level of immigration to Denmark. Immigration statistics is the only true indicator of immigration to Denmark (immigration statistics is available in the annexes of the publication).

Technically, the statistics on residence permits (from mainly the Aliens Register) and immigration statistics (from CPR) can be linked together. Therefore, the Ministry for Integration, Statistics Denmark and the Danish Immigration Service are currently working on ways of breaking down the immigration statistics by type of residence permit (excl. Nordic citizens). Some provisional statistics have already been published by Statistics

Denmark (see “Immigrated persons by reasons for residence 2005”, July 2006, text only available in Danish).

4. Danish compliance with the draft EU proposal for a Regulation on Community statistics on migration and international protection (draft proposal April 2005)

Article 3 - Statistics on international migration, usually resident population and acquisition of citizenship

| Type | Article | Availability |
|--|---------|--------------|
| International migrations (<i>during the reference period</i>) | | |
| Immigrants by citizenship, age and sex and by country of birth, age and sex; | 3.1.a | + |
| Immigrants by country of previous residence, age and sex; | 3.1.a | + |
| Emigrants by citizenship, age and sex; | 3.1.b | + |
| Emigrants by country of next residence, age and sex; | 3.1.b | + |
| Usually resident population (<i>at the reference date</i>) | | |
| Population by citizenship, age and sex and by country of birth, age and sex; | 3.1.c | + |
| Acquisitions of citizenship (<i>during the reference period</i>) | | |
| Acquisitions of citizenship by previous citizenship; | 3.1.d | + |

Article 4 – Statistics on International Protection

| Type | Article | Availability |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Flows (<i>during the reference period</i>) | | |
| Asylum applicants by citizenship; | 4.1.a | + |
| Unaccompanied minor asylum applicants by citizenship; | 4.2.a | + |
| Withdrawals of applications (in persons) by citizenship; | 4.1.h | + |
| Flows (<i>decisions during the reference period</i>) | | |
| Dublin resolutions (in persons) by citizenship; | 4.3 | + |
| Rejections, inadmissible or unfounded applications (in persons) by citizenship; | 4.1a.a, 4.2.b | + |
| Grants or withdrawals of refugee status (in persons) by instance and citizenship; | 4.1a.b, 4.2.c | + |
| Grants or withdrawals of subsidiary protection status (in persons) by instance and citizenship; | 4.1a.c, 4.2.d | + |
| Grants or withdrawals of temporary protection (in persons) by citizenship; | 4.1a.d, 4.2.e | + |
| Persons granted resettlement by citizenship (quota refugees); | 4.2.h | + |
| Other grants or withdrawals of grants to stay (in persons) by instance and citizenship; | 4.1a.e, 4.2.f | + |
| Stocks (<i>at the reference date</i>) | | |
| Pending applications (in persons) by instance and citizenship; | 4.1.b, | + |

Article 5 - Statistics on the prevention of illegal entry and stay

| Type | Article | Availability |
|---|---------|--------------|
| Flows (<i>during the reference period</i>) | | |

| | | |
|---|-------|---|
| Third-country nationals refused entry at the external border by citizenship; | 5.1.a | + |
| Third-country nationals illegally present under laws relating to immigration; | 5.1.b | + |

Article 6 - Statistics on residence permits and residence of non-EEA citizens

| Type | Article | Availability |
|--|-----------|--------------|
| Flows (<i>decisions during the reference period</i>) | | |
| First issue residence permits, by citizenship, reason and the length of validity; | 6.1.a.i | + |
| Residence permits granted on the occasion of a person changing immigration status or reason for stay, by citizenship, reason and the length of validity; | 6.1.a.ii | + |
| Long-term visas or immigration status grants, if granted instead of employment or residence permits; | 6.2 | % |
| Stocks (<i>at the reference date</i>) | | |
| Valid residence permits, by citizenship, reason and the length of validity; | 6.1.a.iii | % |
| Long-term residents (as defined by Council Directive 2003/109/CE) by citizenship; | 6.1.b | From CPR |
| Valid long-term visas or immigration status grants, if granted instead of employment or residence permits; | 6.2 | % |

Article 7 - Returns

| Type | Article | Availability |
|---|---------|--------------|
| Flows (<i>during reference period</i>) | | |
| Return decisions: Third-country nationals, illegally staying or having stayed illegally and who are subject to an administrative or judicial order to leave the Member State, by citizenship; | 7.1.a | (+) |
| Third-country nationals, as above, who have left the territory of the Member State following an administrative or judicial order to depart by, citizenship. | 7.1.b | (+) |

5. Internet links

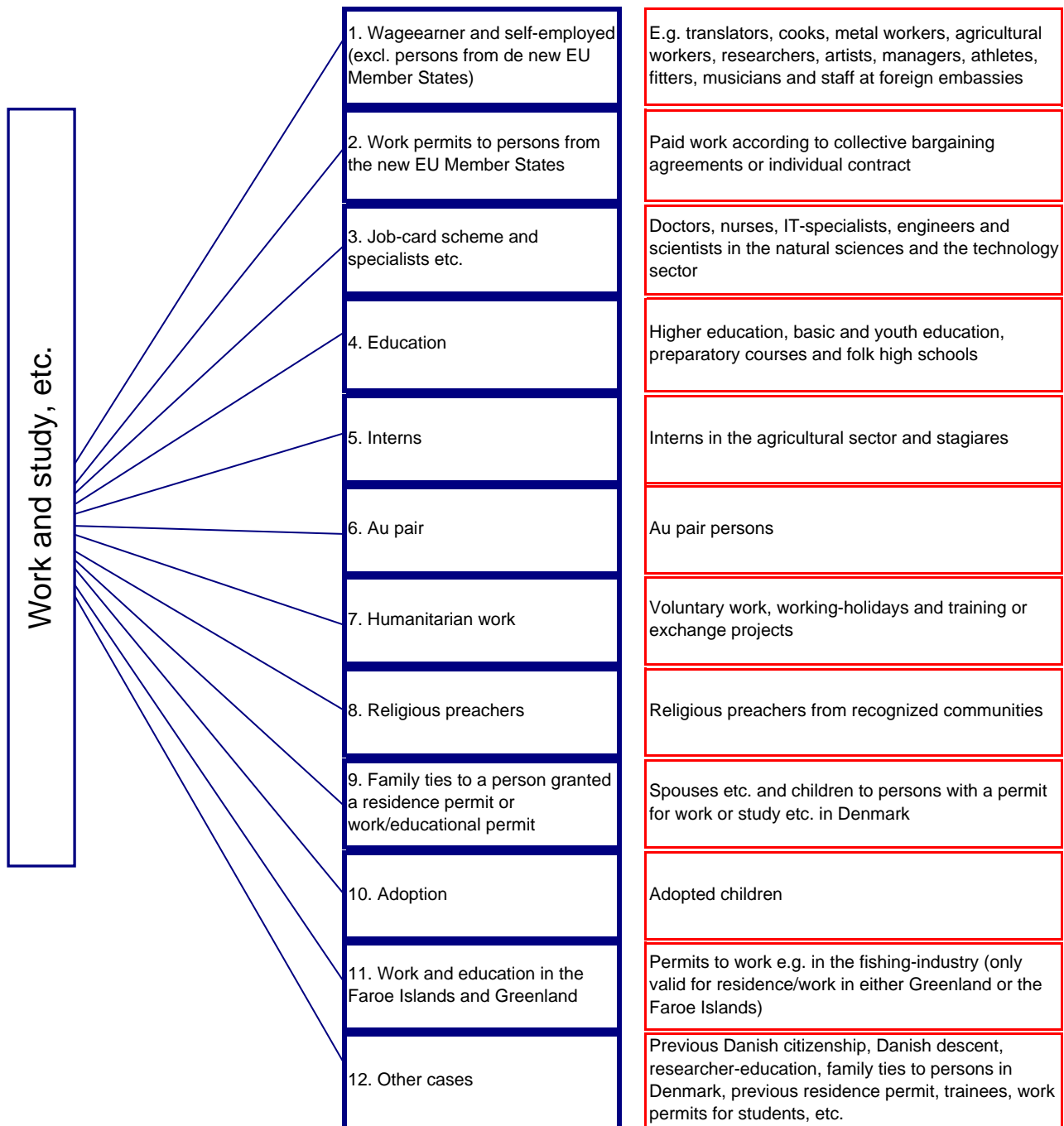
- Key Danish figures on immigration and asylum are available at www.newtodenmark.dk, the common website of the Danish Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs and The Danish Immigration Service. The homepage is available in Danish and in English and is updated on a monthly basis to provide the reader with a timely and consolidated picture of the migratory trends in Denmark. The homepage also contains overall figures on foreigners in Denmark and the integration of foreigners into Danish Society:
- Statistics Denmark (www.dst.dk): Immigration and emigration statistics, statistics on non-nationals and statistics on acquisitions of citizenship in Denmark.
- The Danish Ministry of Employment (www.bm.dk) and the Danish National Labour Market Authority (www.ams.dk): Information and statistics concerning the access to the Danish labour market for workers from the new EU Member States.
- The Danish Refugee Council (www.drc.dk): General figures on immigration, asylum, repatriation, etc.

WORK AND STUDY, ETC.

Overview of the statistical reporting in relation to work and study, etc.

Categories within work and study, etc.

Examples of groups of persons included within each category



Positive decisions on work and study, etc. in 2005

| Category | 2005 Total | selected nationalities 2005 | | | | 2004 Total |
|---|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | China | Poland | Lithuania | USA | |
| Wageearner and self-employed | 1.513 | 129 | 162 | 13 | 132 | 1.469 |
| Work permits to persons from the new EU Member States | 4.923 | | 2.421 | 1.536 | | 2.097 |
| Job-card scheme and specialists etc. | 941 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 127 | 734 |
| Education | 6.854 | 2.052 | 107 | 42 | 1.215 | 6.221 |
| Interns | 1.916 | 4 | 154 | 102 | 19 | 1.537 |
| Au pair | 1.471 | 7 | 63 | 47 | 19 | 1.500 |
| Humanitarian work | 941 | 122 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 1.012 |
| Religious preachers | 75 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 48 | 90 |
| Family ties to person granted a residence permit or work/educational grants | 1.141 | 136 | 18 | 6 | 156 | 831 |
| Adoption | 490 | 200 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 515 |
| Work and education in the Faroe Islands and Greenland | 202 | 1 | 42 | 1 | 8 | 258 |
| Other cases | 5.340 | 1.479 | 507 | 176 | 184 | 4.509 |
| Total | 25.807 | 4.198 | 3.494 | 1.929 | 1.915 | 20.773 |

Note: See the overview on the previous page for an introduction to the categories. See Annex 1 for a more detailed breakdown by nationality.

Introduction to the statistical reporting in the area of work and study, etc.

The rules as to who may enter Denmark in order to work or study depends on whether the applicant is a Nordic citizen, an EU/EEA-citizen, or a citizen from a third country.

Nordic citizens can take up residence in Denmark for working or studying purposes without any special arrangements.

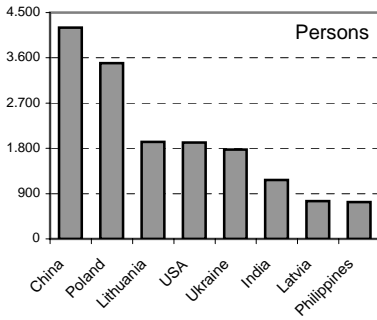
Citizens from the 15 old EU Member States and citizens from Liechtenstein and Switzerland can obtain a EU/EEA residence certificate under the EU legislation for work or study in Denmark.

Citizens from the 10 new EU Member States can obtain a EU/EEA residence certificate for study or self employment or as a service-provider. Persons from these countries (except Cyprus and Malta) who wish to work in Denmark must apply for a work permit according to the special transitional rules in the Danish Aliens Act. Persons wishing a permit as au pair, trainee or missionary fall under the ordinary rules in the Danish Aliens Act.

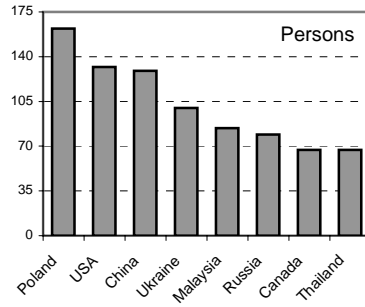
Third country citizens, outside the Nordic countries and EU, fall under the rules in the Danish Aliens Act when they apply for a residence permit for work or study.

Positive decisions on work and study, etc. - broken down by selected categories and nationalities 2005

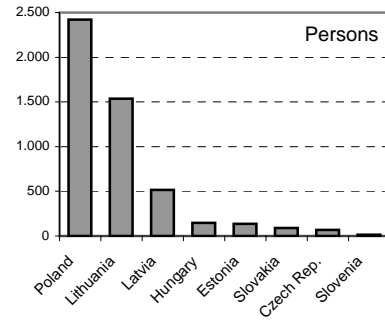
All positive decisions on work and study, etc.



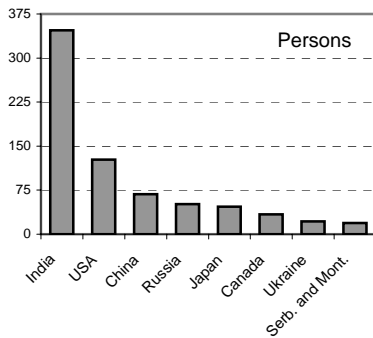
Wageearner and self-employed



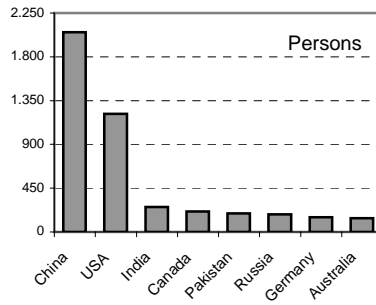
Work permits to persons from the new EU member states



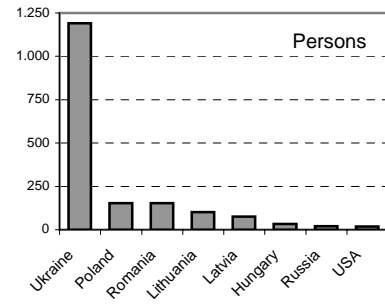
Job-card scheme and specialists etc.



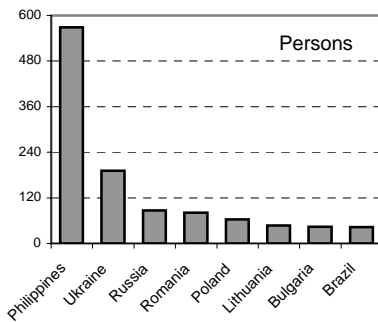
Education



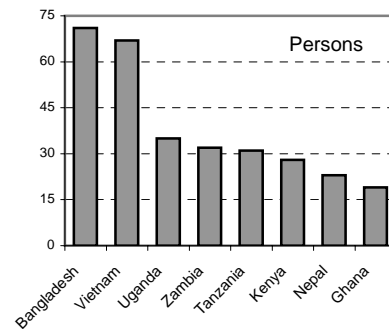
Interns



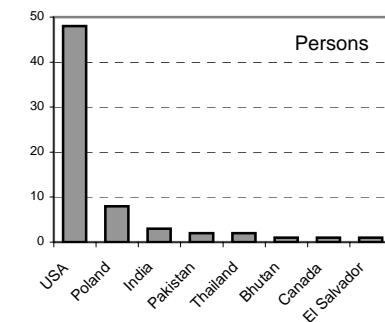
Au pair



Humanitarian work



Religious preachers



Positive decisions under the job-card scheme in 2005

| Category | 2005 Total | of which in 2005 | | | | 2004 Total |
|--|---------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| | | India | China | USA | Russia | |
| IT-specialists * | 447 | 311 | 41 | 22 | 4 | 160 |
| Doctors | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 107 |
| Engineers | 60 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 0 | 156 |
| Scientists in the natural sciences and the technology sector | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 20 |
| Nurses | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 609 | 313 | 45 | 38 | 30 | 447 |

* In the period 15 July 2003 - 15 June 2004 IT-specialists were not included in the job-card scheme. Residence permits granted to IT-specialists in the period 1 January - 15 June 2004 do therefore not appear in the table for 2004.

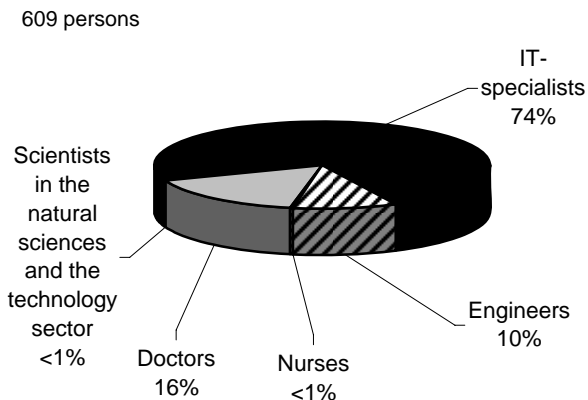
Job-card scheme:

On 1 July 2002, special rules were introduced for certain professional fields currently experiencing a shortage of specially qualified manpower - the job-card scheme - so that foreign nationals hired for work within one of these selected professions - mentioned in the positive list - could be immediately eligible for a residence and work permit. The only requirement is that the applicant holds a concrete job offer, that the proposed salary and employment conditions correspond to Danish standards and that the applicant can support him- or herself during the stay.

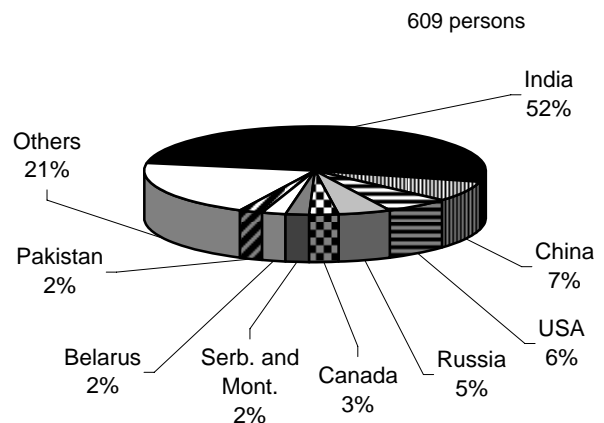
In 2005, the positive list comprised the following examples of professional fields lacking specially qualified manpower:

- Engineers: for example, engineers in the construction sector, environment and planning, electronics, physics and chemistry, chemistry and biotechnology, machine technology, energy and production, engineers in the food industry, etc.
- Scientists in the natural sciences and technology sector: for example, mathematicians, statisticians, physicists, chemists, biophysicists, biochemists, pharmacists, biologists, geologists, radiographers, etc.
- Doctors holding a Danish authorisation
- Nurses holding a Danish authorisation
- IT-specialists with a minimum of three years IT education at university level.

