

*Danish
Immigration*



Service

Statistical Overview



2004

The Danish Immigration Service Statistical Overview 2004

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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 asylum and immigration area, including the task of accommodating asylum-seekers.

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

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- II Management based statistics in the Danish Immigration Service
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Statistical Overview 2004

The aim of this overview published by the Danish Immigration Service is to present a number of key figures regarding asylum and immigration. For a monthly update of the main figures in this publication, reference is made to the homepage of the Danish Immigration Service www.udlst.dk. This manuscript was completed during the summer 2005.

English Version

Summary:

In 2004, the number of residence permits granted in the asylum and immigration area as a whole increased for the first time since 2002. The development is a result of two opposing trends – a decrease in relation to asylum and family reunification and an increase in relation to work and study etc. and EU/EEA certificates.

Asylum and family reunification:

- *The total number of persons applying for asylum in Denmark continued to decrease in 2004 and is now down to a fourth of the level of 2001. The figure was 3.235 in 2004 compared to 4.593 in 2003. In 2001 this figure was 12.512.*
- *The recognition rate on asylum in the Danish Immigration Service continued to decrease and stood at approx. 10 % in 2004 compared to 22 % in 2003. In 2001, the figure was 53 %.*
- *The total number of persons granted refugee status or other status in 2004 is now a fourth of the level of 2001. In 2004, the figure was 1.592 compared to 2.447 in 2003. In 2001, this figure was 6.263. The decrease is a consequence of the decrease in the asylum application figures and the recognition rate.*
- *The total number of persons applying for family reunification in Denmark continued to decrease in 2004 – though not as pronounced as in previous years – and was in 2004 down to a third of the level of 2001. The figure was 5.838 in 2004 compared to 6.520 in 2003.*
- *A total of 3.832 persons were granted family reunification in Denmark in 2004 compared to 4.791 in 2003. The figure in 2004 was down to a third of the level of 2001. The decrease is a consequence of the decrease in the application figures and the recognition rate on family reunification.*

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

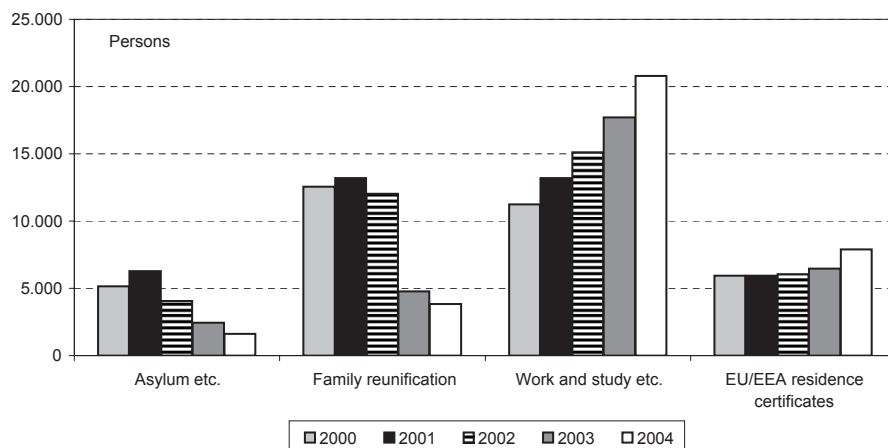
- *A significant increase in the number of residence permits granted to work and study in Denmark was seen in 2004 – from 17.720 in 2003 to 20.773 in 2004, mainly due to an increase in the number of residence permits for work purposes granted to persons from the new EU Member States. In the late 1990's the figure was below 10.000 per year.*
- *The number of EU/EEA residence certificates issued increased from 6.475 in 2003 to 7.904 in 2004. The increase is more pronounced than in previous years and is especially seen within the area of education.*
- *Overall, residence permits granted for educational purposes is the single largest group in the aliens area as a whole in 2004 – accounting for approx. 30 % of all permits in 2004.*
- *The number of visa granted in the Danish Immigration Service increased from 11.829 in 2003 to 12.713 in 2004. In addition, around 52.000 visas were issued directly by Danish representations abroad in 2004.*

Overview of all residence permits granted in Denmark 2000 - 2004

Category	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% in 2004
Asylum etc. (A)	5.156	6.263	4.069	2.447	1.592	5%
Refugee status	4.388	5.742	3.489	1.852	1.045	3%
- of which Geneva Convention	1.327	2.020	1.267	724	278	1%
- of which B-Status			3	83	132	<1%
- of which De facto Status	2.541	3.116	1.686	519	97	<1%
Other status	768	521	580	595	547	2%
- of which humanitarian residence permits	31	83	45	203	351	1%
Family reunification (B)	10.021	10.950	8.151	4.791	3.832	11%
- of which spouses and cohabitants	6.399	6.499	4.880	2.538	2.344	7%
Work and study etc. (C)	11.229	13.191	15.102	17.720	20.773	61%
- of which wageearners/independent businessmen	878	908	1.166	1.663	1.469	4%
- of which work permits to new EU Member States					2.097	6%
- of which job-card scheme/specialists etc.	935	953	805	661	734	2%
- of which education	4.238	3.724	5.317	6.212	6.332	19%
- of which interns	1.425	1.650	1.837	1.417	1.537	5%
- of which au pair	865	1.018	1.156	1.233	1.500	4%
EU/EEA residence certificates (D)	5.925	5.950	6.041	6.475	7.904	23%
- of which wageearners	2.410	2.309	2.056	2.129	2.147	6%
- of which education	1.899	2.012	2.306	2.550	3.815	11%
Total (A+B+C+D)	32.331	36.354	33.363	31.433	34.101	100%

Note: This table refers to first time applications and includes all instances.

Overview of all residence permits granted in Denmark 2000 - 2004



About the Danish Immigration Service

(An institution within the Danish Ministry for Integration)

Main figures in 2004

- ❑ **Expenses:** Approx. DKK 196 millions (approx. € 26 millions)

- ❑ **Accommodation expenses for asylum-seekers:** Approx. DKK 550 millions (approx. € 74 millions) (pre-asylum expenses)

per asylum-seeker/year: Approx. DKK 129.000 (approx. € 17.300)

- ❑ **Staff:** Approx. 346 persons

of which approx. 25 % in the Asylum and Visa Department

of which approx. 40 % in the Work and Family Reunification Department

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

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

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

Asylum applications processed in Denmark: Approx. 2-3 months

Applications for family reunification: Approx. 5½-8 months

Applications for work and study etc.: Approx. 1½-2½ months

Main activities in 2004

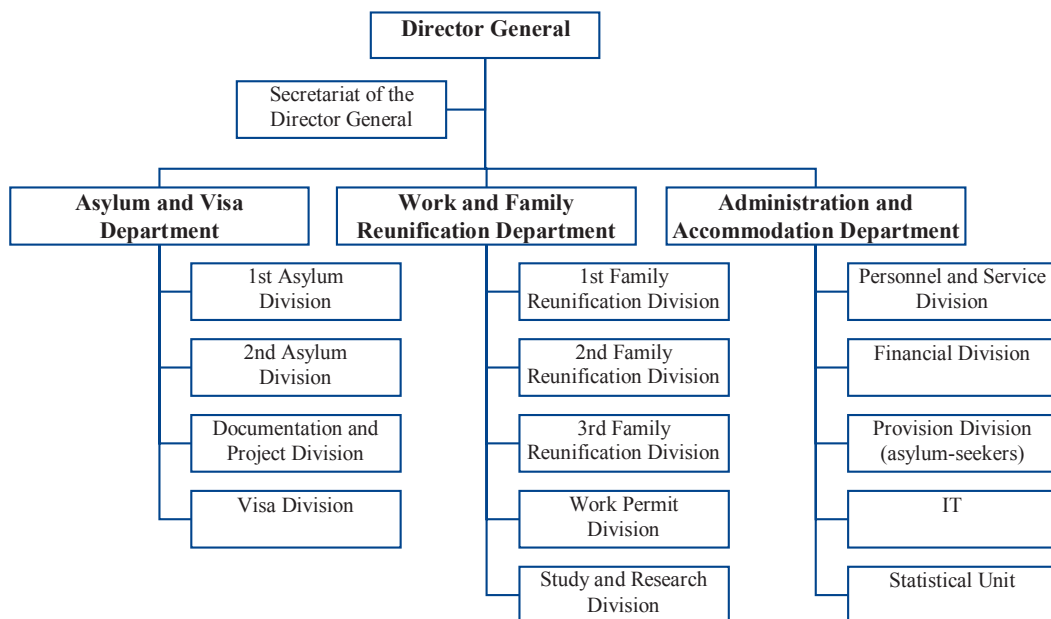
- Examination in the first instance of applications for asylum (and the Dublin-procedure) and for family reunification
- Permits for work and study etc. incl. work permits for citizens from the new EU Member States (transitional rules)
- Withdrawal or revocation of residence and work permits
- Certain 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 in Eastern Europe and in CIS-states
- Information on asylum and immigration issues and statistical analysis and projections
- Collection and analysis of background material

Other selected authorities in Denmark

- Ministry for Integration (e.g. responsible for overall asylum, 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)
- Statistics Denmark (e.g. statistics on non-nationals, acquisitions, demographic statistics etc.)

The Danish Immigration Service

(Organisation as of March 2005)



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 is 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 and some EU-cases, 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 and is administered by the Danish Immigration Service on behalf of the involved authorities.

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 EU 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.

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. 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:

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. Consequently, statistics about first time permits do not provide an overall picture of the number of decisions made in the immigration and asylum field.

Cohort statistics:

Cohort statistics – currently only available on asylum – is published in the overview. Cohort statistics is used by the Danish Immigration Service as a supplement to the existing calendar based statistics. See the attached Fact Sheet II on management based statistics in the publication for an introduction to the subject.

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),
- 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 on a continuous basis (excl. Nordic citizens). Some provisional statistics have already been published by Statistics Denmark (see "*Vital Statistics 2003*", October 2004, text only available in Danish).

4. Danish compliance with the draft EU Framework Regulation on Community statistics on migration and asylum (draft version November 2004)

Article 4 - Statistics on migration, usually resident population and acquisition of citizenship

Type	Article	Availability
International migrations (during the reference period)		
Immigrants by citizenship, age and sex and by country of birth, age and sex;	4.1.a	+
Immigrants by country of previous residence, age and sex;	4.1.a	+
Emigrants by citizenship, age and sex and by country of birth, age and sex;	4.1.a	+
Emigrants by country of next residence, age and sex;	4.1.a	+
Usually resident population (at the reference date)		
Population by citizenship, age and sex and by country of birth, age and sex;	4.1.b	+
Acquisitions of citizenship (during the reference period)		
Acquisitions of citizenship by previous citizenship;	4.1.c	+

Article 5 - Asylum statistics and Article 6 - Statistics on the prevention of illegal entry and stay

Type	Article	Availability
Flows (during the reference period)		
Asylum applicants by citizenship;	5.1.a	+
Unaccompanied minor asylum applicants by citizenship;	5.2.a	+
Returned persons after a negative decision by citizenship;	5.2.d	+
Flows (decisions during the reference period)		
Dublin resolutions (in persons) by citizenship;	5.2.b	+
Inadmissible or unfounded applications (in persons) by citizenship;	5.1.c	+
Grants of refugee status (in persons) by instance and citizenship;	5.1.d, 5.3	+
Withdrawals of refugee status (in persons) by citizenship;	5.1.d	*
Grants of subsidiary protection status (in persons) by instance and citizenship;	5.1.e, 5.3	+
Withdrawals of subsidiary protection status (in persons) by citizenship;	5.1.e	*
Grants of temporary protection (in persons) by citizenship;	5.1.f, 5.3	+
Persons granted resettlement by citizenship (quota refugees);	5.2.c	+
Other grants to stay (in persons) by instance and citizenship;	5.1.g, 5.3	+
Withdrawals of other grants to stay (in persons) by citizenship;	5.1.g	*
Withdrawals of applications (in persons) by citizenship;	5.1.h	+
Stocks (at the reference date)		
Pending applications (in persons) by instance and citizenship;	5.1.b, 5.2	+
Flows (during the reference period)		
Third-country nationals refused entry at the external border by citizenship;	6.1.a	+
Third-country nationals illegally present under laws relating to immigration;	6.1.b	+

Note: *=not published by official body, but available.