Permits under the job-card scheme broken down by categories in 2005



Permits under the job-card scheme broken down by nationality in 2005



Number of residence permits granted for educational purposes 2000 - 2005

| Nationality | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Australia | 113 | 97 | 156 | 102 | 187 | 142 |
| Canada | 101 | 130 | 176 | 169 | 168 | 212 |
| China | 355 | 415 | 1.264 | 1.621 | 1.913 | 2.052 |
| Germany | 104 | 95 | 88 | 28 | 65 | 150 |
| India | 137 | 61 | 79 | 238 | 281 | 256 |
| Pakistan | 42 | 46 | 86 | 201 | 143 | 191 |
| Romania | 98 | 96 | 103 | 85 | 107 | 134 |
| Russia | 138 | 136 | 119 | 170 | 160 | 182 |
| Turkey | 29 | 29 | 36 | 42 | 53 | 129 |
| USA | 739 | 652 | 913 | 896 | 1.239 | 1.215 |
| Others | 2.382 | 1.967 | 2.297 | 2.570 | 1.905 | 2.191 |
| Total | 4.238 | 3.724 | 5.317 | 6.122 | 6.221 | 6.854 |

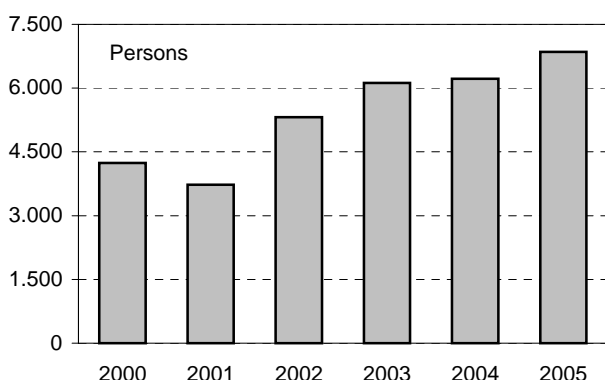
Note: From 14. april 2005 a breakdown into sub-categories is possible, cf. below. The figures for the second half of 2005 are: 3.303 grants for higher education, 347 grants for basic or youth education, 608 grants for folk high schools and 195 grants for preparatory courses.

Education:

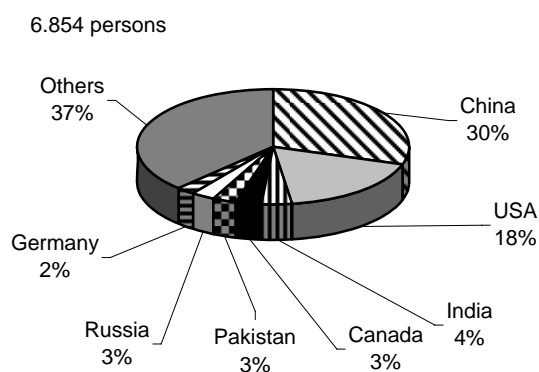
Residence permits for educational purposes can be granted to 1) Higher Education: students enrolled in post-secondary studies e.g. at the university, 2) students pursuing basic or youth education programmes as highschools or continuation schools, 3) students attending folk high schools (folkehøjskoler) and 4) students at preparatory courses for higher education.

Before obtaining a residence permit, the student must be accepted to a publicly accredited institution, the study-fee must be paid and the student must have sufficient funds to support themselves financially during the stay in Denmark. Residence permits for the purpose of study is given for a maximum one-year duration at a time and can only be granted for an additional year in certain circumstances.

Residence permits granted for educational purposes 2000 - 2005



Residence permits granted to educational purposes broken down by nationality 2005



Number of work permits granted to persons from the new EU Member States in accordance with the transitional rules, 2005

| Category Nationality | 2005 Total | of which 2005 | | | May - Dec. 2004 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|
| | | Collective bargaining contract | Individual contract | Other employment (standard wage and work conditions) | |
| Czech Republic | 69 | 33 | 18 | 18 | 48 |
| Estonia | 135 | 83 | 11 | 41 | 49 |
| Hungary | 146 | 62 | 24 | 60 | 68 |
| Latvia | 514 | 310 | 8 | 196 | 242 |
| Lithuania | 1.536 | 1.083 | 81 | 372 | 833 |
| Poland | 2.421 | 1.813 | 129 | 479 | 806 |
| Slovakia | 88 | 64 | 5 | 19 | 48 |
| Slovenia | 14 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Total | 4.923 | 3.454 | 279 | 1.190 | 2.097 |

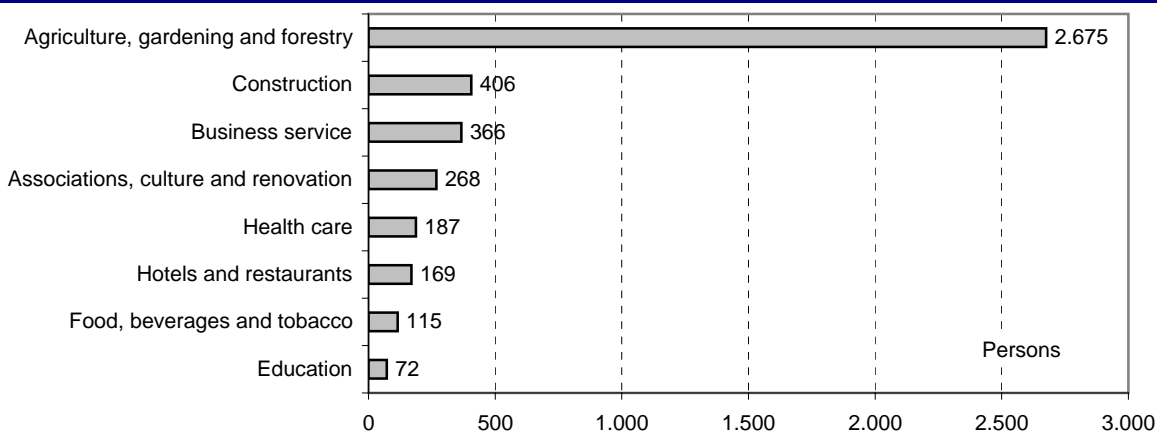
Note: In 2005, a total of 5.681 applications were filed by persons from the new EU Member States (excl. Cyprus and Malta) for a work permit in Denmark in accordance with the transitional rules in the Danish Aliens Act. In the same period a total of 4.923 permits were granted, 30 applications were rejected while 984 applications were withdrawn or other.

The transitional rules for workers from the 8 new EU Member States:

On 1 May 2004, 10 new states became Members of the European Union. However, for 8 of these states – Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic, and Hungary – transitional rules have been implemented to ensure a smooth and gradual transition to free movement. The ordinary rules for EU citizens apply to Cyprus and Malta.

Citizens from these 8 states must have a work and residence permit to work in Denmark. Applicants are eligible for a permit only if they have a specific offer for full-time employment in Denmark under one of the following conditions: a) employment under a valid Danish collective bargaining contract, b) employment as a researcher, educator, functionary in a management position, or specialist (individual contract) or c) other forms of employment (standard wage and work requirements). The permit is granted only for the specific job listed in the application and is only valid as long as the person is employed in the specific job. Persons posted to Denmark by a company from another EU country do not need a work and residence permit and do therefore not appear in the above table.

Work permits to persons from the new EU Member States in 2005 broken down by the most important sectors and professions, etc.



EU/EEA

Decisions on EU/EEA residence certificates 2005 *

| Category | Nationality | 2005 Total | of which 2005 | | | 2004 Total |
|--|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | | Germany | Poland | France | |
| Positive decisions | | 9.916 | 2.069 | 1.130 | 1.119 | 7.904 |
| <i>of which persons employed within the territory of Denmark</i> | | 2.516 | 771 | 0 | 293 | 2.147 |
| <i>of which persons enrolled in Denmark on a recognised course</i> | | 4.593 | 779 | 699 | 627 | 3.815 |
| <i>of which to family members of an EU/EEA national **</i> | | 1.642 | 227 | 367 | 96 | 924 |
| <i>others ***</i> | | 1.165 | 292 | 64 | 103 | 1.018 |
| Negative decisions | | 107 | 16 | 11 | 4 | 62 |
| Total | | 10.023 | 2.085 | 1.141 | 1.123 | 7.966 |

* Decisions on the basis of first time applications.

** Includes family members who are also themselves EU/EEA nationals, and family members who are not EU/EEA nationals. Includes residence permits to persons with family relations to persons from the new EU Member States, who are granted a residence permit under the transitional rules (see section on work and study, etc.).

*** Includes the categories: Self-employed (145 permits), Services (84 permits), Sufficient means (916 permits) and Pensioners (20 permits).

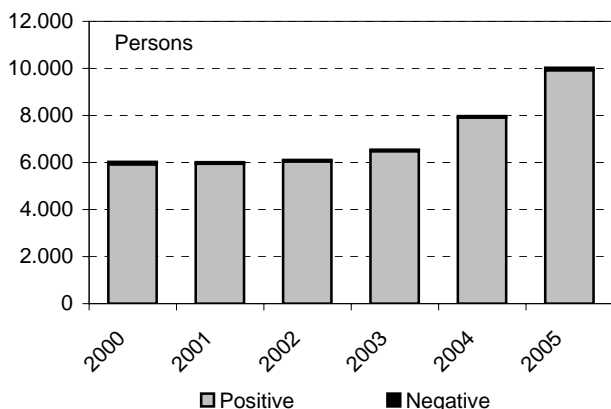
EU/EEA residence certificates in brief:

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

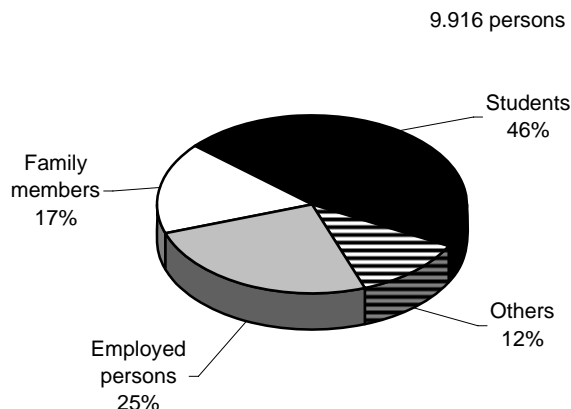
If an EU/EEA national wants to reside in Denmark for more than three months, that person may submit an application for an EU/EEA residence certificate. However, Nordic nationals can reside in Denmark without a permit. The State counties in Denmark examine all EU/EEA cases in the first instance, the Danish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

In addition, an EU/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.

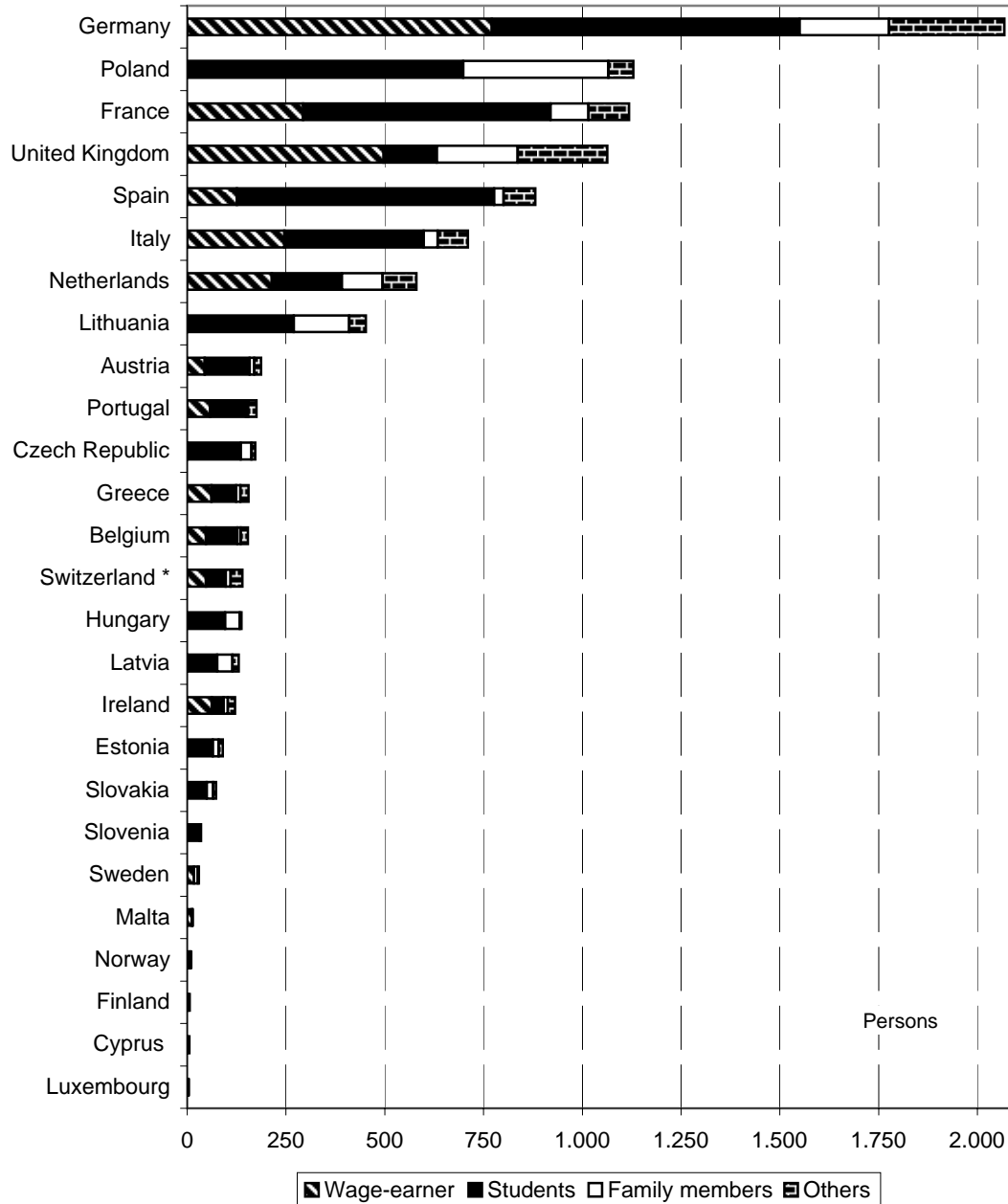
Decisions on EU/EEA residence certificates 2000 - 2005



EU/EEA residence certificates broken down by category 2005



EU/EEA residence certificates in 2005 broken down by category for EU/EEA States and Switzerland

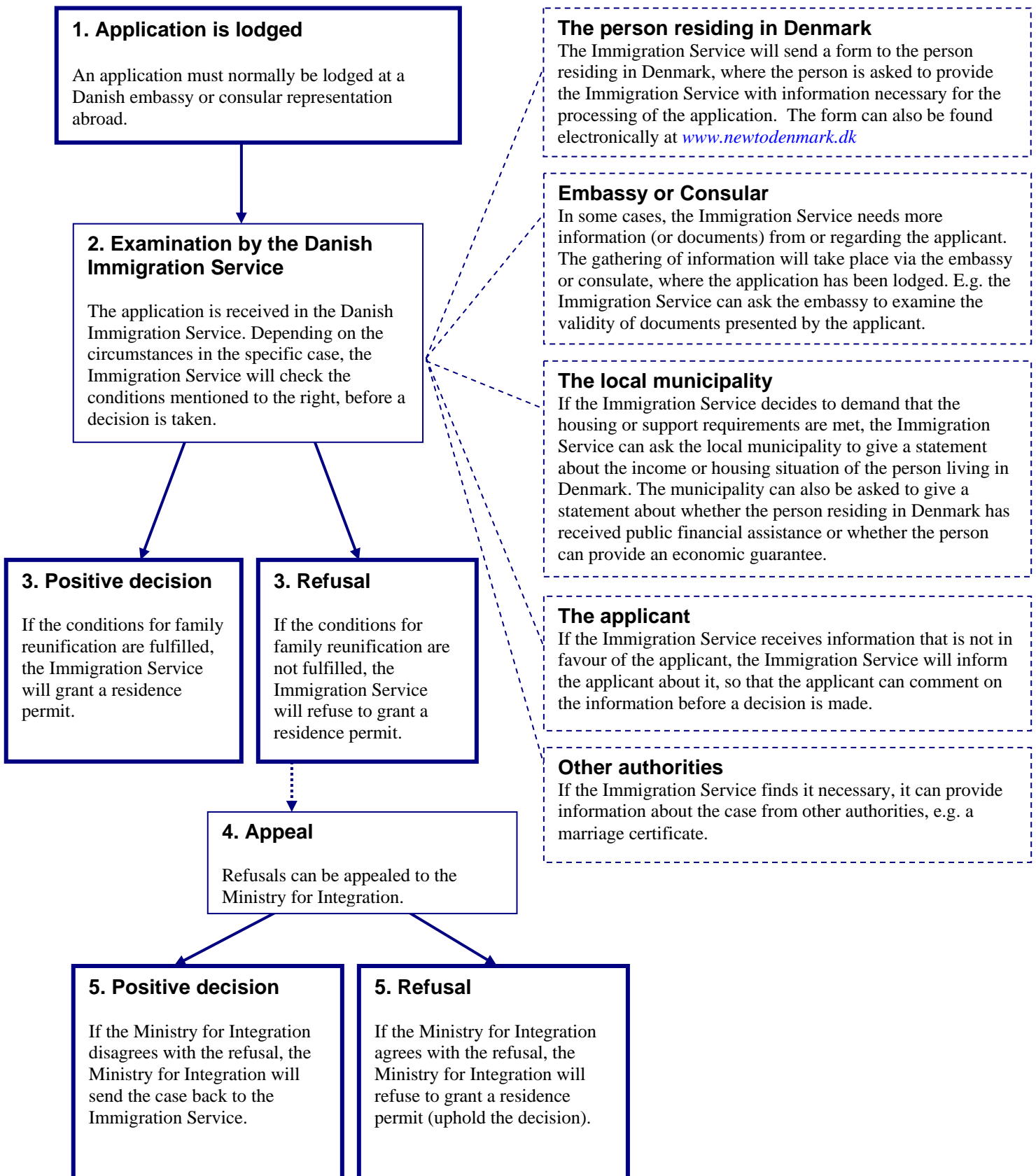


Note: Data refers to first time applications.

* Switzerland is not an EEA member, however the country is comprised by the provisions in the Danish EU/EEA ministerial order on equal terms with the EU/EEA States.

FAMILY REUNIFICATION

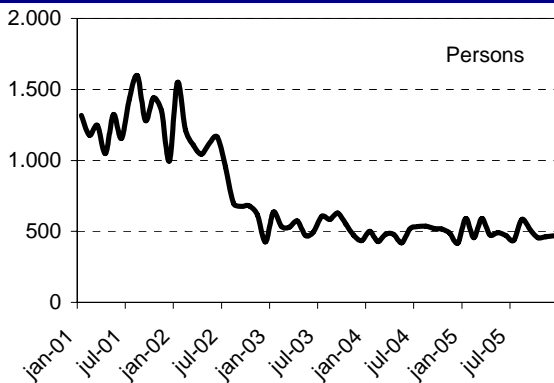
Typical way through the system for an application for family reunification



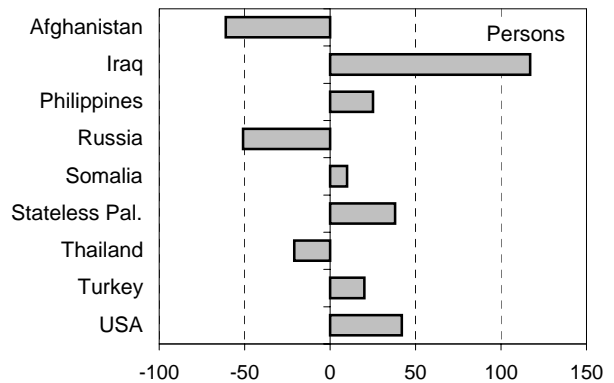
Applications for family reunification 2001 - 2005

| Nationality | Period | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|------------------------|--------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | | 2.566 | 676 | 604 | 267 | 206 |
| China | | 365 | 269 | 177 | 168 | 179 |
| Iran | | 366 | 267 | 189 | 147 | 119 |
| Iraq | | 2.271 | 1.679 | 491 | 227 | 344 |
| Pakistan | | 388 | 440 | 175 | 208 | 208 |
| Philippines | | 202 | 152 | 140 | 167 | 192 |
| Russia | | 330 | 276 | 199 | 224 | 173 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | | 307 | 239 | 203 | 196 | 186 |
| Somalia | | 1.275 | 988 | 439 | 192 | 202 |
| Stateless Palestinians | | 285 | 237 | 80 | 55 | 93 |
| Thailand | | 737 | 641 | 458 | 562 | 541 |
| Turkey | | 1.490 | 1.254 | 626 | 631 | 651 |
| USA | | 259 | 255 | 206 | 161 | 203 |
| Others | | 4.529 | 3.877 | 2.533 | 2.633 | 2.703 |
| Total | | 15.370 | 11.250 | 6.520 | 5.838 | 6.000 |

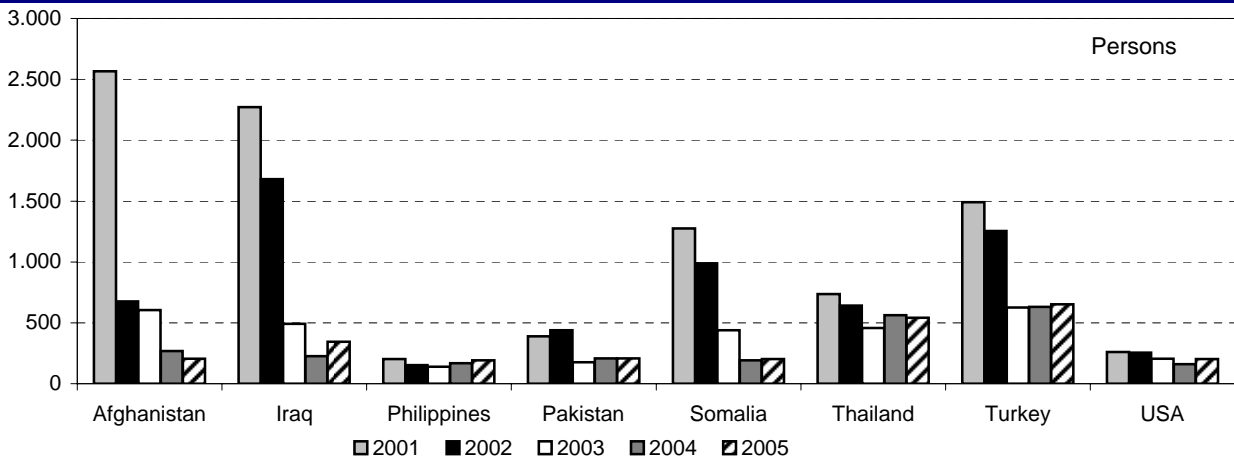
Applications for family reunification by month 2001 - 2005



Applications for family reunification: Changes 2004/2005 for selected nationalities



Applications for family reunification: Selected nationalities 2001 - 2005



Positive decisions on family reunification 2005

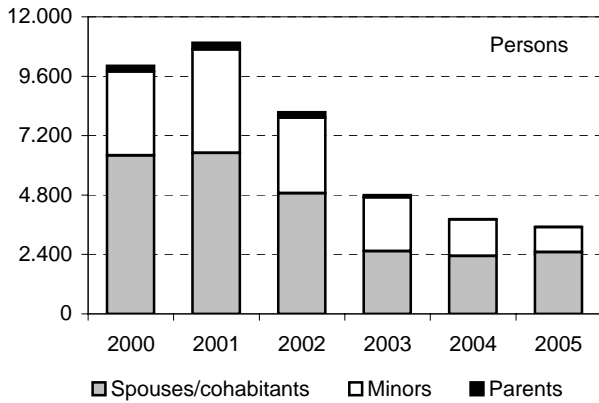
| Category | Nationality | 2005 Total | of which in 2005 | | | | 2004 Total |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| | | | Afghani- stan | Iraq | Thailand | Turkey | |
| Spouses and cohabitants | | 2.498 | 64 | 61 | 336 | 185 | 2.344 |
| <i>of which to refugees in Denmark</i> | | 254 | 53 | 41 | 0 | 2 | 297 |
| <i>of which to other immigrants in Denmark</i> | | 192 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 54 | 181 |
| <i>of which to Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark</i> | | 2.052 | 9 | 15 | 331 | 129 | 1.866 |
| Minors | | 1.011 | 99 | 125 | 128 | 100 | 1.469 |
| <i>of which to refugees in Denmark</i> | | 327 | 84 | 101 | 0 | 1 | 581 |
| <i>of which to other than refugees in Denmark</i> | | 684 | 15 | 24 | 128 | 99 | 888 |
| Parents over the age of 60 | | 13 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| <i>of which to refugees in Denmark</i> | | 11 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| <i>of which to Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark</i> | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Total | | 3.522 | 170 | 187 | 464 | 285 | 3.832 |
| <i>of which to refugees in Denmark in %</i> | | 17% | 85% | 76% | 0% | 1% | 23% |

Negative decisions on family reunification 2005

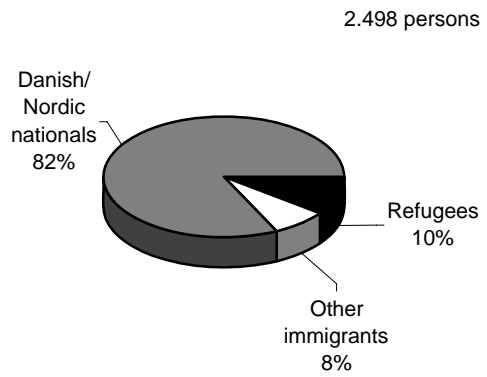
| Category | Nationality | 2005 Total | of which in 2005 | | | | 2004 Total |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| | | | Afghani- stan | Iraq | Thailand | Turkey | |
| Spouses and cohabitants | | 1.890 | 60 | 158 | 83 | 339 | 2.096 |
| <i>of which to refugees in Denmark</i> | | 365 | 32 | 111 | 0 | 4 | 380 |
| <i>of which to other immigrants in Denmark</i> | | 666 | 19 | 19 | 5 | 242 | 731 |
| <i>of which to Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark</i> | | 859 | 9 | 28 | 78 | 93 | 985 |
| Minors | | 736 | 63 | 119 | 26 | 112 | 649 |
| <i>of which to refugees in Denmark</i> | | 275 | 51 | 107 | 2 | 1 | 319 |
| <i>of which to other than refugees in Denmark</i> | | 461 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 111 | 330 |
| Parents over the age of 60 | | 24 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 63 |
| <i>of which to refugees in Denmark</i> | | 22 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 39 |
| <i>of which to Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark</i> | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| Total | | 2.650 | 138 | 278 | 109 | 451 | 2.808 |
| <i>of which to refugees in Denmark in %</i> | | 25% | 71% | 79% | 2% | 1% | 26% |

Trends on family reunification 2000 - 2005

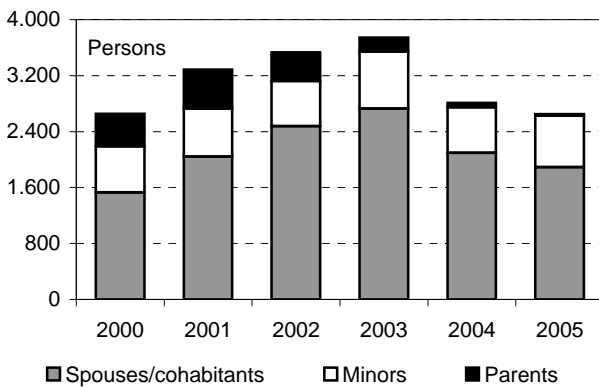
Positive decisions on family reunification 2000 - 2005



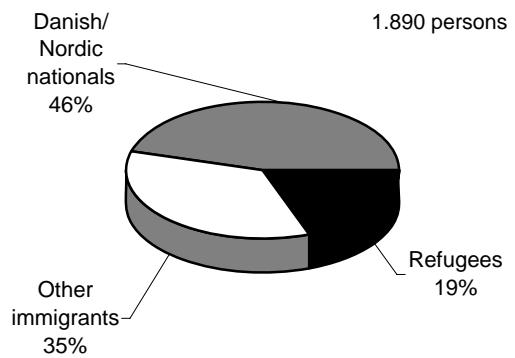
Positive decisions to spouses and cohabitants by person residing in Denmark 2005



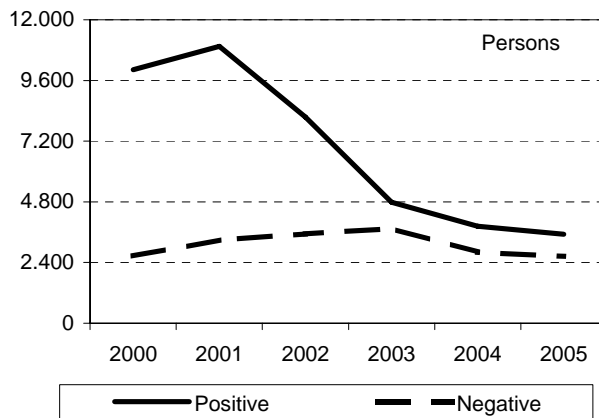
Negative decisions on family reunification 2000 - 2005



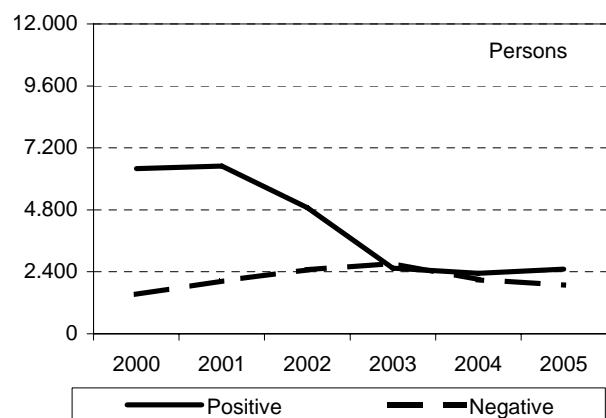
Negative decisions to spouses and cohabitants by person residing in Denmark 2005



Family reunification: Positive and negative decisions 2000 - 2005



Spouses and cohabitants: Positive and negative decisions 2000 - 2005





Fact sheets

- I Management based statistics in the Danish Immigration Service
- II Rules on immigration and asylum in Denmark

The fact sheets are published as part of the *Statistical Overview 2005* from the Danish Immigration Service.
The manuscript was completed in summer 2006.

Fact sheet I

Management based statistics in the Danish Immigration Service

1. Introduction

The Immigration Service prepares and uses a comprehensive range of statistics for public (as in the Statistical Overview 2005) and management purposes (e.g. production and productivity statistics). Whereas statistics for the public is widely available in English, information about the management based statistics is currently only compiled and published in Danish¹.

The purpose of the fact sheet is therefore to give an overview in English of how management based statistics are compiled and used in practice. Some examples of recent initiatives and activities undertaken in the area of data management are also provided.

2. Framework

The Immigration Service is an institution within the Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration (in this publication for easy reference: The Ministry for Integration). The Immigration Service processes applications for asylum, family reunification, work and study permits and visas in the first instance, etc. In addition, the Immigration Service is engaged in a wide range of other activities on these areas, including the accommodation of asylum-seekers.

The mission of the Immigration Service is to process its cases in an effective, correct and service-minded manner with focus on the customer. This requires that the resources available are allocated and used in a prioritised, flexible and efficient way.

¹ The management based statistics in this fact sheet is somewhat – but not always – different from the statistics published in this Statistical Overview, which serves the purpose of providing a highly professional and visible level of generally recognised and recognisable statistics for the public and the media, etc.

To ensure this framework, a number of performance indicators are e.g. defined for the Immigration Service in a yearly contract between the Ministry for Integration and the Immigration Service. These serve – as is also the case for other governmental authorities – the purpose of documenting the use of resources against the given yearly appropriations made available to the Immigration Service. In order to continuously and effectively monitor, assess and evaluate these performance indicators, the Immigration Service has developed a management information system based on timely, adequate, objective and consistent data.

3. Management based statistics

The Immigration Service processes a significant number of cases. In 2005, the number of processed cases totalled around 150.000. Most of these cases are subject to a detailed registration in administrative records – mainly the Aliens Register. The basis for management based statistics is therefore very detailed in level and scope – as compared to an international perspective.

The overall breakdown of the performance indicators are as follows: Asylum, family reunification, work and study, and visa. The most important performance indicators for financial management are a) the number of decisions made (production of cases), b) the productivity (how resource consuming the cases are), c) the average time of processing and d) the quality (which is measured by examining a sample of individual records).

Other important indicators which are compiled include e.g. statistics on applications, pending cases and average processing time of pending cases.

4. Performance indicators for 2002-2005 and targets for 2005-2006

| Type of case | Performance indicators | Realised figures (performance) | | | | Targets | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|---------------|---------------|
| | | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | Contract 2005 | Contract 2006 |
| Asylum | Decisions | 9.684 | 3.818 | 2.284 | 1.522 | 1.300 | 1.000 |
| | Processing time (1) | 209 | 70 (4) | 95(4) | 101(4) | 95 | 105 |
| | Processing hours/case (2) | 8,7 | 8,8 | 11,1 | 8,9 | 9,0 | 9,0 |
| | Pending cases (3) | 1.665 | 757 | 371 | 268 | 367 | 270 |
| Family reunification | Decisions | 14.950 | 8.408 | 6.679 | 6.290 | 7.000 | 6.192 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Processing time (1) | 146 | 269 | 249 | 231 | 200 | 190 |
| | Processing hours/case (2) | 4,6 | 5,8 | 6,5 | 5,9 | 6,5 | 6,0 |
| | Pending cases (3) | 6.593 | 4.399 | 3.417 | 3.081 | 1.790 | 1.850 |
| Work and Study | Decisions | 15.796 | 17.924 | 19.630 | 28.028 | 24.457 | 26.075 |
| | Processing time (1) | 49 | 58 | 79 | 71 | 60 | (5) |
| | Processing hours/case (2) | 1,0 | 0,8 | 1,1 | 1,0 | 1,0 | (6) |
| | Pending cases (3) | 2.548 | 4.160 | 5.145 | 3.939 | 3.157 | 2.871 |
| Visa | Decisions | 23.266 | 19.700 | 21.126 | 20.018 | 18.200 | 22.250 |
| | Processing time (1) | 35 | 38 | 29 | 44 | 28 | 30 |
| | Processing hours/case (2) | 0,5 | 0,6 | 0,5 | 0,6 | 0,4 | 0,6 |
| | Pending cases (3) | 1.974 | 1.092 | 1.417 | 1.873 | 1.375 | 1.650 |

(1) Average processing time measured in days per person.

(2) Measured as number of processing hours per case (counted in persons). The decrease in productivity in the area of asylum and family reunification is mainly due to legislative impacts making the cases more resource consuming.

(3) End of year.

(4) The average time of processing of 70 days per person in 2003, 95 days per person in 2004 and 101 days per person in 2005 only includes those applications where a decision to process the case was made after 1 January 2003 (new performance target). The average time of processing for all asylum cases was 167 days per person in 2003, 148 days per person in 2004 and 117 days per person in 2005. In 2006 all applications are included.

(5) The target for the average processing time in 2006 is 90 days for work cases, 60 days for study cases and 50 days for EU cases. In addition targets for maximum processing times have been introduced in some areas.

(6) The target for the number of processing hours per case in 2006 is 2,5 for work cases, 0,8 for study cases and 0,8 days for EU cases.

Source: "Årsrapport 2005" from the Danish Immigration Service (Annual Report 2005) and management reports - see www.newtodenmark.dk for the report in Danish. More performance indicators can be found in the annual report, including quality performance indicators.

Notes: The table refers to aggregated data compiled on the basis of the processing of first time applications (statistics on extensions, etc. are also compiled). Decision data are also published in the Statistical Overview. Please note that the statistical data in this table slightly differ from the figures in the Statistical Overview. In the Statistical Overview decisions refer to positive and negative decisions, whereas decisions in this table - and in general in management based statistics - also include cases closed on other grounds (e.g. disappearances, withdrawals, etc.), since they involve some case processing ("production time").

5. The application of management based statistics

The performance indicators in the yearly contract between the Immigration Service and the Ministry for Integration are monitored closely as described below.

Every *week* a management report is compiled and made available internally in the organization. Moreover, this report is presented to the Board of Management and used actively to monitor and manage the portfolio of the different types of cases in the Immigration Service (see also the section on the use of projections and production plans).

In addition to the internal reporting, *monthly* management statistics is made available for consortium management coordinated by the Ministry for Integration.

More formally, the Immigration Service reports to the Ministry for Integration *twice a year* indicating and assessing the progress made in terms of fulfilling the agreed upon targets in the contract². The reporting might also include recommendations about possible reallocation of resources within the organization.

On a yearly basis – in the spring – an *annual report* from the Immigration Service summarizes, qualifies and comments on the performance achieved vis-à-vis the targets. The report is to be endorsed by the Ministry for Integration.

Further to this yearly contract, internal contracts at the department and division level are made – also on a *yearly* basis. These include e.g. a breakdown of the overall targets to these levels.

6. Initiatives and activities on data management

Projections and production plans

The Immigration Service makes active use of projections on the basis of forecasting models developed individually for the main types of cases. Projections are typically made for assessing the number of incoming cases as well as the number of decisions foreseen and the number of pending cases – both for first time applications and extensions. The results provide a full range of information which is used for the continuous prioritization and allocation of resources and is regarded as a major element in the context of appropriations.

Detailed production plans have been introduced in some key areas e.g. a production plan for first time applications for family reunification. The goal of this production plan is e.g. to reduce the number of pending cases to 2.050 by the end of 2006. Statistics on the status of fulfilling the production plan are available on a weekly basis to the management to ensure close monitoring.

Furthermore, an action plan has been developed to make sure that 9.398 cases regarding extension of temporary residence permits for family reunification will be processed before the end of the year. The action plan is expected to be finalized in August 2006.

² The quality measurement is however only performed on a yearly basis.