Article 7 - Statistics on residence permits and residence of non-EEA citizens

Type	Article	Availability
Flows (decisions during the reference period)		
First issue residence permits, by citizenship, reason and the length of validity;	7.1.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;	7.1.a.ii	+
Long-term visas or immigration status grants, if granted instead of employment or residence permits;	7.2	%
Stocks (at the reference date)		
Valid residence permits, by citizenship, reason and the length of validity;	7.1.a.iii	%
Long-term residents (as defined by Council Directive 2003/109/CE) by citizenship;	7.1.b	Possible from CPR
Valid long-term visas or immigration status grants, if granted instead of employment or residence permits;	7.2	%

Article 8 - Returns

Type	Article	Availability
Flows (during reference period)		
Third-country nationals, other than persons who have previously made an application for international protection that has been rejected, who leave the territory of the Member State following an administrative or judicial order to depart, by the citizenship.	8.1	(+)

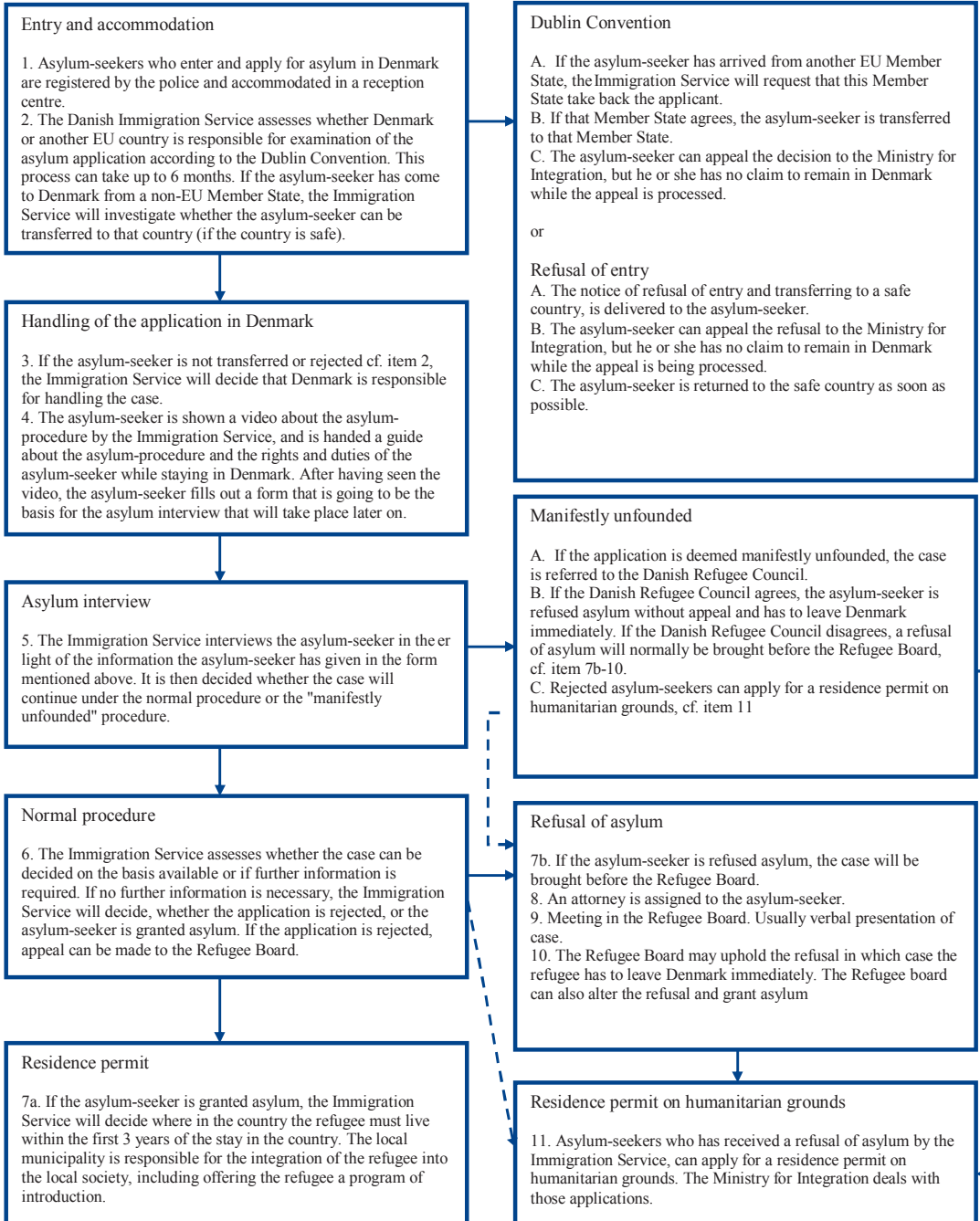
5. Internet links

Key Danish figures on immigration and asylum are available on the homepage of the Danish Immigration Service (www.udlst.dk). 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. See also:

- The Danish Ministry for Integration (www.inm.dk): Publishes a number of overall figures concerning foreigners in Denmark and the integration of foreigners in the Danish society.
- Statistics Denmark (www.dst.dk): Publishes e.g. 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): Publishes general figures on immigration and asylum as well as statistics on repatriation, etc.

ASYLUM

An asylum-seeker's typical way through the system



Asylum applications 1995 - 2004

Asylum applications lodged in Denmark (gross application figure) 1998 - 2004 *

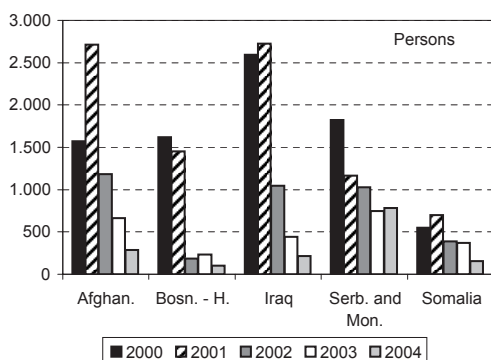
Gross application figure	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Afghanistan				412	994	1.570	2.713	1.186	664	285
Bosnia-Herzegovina				447	406	1.619	1.450	186	231	102
Iraq				3.001	4.265	2.596	2.724	1.045	442	217
Russia				102	183	269	302	198	269	163
Serbia and Montenegro				1.457	1.682	1.824	1.166	1.030	750	784
Somalia				771	652	552	701	391	370	154
Stateless Palestinians				373	282	362	285	167	153	148
Others				2.807	3.867	3.408	3.171	1.865	1.714	1.382
Total				9.370	12.331	12.200	12.512	6.068	4.593	3.235

* Incl. safe third country and Dublin returns as well as disappearances and withdrawals, etc., during the preliminary asylum procedure - figures only available as from 1998.

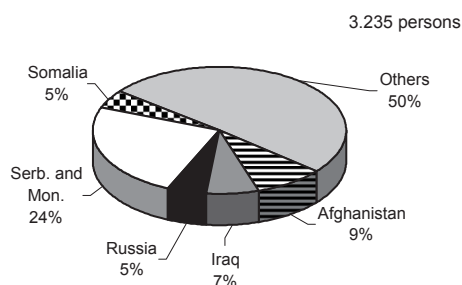
Asylum applications registered in Denmark (processing figure) 1995 - 2004 (decision made in the given period to process the asylum application in Denmark)

Processing figure	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Afghanistan	268	239	262	332	534	1.340	2.088	1.698	587	212
Bosnia-Herzegovina	484	309	218	201	167	731	1.005	215	116	39
Iraq	547	692	827	1.919	1.822	2.499	1.997	1.603	282	118
Russia	98	85	63	62	76	245	122	113	172	102
Serbia and Montenegro	227	359	407	371	868	1.647	557	831	371	300
Somalia	1.188	1.420	1.233	634	496	747	519	495	174	82
Stateless Palestinians	480	607	393	331	188	266	185	168	93	65
Others	1.812	2.182	1.689	1.852	2.379	2.872	1.912	1.537	972	715
Total	5.104	5.893	5.092	5.702	6.530	10.347	8.385	6.660	2.767	1.633

Asylum applications lodged in Denmark 2000 - 2004 - selected nationalities



Asylum applications lodged in Denmark 2004 (gross application figure) - selected nationalities



Danish requests for taking over/taking back asylum-seekers with reference to the Dublin Convention 1997 - 2004

	Period		Year	
	1997- 2004	1997- 2004	2004	2004
Total	10.478	100%	1.111	100%
<i>of which accepted to be taken over/taken back</i>	9.647	92,0%	1.014	91,3%
<i>of which refused to be taken over/taken back</i>	783	7,5%	49	4,4%
<i>of which pending cases as of 31 December</i>	48	0,5%	48	4,3%

Requests from other EU Member States for taking over/taking back asylum-seekers to Denmark with reference to the Dublin Convention 1997 - 2004

	Period		Year	
	1997- 2004	1997- 2004	2004	2004
Total	3.938	100%	800	100%
<i>of which accepted to be taken over/taken back</i>	2.887	73,3%	553	69,1%
<i>of which refused to be taken over/taken back</i>	916	23,3%	112	14,0%
<i>of which pending cases as of 31 December</i>	135	3,4%	135	16,9%

The Dublin Convention 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.

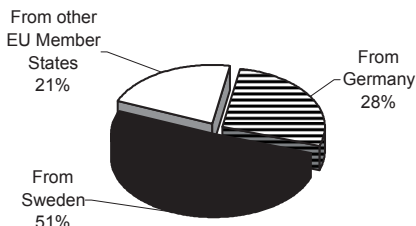
Accepted to be taken over/taken back from Denmark 1997 - 2004

9.647 asylum-seekers as of 31 Dec. 2004



Accepted to be taken over/taken back to Denmark 1997 - 2004

2.887 asylum-seekers as of 31 Dec. 2004

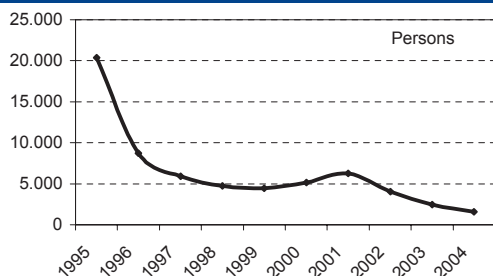


Total number of persons granted refugee status or other status in Denmark 2004 *

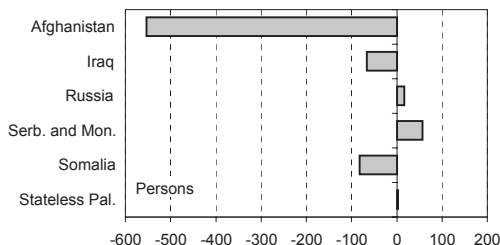
Category	Nationality	2004 Total	of which in 2004				2003 Total
			Afghanistan	Iraq	Serb. and Mon.	Somalia	
Refugee status (A)		1.045	131	47	15	37	1.852
Geneva Convention		278	78	0	0	6	724
B-Status		132	8	7	3	8	83
De facto Status		97	11	37	12	9	519
Applications lodged abroad (until 1 July 2002)		40	26	2	0	8	17
Quota refugees		498	8	1	0	6	509
Other status (B)		547	40	38	254	12	595
Humanitarian residence permits		351	38	36	144	4	203
Exceptional reasons		60	2	2	3	8	67
- of which return not possible		16	0	0	0	0	35
Temporary residence permit to Bosnians and Kosovars		136	0	0	107	0	325
Total (A+B)		1.592	171	85	269	49	2.447

* Please consult annex 3 for further details.

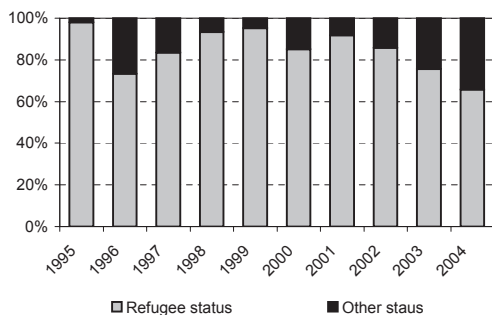
Refugee status or other status: 1995 - 2004



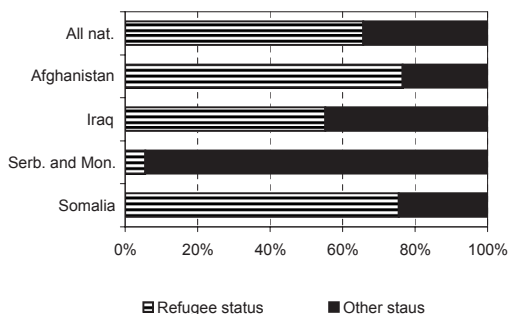
Refugee status or other status: Changes 2003/2004 for selected nationalities



Types of residence permits in asylum cases: Selected categories 1995 - 2004



Types of residence permits in asylum cases: Selected nationalities 2004



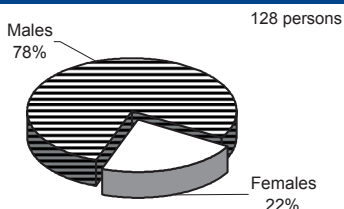
Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers 2001 - 2004

Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers (gross application figure)

Nationality	2001	2002	2003	2004
Afghanistan	65	16	42	22
Algeria	6	8	2	3
China	1	5	4	7
Iran	10	6	7	6
Iraq	38	21	7	8
Lithuania	2	1	2	11
Nigeria	0	2	5	3
Romania	1	1	5	16
Russia	2	3	4	2
Serbia and Montenegro	12	9	15	6
Somalia	33	14	24	12
Sri Lanka	9	8	2	1
Stateless Palestinians	8	6	4	2
Others	52	37	36	29
Total	239	137	159	128
% of the gross application figure	2%	2%	3%	4%

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 2004



Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers by age 2004



Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers by age and sex 2001 - 2004

Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers (gross application figure)

Age	Sex	Year			
		2001	2002	2003	2004
		Numbers	Numbers	Numbers	Numbers
0 - 11 years	Males	22	6	7	7
	Females	15	2	2	3
	Subtotal	37	8	9	10
12 - 14 years	Males	13	8	17	17
	Females	11	6	3	6
	Subtotal	24	14	20	23
15 - 17 years	Males	144	101	104	76
	Females	34	14	26	19
	Subtotal	178	115	130	95
Total		239	137	159	128

Overview of the expenses of the accommodation of asylum-seekers 2000 - 2004 *

Category (2004-prices, excl. VAT)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Overall budget (in million EURO)	130,8	168,1	149,9	110,5	74,0
Yearly average accommodation level (in persons)	8.145	10.103	9.243	6.575	4.286
Yearly expenses per person (in million EURO)	16.054	16.642	16.221	16.809	17.272
- of which operation of center buildings	4.398	4.926	4.691	4.491	5.456
- of which allowances for asylum-seekers	3.699	3.684	3.657	3.323	2.673
- of which other activities**	7.957	8.032	7.873	8.995	9.143
Number of accommodation centres (ultimo)	55	58	46	28	16

* Data is based on budget figures. The data for 2004 are taken from the "Annual Report 2004" by the Danish Immigration Service (only available in Danish). As of 1 July 2005 the exchange rate was approx. € 100 for DKK 745.