Activity Based Management

Activity Based Management (ABM) has been introduced by the Immigration Service as a new and supplementary tool for financial management³. Using ABM enables a much more transparent overview of the cost structures of the organization which e.g. allows for analysis of the consequences of internal (e.g. change in the distribution of cases) and external (e.g. legislative changes) impacts of the changes in the case processing.

Moreover, ABM allows for the first time the organization to estimate unit costs of producing the different types of cases (e.g. what does it cost to process an application for family reunification). ABM is to be applied by the Ministry of Integration and the Immigration Service.

Inter-ministerial working group on statistics (“Whole of the government approach”)

A number of authorities are involved in the processing of immigration and asylum cases. In order to establish a coherent and reliable framework for compiling statistics for the whole of the area on immigration and asylum and across authorities and types of cases, an inter-ministerial working group on statistics has been established. A major task for the group which is chaired by the Immigration Service has been to develop a number of key statistical reports summarizing a significant number of statistical reports in simple and overall tables and graphs. Another important task has been to develop statistical reporting tools for the case management for the different authorities. Moreover, the working group has been used to create a network of focal points and to co-ordinate data strategies and priorities in a well-planned and well-agreed holistic manner. The working group refers to a senior consortium management group chaired by the Ministry for Integration (i.e. the overall authority in the area).

Cohort statistics

Both the management based statistics and the statistics published in the Statistical Overview are based on so-called calendar statistics (i.e. application data and decision data are compiled independently of each other - events occurring in a given period, e.g.

³ In order to introduce ABM, the Immigration Service has defined a new management model distributing the full costs of all activities (e.g. an application for work permit). Even the non-case processing activities in the organisation (e.g. statistical activities) are well-defined in the model.

decisions in the year 2004, are compiled irrespectively of the time of application). As relevant is to follow specific population(s) of applicants through the “labyrinth of authorities” – the so-called cohort statistics. The use of cohort statistics is highly relevant for understanding e.g. how many applications “end” with a positive decision, how many are ultimately returned after a final negative decision, how many disappear during the processing of the case, etc. Cohort statistics are currently used in the area of asylum and there are plans to develop cohort statistics in the areas of au pair and studies in the near future.

Data quality

Data in the administrative records is generally high and reliable. However, the involvement of many case-workers in the registration and updating of cases imply that the data is subject to minor inaccuracies. Therefore – and due to the many involved authorities and the detailed breakdown of the statistical reporting – the Immigration Services applies a variety of check-lists and sample controls of the cases to continuously validate the information available in the records. This task – albeit often invisible – represents a core function throughout all data activities.

Fact sheet II

Rules on immigration and asylum in Denmark

1. Introduction

The following gives a brief outline of the current rules for immigration and asylum in Denmark.

In recent years, the number of applications for immigration and asylum in Denmark has decreased and has thus created a new balance on immigration. Today, the number of foreigners coming to Denmark to work and study by far exceeds the number of foreigners applying for asylum and family reunification.

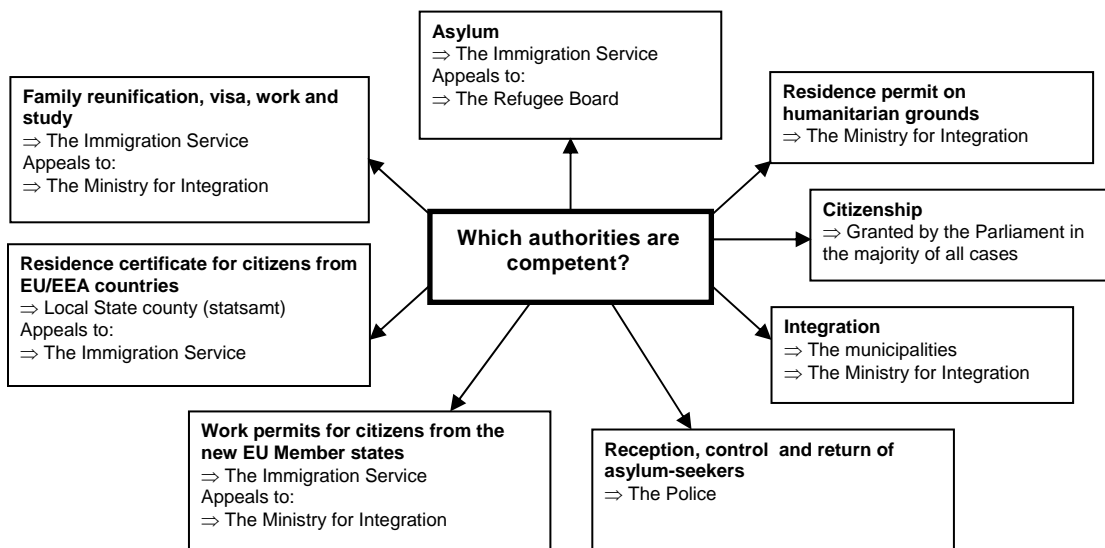
Overall, the Danish Governments policy on immigration and asylum rests on three objectives:

- ❑ Respecting Denmark's obligations under international conventions.
- ❑ A firm and fair immigration and asylum policy.
- ❑ Increased efforts in the area of integration, e.g. improving and speeding up integration of refugees and immigrants already living in Denmark, especially in terms of acquiring Danish language skills, better education and access to the labour market.

2. Overview of main authorities

The overall authority in the area of immigration and asylum is the Danish Ministry for Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs (in this publication for easy reference: The Ministry for Integration). The Ministry formulates and implements the Government's asylum, immigration and integration policy.

The processing of cases in the first instance rests with the Danish Immigration Service, while the appeal of asylum cases rests with the Danish Refugee Board. The responsibility of appeal of other cases lies within the Ministry for Integration. The figure below provides an overview of competent authorities involved in the administration of alien cases.



3. The legislative framework

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), while no changes in the area of work and study were made. However, a change was made in the administrative procedure regarding foreign nationals with special qualifications within professions, where there was a shortage of qualified manpower, making it easier to get a work permit.

Amendments to the Aliens Act were passed in 2003, mainly regarding 1) new procedures to motivate rejected asylum-seekers to return to country of origin, 2) faster processing of applications for a humanitarian residence permit, 3) new rules on family reunification to prevent forced marriages and 4) new rules concerning unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers.

In 2004, the maximum-age for children applying for family reunification with parents living in Denmark was changed from 18 to 15 years, and in May 2004, a transitorial plan concerning citizens from eight of the ten new EU Member States came into force (see below).

3.1 Asylum

Before an asylum application is processed in Denmark, it is assessed whether Denmark or another EU member is responsible for examining the application. 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.

Two different procedures are applied, when assessing an asylum application “Normal procedure” and “manifestly unfounded procedure” (as well as an expedite version of this procedure). Under both procedures, the Immigration Service makes the decision in the first instance.

If the asylum seeker is rejected in the normal procedure, the asylum case is automatically appealed to the Refugee Appeals Board. 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 Immigration Service according to this procedure, there is no possibility of appeal, and the applicant has to leave the country immediately. It is a condition that the Danish Refugee Council agrees to the assessment. If the Council disagrees, 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 the country of origin); *Quota refugees* (Refugees recognized by UNHCR and resettled in Denmark).

If asylum is not granted, a residence permit may be obtained on humanitarian grounds or other exceptional reasons (e.g. unaccompanied minors and asylum-seekers that cannot be returned).

If an asylum-seeker receives a final rejection, the person must leave Denmark immediately. If he or she does not leave Denmark voluntarily, the police is responsible for ensuring his/her return, eventually by force. For this purpose the authorities can apply a series of measures to motivate the applicant to co-operate in the return procedure. The measures go from offering the rejected asylum-seeker financial assistance, to withdrawing allowances or moving the asylum-seeker to an asylum centre for rejected asylum-seekers, etc.

3.2 Family reunification

Aliens, who have relatives in Denmark, 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. If the person living in Denmark is not a Danish/Nordic national or a refugee, he/she must have had a permanent Danish residence permit for more than the past three years.
- Both spouses must be over 24 years of age and 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, must provide an economic guarantee, must have an accommodation of reasonable size at his or her disposal and 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 must not be doubt that the marriage is established at the desire of both parties.

Conditions for minors to be met mainly include:

- The child must be under 15 years of age and must live with at least one parent in Denmark. The parent must have at least partial custody rights over the child and appropriate housing and adequate financial support must be available.

3.3 EU/EEA nationals, including the new Member States (excl. Cyprus and Malta)

In accordance with the EU legislation EU/EEA nationals may obtain special EU/EEA residence certificate if they are employed, self-employed, provide or receive services within the territory of Denmark or falls under the residence directives on the right of residence for students, workers and pensioners or belong to the residual group of self-employed persons.

In May 2004, a transitional plan concerning citizens from eight of the ten new EU Member States – Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Hungary – came into force. According to the transitional plan, 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. If citizens from the new EU Member States wishes to study, be self-employed or provide or receive services within the territory of Denmark, they are

covered by the general EU legislation as mentioned above, while citizens from the eight new Member States wishing to stay in Denmark as au pairs, interns or missionaries must follow the regulation regarding 3rd country nationals to get a permit (see below).

3.4 Third country nationals (work and study)

Work permits to 3rd country nationals can be obtained in order to take up employment in Denmark. Before the permit is issued it is essential that substantial professional or labour-related conditions warrant a permit, for example, if there are no qualified individuals currently residing in Denmark, who can perform a specific job.

Before obtaining a residence permit to do paid or unpaid work, it is required that salary and employment conditions correspond to Danish standards, and that an employment contract has been drafted. In certain cases, applicants will have to submit appropriate professional credentials.

When applying for residence permit in order to be self-employed and/or operate an independent business in Denmark, it is required that there is a particular Danish business interest related to the establishment of the business in Denmark, that there is an adequate economic basis for the business and that the applicant's presence and involvement in the business is vital to the establishment of the business, and that the applicant must participate actively in its day-to-day operation.

Foreign nationals hired within professional areas, where there is a lack of specially qualified manpower have easier access to residence and work permits. 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.

Study permits in Denmark can be granted if the student is attending higher education, basic or youth education programmes, folk high school education or preparatory courses for higher education. The educational programme must be a publicly accredited learning institution, and the student will have to be self-supporting during the stay in Denmark.

Visa

Foreigners from some countries must have a visa to enter and reside in Denmark. Visa is granted for a maximum of three months.

Nordic citizens

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

5. Some relevant Danish Internet links

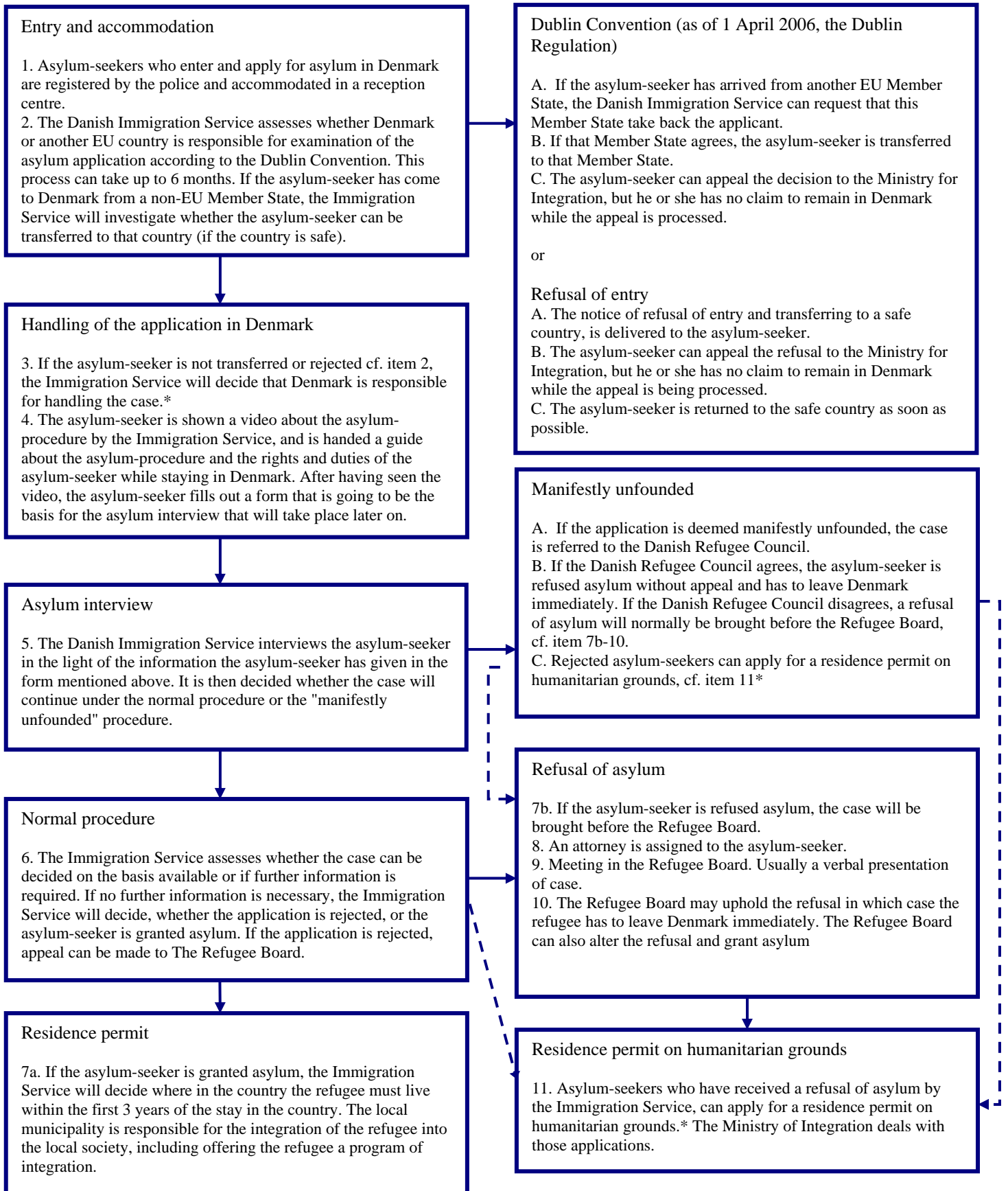
Detailed information on rules and procedures relating to immigration and asylum is provided at www.newtodenmark.dk, the common website of the Danish Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs and the Danish Immigration Service. The website also contains

information about e.g. policy issues in the areas of asylum, immigration and integration is available. In addition reference can be made to some other relevant Danish websites:

- 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), and The Danish National Labour Market Authority (www.ams.dk), where information and statistics concerning the access to the Danish labour market for workers from the new EU Member States can be found.

ASYLUM

An asylum-seeker's typical way through the system



* As of 1 May 2006 asylum-seekers can apply for residence permit on humanitarian grounds as soon as it has been decided that the asylum case will be handled in Denmark, cf. item 3.

Asylum applications 2000 - 2005

Asylum applications lodged in Denmark (gross application figure) 2000 - 2005 *

| Nationality | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Afghanistan | 1.570 | 2.713 | 1.186 | 664 | 285 | 182 |
| Algeria | 65 | 108 | 97 | 62 | 50 | 46 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 1.619 | 1.450 | 186 | 231 | 102 | 49 |
| China | 120 | 65 | 50 | 76 | 64 | 71 |
| India | 120 | 133 | 96 | 52 | 39 | 72 |
| Iran | 506 | 327 | 178 | 158 | 140 | 123 |
| Iraq | 2.596 | 2.724 | 1.045 | 442 | 217 | 264 |
| Nigeria | 36 | 60 | 62 | 61 | 89 | 55 |
| Russia | 269 | 302 | 198 | 269 | 163 | 119 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 1.824 | 1.166 | 1.030 | 750 | 784 | 383 |
| Somalia | 552 | 701 | 391 | 370 | 154 | 81 |
| Stateless Palestinians | 362 | 285 | 167 | 153 | 148 | 80 |
| Syria | 60 | 97 | 31 | 56 | 56 | 45 |
| Turkey | 122 | 130 | 111 | 108 | 84 | 47 |
| Others | 2.379 | 2.251 | 1.240 | 1.141 | 860 | 664 |
| Total | 12.200 | 12.512 | 6.068 | 4.593 | 3.235 | 2.281 |

* Incl. safe third country and Dublin returns as well as disappearances and withdrawals, etc.

Asylum applications registered in Denmark (processing figure) 2000 - 2005 (decision made in the given period to process the asylum application in Denmark)

| Nationality | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Afghanistan | 1.340 | 2.088 | 1.698 | 587 | 212 | 138 |
| Algeria | 22 | 19 | 26 | 12 | 3 | 12 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 731 | 1.005 | 215 | 116 | 39 | 18 |
| China | 86 | 42 | 25 | 36 | 33 | 32 |
| India | 100 | 67 | 70 | 28 | 7 | 22 |
| Iran | 389 | 264 | 231 | 68 | 82 | 67 |
| Iraq | 2.499 | 1.997 | 1.603 | 282 | 118 | 96 |
| Nigeria | 19 | 25 | 30 | 33 | 44 | 39 |
| Russia | 245 | 122 | 113 | 172 | 102 | 57 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 1.647 | 557 | 831 | 371 | 300 | 301 |
| Somalia | 747 | 519 | 495 | 174 | 82 | 54 |
| Stateless Palestinians | 266 | 185 | 168 | 93 | 65 | 52 |
| Syria | 55 | 62 | 38 | 29 | 35 | 26 |
| Turkey | 68 | 70 | 76 | 43 | 39 | 15 |
| Others | 2.133 | 1.363 | 1.041 | 723 | 472 | 354 |
| Total | 10.347 | 8.385 | 6.660 | 2.767 | 1.633 | 1.283 |

Danish requests for taking charge of/taking back asylum-seekers with reference to the Dublin Convention 1997 - 2005

| | Period | | Year | |
|---|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | 1997- 2005 | 1997- 2005 | 2005 | 2005 |
| Total | 11.169 | 100% | 739 | 100% |
| <i>of which accepted to be taken charge of/taken back</i> | 10.325 | 92,0% | 678 | 91,7% |
| <i>of which refused to be taken charge of/taken back</i> | 833 | 7,5% | 50 | 6,8% |
| <i>of which pending cases as of 31 December</i> | 11 | 0,1% | 11 | 1,5% |

Requests from other EU Member States for taking charge of/taking back asylum-seekers to Denmark with reference to the Dublin Convention 1997 - 2005

| | Period | | Year | |
|---|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | 1997- 2005 | 1997- 2005 | 2005 | 2005 |
| Total | 4.312 | 100% | 509 | 100% |
| <i>of which accepted to be taken charge of/taken back</i> | 3.177 | 73,7% | 290 | 57,0% |
| <i>of which refused to be taken charge of/taken back</i> | 1.010 | 23,4% | 94 | 18,5% |
| <i>of which pending cases as of 31 December</i> | 125 | 2,9% | 125 | 24,6% |

The Dublin Convention & Dublin Regulation (Dublin II) in brief:

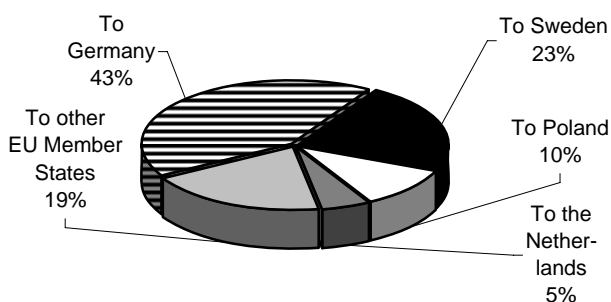
The purpose of the Dublin Convention is to ensure that an application for asylum is processed in only one EU Member State. In practice, this implies that – if it is assumed that the person in question has entered from another EU Member State – other relevant Member States will be approached in order 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 in Denmark on 1 September 1997.