** Includes e.g. costs for social- and healthcare.

The accommodation system, in brief:

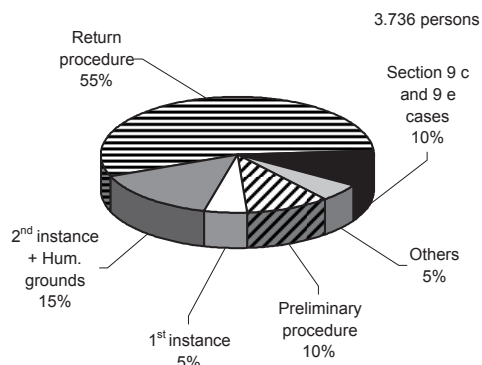
In cooperation with the Danish Red Cross and two municipalities, the Danish Immigration Service takes care of the accommodation and financial support of asylum-seekers until they have either been granted asylum in Denmark or left the country.

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.

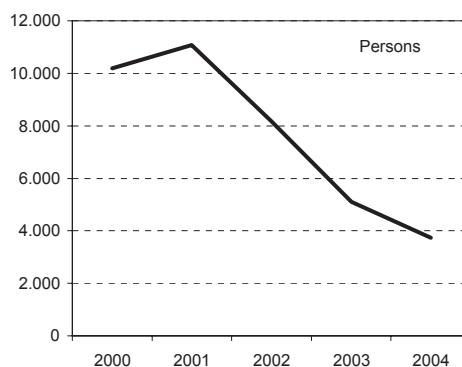
Asylum-seekers enter a contract with the centre he or she is attached to. The contract specifies that the asylum-seeker must attend classes and participate in the daily activities at the centre. The allowances received partly depend of the asylum-seekers performance of the activities specified in the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

Accommodated asylum-seekers by category of processing end of 2004



Accommodated asylum-seekers end of year 2000 - 2004



Cohort-based asylum statistics: What happened to those persons applying for asylum in Denmark in 2002 and 2003 and the first half of 2004 - status 1/1 2005

Category	Application period	Year 2002	Year 2003	Jan-Jun 2004
1. Asylum applications lodged in Denmark (A+B+C+D+E) (Gross application figure)		6.141	4.631	1.741
A. Preliminary asylum procedure	Subtotal	1.847	2.209	990
	Administratively closed	902	1.246	501
	Dublin / safe third country	938	944	464
	Pending	7	19	25
2. Asylum applications processed in Denmark (B+C+D+E) (Processing figure)		4.294	2.422	751
B. Positive decision	Subtotal	1.547	374	77
- Geneva Convention Status	1 st Instance	890	200	22
	2 nd Instance	99	56	9
- De Facto /B-Status	1 st Instance	449	87	36
	2 nd Instance	109	31	10
C. Final rejection	Subtotal	1.943	1.440	292
- Manifestly unfounded procedure	1 st Instance	725	669	197
- Normal procedure	2 nd Instance	1.218	771	95
D. Administratively closed	Subtotal	691	444	115
E. Pending	Subtotal	113	164	267
	1 st Instance	36	45	151
	2 nd Instance	77	119	116

Note:

- The data in this overview is based on calendar figures. This means that the reference of the data is events occurring in a particular period (e.g. the calendar year 2004) – irrespective of the time of application. This way of compiling the data implies that e.g. decision data for a given year can refer to applications from previous years; the possibility to follow a specific group of applicants through the system is thus not possible using the existing calendar based figures. In contrast, cohort data shows how a specific population of applicants flow through part of or the whole system.

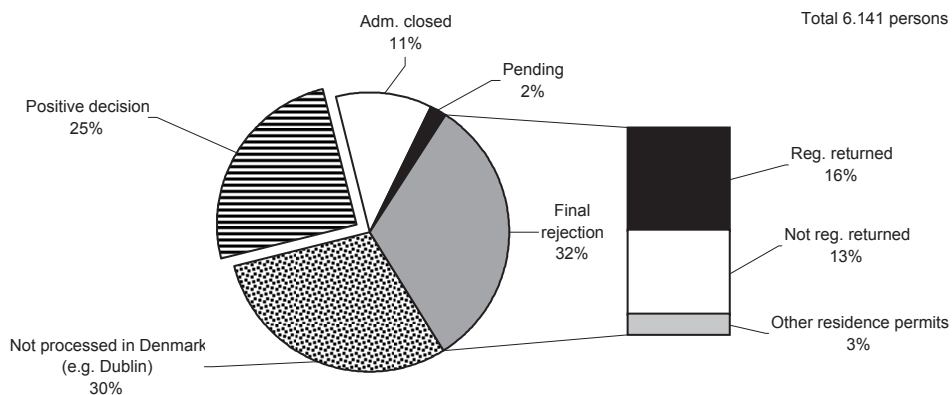
- The starting point of the analysis is the number of persons, who applied for asylum in Denmark in a specific period (the gross application figure). Due to the delimitation of the cohort data in the Aliens Register, minor differences exist between the official gross application figure and the total used in this study. This population is followed through the whole processing system up to 1 January 2005. The data is retrieved from the Aliens Register at 12 February 2005 in order to include the majority of the possible subsequent updates in the Register. The cohort data in this publication is provisional.

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

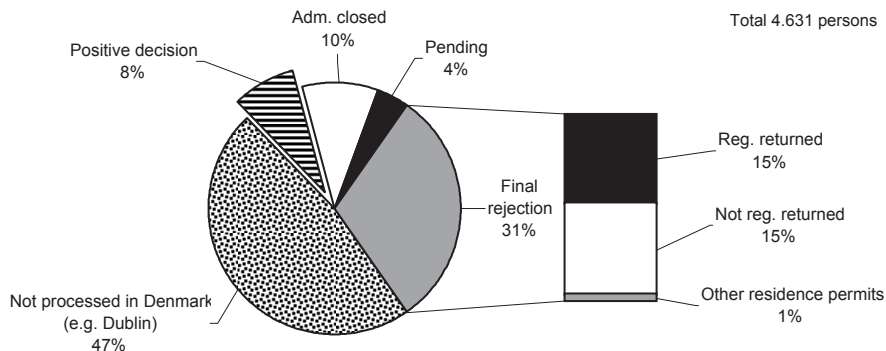
The asylum recognition rate for the cohort analysis indicates the share of positive decisions out of the total number of asylum applications lodged in Denmark in a specific period (e.g. the year 2002). The recognition rate can be calculated as the proportion of positive decisions out of the total number of asylum applications lodged in Denmark in this specific period - year 2002 - excl. pending cases. Obviously, the recognition rate can only be calculated when a significant number of the cases have been determined. The cohort asylum recognition rate of the cohort of 2002-gross application data is using this definition 25 %. However, the cohort asylum recognition rate could also be calculated as the proportion of positive decisions out of the total number of asylum applications processed in Denmark - excl. pending cases. The cohort asylum recognition rate of the cohort of 2002-processing data is using this definition 36 %.

Cohort-based asylum statistics: Summary of the results for persons applying for asylum in Denmark the years 2002 - 2003 - status 1/1 2005

Status as of 1 Jan. 2005 for persons who applied for asylum in Denmark in 2002

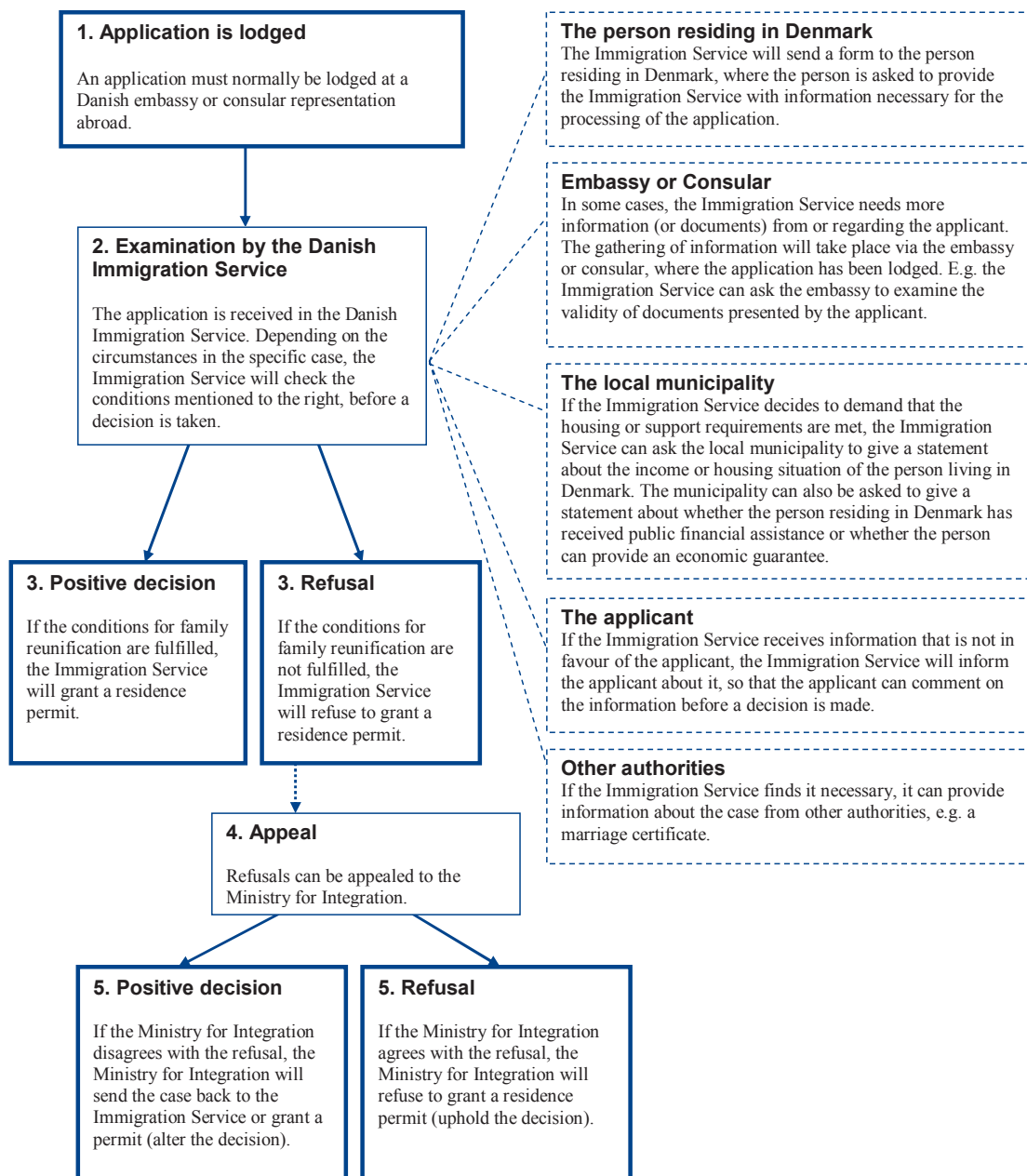


Status as of 1 Jan. 2005 for persons who applied for asylum in Denmark in 2003



FAMILY REUNIFICATION

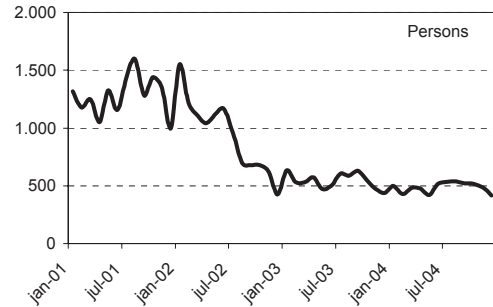
Typical way through the system for an application for family reunification



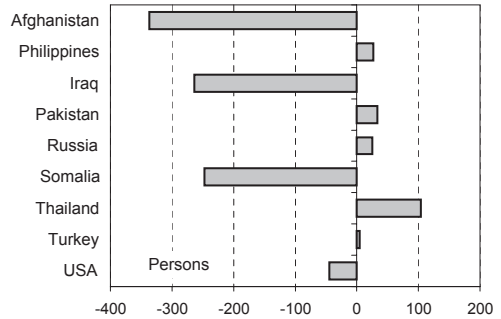
Applications for family reunification 2001 - 2004

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

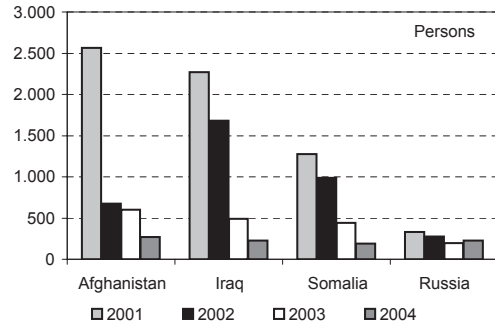
Applications for family reunification by month 2001 - 2004



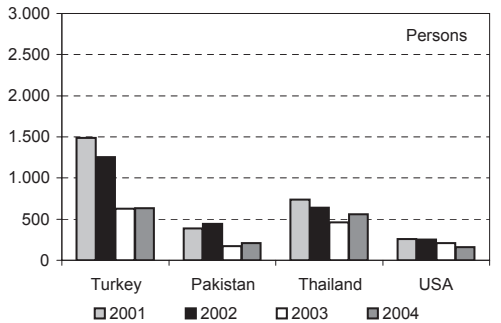
Applications for family reunification: Changes 2003/2004 for selected nationalities



Applications for family reunification: Selected nationalities 2001 - 2004



Applications for family reunification: Selected nationalities 2001 - 2004



Positive decisions on family reunification 2004

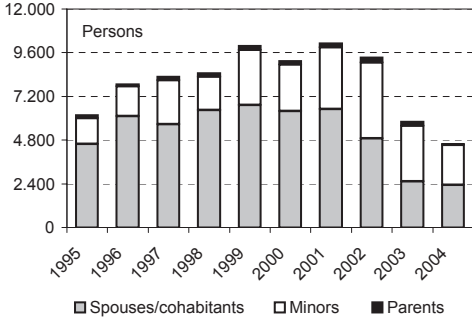
Category	Nationality	2004 Total	of which in 2004				2003 Total
			Afghani- stan	Iraq	Thailand	Turkey	
Spouses and cohabitants		2.344	93	67	281	153	2.538
<i>of which to refugees in Denmark</i>		297	86	57	0	1	730
<i>of which to other immigrants in Denmark</i>		181	1	2	3	46	225
<i>of which to Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark</i>		1.866	6	8	278	106	1.583
Minors		1.469	220	159	162	164	2.170
<i>of which to refugees in Denmark</i>		581	213	148	0	2	1.220
<i>of which to other than refugees in Denmark</i>		888	7	11	162	162	950
Parents over the age of 60		19	3	4	0	3	83
<i>of which to refugees in Denmark</i>		10	3	4	0	0	19
<i>of which to Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark</i>		9	0	0	0	3	64
Total		3.832	316	230	443	320	4.791
<i>of which to refugees in Denmark in %</i>		23%	96%	91%	0%	1%	41%

Negative decisions on family reunification 2004

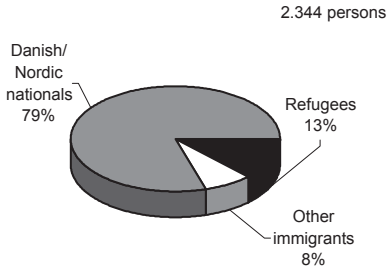
Category	Nationality	2004 Total	of which in 2004				2003 Total
			Afghani- stan	Iraq	Thailand	Turkey	
Spouses and cohabitants		2.096	63	122	82	396	2.729
<i>of which to refugees in Denmark</i>		380	46	82	0	4	575
<i>of which to other immigrants in Denmark</i>		731	9	15	4	255	932
<i>of which to Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark</i>		985	8	25	78	137	1.222
Minors		649	113	142	20	64	813
<i>of which to refugees in Denmark</i>		319	81	120	0	2	384
<i>of which to other than refugees in Denmark</i>		330	32	22	20	62	429
Parents over the age of 60		63	25	12	0	5	203
<i>of which to refugees in Denmark</i>		39	25	8	0	0	116
<i>of which to Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark</i>		24	0	4	0	5	87
Total		2.808	201	276	102	465	3.745
<i>of which to refugees in Denmark in %</i>		26%	76%	76%	0%	1%	29%

Trends in the area of family reunification 1995 - 2004

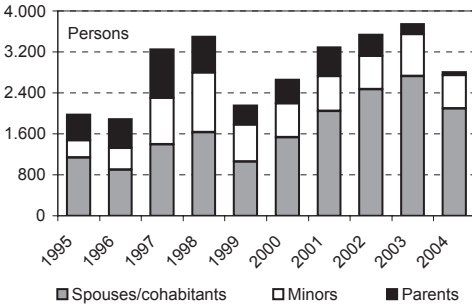
Positive decisions on family reunification 1995 - 2004



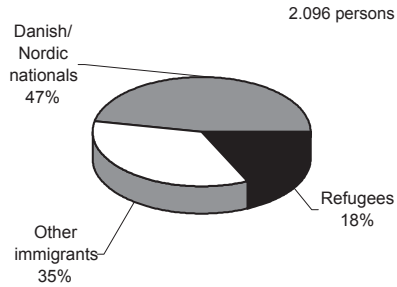
Positive decisions to spouses and cohabitants by person residing in Denmark 2004



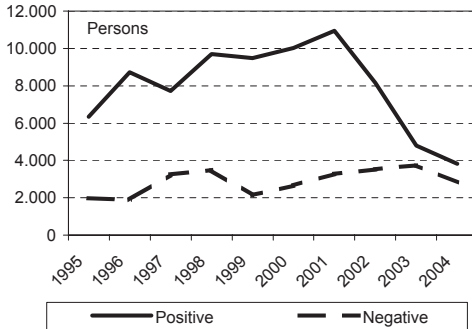
Negative decisions on family reunification 1995 - 2004



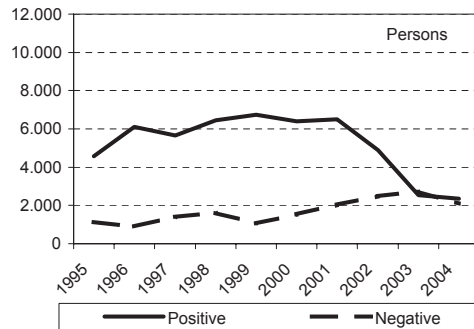
Negative decisions to spouses and cohabitants by person residing in Denmark 2004



Family reunification: Positive and negative decisions 1995 - 2004



Spouses and cohabitants: Positive and negative decisions 1995 - 2004





Fact sheets

- I Events and trends
– Annual report from the Danish Immigration Service 2004*
- II Management based statistics in the Danish Immigration Service*
- III Rules on asylum and immigration in Denmark*

Fact sheet I

Events and trends – Annual Report from the Danish Immigration Service 2004

1. The Danish Immigration Service – overall trends

From asylum and family reunification to work and study?

Ever since the founding of the Immigration Service on 1 January 1984 (known at that time as the Directorate for Aliens), the Immigration Service's tasks have been dominated by two types of cases: asylum and family reunification.

During the 1980's and 1990's, work focused primarily on processing requests for asylum and finding accommodation for asylum-seekers. In the second half of the 1990's, family reunification cases began to make up an increasingly larger percentage of the Immigration Service's work.

Recent years have – as this publication makes clear – been marked by a clear fall in the number of both asylum-seekers and those requesting family reunification.

On the other hand, a third category, work and study, has grown considerably over the same period, from approximately 15.100 permits in 2002 to approximately 20.800 permits in 2004. The increase means that work-related residence permits (first-time applications) now make up over 60% of all permits issued.

Also worth noting is that the number of EU/EEA residence certificates (which are granted at the local State county) has risen from approximately 6.100 in 2002 to approximately 8.000 in 2004.

This general trend is facing the Immigration Service with a new situation.

In 2004 (and 2005), the Immigration Service therefore undertook a series of organisational changes, which essentially took their point of

departure in an increased focus on the work and study areas.

First, the number of asylum divisions has been reduced from three to two and the number of family reunification divisions from four to three. On the other hand, the work undertaken by the work and study division has been divided between two offices instead of one. This has allowed for the establishment of a division for work permits, which processes applications for residence permits for foreigners who wish to work in Denmark. A similar division to process applications from scholars, researchers, etc. who wish to study or do research in Denmark has also been established.

Second, the new situation means that the Immigration Service needs to reallocate its resources. The fall in the number of asylum and family reunification cases has meant that the Immigration Service, from late 2002 to late 2004 has reduced its number of employees by approximately 100. The reduction has occurred through natural attrition – including by not extending temporary employment. Additionally, it was necessary for the Immigration Service to dismiss 22 employees during the course of 2004, effective from 2005.

Third, the changed immigration pattern – from asylum and family reunification to work and study – means a shift from cases with a relatively high rejection rate to a relatively low rejection rate. The Immigration Service's experience is that a relatively low rejection rate, all things being equal, increases applicants' expectations of a short processing time.

The effect of the new situation will be reinforced as time goes on, as it will have an effect on renewals.

Shorter processing time and fewer pending cases

Over the past years, it has been possible for the Immigration Service to reduce case processing time in several important areas. At the same time, the number of pending cases has also been reduced – i.e. cases that are being processed, but not completed.

This is not only to the benefit of the Immigration Service's customers, but also for the Immigration Service itself. Shorter processing times and few pending cases allow the Immigration Service to more effectively allocate its resources – once again benefiting the Immigration Service's customers.

In 2005, the Immigration Service will therefore emphasise a reduction in processing times and the number of pending cases. One should bear in mind, however, that there is a limit to how much processing times can be reduced if the Immigration Service is also to ensure that regulations are met and that resources are applied properly.

A very important element of the efforts to reduce processing times will be to ensure that the Immigration Service obtains the necessary information and documents as soon as possible. The Immigration Service has therefore taken the initiative to establish a closer relationship with interest groups and educational institutions as a way to increase familiarity with the information and documents that the Immigration Service requires in order to make a swift decision.

Improved Customer Service Centre

The Immigration Service also expects to improve its service in another key area in 2005, namely the servicing of the approximately 55.000 individuals who annually meet up in person at the Immigration Service's Customer Service Centre in Ryesgade in Copenhagen. The Customer Service Centre has undergone a thorough renovation so conditions for both the public and employees will be more up to date. At the same time, case processing in the Customer Service Centre is organised in a new way.

Assistance to capacity building of foreign immigration authorities

The Immigration Service's employees possess a considerable amount of know-how in their fields. The Immigration Service wishes to – and feels a responsibility to – use this expertise to contribute to the EU's support program for both EU applicants as well as non-European states. Participation in the projects, which are financed with EU funds and thus not a burden to the Immigration Service's budget, is also a meaningful element of the effort to enhance the skills of the Immigration Service's employees.

Currently, the Immigration Service operates in Romania, Turkey, and five countries that were a part of the former Yugoslavia. Additionally, the Immigration Service will soon follow up on a project in Poland. Lastly, the Immigration Service has activities in Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Armenia.

In Romania, the Immigration Service has participated in several advisory projects for their immigration authorities since 2000, helping to build up that country's asylum authority. In the current project, the Immigration Service advises Romania on, among other things, processing of cases other than asylum cases.

In Turkey, the Immigration Service has helped Turkish immigration authorities to build up their administrative capacity since 2003. The Immigration Service has assisted in the development of a Turkish national action plan for the future management of immigrant affairs. This year, the Immigration Service will carry out a project that will build up the visa system, including legislation and procedure.

In the countries of the former Yugoslavia, the Immigration Service's activities include contributing to an analysis of which areas the countries require most assistance with. Activities are also targeted at strengthening regional cooperation on migration and asylum issues.

In Poland, the Immigration Service participates in a project advising Poland on its asylum system. The current project is a follow-up of a project that was completed in 2001.

The Immigration Service has also advised Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Armenia on the prevention of irregular migration through and from the region.

The Immigration Service expects to continue to focus on Turkey and the Balkans, especially Romania and the countries of the former Yugoslavia. In addition, potential activities include projects in central Asia and possible involvement in several projects, including Kenya.

2. Special focus areas – asylum

Afghanis and Iraqis

Two of the largest nationalities among asylum-seekers in Europe over the past 5-10 years have been Iraqis and Afghanis. The situation also holds true for Denmark; in the period 1998-2002, the two countries' combined number of asylum-seekers accounted for between 34% and 44% of the total number of requests for asylum made in Denmark in each year during that period.

The two countries combined number of asylum-seekers fell to 24% and 15% in 2003 and 2004, respectively, but they are still among the three largest nationalities seeking asylum. That fact alone makes the groups worth looking at.

Resumption of Iraqi requests for asylum

In January 2004, the Immigration Service resumed processing asylum requests from Iraqi citizens.

The requests had been on hold since March 2003 as a result of the international coalition's military intervention in Iraq.

The decision to resume processing was made based on information about the situation in Iraq obtained by the Immigration Service and the Danish Refugee Council on a fact-finding mission to Amman, Jordan in December 2003. The move brought the Immigration Service in line with the Danish Refugee Board, which had decided in October 2003 to resume processing cases.

During the course of 2004, the Immigration Service has made decisions in the asylum requests of 530 Iraqis. The Immigration Service granted asylum in seven cases, less than one per cent of all cases. The Danish Refugee Board has upheld the majority of the rejections made by the Immigration Service.

Continued extension of residence permits for Afghani refugees

In several cases involving Afghani refugees in Denmark, the Immigration Service made a decision in August/September 2004 that there was no longer any ground to extend their refugee residence permits.

The background for this decision was that the refugees in question, given the changed power relationship in the country, in the opinion of the Immigration Service, no longer risked persecution in Afghanistan. Additionally, they had not – again, in the opinion of the Immigration Service – during their time in Denmark, established a strong enough attachment to the country that residence here, in and of itself, could be used as grounds for an extension of their residence permits.

The Immigration Service, therefore, made decisions in 10 test cases, which were then plead before the Danish Refugee Board. While the test cases were under review by the board, the Immigration Service put another similar 70 cases on hold, pending the board's decision.

The Danish Refugee Board made their decision in the cases in February 2005. Despite the board's agreement with the Immigration Service that fundamental changes had taken place in Afghanistan, the board also found that the changed power relationships in Afghanistan were not yet so stable that the residence permits could be revoked.

The situation was a repeat of the developments from 2002. At that time, the Immigration Service also presented several test cases involving Afghani refugees to the board. At that time, the board also decided that the changed power relationship was not, in their opinion, stable enough to justify a revocation.

The Immigration Service is currently processing the cases that were put on hold as well as the cases in which the board overturned the Immigration Service's decision. The asylum-seekers in question will receive an extension of their refugee residence permits.

Support for voluntary repatriation

At the end of 2004, 332 Iraqi and 129 Afghani asylum-seekers had returned to their home country as a part of the special repatriation program for asylum-seekers from these countries, administrated by the Immigration Service. Under the program, which began in 2002, Iraqi and Afghani refugees who wish to return home voluntarily are eligible for a one-time payment, as well as payment for their transport home.

Again in 2005, the parliament allocated funds for this type of arrangement for asylum-seekers from Afghanistan and Iraq. By mid-July 2005, 62 Iraqis and 51 Afghanis had applied for the program.

Closing of asylum centres

The accommodation of asylum-seekers has in recent years been characterised by two overarching trends. In the first place, there have been significantly fewer asylum-seekers. Second, a much larger percent of asylum-seekers have had their requests rejected. Moreover, there continue to be a high number of asylum-seekers who have had their requests rejected but, for various reasons, do not leave, and who are – also for various reasons – difficult to forcefully return.