Dublin II: From 1 April 2006 Denmark has been part of the co-operation on the Dublin Regulation (Dublin II) which replaces the Dublin Convention. With Dublin II the negotiation procedures will be more efficient with shorter processing time and with the use of information from EURODAC.

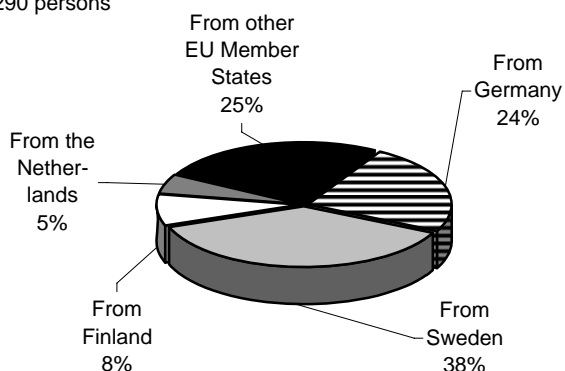
Accepted to be taken charge of/taken back from Denmark 2005

678 persons



Accepted to be taken charge of/taken back to Denmark 2005

290 persons

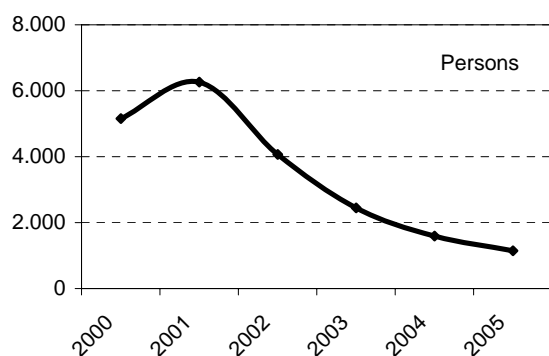


Total number of persons granted refugee status or other status in Denmark 2005 *

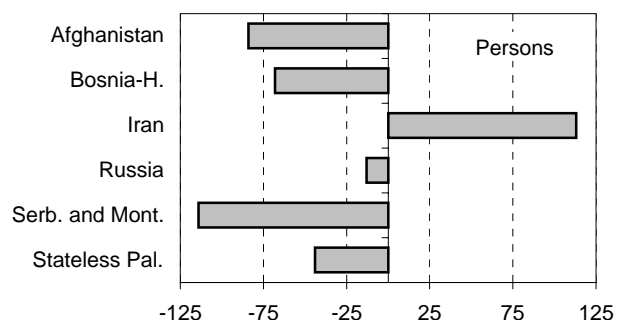
| Nationality | 2005 Total | of which in 2005 | | | | 2004 Total |
|---|---------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | | Afghani- stan | Iraq | Russia | Serbia and Montenegro | |
| Refugee status (A) | 853 | 69 | 28 | 78 | 1 | 1.045 |
| Geneva Convention | 167 | 24 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 278 |
| B-status/De Facto Status | 202 | 38 | 23 | 68 | 1 | 229 |
| Applications lodged abroad (until 1 July 2002) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| Quota refugees | 483 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 498 |
| Other status (B) | 294 | 18 | 35 | 1 | 154 | 547 |
| Humanitarian | 186 | 15 | 31 | 0 | 99 | 351 |
| Exceptional reasons | 58 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 60 |
| - of which return not possible | 35 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| Temporary residence permit to Bosnians and Kosovars | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 136 |
| Total (A+B) | 1.147 | 87 | 63 | 79 | 155 | 1.592 |

* Please consult annex 11 for further details.

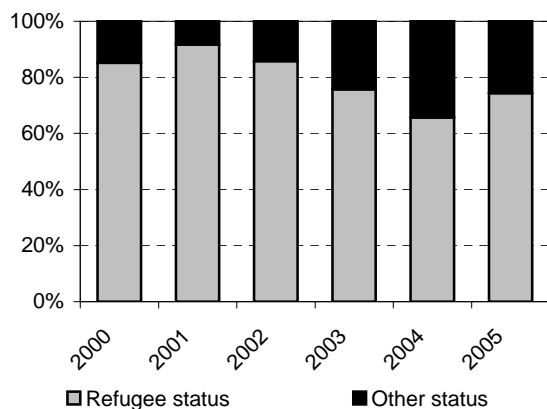
**Refugee status or other status:
2000 - 2005**



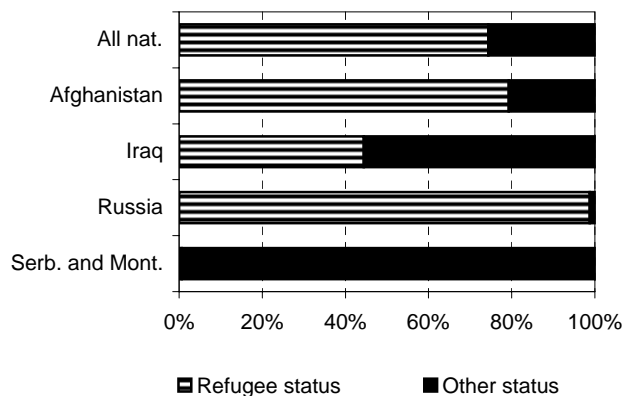
**Refugee status or other status:
Changes 2004/2005 for selected nationalities**



**Types of residence permits in asylum cases:
Selected categories 2000 - 2005**



**Types of residence permits in asylum cases:
Selected nationalities 2005**



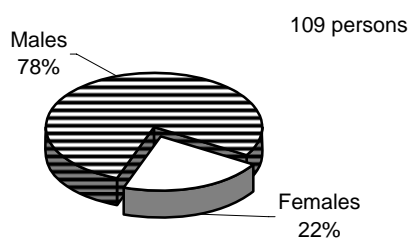
Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers 2002 - 2005

Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers (gross application figure)

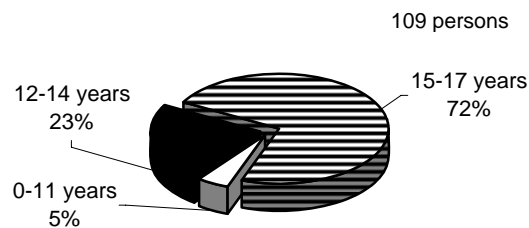
| Nationality | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Afghanistan | 16 | 42 | 22 | 11 |
| Algeria | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Belarus | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| China | 5 | 4 | 7 | 30 |
| India | 1 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| Iran | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Iraq | 21 | 7 | 8 | 7 |
| Lithuania | 1 | 2 | 11 | 6 |
| Nigeria | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Romania | 1 | 5 | 16 | 0 |
| Russia | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 9 | 15 | 6 | 0 |
| Somalia | 14 | 24 | 12 | 7 |
| Sri Lanka | 8 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| Stateless Palestinians | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Others | 32 | 30 | 27 | 18 |
| Total | 137 | 159 | 128 | 109 |
| % of the gross application figure | 2% | 3% | 4% | 5% |

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 2005



Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers by age 2005



Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers by age and sex 2002 - 2005

Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers (gross application figure)

| | | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Age | Sex | Numbers | Numbers | Numbers | Numbers |
| 0 - 11 years | Males | 6 | 7 | 7 | 3 |
| | Females | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| | Subtotal | 8 | 9 | 10 | 5 |
| 12 - 14 years | Males | 8 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| | Females | 6 | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| | Subtotal | 14 | 20 | 23 | 25 |
| 15 - 17 years | Males | 101 | 104 | 76 | 65 |
| | Females | 14 | 26 | 19 | 14 |
| | Subtotal | 115 | 130 | 95 | 79 |
| Total | | 137 | 159 | 128 | 109 |

Overview of the expenses of the accommodation of asylum-seekers 2001 - 2005 *

| Category (2005-prices, excl. VAT) | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Overall budget (in million EURO) | 170,6 | 152,1 | 112,1 | 75,1 | 58,4 |
| Yearly average accommodation level (in persons) | 10.103 | 9.243 | 6.575 | 4.286 | 2.950 |
| Yearly expenses per person (in EURO) | 16.883 | 16.458 | 17.052 | 17.516 | 19.780 |
| - of which operation of center buildings | 4.990 | 4.752 | 4.550 | 5.527 | 6.256 |
| - of which allowances for asylum-seekers | 3.758 | 3.730 | 3.390 | 2.726 | 2.651 |
| - of which accommodation of asylum-seekers | 8.136 | 7.975 | 9.112 | 9.262 | 10.873 |
| Number of accommodation centres (ultimo) | 58 | 46 | 28 | 16 | 11 |

* Data is based on budget figures. The data for 2005 are taken from the "Annual Report 2005" by the Danish Immigration Service (only available in Danish). As of 4 August 2006 the exchange rate was approx. DKK 100 for € 7.45.

The accommodation system, in brief:

In cooperation with the Danish Red Cross and two municipalities, 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.

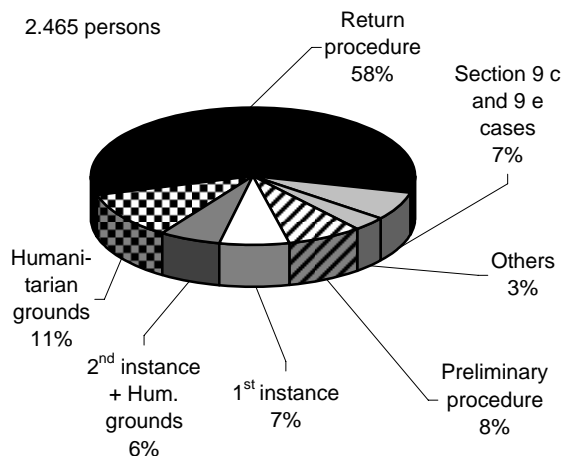
Asylum-seekers are first accommodated at a reception centre. During the stay at the reception centre a preliminary health examination is made. Most asylum-seekers are accommodated at a residence centre until the final decision in their case has been made.

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.

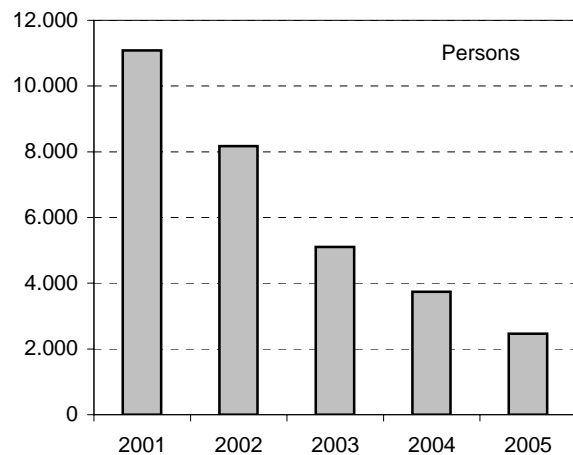
Asylum-seekers who have received a final rejection and do not cooperate with the authorities in order to leave the country can be moved to a return centre.

Asylum-seekers are not allowed to work (paid work) during their stay in accommodation system.

Accommodated asylum-seekers by category of processing status - end of 2005



Accommodated asylum-seekers end of year 2001 - 2005



VISA

Decisions on applications for visa submitted to the Danish Immigration Service 2000 - 2005 *

| Decisions | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Positive | 20.083 | 16.986 | 14.084 | 11.829 | 12.713 | 13.870 |
| Negative | 7.957 | 10.723 | 9.182 | 7.871 | 8.413 | 6.148 |
| Total | 28.040 | 27.709 | 23.266 | 19.700 | 21.126 | 20.018 |

* In addition, around 61.000 visas were issued directly by Danish representations abroad in 2005.

Note: 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. During 2006 all data from the Danish representations abroad on visa applications and decisions are scheduled to be registered in the common visa system.

Visa in brief:

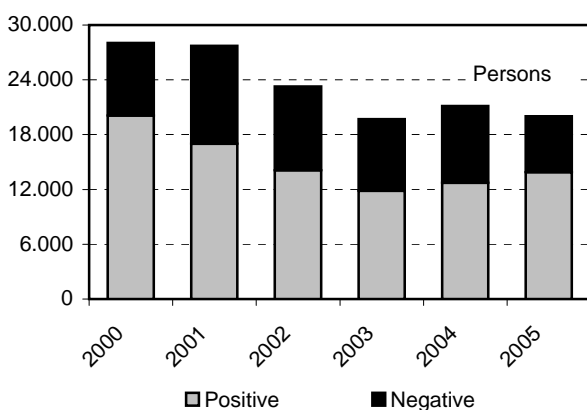
Nationals of a number of countries in the world can enter and reside in Denmark for up to three months without a visa if they are in possession of a valid passport and the necessary means for covering the expenses related with their stay in Denmark and their return. Nationals who are required to carry 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.

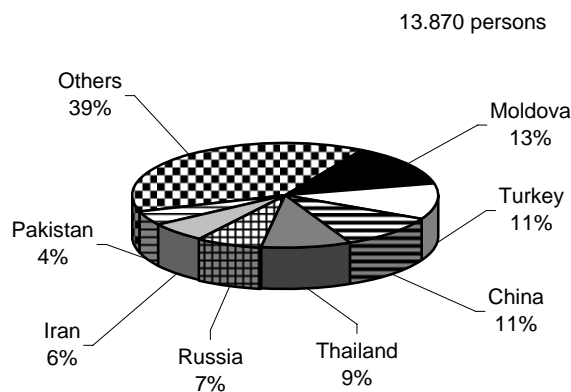
As of 1 October 2004 new visa rules came into force. The possibility for the resident reference to provide economic guarantee was introduced, in order for visa to be given to persons who according to the prior rules would have been denied a visa. In 2005 such a guarantee was provided in approx. 1.250 cases. Moreover, the effort against abuse of the visa system was strengthened; e.g. aliens, who do not leave the country when their visa has expired, will usually not be able to receive visa again for a certain period.

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 2005 the Ministry for Integration reversed (e.g. issued a visa) in approx. 7 pct of the cases where a refusal from the Danish Immigration Service was appealed to the Ministry for Integration.

Decisions on applications for visa submitted to the Danish Immigration Service 2000 - 2005



Visas granted by the Danish Immigration Service broken down by nationality 2005



ANNEXES

Annex 1: Positive decisions broken down by type of residence permit in Denmark 2005 *

| Category | A) Work and study etc. | | | | | | | | B) EU/EEA | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Wage-earner and self-employed | Work permits to persons from the new EU Member States | Job-card scheme and specialists etc. | Edu-cation | Interns | Au pair | Others** | Total A) | Wage-earner | Edu-cation |
| Nationality | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 43 | 0 | 0 |
| Australia | 39 | 0 | 18 | 142 | 8 | 15 | 288 | 510 | 0 | 0 |
| Brazil | 25 | 0 | 7 | 108 | 17 | 43 | 74 | 274 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulgaria | 34 | 0 | 14 | 85 | 6 | 44 | 97 | 280 | 0 | 0 |
| Cameroun | 4 | 0 | 1 | 97 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 203 | 0 | 0 |
| Canada | 67 | 0 | 34 | 212 | 10 | 6 | 122 | 451 | 0 | 0 |
| China | 129 | 0 | 68 | 2.052 | 4 | 7 | 1.938 | 4.198 | 0 | 0 |
| Czech Republic | 15 | 69 | 0 | 24 | 12 | 6 | 70 | 196 | 1 | 135 |
| Estonia | 2 | 135 | 0 | 32 | 5 | 14 | 43 | 231 | 0 | 65 |
| France | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 28 | 293 | 627 |
| Germany | 1 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 1 | 110 | 262 | 771 | 779 |
| Ghana | 3 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 1 | 7 | 100 | 191 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungary | 6 | 146 | 1 | 96 | 33 | 6 | 68 | 356 | 0 | 96 |
| India | 41 | 0 | 347 | 256 | 2 | 3 | 522 | 1.171 | 0 | 0 |
| Iran | 13 | 0 | 2 | 31 | 1 | 1 | 60 | 108 | 0 | 0 |
| Iraq | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 2 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 37 | 246 | 353 |
| Japan | 25 | 0 | 47 | 104 | 10 | 3 | 150 | 339 | 0 | 0 |
| Latvia | 9 | 514 | 0 | 49 | 75 | 31 | 71 | 749 | 1 | 75 |
| Lithuania | 13 | 1.536 | 0 | 42 | 102 | 47 | 189 | 1.929 | 1 | 269 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 214 | 178 |
| Pakistan | 9 | 0 | 15 | 191 | 0 | 2 | 223 | 440 | 0 | 0 |
| Philippines | 47 | 0 | 10 | 38 | 3 | 569 | 67 | 734 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 162 | 2.421 | 0 | 107 | 154 | 63 | 587 | 3.494 | 0 | 699 |
| Romania | 101 | 0 | 17 | 134 | 154 | 81 | 144 | 631 | 0 | 0 |
| Russia | 79 | 0 | 51 | 182 | 21 | 87 | 270 | 690 | 0 | 1 |
| Serb. and Mont. | 23 | 0 | 19 | 17 | 2 | 14 | 68 | 143 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovakia | 4 | 88 | 0 | 30 | 5 | 5 | 43 | 175 | 0 | 50 |
| Spain | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 126 | 651 |
| Thailand | 67 | 0 | 2 | 68 | 18 | 23 | 145 | 323 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 50 | 0 | 9 | 129 | 4 | 2 | 160 | 354 | 1 | 0 |
| Ukraine | 100 | 0 | 22 | 122 | 1.191 | 191 | 148 | 1.774 | 0 | 2 |
| United Kingdom | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 43 | 497 | 135 |
| USA | 132 | 0 | 127 | 1.215 | 19 | 19 | 403 | 1.915 | 0 | 0 |
| Vietnam | 12 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 14 | 175 | 231 | 0 | 0 |
| Others | 312 | 14 | 128 | 963 | 57 | 165 | 1.637 | 3.262 | 365 | 478 |
| Total | 1.513 | 4.923 | 941 | 6.854 | 1.916 | 1.471 | 8.189 | 25.807 | 2.516 | 4.593 |

* Includes all instances and refers to positive decisions regarding first time applications.