The figures regarding this development can be seen in the Statistical Overview. As the numbers show, the accommodation level has fallen, which means that the Immigration Service was able to close 12 accommodation centres in 2004.

The Immigration Service will also close several asylum centres in 2005, including the centres that are operated by the Danish Emergency Management Agency. This will leave three centre operators by the end of 2005: the Danish Red

Cross, and the Municipalities of Hanstholm and Brovst.

When a limited number of new asylum-seekers arrive, and when those that are here do not leave (because fewer are granted asylum; because those denied asylum refuse to assist with their own return; and because it can be difficult to expel them by force), it is logical to conclude that the number of people in the police's return phase will increase. This group now makes up 55% of all asylum-seekers accommodated in Denmark. In other words, more than half of the people housed by the asylum system have received a final rejection and must leave the country.

The number of those housed by the system has thus fallen, but the average amount of time spent in it has increased.

Medical treatment for asylum-seekers

The Immigration Service concluded in 2004 that the health and medical costs for asylum-seekers had increased markedly. A review that, among other things was to determine the reasons for the increase, was therefore undertaken.

While the review, which was published in October 2004, found, on the one hand, that it was not possible to identify a definite relationship between length of time in the system and the development in expenditures, it did, on the other hand, find that it was nearly certain that an extended length of time in the accommodation system is one of many factors that increase the need for medical attention for individual asylum-seekers.

3. Special focus areas – family reunification, work and visas

In 2004, a series of changes were made to the immigration legislation. The following section describes some of the 2004 rule changes that attracted most attention.

Stricter regulations to prevent so-called reconditioning trips

See Fact sheet III for an overview of the conditions under which a Danish family reunification residence permit can be issued to a minor.

The rules governing family reunification with minor children were tightened in 2004. The most important of these measures, which took effect 1 July 2004, are reviewed briefly below.

The purpose of the stricter regulations was to prevent so-called reconditioning trips, which are used to send children to their parents' home country in order to be educated there and to be influenced by that country's values and norms. The aim of the rules was to encourage families to have the children they intended to reside in Denmark sent here as soon as possible, so as much of the children's development as possible would take place here.

The most important change consisted in the normal age limit for minors seeking a Danish residence permit under family reunification rules being lowered from 18 to 15.

Moreover, the opportunity for family reunification was restricted in situations where one of the parents still resides in the home country. In that case, the child will only be granted a residence permit if its attachment to Denmark is significant enough to allow for successful integration.

The demand will not be made if the request for family reunification is made within two years of the parent residing in Denmark having fulfilled the requirements for being reunited with the child.

If the child has held a Danish residence permit that has been annulled due to long-term residence in the

parents' home country, then a residence permit will only be reissued if it would be in the interest of the child's upbringing.

On the other hand, if it would not be in the child's interest to be reunified with parents living in Denmark, e.g. because of major social problems, then a request for a new residence permit will be denied.

A residence permit will be issued to a child if failure to do so would bring Denmark in conflict with the country's international obligations.

In 2004, 1.469 family reunification permits were issued to minors in Denmark. The number for 2003 was 2.170. There has been no study of the effect the rule changes mentioned above have had on this fall.

Special EU rules as a shortcut to family reunification of spouses?

In situations where a Danish/foreign couple that wishes to take up residence in Denmark has resided in an EU/EEC country immediately prior to their application, it is in certain cases possible that the case can or must be decided according to EU rules governing freedom of movement.

The rules governing freedom of movement generally do not apply to EU/EEC citizens living in the country where they are citizens. A Danish citizen living in Denmark, therefore, is not covered by these rules if he or she wishes to be reunited with a foreign spouse. The couple must in that case fulfil the normal conditions for family reunification as prescribed by normal Danish immigration laws.

Nevertheless, as a result of European Court of Justice practice, EU/EEC citizens can in certain cases be covered by EU regulations in their own country if they have claimed the right to free movement. The consequence is that the couple in that case would not be subject to the normal conditions for family reunifications prescribed by normal Danish immigration laws but would be subject to the somewhat more lenient conditions set down by EU legislation.

The Immigration Service has in several cases issued residence permits to spouses under these more lenient conditions.

As a part of the administration of these types of cases, it has been necessary to establish how European Court of Justice practice should be interpreted. These cases include situations in which Danish citizens had resided in another EU country as a student, retiree, or at their own expense without having terminated their employment in Denmark. The question is especially relevant in border regions such as the Øresund Region or in south Jutland, where it is possible to move to another country (Sweden or Germany, respectively) and then back to Denmark without having to terminate one's employment in Denmark.

In the spring of 2004, the Immigration Service presented this issue to the Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs (in this publication for easy reference: The Ministry for Integration) and, at the same time, placed several applications on hold. The ministry's position was presented in December 2004. Their position is that the court's practice, according to their evaluation, is only applicable to individuals who have made use of the EC treaty's decisions regarding freedom of movement, i.e. held a paid position, been self-employed, or received or delivered a service. Residence in another EU country as a student, retiree, or at one's own expense is not grounds for claiming freedom of movement rights. Moreover, it is a condition that the foreign spouse has resided legally in the EU country in question together with the Danish citizen.

In 2005, in light of the ministry's position, the Immigration Service was able to reopen the cases that had been put on hold. Applications not meeting the requirements established by the EU regulations were denied.

Transitional phase – residence permits for employees from new EU countries

On 1 May 2004, ten countries became new EU members. Citizens from these countries are – just as citizens of other EU countries – entitled to work

in Denmark. For eight of these countries, however, a transitional phase has been implemented as a way to ensure a gradual transition to full freedom of movement.

Administration of this arrangement fell to the Immigration Service.

The arrangement permits residence permits to be issued only for full-time employment at a wage and under conditions that match those set by relevant collective bargaining agreements – or that in some other way are considered normal. It is a prerequisite that the employer is registered to withhold income tax and that he or she is not involved in a legal labour dispute.

If the employment is not subject to a collective bargaining agreement, the Immigration Service must obtain a statement from the relevant regional labour market council. The council must accept the pay and working conditions as normal.

Employment may not begin until the Immigration Service has issued a work permit.

In 2004, the Immigration Service issued approximately 2.100 of this kind of residence and work permit in accordance with section 9a (5) of the Danish Aliens Act. The majority of permits were issued to individuals working in agriculture, forestry, or gardening.

Most of the permits were issued to Polish and Lithuanian citizens (approximately 80% of all permits issued).

The average processing time in these cases was approximately two months. In cases where the position was subject to collective bargaining agreements, which was over half of all cases, the average processing time was only 1 month. The shorter processing time results from the fact that it was unnecessary to obtain a statement from the regional labour market council.

The processing times given are average times, and some cases took considerably less time, others longer. Longer processing times often resulted from a failure on the part of the applicant or the employer to submit all the relevant information and documents from the start. In order to minimise this problem, the Immigration Service has taken the initiative to establish a closer dialogue with branch organisations and unions so that familiarity with the information and documents that are required becomes more widespread.

***Relaxation of visa policy
– but an increased focus on fraud***

In 2004, the Danish parliament passed several new rules governing the issuing of visas. The goal of the new rules, which took effect on 1 October 2004, was to implement a visa policy that was more in step with developments in international society than previously.

The rule change recognised, on the one hand, an increasing need for international travel, and on the other, that illegal immigration and visa misuse needed to be fought in the best possible manner.

The result was an overall simplification of guidelines, which were also made more flexible. Moreover, efforts to stop abuse of work visas were increased, just as steps were taken to promote closer cooperation between relevant authorities.

The relaxations were implemented in consideration of citizens from countries that present a certain, though not great, risk that the individual will attempt to settle permanently in Denmark.

An example of these relaxations is the opportunity, in certain cases, to permit an individual residing in Denmark to provide Dkr 50.000 (approximately € 6.700) in collateral. The demand can be made in circumstances where authorities, based on an evaluation of the risk that the individual will seek long-term residence in Denmark, would have rejected the visa application, e.g. cases where the visa applicant wishes to visit a boyfriend or girlfriend in Denmark or where the applicant's attach-

ment with his or her home country is marginal – as a result of unemployment or young age.

The collateral is forfeited if the visa applicant violates the conditions of the visas. Such violations could include the applicant using the visa-stay to seek long-term residence by seeking asylum or family reunification. Forfeiture can also result from the visa applicant committing criminal acts while in Denmark or acting in a manner that otherwise leads to the individual being expelled.

Over the past six months – the period that the option has been available – the Immigration Service has demanded collateral in 350 cases. The Immigration Service has not yet had to retain all or part of the collateral.

As a part of the new visa policy, an initiative to step up efforts to fight misuse of work visas was also taken.

Fact sheet II

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 2004) 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. This requires that the resources available are allocated and used in a prioritised and efficient way.

To ensure this framework, a number of performance indicators are 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 2004, the number of processed cases totalled around 140.000. 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.

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.

4. Performance indicators for 2001-2004 and targets for 2004-2005

Type of case	Performance Indicators	Realised figures (performance)				Targets	
		2001	2002	2003	2004	Contract 2004	Contract 2005
Asylum	Decisions	9.294	9.684	3.818	2.284	2.555	1.300
	Processing time (1)	203	209	70 (4)	95	95	95
	Productivity (2)	117	100	81	66	82	9,0 hours/case
	Pending cases (3)	4.588	1.665	757	371	647	367
Family reunification	Decisions	16.313	14.950	8.408	6.679	7.876	7.000
	Processing time (1)	147	146	269	249	218	200
	Productivity (2)	n.a.	252	148	134	154	6,5 hours/case
	Pending cases (3)	n.a.	6.593	4.399	3.417	1.923	1.790
Work and Study	Decisions	15.348	15.796	17.294	19.630	21.414	23.957
	Processing time (1)	56	49	58	79	60	60
	Productivity (2)	n.a.	903	1.090	923	950	1,0 hours/case
	Pending cases (3)	n.a.	2.548	4.160	5.145	2.571	3.157
Visa	Decisions	27.651	23.266	19.700	21.126	20.024	18.200
	Processing time (1)	48	35	38	29	35	28
	Productivity (2)	2.290	1.798	1.507	1.862	1.779	0,4 hours/case
	Pending cases (3)	2.882	1.974	1.092	1.417	1.068	1.375

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

(2) In 2001-2004 measured as decisions per FTE (full time equivalent employee). In 2005 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 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.

Source: "Årsrapport 2004" from the Immigration Service (Annual Report 2004) and management reports - see www.udlst.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.

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

The Immigration Service makes active use of projections on the basis of forecasting models deve-

loped 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.

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 will be implemented across the asylum and immigration authorities in Denmark which in future enables assessments and unit costs to be made across the relevant authorities.

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

A number of authorities are involved in the processing of asylum and immigration cases – see fact sheet III on the rules on asylum and immigration for an overview. In order to establish a coherent and reliable framework for compiling statistics for the whole of the area on asylum and immigration and across authorities and types of cases, an inter-ministerial working group on statistics has been established.

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

³ In order to introduce ABM, the Danish 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.

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. 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, see the Statistical Overview.

The Immigration Service plans to extend the use of cohort statistics to other types of cases; at first to the area of family reunification.

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 III

Rules on asylum and immigration in Denmark

1. Introduction

The following gives a brief outline of the current rules for asylum and immigration in Denmark. In recent years, the number of applications for asylum and immigration 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 Government's policy on asylum and immigration rests on three objectives:

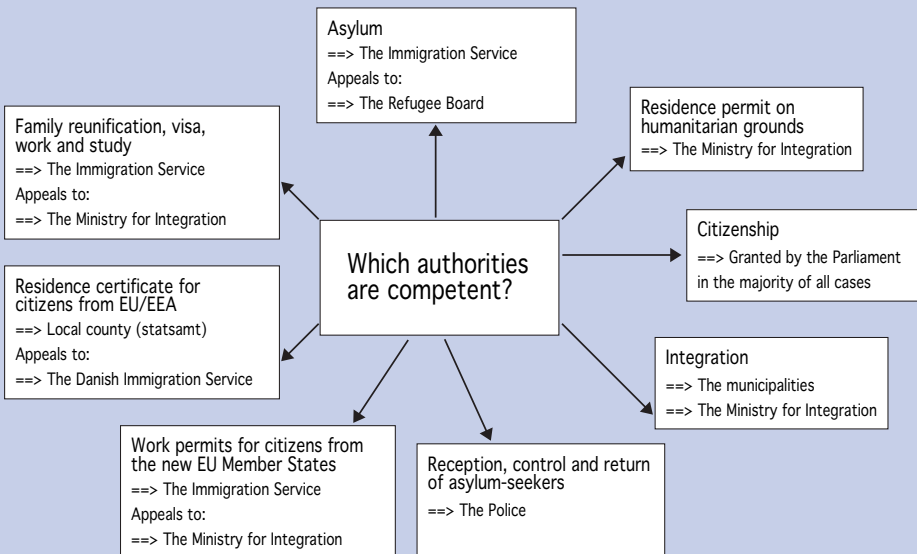
- Respecting Denmark's obligations under international conventions.
- A firm and fair asylum and immigration policy.
- Increased efforts in the area of integration, e.g. improving and speeding up integration of refugees and immigrants already living in Denmark, especially in terms of acquiring Danish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

2. Overview of main authorities

The overall authority in the area of asylum and immigration 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 their 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 transitional 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 voluntary, 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 range 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 over 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 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 third country nationals to get a permit (see below).

3.4 Third country nationals (work and study)

Work permits to third 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 pursuing post-secondary education, public schools, youth education programmes or folk high schools. The educational programme must be a publicly accredited learning institution, and the student will have to be self-supporting during the stay in Denmark.