** Includes all remaining categories of work and study, etc. e.g. work permits to students (4.193 positive decisions in 2005), family ties to persons granted a residence permit to work or study (1.141 positive decisions in 2005), humanitarian work (941 positive decisions in 2005) work permits to persons with residence permits (487 positive decisions in 2005), residence permits for working purposes to persons who have previously had a residence permit as refugee or family reunificated and whose residence permit was retrieved or not extended (9 positive decisions in 2005), researcher-education (136 positive decisions in 2005), trainees (160 positive decisions in 2005) and adoption (490 positive decisions in 2005).

| | | C) Family reunification | | | D) Asylum | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Others*** | Total B) | Spouses and cohabitants | Minors and parents | Total C) | Refugee status**** | Other status | Total D) | Total A)+B)+C)+D) | Category |
| | | | | | | | | | Nationality |
| 0 | 0 | 64 | 106 | 170 | 69 | 18 | 87 | 300 | Afghanistan |
| 7 | 7 | 24 | 3 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 544 | Australia |
| 8 | 8 | 61 | 18 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 361 | Brazil |
| 3 | 3 | 20 | 5 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 308 | Bulgaria |
| 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 218 | Cameroun |
| 9 | 9 | 35 | 3 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 498 | Canada |
| 8 | 8 | 75 | 20 | 95 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 4.306 | China |
| 37 | 173 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 376 | Czech Republic |
| 26 | 91 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 335 | Estonia |
| 199 | 1.119 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.152 | France |
| 519 | 2.069 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.353 | Germany |
| 2 | 2 | 22 | 22 | 44 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 238 | Ghana |
| 42 | 138 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 501 | Hungary |
| 4 | 4 | 22 | 8 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.205 | India |
| 0 | 0 | 68 | 11 | 79 | 182 | 3 | 185 | 372 | Iran |
| 3 | 3 | 61 | 126 | 187 | 28 | 35 | 63 | 273 | Iraq |
| 112 | 711 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 751 | Italy |
| 4 | 4 | 26 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 369 | Japan |
| 55 | 131 | 16 | 8 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 904 | Latvia |
| 183 | 453 | 26 | 10 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.418 | Lithuania |
| 189 | 581 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 595 | Netherlands |
| 50 | 50 | 53 | 21 | 74 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 569 | Pakistan |
| 6 | 6 | 101 | 24 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 865 | Philippines |
| 431 | 1.130 | 62 | 17 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.703 | Poland |
| 5 | 5 | 46 | 8 | 54 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 693 | Romania |
| 14 | 15 | 121 | 31 | 152 | 78 | 1 | 79 | 936 | Russia |
| 0 | 0 | 47 | 8 | 55 | 1 | 154 | 155 | 353 | Serb. and Mont. |
| 24 | 74 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 253 | Slovakia |
| 105 | 882 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 901 | Spain |
| 1 | 1 | 336 | 128 | 464 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 788 | Thailand |
| 25 | 26 | 185 | 100 | 285 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 667 | Turkey |
| 8 | 10 | 58 | 18 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.860 | Ukraine |
| 432 | 1.064 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.121 | United Kingdom |
| 25 | 25 | 132 | 6 | 138 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.078 | USA |
| 1 | 1 | 54 | 27 | 81 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 318 | Vietnam |
| 269 | 1.112 | 705 | 275 | 980 | 483 | 73 | 556 | 5.910 | Others |
| 2.807 | 9.916 | 2.498 | 1.024 | 3.522 | 853 | 294 | 1.147 | 40.392 | Total |

*** Please consult the section on EU/EEA-residence certificates for further details regarding the category "Others".

**** The category also includes positive decisions granted to quota refugees. In 2005, 483 quota refugees were granted resettlement in Denmark.

Annex 2: Number of decisions on work and study, etc. in Denmark 2005

| Categori | First time applications | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|
| | Granted | Refusal |
| Wageearner and self-employed | 1.513 | 466 |
| Work permits to persons from the new EU Member States | 4.923 | 30 |
| Job-card scheme and specialists etc. | 941 | 23 |
| Education | 6.854 | 902 |
| Interns | 1.916 | 82 |
| Au pair | 1.471 | 287 |
| Humanitarian work | 941 | 26 |
| Work and education in the Faroe Islands and Greenland | 202 | 13 |
| Religious preachers | 75 | 10 |
| Family ties to a person granted a residence permit or work/educational grants | 1.141 | 95 |
| Adoption | 490 | 41 |
| Other cases | 5.340 | 1.129 |
| Total | 25.807 | 3.104 |

Annex 3: Positive decisions on work and study, etc. in Denmark 2000 - 2005

| Categori | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Wageearner and self-employed | 878 | 908 | 1.166 | 1.663 | 1.469 | 1.513 |
| Work permits to persons from the new EU Member States | | | | | 2.097 | 4.923 |
| Job-card scheme and specialists etc. | 935 | 953 | 805 | 661 | 734 | 941 |
| Education | 4.239 | 3.724 | 5.317 | 6.122 | 6.221 | 6.854 |
| Interns | 1.425 | 1.650 | 1.837 | 1.417 | 1.537 | 1.916 |
| Au pair | 865 | 1.018 | 1.156 | 1.233 | 1.500 | 1.471 |
| Humanitarian work | | | | 1.042 | 1.012 | 941 |
| Work and education in the Faroe Islands and Greenland | | | 147 | 687 | 258 | 202 |
| Religious preachers | 100 | 127 | 153 | 151 | 90 | 75 |
| Family ties to a person granted a residence permit or work/educational grants | | | 355 | 939 | 831 | 1.141 |
| Adoption | 679 | 616 | 606 | 500 | 515 | 490 |
| Other cases | 2.109 | 4.195 | 3.560 | 3.305 | 4.509 | 5.340 |
| Total | 11.230 | 13.191 | 15.102 | 17.720 | 20.773 | 25.807 |

Annex 4: Number of positive decisions in selected categories and nationalities 2000 - 2005 *

Wageearner and self-employed

| Nationality | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Poland | 214 | 256 | 302 | 421 | 323 | 162 |
| USA | 48 | 34 | 92 | 102 | 102 | 132 |
| China | 45 | 51 | 32 | 51 | 88 | 129 |
| Romania | 24 | 32 | 20 | 50 | 60 | 101 |
| Ukraine | 25 | 30 | 54 | 58 | 64 | 100 |
| Malaysia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 82 | 77 | 84 |
| Russia | 50 | 53 | 64 | 63 | 67 | 79 |
| Canada | 13 | 7 | 23 | 38 | 49 | 67 |
| Thailand | 19 | 10 | 8 | 58 | 63 | 67 |
| Turkey | 12 | 6 | 17 | 22 | 28 | 50 |
| Others | 425 | 428 | 553 | 718 | 548 | 542 |
| Total | 878 | 908 | 1.166 | 1.663 | 1.469 | 1.513 |

Job-card scheme and specialists etc.

| Nationality | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| India | 46 | 101 | 79 | 110 | 216 | 347 |
| USA | 182 | 185 | 116 | 96 | 121 | 127 |
| China | 78 | 84 | 54 | 37 | 43 | 68 |
| Russia | 65 | 68 | 44 | 29 | 34 | 51 |
| Japan | 44 | 42 | 31 | 22 | 39 | 47 |
| Canada | 42 | 37 | 34 | 23 | 22 | 34 |
| Ukraine | 16 | 17 | 8 | 10 | 21 | 22 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 14 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 19 |
| Australia | 30 | 39 | 37 | 14 | 29 | 18 |
| Romania | 26 | 34 | 22 | 12 | 14 | 17 |
| Others | 392 | 327 | 365 | 293 | 181 | 191 |
| Total | 935 | 953 | 805 | 661 | 734 | 941 |

* The breakdown by nationality in each of the categories below, reflects the biggest numbers granted a residence permit in 2005.

Annex 5: Number of positive decisions in selected categories and nationalities 2000 - 2005 *

Interns

| Nationality | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Ukraine | 144 | 294 | 496 | 535 | 736 | 1.191 |
| Poland | 157 | 207 | 219 | 135 | 144 | 154 |
| Romania | 25 | 64 | 60 | 74 | 95 | 154 |
| Lithuania | 361 | 404 | 405 | 277 | 196 | 102 |
| Latvia | 286 | 240 | 274 | 212 | 134 | 75 |
| Hungary | 44 | 51 | 33 | 36 | 49 | 33 |
| Russia | 24 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 29 | 21 |
| USA | 17 | 31 | 18 | 0 | 17 | 19 |
| Thailand | 34 | 33 | 26 | 19 | 18 | 18 |
| Brazil | 12 | 10 | 13 | 3 | 14 | 17 |
| Others | 321 | 300 | 273 | 106 | 105 | 132 |
| Total | 1.425 | 1.650 | 1.837 | 1.417 | 1.537 | 1.916 |

Au pair

| Nationality | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Philippines | 23 | 67 | 124 | 211 | 475 | 569 |
| Ukraine | 33 | 57 | 90 | 125 | 198 | 191 |
| Russia | 108 | 98 | 86 | 64 | 82 | 87 |
| Romania | 36 | 38 | 49 | 63 | 84 | 81 |
| Poland | 88 | 81 | 118 | 119 | 94 | 63 |
| Lithuania | 244 | 257 | 232 | 178 | 113 | 47 |
| Bulgaria | 15 | 33 | 51 | 70 | 68 | 44 |
| Brazil | 11 | 5 | 19 | 20 | 34 | 43 |
| Latvia | 71 | 100 | 78 | 66 | 57 | 31 |
| Belarus | 21 | 19 | 38 | 31 | 33 | 23 |
| Others | 215 | 263 | 271 | 286 | 262 | 292 |
| Total | 865 | 1.018 | 1.156 | 1.233 | 1.500 | 1.471 |

* The breakdown by nationality in each of the categories below, reflects the biggest numbers granted a residence permit in 2005.

Annex 6: Number of persons applying for family reunification in Denmark 2005 *

| Nationality | Month | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total 2005 | Total 2004 |
|------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| | Afghanistan | | 15 | 11 | 22 | 22 | 31 | 3 | 11 | 23 | 21 | 16 | 22 | 9 | 206 |
| Australia | | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 35 | 39 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | | 27 | 8 | 19 | 9 | 19 | 4 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 122 | 90 |
| Brazil | | 8 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 82 | 82 |
| Canada | | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 36 | 44 |
| China | | 17 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 19 | 13 | 17 | 22 | 17 | 15 | 10 | 16 | 179 | 168 |
| Cuba | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 35 | 38 |
| Egypt | | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 35 | 28 |
| FYROM | | 4 | 7 | 6 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 11 | 5 | 13 | 16 | 97 | 89 |
| Germany | | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 18 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 78 | 126 |
| Ghana | | 5 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 9 | 12 | 85 | 78 |
| India | | 5 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 62 | 44 |
| Indonesia | | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 43 | 36 |
| Iran | | 10 | 5 | 16 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 119 | 147 |
| Iraq | | 38 | 29 | 48 | 35 | 28 | 27 | 10 | 30 | 14 | 38 | 21 | 26 | 344 | 227 |
| Latvia | | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 45 | 42 |
| Lebanon | | 10 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 51 | 55 |
| Lithuania | | 7 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 43 | 69 |
| Morocco | | 8 | 9 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 97 | 86 |
| Nigeria | | 5 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 52 | 33 |
| Pakistan | | 15 | 25 | 15 | 18 | 13 | 25 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 208 | 208 |
| Philippines | | 24 | 13 | 16 | 11 | 26 | 13 | 10 | 19 | 17 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 192 | 167 |
| Poland | | 13 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 14 | 16 | 4 | 18 | 21 | 13 | 7 | 9 | 135 | 135 |
| Romania | | 4 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 71 | 89 |
| Russia | | 21 | 13 | 16 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 16 | 22 | 8 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 173 | 224 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | | 15 | 14 | 20 | 23 | 10 | 17 | 12 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 17 | 23 | 186 | 196 |
| Somalia | | 21 | 29 | 24 | 24 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 22 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 202 | 192 |
| Sri Lanka | | 13 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 20 | 14 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 120 | 107 |
| Stateless palestinians | | 9 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 13 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 93 | 55 |
| Sudan | | 7 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 35 | 14 |
| Syria | | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 38 | 36 |
| Thailand | | 46 | 41 | 48 | 38 | 34 | 50 | 39 | 56 | 58 | 31 | 51 | 49 | 541 | 562 |
| Turkey | | 79 | 55 | 53 | 60 | 44 | 38 | 49 | 54 | 68 | 53 | 39 | 59 | 651 | 631 |
| Uganda | | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 49 | 41 |
| Ukraine | | 7 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 92 | 108 |
| USA | | 20 | 11 | 16 | 16 | 12 | 17 | 22 | 13 | 17 | 23 | 20 | 16 | 203 | 161 |
| Vietnam | | 6 | 14 | 21 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 15 | 9 | 19 | 8 | 146 | 144 |
| Others | | 102 | 69 | 97 | 68 | 93 | 86 | 91 | 95 | 83 | 79 | 78 | 78 | 1.019 | 980 |
| Total 2005 | | 590 | 456 | 591 | 475 | 492 | 471 | 437 | 585 | 516 | 455 | 462 | 470 | 6.000 | |
| <i>Cumulative Total 2005</i> | | <i>590</i> | <i>1.046</i> | <i>1.637</i> | <i>2.112</i> | <i>2.604</i> | <i>3.075</i> | <i>3.512</i> | <i>4.097</i> | <i>4.613</i> | <i>5.068</i> | <i>5.530</i> | <i>6.000</i> | | |
| Total 2004 | | 501 | 429 | 480 | 478 | 420 | 517 | 535 | 537 | 520 | 517 | 487 | 417 | | 5.838 |
| <i>Cumulative Total 2004</i> | | <i>501</i> | <i>930</i> | <i>1.410</i> | <i>1.888</i> | <i>2.308</i> | <i>2.825</i> | <i>3.360</i> | <i>3.897</i> | <i>4.417</i> | <i>4.934</i> | <i>5.421</i> | <i>5.838</i> | | |

* Refers to the number of persons, who apply for family reunification in Denmark. Includes only first time applications.

Annex 7: Number of decisions on family reunification 2005

| Authority | The Danish Immigration Service (1st instance) | | The Ministry for Integration (2nd instance) |
|--|--|--------------|--|
| | Granted | Refusal | Confirmations |
| Spouses and cohabitants (A) | 2.498 | 1.382 | 508 |
| - of refugees in Denmark | 254 | 242 | 123 |
| - of other immigrants in Denmark | 192 | 466 | 200 |
| - of Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark | 2.052 | 674 | 185 |
| Minors (B) | 1.011 | 522 | 214 |
| - children to refugees in Denmark | 327 | 157 | 118 |
| - children to other than refugees in Denmark | 684 | 365 | 96 |
| Parents over 60 years (C) | 13 | 15 | 9 |
| - of refugees in Denmark * | 11 | 14 | 8 |
| - of Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark * | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Total (A+B+C) | 3.522 | 1.919 | 731 |

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

Annex 8: Number of positive decisions on family reunification to spouses and cohabitants 2000 - 2005 *

| Nationality | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Afghanistan | 232 | 434 | 239 | 126 | 93 | 64 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 73 | 85 | 63 | 21 | 23 | 29 |
| China | 140 | 178 | 107 | 73 | 78 | 75 |
| Iran | 161 | 144 | 120 | 58 | 46 | 68 |
| Iraq | 635 | 579 | 504 | 311 | 67 | 61 |
| Morocco | 150 | 131 | 107 | 38 | 34 | 38 |
| Pakistan | 261 | 206 | 190 | 51 | 40 | 53 |
| Philippines | 121 | 127 | 80 | 59 | 106 | 101 |
| Poland | 109 | 149 | 105 | 62 | 64 | 62 |
| Russia | 207 | 215 | 163 | 113 | 123 | 121 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 153 | 114 | 91 | 45 | 49 | 47 |
| Somalia | 395 | 400 | 290 | 157 | 52 | 42 |
| Stateless Palestinians | 149 | 127 | 123 | 28 | 11 | 14 |
| Thailand | 427 | 499 | 339 | 227 | 281 | 336 |
| Turkey | 744 | 691 | 521 | 165 | 153 | 185 |
| USA | 185 | 193 | 161 | 120 | 127 | 132 |
| Vietnam | 133 | 125 | 97 | 51 | 35 | 54 |
| Others | 2.124 | 2.102 | 1.580 | 833 | 962 | 1.016 |
| Total | 6.399 | 6.499 | 4.880 | 2.538 | 2.344 | 2.498 |

* The number of positive decisions include both instances in Denmark namely the Danish Immigration Service and the Ministry for Integration. Data refers to first time applications.

Annex 9: Asylum applications lodged in Denmark 2005 (gross application figure)

| Nationality | Period | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total 2005 | Total 2004 |
|------------------------------|--------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | | 11 | 13 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 18 | 22 | 18 | 7 | 182 | 285 |
| Albania | | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 26 |
| Algeria | | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 46 | 50 |
| Armenia | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 19 | 29 |
| Azerbaijan | | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 24 | 30 |
| Bangladesh | | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 21 |
| Belarus | | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 24 | 18 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | | 4 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 49 | 102 |
| Bulgaria | | 8 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 32 |
| Burundi | | 3 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 27 |
| Cameroun | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| China | | 4 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 71 | 64 |
| Czech Republic | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 5 |
| Ethiopia | | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 6 |
| FYROM | | 5 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 50 |
| India | | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 13 | 72 | 39 |
| Iran | | 7 | 10 | 9 | 4 | 24 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 14 | 5 | 13 | 13 | 123 | 140 |
| Iraq | | 16 | 21 | 25 | 26 | 16 | 28 | 25 | 18 | 31 | 15 | 22 | 21 | 264 | 217 |
| Lebanon | | 0 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 27 | 29 |
| Libya | | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 16 |
| Lithuania | | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 18 |
| Moldavia | | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 24 | 7 |
| Morocco | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 17 |
| Nigeria | | 8 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 55 | 89 |
| Pakistan | | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 39 | 81 |
| Russia | | 13 | 23 | 18 | 21 | 5 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 119 | 163 |
| - of which Chechen | | 6 | 17 | 14 | 19 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 79 | 93 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | | 27 | 65 | 53 | 65 | 38 | 22 | 19 | 12 | 22 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 383 | 784 |
| - of which Kosovo | | 9 | 16 | 17 | 21 | 24 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 140 | 229 |
| Somalia | | 11 | 13 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 81 | 154 |
| Sri Lanka | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 22 | 18 |
| Stateless | | 1 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 27 | 20 |
| Stateless Palestinians | | 6 | 17 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 80 | 148 |
| Sudan | | 0 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 21 | 56 |
| Syria | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 45 | 84 |
| Turkey | | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 47 | 15 |
| Uganda | | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 15 |
| Vietnam | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 15 |
| Others | | 30 | 7 | 23 | 13 | 18 | 14 | 18 | 22 | 18 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 200 | 359 |
| Total 2005 | | 192 | 265 | 253 | 216 | 213 | 191 | 156 | 161 | 190 | 149 | 151 | 144 | 2.281 | |
| <i>Cumulative Total 2005</i> | | <i>192</i> | <i>457</i> | <i>710</i> | <i>926</i> | <i>1.139</i> | <i>1.330</i> | <i>1.486</i> | <i>1.647</i> | <i>1.837</i> | <i>1.986</i> | <i>2.137</i> | <i>2.281</i> | | |
| Total 2004 | | 324 | 300 | 296 | 235 | 304 | 288 | 246 | 302 | 292 | 221 | 205 | 222 | | 3.235 |
| <i>Cumulative Total 2004</i> | | <i>324</i> | <i>624</i> | <i>920</i> | <i>1.155</i> | <i>1.459</i> | <i>1.747</i> | <i>1.993</i> | <i>2.295</i> | <i>2.587</i> | <i>2.808</i> | <i>3.013</i> | <i>3.235</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 and the processing figure 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 10: Number of asylum decisions on applications registered in Denmark 2005 *