3.5 Visa

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

3.6 Nordic citizens

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

4. Some relevant Danish Internet links

On the homepage of the Danish Immigration Service – www.udlst.dk – detailed information about asylum and immigration is provided. In addition, reference can be made to some other relevant Danish websites:

- The Danish Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs (www.inm.dk), where information about e.g. policy issues in the areas of asylum, immigration and integration is available.
- The Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (www.um.dk), where information about e.g. visa requirements is available.
- www.workindenmark.dk – a guide to working and living in Denmark.
- The Danish Ministry of Employment (www.bm.dk), 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.

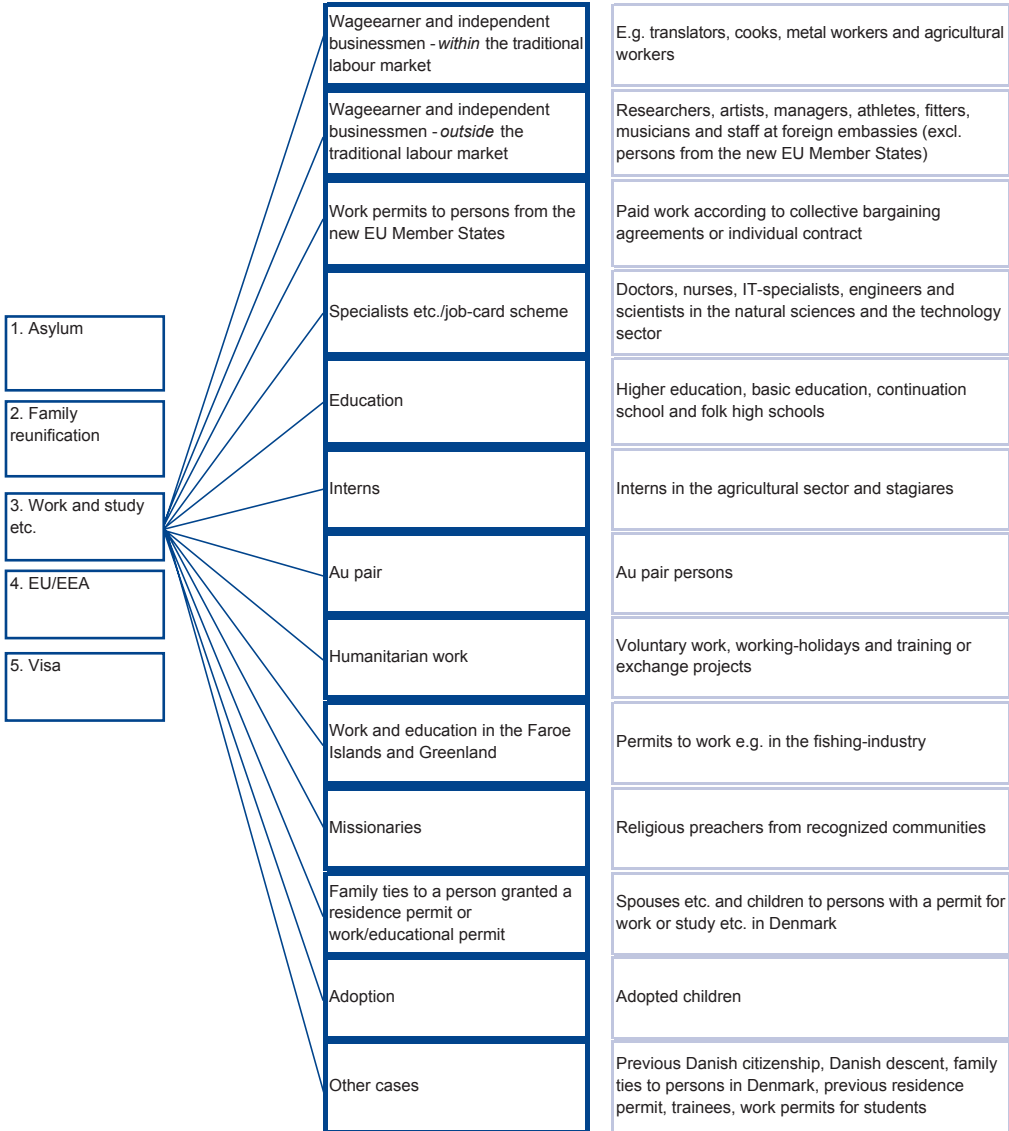
WORK AND STUDY ETC.
EU/EEA
VISA

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

Main categories within the aliens area as a whole

Categories within work and study, etc.

Examples of groups of persons included within each category



Positive decisions on work and study, etc. 2004

Category	Nationalities 2004 Total	selected nationalities 2004				2003 Total
		China	Poland	USA	Lithuania	
Wageearner and independent businessmen - <i>within</i> the traditional labour market	821	32	314	20	56	1.070
Wageearner and independent businessmen - <i>outside</i> the traditional labour market	648	56	9	82	10	593
Work permits to persons from the new EU Member States	2.097	0	806	0	833	0
Specialists etc./job-card scheme	734	43	11	121	11	661
Education	6.332	1.946	191	1.255	90	6.212
Interns	1.537	7	144	17	196	1.417
Au pair	1.500	13	94	12	113	1.233
Humanitarian work	1.012	267	8	8	8	1.042
Work and education in the Faroe Islands and Greenland	258	4	62	10	12	687
Missionaries	90	1	3	35	0	151
Family ties to person granted a residence permit or work/educational grants	831	116	23	131	7	939
Adoption	515	135	3	1	0	500
Other cases	4.398	1.547	303	124	113	3.215
Total	20.773	4.167	1.971	1.816	1.449	17.720

Note: See the overview on the previous page for an introduction to the categories. See Annex 9 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.

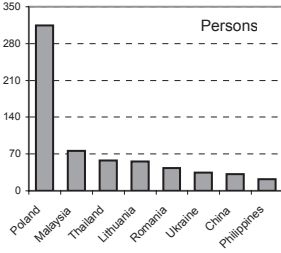
Citizens from the 15 old EU Member States and citizens from Liechtenstein and Switzerland can obtain a EU/EEA residence certificate under the EU legislation for work or study in Denmark.

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.

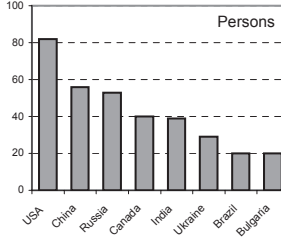
Third country citizens, outside the Nordic countries and EU, fall under the rules in the Danish Aliens Act when they apply for a residence permit for work or study.

**Positive decisions on work and study, etc.
- broken down by selected categories and nationalities 2004**

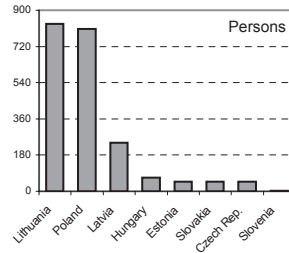
Wageearner and independent businessmen - *within* the traditional labour market



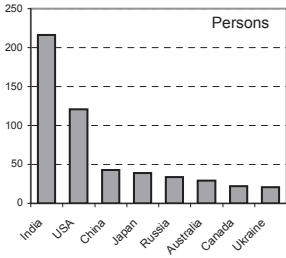
Wageearner and independent businessmen - *outside* the traditional labour market



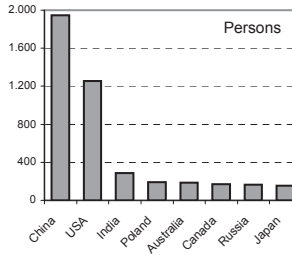
Work permits to persons from the new EU Member States



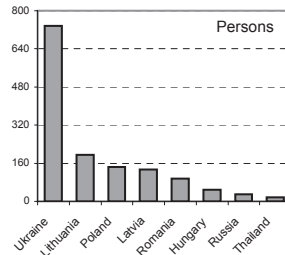
Specialists etc./job-card scheme



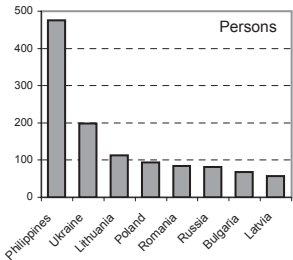
Education



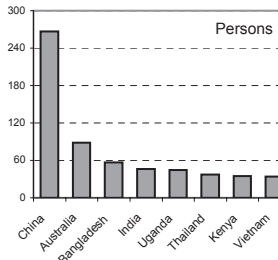
Interns



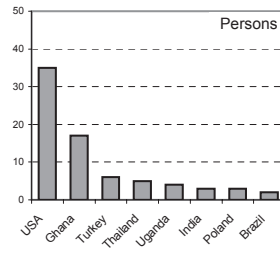
Au pair



Humanitarian work



Missionaries



Positive decisions under the job-card scheme 2004

Category	2004	of which in 2004				2003
	Total	India	Russia	USA	China	Total
of which IT-specialists *	160	94	4	9	2	107
of which engineers	156	77	4	9	21	110
of which doctors	107	2	19	2	2	162
of which nurses	4	0	0	1	0	5
of which scientists in the natural sciences and the technology sector	20	1	1	7	1	15
Total	447	174	28	28	26	399

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

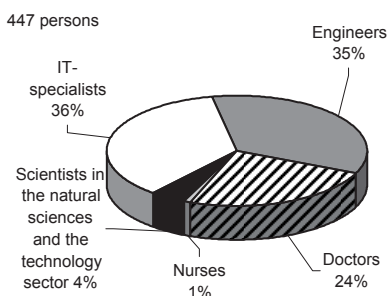
Job-card scheme:

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.

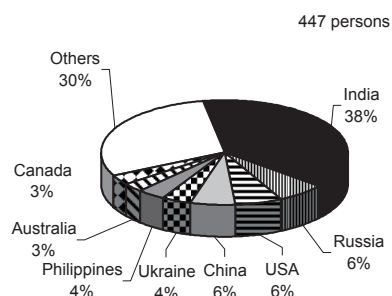
In 2004, the positive list comprised the following examples of professional fields lacking specially qualified manpower:

- 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 2004



Permits under the job-card scheme broken down by nationality 2004



Number of residence permits granted for educational purposes 1997 - 2004 *

Nationality	Period							
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	106	114	101	113	97	156	103	187
Brazil	57	65	51	62	42	81	75	93
Canada	83	99	121	101	130	176	172	168
China	102	157	233	355	415	1.264	1.642	1.946
Ghana	51	95	78	111	54	76	126	106
India	57	50	83	137	61	79	240	285
Japan	167	140	119	106	122	141	155	155
Pakistan	11	23	31	42	46	86	203	144
Poland	136	192	207	187	291	419	459	191
Romania	41	71	80	98	96	103	91	109
Russia	102	91	155	138	136	119	174	163
USA	607	657	661	739	652	913	902	1.255
Others	1.289	1.500	1.738	2.050	1.582	1.704	1.870	1.530
Total	2.809	3.254	3.658	4.239	3.724	5.317	6.212	6.332

* Please note that a further breakdown of the relevant educational purposes, listed in the box below, cannot be made. However, the Danish Immigration Service plans to make a new detailed breakdown available in the course of 2005.

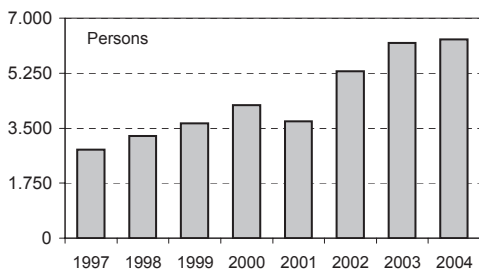
Education:

Residence permits for educational purposes can be granted to 1) students pursuing post-secondary educations e.g. at the university, 2) students pursuing basic or youth education programmes as highschools or continuation schools, and 3) students attending folk high schools (folkehøjskoler). In addition to this, Ph.D-students and scientists can obtain residence permits.

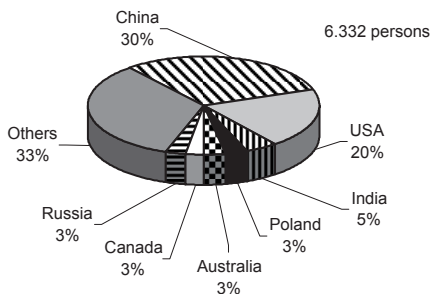
The majority of students granted a residence permit for educational purposes in Denmark are between the age of 18 and 24 (2/3 of the permits) or 25-34 years old (1/4 of the permits).

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.

Positive decisions for educational purposes 1997 - 2004



Positive decisions for educational purposes broken down by nationality 2004



Number of work permits granted to persons from the new EU Member States in accordance with the transitional rules, May - December 2004

Category	Permits granted in accordance with section 9 a (5) in the Danish Aliens Act				
	Collective bargaining contract	Individual contract	Other employment (standard wage and work conditions)	Total	%
Nationality					
Estonia	30	4	15	49	2%
Latvia	153	6	83	242	12%
Lithuania	508	59	266	833	40%
Poland	518	104	184	806	38%
Slovakia	31	9	8	48	2%
Slovenia	2	0	1	3	<1%
Czech Republic	18	15	15	48	2%
Hungary	21	20	27	68	3%
Total	1.281	217	599	2.097	100%

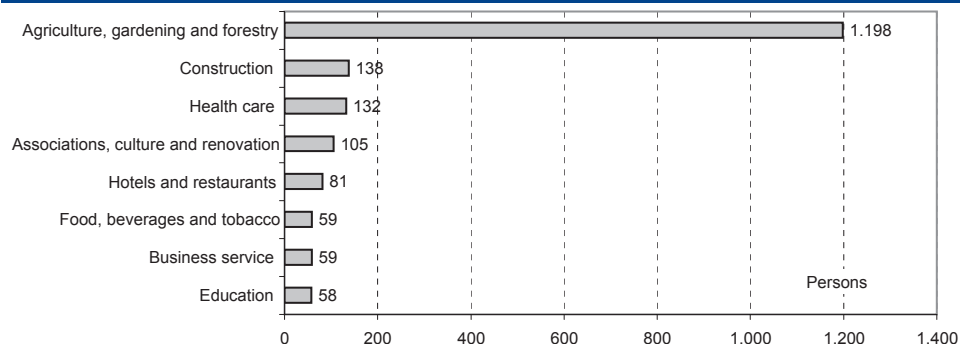
* In the period 1 May - 31 December 2004, a total of 3.672 citizens from the new EU Member States (excl. Cyprus and Malta) have applied for a work permit in Denmark in accordance with the transitional rules in the Danish Aliens Act. In the same period a total of 2.097 permits were granted, 101 applications were rejected while 216 withdrew their application, etc.