| Authority | The Danish Immigration Service (1st instance) | | | | The Refugee Board (2nd instance) | | | |
|------------------------|---|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | Geneva Convention | B-Status/ De Facto Status | Refusal | Total | Geneva Convention | B-Status/ De Facto Status | Refusal | Total |
| Nationality | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 6 | 24 | 136 | 166 | 18 | 14 | 120 | 152 |
| Albania | | | 12 | 12 | | | 9 | 9 |
| Algeria | | | 6 | 6 | | | 3 | 3 |
| Azerbaijan | 1 | 1 | 9 | 11 | 5 | | 6 | 11 |
| Bangladesh | | | 6 | 6 | | | 6 | 6 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | | | 22 | 22 | | | 5 | 5 |
| Burma | 6 | | 1 | 7 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Burundi | 2 | 3 | 10 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 12 |
| China | | | 18 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 13 |
| Croatia | | | 6 | 6 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Dem. Rep. of Congo | 1 | 5 | 3 | 9 | | | 4 | 4 |
| Eritrea | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Guinea | 1 | 1 | 8 | 10 | | | 7 | 7 |
| India | | | 14 | 14 | | | 12 | 12 |
| Iran | 14 | 14 | 61 | 89 | 19 | 19 | 36 | 74 |
| Iraq | 2 | 7 | 119 | 128 | | 16 | 221 | 237 |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | 7 | 7 | | | 7 | 7 |
| Lebanon | | 2 | 7 | 9 | | | 5 | 5 |
| Libya | 1 | 1 | 7 | 9 | | | 2 | 2 |
| FYROM | | | 12 | 12 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Morocco | | | 6 | 6 | | | 4 | 4 |
| Moldovia | | | 11 | 11 | | | 4 | 4 |
| Nigeria | | | 28 | 28 | | | 20 | 20 |
| Pakistan | | | 3 | 3 | | | 6 | 6 |
| Russia | 6 | 64 | 14 | 84 | 4 | 4 | 25 | 33 |
| - of which Chechen | 5 | 42 | 4 | 51 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 17 |
| Rwanda | | | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | | 1 | 315 | 316 | | | 99 | 99 |
| - of which Kosovo | | | 92 | 92 | | | 51 | 51 |
| Sierra Leone | | | 6 | 6 | | | 5 | 5 |
| Somalia | 1 | 2 | 42 | 45 | | 6 | 48 | 54 |
| Sri Lanka | | | 12 | 12 | | | 8 | 8 |
| Stateless | 18 | | 3 | 21 | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| Stateless Palestinians | 8 | 1 | 56 | 65 | 12 | | 41 | 53 |
| Sudan | 1 | 7 | 8 | 16 | 2 | | 4 | 6 |
| Syria | 21 | | 20 | 41 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 20 |
| Togo | | | 7 | 7 | | | 5 | 5 |
| Turkey | 2 | | 14 | 16 | | | 10 | 10 |
| Others | 2 | 3 | 83 | 88 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 22 |
| Total 2005 | 93 | 136 | 1.098 | 1.327 | 74 | 66 | 784 | 924 |
| Total 2004 | 105 | 105 | 1.945 | 2.155 | 173 | 124 | 1.660 | 1.957 |

* 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 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 was approx. 15% in 2005 compared with 10% in 2003 and 2004.

Annex 11: Total number of persons granted refugee status or other status in Denmark 2005

| Types of decision | A) Refugee status | | | | | B) Other status *** | | | | Total (A+B) | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| | Applications registered in Denmark | | | | | Quota refugees* | Embassy applic. ** | Humanita- rian **** | Excep- tional reasons ***** | | Temporary permits **** |
| | 1st instance | | 2nd instance | | | | | | | | |
| | Geneva Conven- tion | B-Status/ De Facto Status | Geneva Conven- tion | B-Status/ De Facto Status | | | | | | | |
| Nationality | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 6 | 24 | 18 | 14 | 7 | | 15 | 3 | | 87 | |
| Armenia | | | | | | | 3 | 8 | | 11 | |
| Azerbaijan | 1 | 1 | 5 | | | | | 13 | | 20 | |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | | | | | | | 11 | 1 | 1 | 13 | |
| Burma | 6 | | | | 133 | | | | | 139 | |
| Burundi | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 1 | 2 | | 14 | |
| Chad | | | | | 6 | | | | | 6 | |
| China | | | 4 | 1 | | | | | | 5 | |
| Congo (Brazzaville) | | | | | 4 | | | | | 4 | |
| Dem. Rep. of Congo | 1 | 5 | | | 75 | | | | | 81 | |
| Eritrea | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 | |
| Ethiopia | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | 3 | |
| FYROM | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | | 4 | |
| Georgia | | | | | | | 4 | 3 | | 7 | |
| Guinea | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Indonesia | | | 1 | | 72 | | | | | 73 | |
| Iran | 14 | 14 | 19 | 19 | 116 | | 2 | 1 | | 185 | |
| Iraq | 2 | 7 | | 16 | 3 | | 31 | 4 | | 63 | |
| Ivory Coast | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | |
| Jordan | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | |
| Lebanon | | 2 | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Liberia | | | | | 2 | | | | | 2 | |
| Libya | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Pakistan | | | | | 5 | | | | | 5 | |
| Romania | | | | | | | 3 | | | 3 | |
| Russia | 6 | 64 | 4 | 4 | | | | 1 | | 79 | |
| - of which Chechen | 5 | 42 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | 52 | |
| Rwanda | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 4 | |
| Serbia and Montenegro | | 1 | | | | | 99 | 6 | 49 | 155 | |
| - of which Kosovo | | | | | | | 67 | | 21 | 88 | |
| Somalia | 1 | 2 | | 6 | | 1 | 5 | 1 | | 16 | |
| Sri Lanka | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | |
| Stateless | 18 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 20 | |
| Stateless Palestinians | 8 | 1 | 12 | | | | 5 | 4 | | 30 | |
| Sudan | 1 | 7 | 2 | | 48 | | 1 | | | 59 | |
| Syria | 21 | | 5 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 28 | |
| Turkey | 2 | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Uganda | | 1 | | | 3 | | | | | 4 | |
| Vietnam | | | | | | | | 5 | | 5 | |
| Others | 1 | | | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | 6 | |
| Total 2005 | 93 | 136 | 74 | 66 | 483 | 1 | 186 | 58 | 50 | 1.147 | |
| Total 2004 | 105 | 105 | 173 | 45 | 498 | 40 | 351 | 60 | 136 | 1.592 | |

* Quota refugees are resettled in Denmark under an agreement with the UNHCR.

** 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 Ministry 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 12.

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

Annex 12: Number of persons granted refugee or other status in Denmark 2000 - 2005 *

| Category | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Refugee status (A) | 4.388 | 5.742 | 3.489 | 1.852 | 1.045 | 853 |
| - Geneva Convention | 1.327 | 2.020 | 1.267 | 724 | 278 | 167 |
| - B-Status/De Facto Status | 2.541 | 3.116 | 1.689 | 602 | 229 | 202 |
| - Quota refugees | 464 | 531 | 490 | 509 | 498 | 483 |
| - Applications lodged abroad | 56 | 75 | 43 | 17 | 40 | 1 |
| Other status (B) ** | 768 | 521 | 580 | 595 | 547 | 294 |
| - Humanitarian residence permit | 31 | 83 | 45 | 203 | 351 | 186 |
| - Exceptional reasons | 389 | 100 | 78 | 67 | 60 | 58 |
| <i>of which return not possible ***</i> | 365 | 51 | 18 | 35 | 16 | 35 |
| - TP to Bosnians and Kosovars | 348 | 338 | 457 | 325 | 136 | 50 |
| Total (A+B) | 5.156 | 6.263 | 4.069 | 2.447 | 1.592 | 1.147 |

* Please consult annex 11 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.

Annex 13: Number of persons granted refugee status in Denmark 2000 - 2005 by selected nationalities *

| Nationality | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Afghanistan | 1.322 | 2.075 | 882 | 724 | 171 | 87 |
| Armenia | 26 | 35 | 3 | 19 | 7 | 11 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 173 | 123 | 302 | 256 | 81 | 13 |
| Burma | 40 | 21 | 10 | 143 | 160 | 139 |
| Burundi | 40 | 13 | 58 | 19 | 27 | 14 |
| Dem. Rep. of Congo | 18 | 10 | 44 | 10 | 139 | 81 |
| Indonesia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 73 | 73 |
| Iran | 143 | 93 | 305 | 151 | 72 | 185 |
| Iraq | 1.745 | 2.049 | 891 | 151 | 85 | 63 |
| Russia | 16 | 73 | 93 | 76 | 92 | 79 |
| <i>- of which Chechen</i> | | | | 29 | 63 | 52 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 597 | 676 | 351 | 212 | 269 | 155 |
| <i>- of which Kosovo</i> | 341 | 594 | 64 | 149 | 188 | 88 |
| Somalia | 538 | 603 | 646 | 131 | 49 | 16 |
| Sri Lanka | 49 | 37 | 48 | 29 | 10 | 2 |
| Stateless Palestinians | 116 | 80 | 50 | 71 | 74 | 30 |
| Sudan | 51 | 122 | 45 | 22 | 24 | 59 |
| Syria | 26 | 14 | 47 | 13 | 20 | 28 |
| Vietnam | 18 | 19 | 21 | 12 | 1 | 5 |
| Others | 238 | 220 | 273 | 298 | 238 | 107 |
| Total | 5.156 | 6.263 | 4.069 | 2.447 | 1.592 | 1.147 |

* The breakdown by nationality reflects the distribution of the number of persons granted refugee status in Denmark in recent years. Please consult annex 11 for further details

Annex 14: Number of decisions on EU/EEA residence certificates in Denmark 2005 *

| Category | State Counties | | Danish Immigration Service (2nd Instance) ** | |
|--|----------------|----------|--|-------------------------|
| | Grants | Refusals | Grants | Confirmation of refusal |
| Employed persons in the territory of | 2.515 | 17 | 1 | 2 |
| Self-employed persons in Denmark | 144 | 26 | 1 | 5 |
| Service-providers or service-receivers | 84 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Students enrolled on a recognised course | 4.593 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Family members ** *** | 1.016 | 20 | 626 | 3 |
| Persons with sufficient means | 916 | 5 | 0 | 3 |
| Pensioners | 20 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | | | | |

* 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).

** The Danish Immigration Service is the 1st. Instance in the processing of applications from family members to persons with a work permit issued under the special transitional order for persons from the new EU Member States.

*** Including members of the family of an EU or EEA national who are themselves EU or EEA nationals and members of the family of an EU or EEA national who are not themselves EU or EEA nationals.

Annex 15: Number of EU/EEA residence certificates granted in Denmark 2000 - 2005 *

| EU/EEA nationals | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Employed persons in Denmark | 2.410 | 2.309 | 2.056 | 2.129 | 2.147 | 2.516 |
| Self-employed persons in Denmark | 134 | 90 | 101 | 80 | 104 | 145 |
| Service-providers and service-receivers | 53 | 64 | 57 | 42 | 64 | 84 |
| Students enrolled on a recognised course | 1.899 | 2.012 | 2.306 | 2.550 | 3.815 | 4.593 |
| Family members | 883 | 919 | 868 | 867 | 924 | 1.642 |
| Pensioners | 193 | 239 | 239 | 251 | 108 | 20 |
| Others** | 353 | 317 | 414 | 556 | 742 | 916 |
| Total | 5.925 | 5.950 | 6.041 | 6.475 | 7.904 | 9.916 |

* Please consult annex 14 for further details.

** Includes mainly residence permits for persons with sufficient means

Annex 16: Immigration to Denmark by citizenship 1996 - 2005

| Citizenship | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Denmark (A) | 22.918 | 22.694 | 22.542 | 22.353 | 22.105 | 22.330 | 22.181 | 22.062 | 21.990 | 22.469 |
| Europe (B) | 19.657 | 16.409 | 16.372 | 15.869 | 16.448 | 17.208 | 16.770 | 15.986 | 17.434 | 19.554 |
| - of which Turkey | 1.378 | 1.063 | 1.255 | 1.189 | 1.074 | 1.069 | 868 | 502 | 495 | 463 |
| - of which former Yugoslavia | 4.914 | 2.055 | 1.180 | 1.121 | 1.265 | 1.338 | 1.141 | 797 | 648 | 510 |
| Africa (C) | 4.020 | 3.137 | 2.774 | 2.482 | 2.435 | 2.562 | 2.437 | 1.741 | 1.443 | 1.125 |
| - of which Morocco | 279 | 222 | 253 | 229 | 193 | 185 | 110 | 80 | 62 | 59 |
| - of which Somalia | 2.650 | 1.889 | 1.358 | 1.104 | 1.009 | 1.152 | 1.180 | 596 | 385 | 199 |
| North America (D) | 1.522 | 1.508 | 1.625 | 1.604 | 1.603 | 1.670 | 1.707 | 1.721 | 1.863 | 2.124 |
| - of which USA | 1.280 | 1.279 | 1.361 | 1.329 | 1.343 | 1.425 | 1.382 | 1.428 | 1.582 | 1.736 |
| South and Central America (E) | 624 | 691 | 739 | 852 | 865 | 817 | 833 | 651 | 670 | 716 |
| Asia (F) | 5.155 | 5.168 | 6.722 | 6.507 | 8.885 | 10.839 | 8.277 | 7.123 | 5.925 | 5.913 |
| - of which Afghanistan | 336 | 325 | 443 | 598 | 1.536 | 3.016 | 1.273 | 716 | 486 | 242 |
| - of which Iran | 547 | 406 | 511 | 344 | 462 | 400 | 490 | 281 | 223 | 216 |
| - of which Iraq | 1.117 | 1.350 | 2.325 | 1.908 | 2.907 | 3.236 | 2.161 | 1.311 | 545 | 297 |
| - of which Pakistan | 433 | 375 | 493 | 443 | 556 | 432 | 434 | 331 | 290 | 296 |
| - of which Sri Lanka | 329 | 237 | 207 | 174 | 188 | 181 | 162 | 124 | 64 | 90 |
| - of which Thailand | 434 | 475 | 519 | 642 | 651 | 752 | 603 | 447 | 542 | 563 |
| Oceania (G) | 329 | 328 | 381 | 348 | 338 | 362 | 393 | 335 | 395 | 448 |
| Stateless/others (H) | 220 | 170 | 217 | 221 | 236 | 196 | 180 | 135 | 140 | 109 |
| Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H) | 54.445 | 50.105 | 51.372 | 50.236 | 52.915 | 55.984 | 52.778 | 49.754 | 49.860 | 52.458 |
| <i>Net immigration (immigration - emigration)</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> | <i>4.843</i> | <i>6.589</i> |

Source: Statistics Denmark

Annex 17: Emigration from Denmark by citizenship 1996 - 2005

| Citizenship | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Denmark (A) | 24.355 | 24.336 | 24.693 | 25.098 | 26.887 | 26.688 | 25.731 | 25.272 | 25.936 | 26.249 |
| Europe (B) | 8.742 | 9.765 | 10.883 | 11.547 | 11.724 | 12.069 | 12.357 | 11.989 | 12.995 | 13.105 |
| - of which Turkey | 247 | 303 | 288 | 282 | 341 | 322 | 299 | 270 | 275 | 251 |
| - of which former Yugoslavia | 630 | 483 | 390 | 256 | 325 | 293 | 337 | 249 | 271 | 245 |
| Africa (C) | 720 | 812 | 1.153 | 1.064 | 972 | 1.252 | 1.297 | 1.402 | 1.160 | 847 |
| - of which Morocco | 57 | 45 | 42 | 49 | 61 | 56 | 33 | 37 | 33 | 36 |
| - of which Somalia | 275 | 319 | 619 | 537 | 436 | 695 | 814 | 989 | 698 | 381 |
| North America (D) | 1.417 | 1.330 | 1.462 | 1.411 | 1.579 | 1.527 | 1.481 | 1.640 | 1.577 | 1.877 |
| - of which USA | 1.216 | 1.146 | 1.275 | 1.183 | 1.344 | 1.322 | 1.246 | 1.343 | 1.334 | 1.580 |
| South and Central America (E) | 284 | 292 | 332 | 371 | 363 | 365 | 406 | 423 | 358 | 430 |
| Asia (F) | 1.413 | 1.480 | 1.432 | 1.494 | 1.543 | 1.710 | 1.837 | 2.356 | 2.602 | 2.956 |
| - of which Afghanistan | 6 | 13 | 23 | 33 | 32 | 38 | 61 | 64 | 64 | 70 |
| - of which Iran | 146 | 120 | 134 | 124 | 104 | 115 | 100 | 96 | 128 | 108 |
| - of which Iraq | 67 | 63 | 109 | 82 | 105 | 146 | 145 | 258 | 317 | 260 |
| - of which Pakistan | 166 | 136 | 157 | 155 | 196 | 163 | 196 | 200 | 176 | 224 |
| - of which Sri Lanka | 62 | 52 | 40 | 47 | 54 | 55 | 54 | 57 | 52 | 42 |
| - of which Thailand | 110 | 96 | 95 | 139 | 115 | 147 | 183 | 157 | 177 | 167 |
| Oceania (G) | 314 | 302 | 295 | 266 | 279 | 300 | 310 | 331 | 326 | 350 |
| Stateless/others (H) | 67 | 76 | 90 | 89 | 70 | 69 | 62 | 53 | 63 | 55 |
| Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H) | 37.312 | 38.393 | 40.340 | 41.340 | 43.417 | 43.980 | 43.481 | 43.466 | 45.017 | 45.869 |

Source: Statistics Denmark

Annex 18: Repatriation from Denmark 1996 - 2005

| Nationality | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Afghanistan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 22 | 8 | 7 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 506 | 321 | 187 | 73 | 123 | 101 | 55 | 23 | 59 | 21 |
| Chile | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iran | 24 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 15 | 8 | 2 |
| Iraq | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 71 | 141 | 88 |
| Kosovo * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 31 | 19 | 24 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Lebanon | 8 | 14 | 13 | 22 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Poland | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Romania | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 0 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 10 |
| Somalia | 1 | 10 | 23 | 7 | 45 | 47 | 43 | 17 | 10 | 25 |
| Sri Lanka | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Sudan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| Syria | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Turkey | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| Uruguay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Vietnam | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| Others | 3 | 16 | 21 | 13 | 8 | 18 | 15 | 24 | 10 | 8 |
| Total | 556 | 391 | 258 | 151 | 236 | 224 | 170 | 183 | 267 | 187 |