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 Member State 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, 1 May - 31 December 2004 broken down by the most important sectors and professions, etc.



Decisions on EU/EEA residence certificates 2004 *

Category	Nationality	2004 Total	of which 2004			2003 Total
			Germany	UK	France	
Positive decisions		7.904	1.718	1.017	931	6.475
<i>of which persons employed within the territory of Denmark</i>		2.147	585	468	228	2.129
<i>of which persons enrolled in Denmark on a recognised course</i>		3.815	667	130	562	2.550
<i>of which to family members of an EU/EEA national **</i>		924	176	199	68	867
<i>others ***</i>		1.018	290	220	73	929
Negative decisions		62	20	4	0	66
Total		7.966	1.738	1.021	931	6.541
<i>of which positive decisions</i>		99%	99%	>99%	100%	99%

* 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. Excl. residence permits to persons with family relations to persons from the new EU Member States, who is granted a residence permit under the transitional rules (see previous page).

*** Includes the categories: Self-employed (104 permits), Services (64 permits), Sufficient means (742 permits) and Pensioners (108 permits).

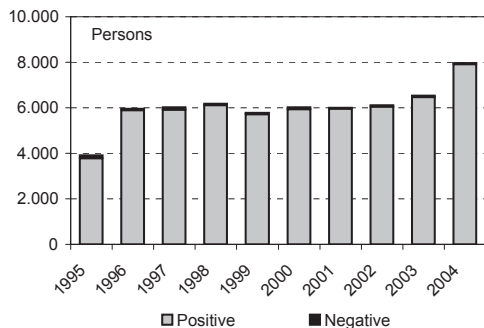
EU/EEA residence certificates in brief:

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.

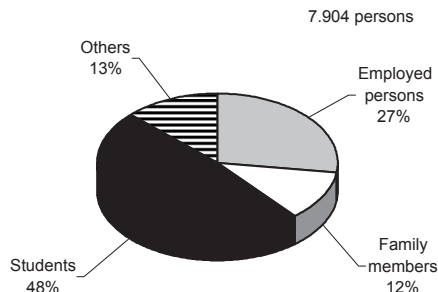
If an EU/EEA national wants to reside in Denmark for more than three months, that person may submit an application for an EU/EEA residence certificate. However, Nordic nationals can reside in Denmark without a permit. The State counties in Denmark examine all EU/EEA cases in the first instance, the Danish 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 Danish Aliens Act. Such applications in relation to the Danish Aliens Act are examined by the Immigration Service in the first instance with the possibility to appeal to the Ministry for Integration.

Decisions on EU/EEA residence certificates 1995 - 2004



EU/EEA residence certificates broken down by category 2004



Decisions on applications for visa submitted to the Danish Immigration Service 1995 - 2004 *

Decisions	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Positive	21.786	20.157	20.767	17.357	17.288	20.083	16.986	14.084	11.829	12.713
Negative	6.145	6.719	7.689	7.586	8.340	7.957	10.723	9.182	7.871	8.413
Total	27.931	26.876	28.456	24.943	25.628	28.040	27.709	23.266	19.700	21.126

* In addition, around 52.000 visas were issued directly by Danish representations abroad in 2004.

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. From 2005 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:

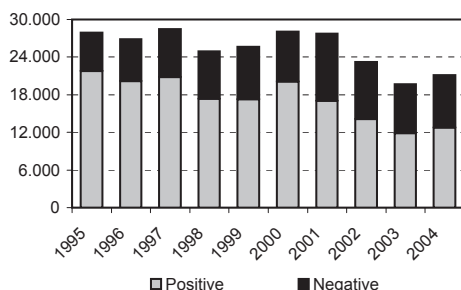
Nationals of a number of countries in the world can enter and reside in Denmark for up to three months without a visa if they are in possession of a valid passport and the necessary means for covering the expenses related with their stay in Denmark and their return. Nationals who are required to carry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

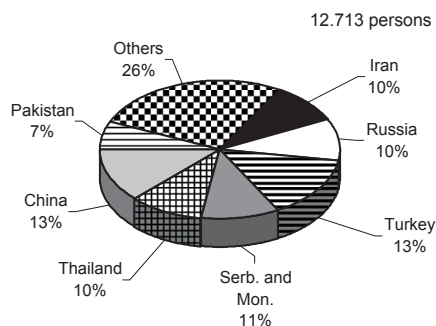
As of 1 October 2004 new visa rules came into force. The possibility for the resident reference to an provide economic guarantee was introduced, in order for visa to be given to persons who according to the prior rules would have been denied a visa. Moreover, the effort against abuse of the visa system 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 2004 the Ministry for Integration reversed (e.g. issued a visa) in approx. 11 pct of the cases where a refusal from the Danish Immigration Service was appealed to the Ministry.

Decisions on applications for visa submitted to the Danish Immigration Service 1995 - 2004



Visas granted by the Danish Immigration Service broken down by nationality 2004



ANNEXES

Annex 1: Asylum applications lodged in Denmark 2004 (gross application figure)

Nationality	Period												Total 2004	Total 2003
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Afghanistan	42	35	21	35	31	35	24	14	16	13	11	8	285	664
Albania	1	1	2	3	0	0	1	7	3	2	2	4	26	51
Algeria	3	8	3	2	2	5	6	8	4	0	6	3	50	62
Bangladesh	2	2	6	2	2	1	0	1	0	3	1	1	21	24
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6	16	7	4	15	23	1	10	6	7	5	2	102	231
Bulgaria	0	4	5	3	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	12	32	134
Burundi	8	1	1	2	2	3	4	3	1	0	1	1	27	35
China	3	17	9	3	9	3	1	6	4	1	0	8	64	76
CIS	51	29	32	26	21	12	36	20	21	19	26	35	328	440
- of which Armenia	2	0	0	6	2	0	5	0	1	2	0	11	29	23
- of which Azerbaijan	9	1	0	5	3	3	1	1	0	2	1	4	30	16
- of which Belarus	3	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	3	2	18	28
- of which Georgia	3	6	1	3	4	2	7	0	3	0	3	0	32	29
- of which Russia	31	18	24	7	2	7	12	9	15	13	11	14	163	269
- of which Ukraine	1	1	0	0	6	0	8	0	1	0	4	0	21	18
Croatia	0	2	2	1	0	1	5	0	6	4	0	0	21	6
Eritrea	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	3	0	3	5	18	5
FYROM	8	8	1	3	0	2	7	7	12	0	1	1	50	80
India	2	2	7	6	7	4	0	3	1	1	3	3	39	52
Iran	16	11	9	12	5	14	11	11	11	12	9	19	140	158
Iraq	31	20	15	17	21	24	6	16	26	14	18	9	217	442
Lebanon	4	0	8	2	3	1	2	5	0	2	1	1	29	26
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	3	3	5	1	0	18	12
Morocco	3	1	1	1	0	3	1	3	2	0	0	2	17	18
Nigeria	10	10	9	10	8	5	6	8	7	7	5	4	89	61
Pakistan	2	1	7	7	27	9	2	7	5	3	5	6	81	36
Romania	2	0	2	4	2	4	5	4	3	0	1	4	31	38
Serbia and Montenegro	45	51	81	41	79	63	63	101	94	70	53	43	784	750
- of which Kosovo	22	16	32	10	28	21	31	23	8	12	17	9	229	381
Slovakia	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	32
Somalia	24	25	14	17	7	11	14	12	8	4	6	12	154	370
Sri Lanka	1	5	0	0	0	1	4	1	2	0	2	2	18	21
Stateless	1	0	3	0	5	3	1	1	0	2	1	3	20	35
Stateless Palestinians	22	19	15	7	6	17	13	7	20	4	8	10	148	153
Syria	7	2	0	5	6	10	5	4	5	9	2	1	56	56
Turkey	6	5	8	4	10	7	6	10	6	6	11	5	84	108
Others	24	22	28	17	18	18	18	30	23	30	23	18	269	417
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>		
Total 2003	404	420	397	343	381	376	327	460	422	380	355	328		4.593
<i>Cumulative Total 2003</i>	<i>404</i>	<i>824</i>	<i>1.221</i>	<i>1.564</i>	<i>1.945</i>	<i>2.321</i>	<i>2.648</i>	<i>3.108</i>	<i>3.530</i>	<i>3.910</i>	<i>4.265</i>	<i>4.593</i>		

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).

Statistical Overview

Annex 2: Number of asylum decisions on applications registered in Denmark 2004 *

Authority	A) The Danish Immigration Service (1st instance)					B) The Refugee Board (Appeal instance)				
	Geneva Convention	B- Status	De facto	Refusal	Total (A)	Geneva Convention	B-Status	De facto	Confirmed refusal	Total (B)
Afghanistan	33	4		190	227	45	4	11	210	270
Albania				25	25				9	9
Algeria				10	10				3	3
Bangladesh				23	23				12	12
Bosnia-Herzegovina				55	55			2	28	30
Bulgaria				33	33				5	5
Burundi	3	10		18	31		1	1	14	16
China	4			17	21	3			7	10
CIS	18	54		122	194	25	9	1	60	95
- of which Armenia				6	6				10	10
- of which Azerbaijan		3		13	16	2	3	1	6	12
- of which Belarus	4			8	12		1		3	4
- of which Georgia		1		11	12	5			2	7
- of which Russia	14	50		71	135	18	5		31	54
- of which Ukraine				5	5				4	4
Croatia				17	17				1	1
FYROM				44	44				25	25
India	1			12	13		1	1	15	17
Iran	6	4	7	80	97	21	15	4	51	91
Iraq		3	4	523	530		4	33	789	826
Lebanon				7	7	5	3	5	6	19
Nigeria	1			43	44				13	13
Pakistan		1		20	21				27	27
Romania				15	15				3	3
Rwanda	4		1	5	10			1	5	6
Serbia and Montenegro			1	301	302		3	11	134	148
- of which Kosovo				182	182		2	2	117	121
Slovakia				17	17					0
Somalia	1	7	4	86	98	5	1	5	88	99
Sri Lanka				7	7			1	3	4
Stateless	3			9	12	6			6	12
Stateless Palestinians	8			72	80	47	1	1	58	107
Sudan	5	1		3	9	2			4	6
Syria	5			26	31	11	3		20	34
Turkey				34	34				9	9
Vietnam				7	7					0
Others	13	3	1	124	141	3		2	55	60
Total 2004	105	87	18	1.945	2.155	173	45	79	1.660	1.957
Total 2003	500	71	199	2.683	3.453	224	12	320	2.571	3.127

* 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. 10 % in 2003 and 2004, respectively.

Annex 3: Total number of persons granted refugee status or other status in Denmark 2004

Types of decision	A) Refugee status							B) Other status ***			Total (A+B)	
	Applications registered in Denmark						Quota refugees *	Embassy applic. **	Humanitarian ****	Exceptional reasons *****		Bosnians and Kosovars *****
	1st instance			2nd instance								
Nationality	Geneva Convent.	B- Status	De Facto	Geneva Convent.	B- Status	De Facto						
Afghanistan	33	4		45	4	11	8	26	38	2		171
Albania									25			25
Bosnia-Herzegovina									30	20	29	81
Burma				3			155					158
Burundi	3	10			1	1	12					27
China	4			3			8					15
CIS	18	54		25	9	1	4		20	12		143
- of which Armenia									7			7
- of which Azerbaijan		3		2	3	1			4	10		23
- of which Belarus	4				1							5
- of which Georgia		1		5					3	1		10
- of which Russia	14	50		18	5		4		1			92
- of which Ukraine									4	1		5
Dem. Rep. of Congo	3						129	4		3		139
Eritrea	3	1					28					32
Ethiopia	4						15					19
FYROM									5			5
India	1				1	1			1			4
Indonesia							70					70
Iran	6	4	7	21	15	4	6		11			74
Iraq		3	4		4	33	1	2	36	2		85
Lebanon				5	3	5			7			20
Liberia							14					14
Nigeria	1								1			2
Pakistan		1					2		1			4
Rwanda	4		1			1	8			1		15
Serbia and Montenegro			1		3	11			144	3	107	269
- of which Kosovo					2	2			115	1	68	188
Somalia	1	7	4	5	1	5	6	8	4	8		49
Sri Lanka						1	7			2		10
Stateless	3			6					3			12
Stateless Palestinians	8			47	1	1			12	5		74
Sudan	5	1		2			16					24
Syria	5			11	3				1			20
Turkey									7			7
Vietnam										1		1
Others	3	2	1			2	9		5	1		23
Total 2004	105	87	18	173	45	79	498	40	351	60	136	1.592
Total 2003	500	71	199	224	12	320	509	17	203	67	325	2.447

* Quota refugees are invited to 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 5.