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

Source: Danish Refugee Council

Annex 19: Acquisition of Danish citizenship 1996 - 2005

| Former nationality | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Europe (A) | 2.709 | 2.302 | 3.164 | 5.091 | 6.255 | 5.473 | 6.801 | 4.133 | 6.436 | 3.642 |
| - of which former Yugoslavia | 630 | 291 | 695 | 710 | 1.529 | 1.135 | 3.407 | 1.253 | 4.349 | 1.699 |
| - of which Turkey | 919 | 1.037 | 1.243 | 3.167 | 3.096 | 3.270 | 1.948 | 2.158 | 732 | 878 |
| Africa (B) | 466 | 270 | 713 | 909 | 2.414 | 1.726 | 3.367 | 612 | 3.027 | 2.437 |
| - of which Morocco | 201 | 110 | 249 | 326 | 494 | 199 | 312 | 69 | 244 | 147 |
| - of which Somalia | 32 | 17 | 159 | 216 | 1.205 | 1.066 | 2.254 | 324 | 2.022 | 1.709 |
| North America (C) | 48 | 81 | 76 | 59 | 56 | 60 | 70 | 55 | 62 | 59 |
| - of which USA | 33 | 66 | 56 | 52 | 39 | 36 | 58 | 43 | 56 | 51 |
| South/Central America (D) | 130 | 134 | 164 | 151 | 270 | 232 | 329 | 163 | 351 | 228 |
| Asia (E) | 3.070 | 1.998 | 4.536 | 4.793 | 7.921 | 3.563 | 5.081 | 1.436 | 4.546 | 3.571 |
| - of which Afghanistan | 29 | 15 | 101 | 98 | 276 | 217 | 299 | 40 | 367 | 282 |
| - of which Iran | 829 | 553 | 969 | 915 | 1.112 | 429 | 518 | 120 | 505 | 317 |
| - of which Iraq | 339 | 244 | 718 | 919 | 2.224 | 857 | 1.160 | 153 | 1.015 | 961 |
| - of which Lebanon | 314 | 160 | 811 | 604 | 1.103 | 303 | 371 | 69 | 219 | 140 |
| - of which Pakistan | 220 | 149 | 284 | 464 | 550 | 299 | 564 | 94 | 332 | 305 |
| - of which Sri Lanka | 765 | 376 | 617 | 528 | 824 | 355 | 589 | 119 | 678 | 332 |
| - of which Thailand | 65 | 44 | 85 | 141 | 219 | 117 | 169 | 62 | 180 | 114 |
| - of which Vietnam | 200 | 126 | 365 | 444 | 651 | 315 | 502 | 280 | 318 | 232 |
| Oceania (F) | 7 | 16 | 29 | 19 | 18 | 11 | 13 | 6 | 18 | 11 |
| Stateless/others (G) | 859 | 686 | 1.595 | 1.456 | 2.389 | 827 | 1.001 | 178 | 536 | 249 |
| Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G) | 7.289 | 5.487 | 10.277 | 12.478 | 19.323 | 11.892 | 16.662 | 6.583 | 14.976 | 10.197 |

Source: Statistics Denmark

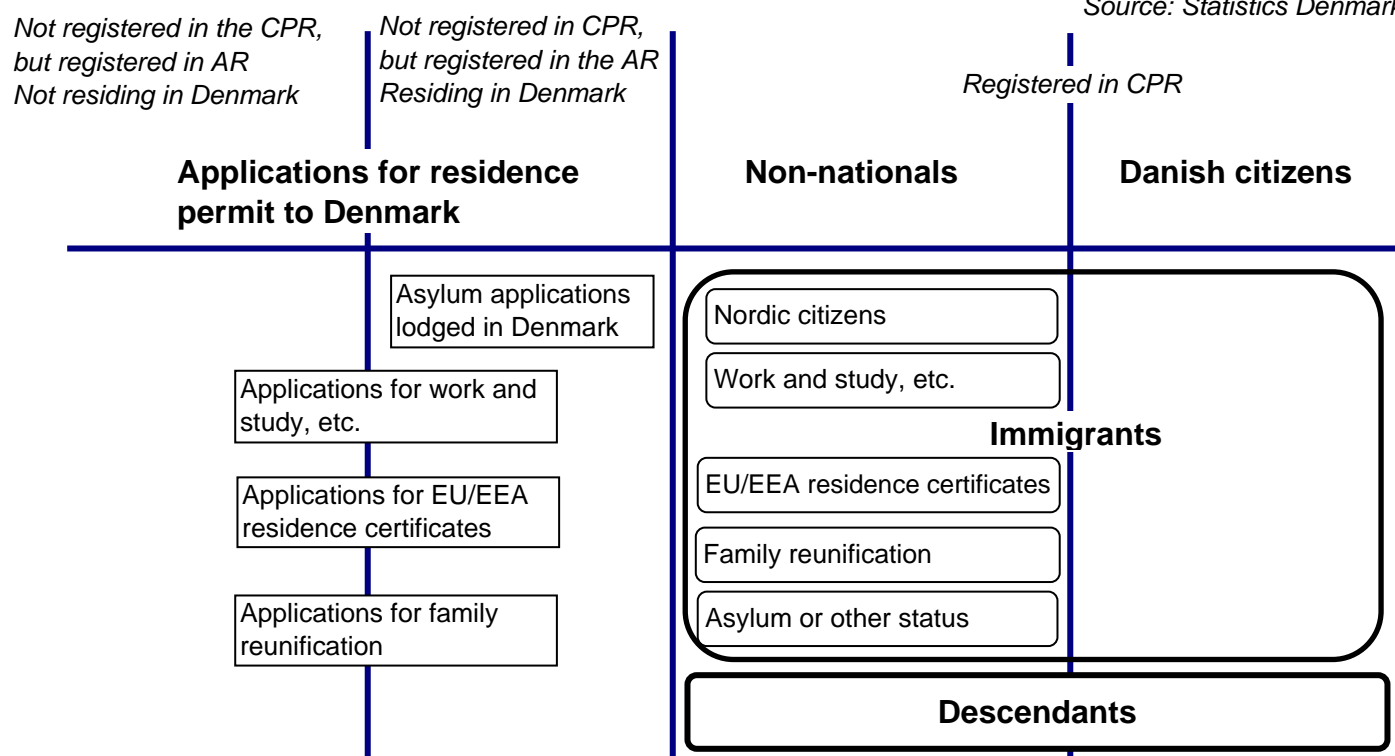
Annex 20: Immigrants and their descendants 1997 - 2006 (stock as of 1 January) *

| Country of origin | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Europe (A) | 192.045 | 199.323 | 205.356 | 210.106 | 215.449 | 221.082 | 225.679 | 229.732 | 233.924 | 240.290 |
| - of which former Yugoslavia | 35.331 | 37.362 | 38.528 | 39.806 | 41.144 | 42.614 | 43.612 | 44.424 | 44.741 | 45.121 |
| - of which Turkey | 43.087 | 45.008 | 46.994 | 48.773 | 50.470 | 52.159 | 53.465 | 54.257 | 54.859 | 55.550 |
| Africa (B) | 27.308 | 30.665 | 33.350 | 35.895 | 38.448 | 40.783 | 42.386 | 42.836 | 43.182 | 43.446 |
| - of which Morocco | 6.645 | 6.983 | 7.422 | 7.813 | 8.104 | 8.404 | 8.644 | 8.799 | 8.974 | 9.121 |
| - of which Somalia | 9.885 | 12.113 | 13.535 | 14.856 | 16.209 | 17.299 | 17.849 | 17.363 | 16.952 | 16.564 |
| North America (C) | 7.756 | 7.862 | 7.945 | 8.047 | 8.012 | 8.085 | 8.205 | 8.245 | 8.441 | 8.630 |
| - of which USA | 6.082 | 6.159 | 6.193 | 6.273 | 6.226 | 6.289 | 6.351 | 6.406 | 6.584 | 6.675 |
| South/Central America (D) | 5.617 | 5.892 | 6.202 | 6.509 | 6.853 | 7.187 | 7.567 | 7.695 | 7.968 | 8.232 |
| Asia (E) | 95.001 | 100.730 | 107.883 | 114.659 | 123.850 | 134.530 | 142.552 | 149.155 | 153.561 | 157.423 |
| -of which Afghanistan | 1.841 | 2.195 | 2.664 | 3.275 | 4.834 | 7.901 | 9.360 | 10.233 | 10.876 | 11.246 |
| -of which Iran | 11.874 | 12.264 | 12.712 | 12.980 | 13.391 | 13.625 | 13.945 | 14.213 | 14.289 | 14.389 |
| -of which Iraq | 8.816 | 10.327 | 12.751 | 14.902 | 18.097 | 21.555 | 24.025 | 25.671 | 26.351 | 26.922 |
| -of which Lebanon | 16.857 | 17.634 | 18.368 | 19.011 | 19.839 | 20.566 | 21.202 | 21.790 | 22.232 | 22.509 |
| -of which Pakistan | 15.827 | 16.353 | 16.969 | 17.509 | 18.143 | 18.623 | 19.049 | 19.250 | 19.301 | 19.284 |
| -of which Sri Lanka | 8.301 | 8.790 | 9.189 | 9.515 | 9.788 | 9.997 | 10.168 | 10.324 | 10.291 | 10.310 |
| -of which Thailand | 3.615 | 3.986 | 4.398 | 4.884 | 5.403 | 5.985 | 6.394 | 6.668 | 6.980 | 7.375 |
| -of which Vietnam | 9.854 | 10.242 | 10.652 | 11.051 | 11.466 | 11.834 | 12.164 | 12.455 | 12.654 | 12.869 |
| Oceania (F) | 1.217 | 1.213 | 1.300 | 1.384 | 1.443 | 1.485 | 1.583 | 1.582 | 1.656 | 1.776 |
| Stateless/others (G) | 1.348 | 1.348 | 1.386 | 1.562 | 1.892 | 2.179 | 2.717 | 2.791 | 3.363 | 3.438 |
| Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G) | 330.292 | 347.033 | 363.422 | 378.162 | 395.947 | 415.331 | 430.689 | 442.036 | 452.095 | 463.235 |
| As a % of total population | 6,3% | 6,6% | 6,8% | 7,1% | 7,4% | 7,7% | 8,0% | 8,2% | 8,4% | 8,5% |

* 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.

Source: Statistics Denmark



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

Annex 21: Number of non-nationals in Denmark 1997 - 2006 (stock as of 1 January) *

| Citizenship | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Europe (A) | 147.478 | 153.795 | 157.887 | 158.902 | 159.452 | 160.690 | 158.861 | 159.644 | 158.374 | 161.809 |
| - of which former Yugoslavia | 32.159 | 33.899 | 34.421 | 35.022 | 34.903 | 35.304 | 33.077 | 32.643 | 28.924 | 27.627 |
| - of which Turkey | 36.835 | 37.519 | 38.055 | 36.569 | 35.232 | 33.383 | 31.898 | 30.273 | 29.956 | 29.491 |
| Africa (B) | 19.168 | 22.087 | 23.872 | 25.384 | 25.490 | 26.016 | 24.537 | 24.941 | 22.855 | 21.244 |
| - of which Morocco | 3.383 | 3.557 | 3.631 | 3.573 | 3.293 | 3.268 | 3.078 | 3.087 | 2.902 | 2.806 |
| - of which Somalia | 9.683 | 11.890 | 13.138 | 14.265 | 14.447 | 14.585 | 13.306 | 13.099 | 11.275 | 9.753 |
| North America (C) | 6.213 | 6.311 | 6.406 | 6.538 | 6.519 | 6.596 | 6.752 | 6.798 | 7.029 | 7.215 |
| - of which USA | 5.100 | 5.172 | 5.209 | 5.302 | 5.271 | 5.339 | 5.415 | 5.478 | 5.673 | 5.779 |
| South/Central America (D) | 3.079 | 3.261 | 3.402 | 3.640 | 3.797 | 4.002 | 4.118 | 4.188 | 4.161 | 4.234 |
| Asia (E) | 50.504 | 53.166 | 54.840 | 56.062 | 56.534 | 63.027 | 65.500 | 69.995 | 69.885 | 70.307 |
| -of which Afghanistan | 1.637 | 1.982 | 2.357 | 2.878 | 4.200 | 7.061 | 8.220 | 9.056 | 9.324 | 9.416 |
| -of which Iran | 8.066 | 9.419 | 11.294 | 12.687 | 13.821 | 16.541 | 17.955 | 19.423 | 19.175 | 18.721 |
| -of which Iraq | 7.029 | 6.844 | 6.330 | 5.702 | 5.013 | 4.906 | 4.797 | 4.911 | 4.530 | 4.342 |
| -of which Lebanon | 4.368 | 4.421 | 3.834 | 3.418 | 2.538 | 2.349 | 2.079 | 2.050 | 1.874 | 1.743 |
| -of which Pakistan | 6.736 | 6.934 | 7.135 | 7.115 | 7.071 | 7.160 | 6.917 | 7.022 | 6.859 | 6.671 |
| -of which Sri Lanka | 5.415 | 5.409 | 5.114 | 4.851 | 4.293 | 4.112 | 3.684 | 3.671 | 3.037 | 2.775 |
| -of which Thailand | 3.024 | 3.365 | 3.718 | 4.092 | 4.430 | 4.931 | 5.196 | 5.436 | 5.627 | 5.927 |
| -of which Vietnam | 5.092 | 5.228 | 5.160 | 5.007 | 4.642 | 4.605 | 4.351 | 4.241 | 4.021 | 3.964 |
| Oceania (F) | 1.038 | 1.051 | 1.109 | 1.180 | 1.232 | 1.276 | 1.350 | 1.353 | 1.408 | 1.501 |
| Stateless/others (G) | 10.215 | 9.957 | 8.758 | 7.651 | 5.605 | 5.122 | 4.306 | 4.292 | 3.892 | 3.741 |
| Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G) | 237.695 | 249.628 | 256.274 | 259.357 | 258.629 | 266.729 | 265.424 | 271.211 | 267.604 | 270.051 |
| As a % of total population | 4,5% | 4,7% | 4,8% | 4,9% | 4,8% | 5,0% | 4,9% | 5,0% | 4,9% | 5,0% |

* 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 1996 - 2005 *

| Category | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Work and study etc. | 9.001 | 9.953 | 10.488 | 9.674 | 11.229 | 13.191 | 15.102 | 17.720 | 20.773 | 25.807 |
| EU/EEA residence certificates | 5.887 | 5.919 | 6.101 | 5.706 | 5.925 | 5.950 | 6.041 | 6.475 | 7.904 | 9.916 |
| Family reunification | 8.727 | 7.708 | 9.687 | 9.422 | 10.021 | 10.950 | 8.151 | 4.791 | 3.832 | 3.522 |
| Asylum or other status | 8.717 | 5.925 | 4.758 | 4.443 | 5.156 | 6.263 | 4.069 | 2.447 | 1.592 | 1.147 |
| Total | 32.332 | 29.505 | 31.034 | 29.245 | 32.331 | 36.354 | 33.363 | 31.433 | 34.101 | 40.392 |
| Category | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| Work and study etc. | 28% | 34% | 34% | 33% | 35% | 36% | 45% | 56% | 61% | 64% |
| EU/EEA residence certificates | 18% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 18% | 17% | 18% | 21% | 23% | 24% |
| Family reunification | 27% | 26% | 31% | 32% | 31% | 30% | 25% | 15% | 11% | 9% |
| Asylum or other status | 27% | 20% | 15% | 15% | 16% | 17% | 12% | 8% | 5% | 3% |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

* 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 students with a residence permit may be granted a work-permit for part-time work), 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. 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).
(Consolidation Act No. 826 of 24 August 2005)
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.

(1) 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, and who falls within the provisions of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (28 July 1951), cf. section 7(1).

(2) In addition to the cases mentioned in subsection (1), a residence permit will be issued, upon application, to an alien who arrives in Denmark under an agreement as mentioned in subsection (1), and who risks the death penalty or being subjected to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in the case of return to his country of origin, cf. section 7(2).

(3) In addition to the cases mentioned in subsections (1) and (2), a residence permit will be issued, upon application, to an alien who arrives in Denmark under an agreement as mentioned in subsection (1), and who would presumably have satisfied the fundamental conditions for obtaining a residence permit under one of the provisions of the Aliens Act if he had entered Denmark as an asylum-seeker.

(4) In the selection of aliens issued with a residence permit under subsections (1) and (3), the aliens' possibilities of establishing roots in Denmark and benefiting from the residence permit, including their language qualifications, education and training, work experience, family situation, network, age and motivation, must be emphasised, unless particular reasons make it inappropriate.

Section 9.

(1) Upon application, a residence permit may 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 child under the age of 15 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 a residence permit under subsection (1)(i) that the applicant and the person living in Denmark sign a declaration stating that, to the best of their ability, they will involve themselves actively in the Danish society and integration into the Danish society of the applicant and any accompanying foreign children.

(3) It must be made a condition for a residence permit to a cohabitant under subsection (1)(i) that the person living in Denmark undertakes to maintain the applicant. 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 shall maintain the applicant, or who has undertaken to maintain the applicant proves his ability to do so, cf. subsection (2).

(4) Unless exceptional reasons conclusively make it inappropriate, including regard for family unity, it must be made a condition for a residence permit under subsection (1)(i) that the person living in Denmark who shall 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 (20).

...

(5) Unless exceptional reasons conclusively make it inappropriate, including regard for family unity, it must be made a condition for a residence permit under subsection (1)(i) that the person living in Denmark who shall 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 (23).

(6) Unless particular reasons make it inappropriate, including regard for family unity, 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 (24).

(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, including regard for family unity, 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 appropriate, 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.

...

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. The first sentence hereof only applies to workers who are nationals of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Hungary if they cannot be issued with a residence permit pursuant to subsection (5).

(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 9b to 9e 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.

...

(5) Upon application, a residence permit may be issued to an alien who is a national of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic or Hungary if:

- (i) the alien has concluded a contract of or has been offered ordinary full-time employment with an employer in Denmark pursuant to a Danish collective agreement applicable to the employer and covering the work in question, and where the party to the collective agreement representing the employees is at least a local trade union which is a member of a national employee association;
- (ii) the alien, in a field of work where conditions of pay and employment are usually only governed by an individual employment contract, has concluded a contract of or has been offered ordinary full-time employment with an employer in Denmark as a researcher, teacher, salaried executive or as a specialist, etc.; or
- (iii) the alien, in cases other than those mentioned in paragraphs (i) and (ii), has concluded a contract of or has been offered ordinary full-time employment with an employer in Denmark on usual conditions of pay and employment.

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, including regard for family unity. Unless particular reasons make it inappropriate, including regard for family unity, 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 (17) are satisfied. The provisions of section 9(19) to (25) 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 f.

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

- (i) an alien who is to act as a religious preacher in Denmark;
 - (ii) an alien who is to act as a missionary in Denmark; or
 - (iii) an alien who is to act within a religious order in Denmark.
- (2) It must be made a condition for a residence permit under subsection (1) that the alien proves that he has ties with the Danish national church or a recognised or approved religious community in Denmark. It is a condition for issue of a residence permit under subsection (1) that the number of aliens holding a residence permit under subsection (1) within the religious community is reasonably proportionate to the size of the religious community.
- (3) It must be made a condition for a residence permit under subsection (1) that the alien proves that he has a relevant background or training to act as a religious preacher or missionary or within a religious order.