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

Statistical Overview

Annex 4: Asylum applications lodged in Denmark 1998 - 2004 by selected nationalities (gross application figure) *

Nationality	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Afghanistan	412	994	1.570	2.713	1.186	664	285
Bosnia-Herzegovina	447	406	1.619	1.450	186	231	102
Burundi	58	25	32	56	37	35	27
CIS	479	833	1.000	664	430	440	328
- of which Armenia	163	260	197	49	37	23	29
- of which Azerbaijan	9	135	99	47	29	16	30
- of which Belarus	17	25	95	42	30	28	18
- of which Georgia	118	110	170	47	44	29	32
- of which Moldova	25	41	28	32	7	36	7
- of which Russia	102	183	269	302	198	269	163
India	393	324	120	133	96	52	39
Iran	236	292	506	327	178	158	140
Iraq	3.001	4.265	2.596	2.724	1.045	442	217
Libanon	69	108	67	66	46	26	29
Nigeria	41	29	36	60	62	61	89
Pakistan	129	224	119	151	63	36	81
Serbia and Montenegro	1.457	1.682	1.824	1.166	1.030	750	784
- of which Kosovo	1.065	961	873	590	415	381	229
Slovakia	70	1.096	17	312	35	32	17
Somalia	771	652	552	701	391	370	154
Sri Lanka	227	137	140	99	38	21	18
Stateless Palestinians	373	282	362	285	167	153	148
Turkey	150	105	122	130	111	108	84
Vietnam	45	29	49	56	28	29	15
Others	1.012	848	1.469	1.419	939	985	678
Total	9.370	12.331	12.200	12.512	6.068	4.593	3.235

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

Annex 5: Number of persons granted refugee or other status in Denmark 1995 - 2004 *

Category	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Refugee status (A)	19.931	6.387	4.940	4.442	4.223	4.388	5.742	3.489	1.852	1.045
- Geneva Convention	4.969	1.439	976	1.102	1.105	1.327	2.020	1.267	724	278
- De Facto Status	14.393	4.375	3.409	2.862	2.584	2.541	3.116	1.686	519	97
- B-Status								3	83	132
- Quota refugees	528	508	501	444	501	464	531	490	509	498
- Applic. lodged abroad (until 1 July 2002)	41	65	54	34	33	56	75	43	17	40
Other status (B) **	416	2.330	985	316	220	768	521	580	595	547
- Humanitarian residence permit	115	76	17	42	39	31	83	45	203	351
- Exceptional reasons	287	185	67	83	79	389	100	78	67	60
of which return not possible ***	N/A	N/A	33	28	36	365	51	18	35	16
- TP to Bosnians and Kosovars	14	257	871	174	102	348	338	457	325	136
- TP to Serbs		1.812	30	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (A+B)	20.347	8.717	5.925	4.758	4.443	5.156	6.263	4.069	2.447	1.592

* Please consult annex 3 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 6: Number of persons applying for family reunification in Denmark 2004 *

Nationality	Month												Total 2004	Total 2003
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Afghanistan	43	33	23	26	16	33	9	28	15	23	6	12	267	604
Australia	0	3	1	2	6	1	3	4	4	2	9	4	39	44
Belarus	6	4	3	2	4	1	4	4	2	3	3	1	37	28
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6	8	8	12	9	4	10	8	4	4	7	10	90	79
Brazil	2	10	5	5	8	5	9	11	5	8	9	5	82	62
Burma	5	0	4	6	2	0	1	1	1	7	10	5	42	2
Canada	1	3	3	4	2	2	6	7	1	8	4	3	44	37
China	18	11	14	8	15	17	17	13	18	11	17	9	168	177
Cuba	5	2	3	3	1	4	1	3	4	5	4	3	38	27
Etiopia	7	2	11	5	0	3	1	1	2	2	1	0	35	29
FYROM	6	4	8	8	7	5	10	9	7	7	5	13	89	58
Germany	11	3	6	5	2	11	29	35	8	2	4	10	126	170
Ghana	6	1	7	13	1	5	6	7	13	8	6	5	78	87
India	4	4	2	3	3	5	1	5	7	1	2	7	44	46
Indonesia	2	2	1	4	4	2	5	4	5	3	2	2	36	24
Iran	16	8	14	14	16	8	5	9	14	13	15	15	147	189
Iraq	21	23	22	15	17	21	18	23	16	27	16	8	227	491
Latvia	3	4	7	1	2	3	6	4	5	2	4	1	42	37
Lebanon	7	8	4	3	3	7	1	6	6	4	5	1	55	65
Lithuania	6	5	4	2	4	5	8	12	3	7	10	3	69	63
Morocco	4	4	2	6	6	4	8	12	8	15	10	7	86	104
Pakistan	20	22	12	17	11	25	20	22	14	13	11	21	208	175
Philippines	13	13	16	16	10	13	11	16	22	12	17	8	167	140
Poland	16	13	13	8	9	15	15	9	9	7	10	11	135	115
Romania	7	2	8	4	5	10	8	19	8	10	3	5	89	75
Russia	10	17	15	15	19	26	27	18	33	16	15	13	224	199
Serbia and Montenegro	16	17	15	19	14	10	11	22	18	19	23	12	196	203
Somalia	5	10	15	14	16	16	34	14	14	27	18	9	192	439
Sri Lanka	17	9	14	4	14	10	3	10	8	7	7	4	107	104
Stateless palestinians	4	2	3	2	5	3	2	11	6	5	3	9	55	80
Syria	3	0	9	6	2	2	0	1	0	7	3	3	36	35
Thailand	45	34	51	51	35	51	57	44	58	53	42	41	562	458
Turkey	51	47	44	74	57	47	57	43	52	51	60	48	631	626
Uganda	3	3	4	3	1	9	4	2	4	3	4	1	41	42
UK	1	1	2	5	4	5	2	5	3	4	4	7	43	44
Ukraine	6	12	8	8	9	11	10	6	11	10	9	8	108	78
USA	11	13	19	14	7	16	13	5	21	15	11	16	161	206
Vietnam	7	11	10	7	4	11	10	7	13	27	12	25	144	119
Others	87	61	70	64	70	91	93	77	78	69	86	52	898	959
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>		
Total 2003	636	534	529	572	471	497	606	585	630	553	471	436		6.520
<i>Cumulative Total 2003</i>	<i>636</i>	<i>1.170</i>	<i>1.699</i>	<i>2.271</i>	<i>2.742</i>	<i>3.239</i>	<i>3.845</i>	<i>4.430</i>	<i>5.060</i>	<i>5.613</i>	<i>6.084</i>	<i>6.520</i>		

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

Statistical Overview

Annex 7: Number of decisions on family reunification in Denmark 2004 *

First time applications Category	2002		2003		2004	
	Granted	Refusal	Granted	Refusal	Granted	Refusal
Spouses and cohabitants (A)	4.880	2.474	2.538	2.729	2.344	2.096
- of refugees in Denmark	1.213	461	730	575	297	380
- of other immigrants in Denmark	298	1.035	225	932	181	731
- of Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark	3.369	978	1.583	1.222	1.866	985
Minors (B)	3.052	649	2.170	813	1.469	649
- children to refugees in Denmark	1.759	286	1.220	384	581	319
- children to other than refugees in Denmark	1.293	363	950	429	888	330
Parents over the age of 60 (C)	219	408	83	203	19	63
- of refugees in Denmark **	50	250	19	116	10	39
- of immigrants in Denmark ***	0	0	0	0	0	0
- of Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark **	169	158	64	87	9	24
Total (A+B+C)	8.151	3.531	4.791	3.745	3.832	2.808

* All instances are included.

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

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

Annex 8: Number of decisions on work and study etc. in Denmark 2004 *

Category	First time applications	
	Granted	Refusal
Wageearner and independent businessmen - <i>within</i> the traditional labour market **	821	468
Wageearner and independent businessmen - <i>outside</i> the traditional labour market ***	648	14
Work permits to persons from the new EU Member States	2.097	101
Specialists etc./job-card scheme ****	734	32
Education	6.332	351
Interns	1.537	123
Au pair	1.500	171
Humanitarian work	1.012	35
Work and education in the Faroe Islands and Greenland	258	93
Missionaries	90	107
Family ties to person granted a residence permit or work/educational grants	831	62
Adoption	515	46
Other cases *****	4.398	1.043
Total	20.773	2.646

* All instances are included.

** Including e.g. translators, agricultural workers and metal workers.

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

**** The job-card scheme includes end of 2004 the following professional fields: IT-specialists, engineers, scientists in the natural science and technology sector, doctors and nurses.

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

Annex 9: Number of positive decisions on residence permits for work and study etc. and EU/EEA-residence certificates granted in Denmark 2004 *

Category Nationality	A) Work and study etc.						B) EU/EEA	Total	
	Wage-earners**	Specialists etc. /job-card	Education	Interns	Au pair	Others***	Total A)	Total B) ****	(A+B)
China	88	43	1.946	7	13	2.070	4.167	6	4.173
Poland	1.129	11	191	144	94	402	1.971	396	2.367
Germany	1		65		2	164	232	1.718	1.950
USA	102	121	1.255	17	12	309	1.816	15	1.831
Lithuania	899	11	90	196	113	140	1.449	238	1.687
Ukraine	64	21	63	736	198	86	1.168	3	1.171
India	46	216	285	3	2	538	1.090	1	1.091
UK			8			23	31	1.017	1.048
France			20			10	30	931	961
Spain			2			3	5	835	840
Italy			17		1	4	22	719	741
Netherlands			5		1	1	7	605	612
Russia	67	34	163	29	82	221	596	10	606
Latvia	265		45	134	57	43	544	61	605
Philippines	30	18	22		475	49	594	3	597
Australia	28	29	187	6	10	242	502	4	506
Romania	60	14	109	95	84	112	474	2	476
Pakistan	6	13	144	2	10	176	351	43	394
Canada	49	22	168	10	2	111	362	4	366
Japan	30	39	155	17	8	101	350	2	352
Czech Republic	66	1	48	12	5	76	208	94	302
Hungary	80	2	84	49	4	28	247	53	300
Thailand	63	3	36	18	23	127	270	4	274
Bulgaria	23	12	66	10	68	71	250	7	257
Brazil	24	7	93	14	34	78	250	5	255
Ghana	3	1	106	1	5	136	252	2	254
Estonia	59	4	56	3	19	41	182	64	246
Turkey	28	7	58	4	3	100	200	33	233
Austria			1			2	3	190	193
Belgium	1		3			2	6	157	163
Portugal			4			1	5	154	159
Slovakia	57	2	31	2	11	31	134	18	152
Vietnam	5		36		7	90	138		138
Switzerland	2		5		1	3	11	122	133
Nigeria	8		71	1	4	44	128	2	130
Others	283	103	694	27	152	1.469	2.728	386	3.114
Total	3.566	734	6.332	1.537	1.500	7.104	20.773	7.904	28.677

* This table refers to first time applications and includes all instances.

** Including wageearners - *within* and *outside* the traditional labour market, independent businessmen and after 1 May 2004 work permits to persons from the new EU Member States.

*** Including all other categories within the area of work and study etc.

**** Covers all EU/EEA residence certificates, including residence certificates granted to members of the family of an EU or EEA national as are not themselves EU or EEA nationals.

Statistical Overview

Annex 10: Positive decisions on family reunification in Denmark 1995 - 2004 *

Category	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Spouses and cohabitants (A)	4.580	6.112	5.665	6.442	6.637	6.399	6.499	4.880	2.538	2.344
- of refugees in Denmark	891	1.338	1.179	1.491	1.410	1.704	1.694	1.213	730	297
- of other immigrants in Denmark	859	1.325	1.115	1.058	794	628	443	298	225	181
- of Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark	2.830	3.449	3.371	3.893	4.433	4.067	4.362	3.369	1.583	1.866
Minors (B)	1.631	2.429	1.843	3.004	2.585	3.384	4.185	3.052	2.170	1.469
- children to refugees in Denmark	742	1.309	743	1.322	1.281	**	2.510	1.759	1.220	581
- children to other than refugees in Denmark	889	1.120	1.100	1.682	1.304	**	1.675	1.293	950	888
Parents over the age of 60 (C)	116	186	200	241	200	238	266	219	83	19
- of refugees in Denmark	57	71	88	75	59	65	71	50	19	10
- of immigrants in Denmark	22	38	50	49	12	4	0	0	0	0
- of Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark	37	77	62	117	129	169	195	169	64	9
Total (A+B+C)	6.327	8.727	7.708	9.687	9.422	10.021	10.950	8.151	4.791	3.832

* Please consult annex 7 for further details.

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

Annex 11: Positive decisions on work and study etc. in Denmark 2000 - 2004

Category	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Wageearner and independent businessmen - <i>within</i> the traditional labour market	344	522	668	1.070	821
Wageearner and independent businessmen - <i>outside</i> the traditional labour market	534	386	498	593	648
Work permits to persons from the new EU Member States					2.097
Specialists etc./job-card scheme	935	953	805	661	734
Education	4.239	3.724	5.317	6.212	6.332
Interns	1.425	1.650	1.837	1.417	1.537
Au pair	865	1.018	1.156	1.233	1.500
Humanitarian work				1.042	1.012
Work and education in the Faroe Islands and Greenland			147	687	258
Missionaries	100	127	153	151	90
Family ties to person granted a residence permit or work/education permit			355	939	831
Adoption	679	616	606	500	515
Others	2.109	4.195	3.560	3.215	4.398
Total	11.230	13.191	15.102	17.720	20.773

Annex 12: Number of decisions on EU/EEA residence certificates in Denmark 2004 *

Category	First time applications	
	Granted residence certificate	Refusal
Employed persons in the territory of Denmark	2.147	15
Students enrolled in Denmark on a recognised course, etc.	3.815	3
Family members **	924	13
Others ***	1.018	31
Total	7.904	62

* 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).

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

*** Including self-employed persons in the territory of Denmark (104 residence certificates granted in 2004), persons who provide or receive services within the territory of Denmark (64 residence certificates granted in 2004), pensioners (108 residence permits granted in 2004) and residence certificates on sufficient means (742 residence certificates granted in 2004).

Annex 13: Number of EU/EEA residence certificates granted in Denmark 1995 - 2004 *

Category	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Employed persons in the territory of Denmark	1.777	2.937	2.817	2.680	2.384	2.410	2.309	2.056	2.129	2.147
Students enrolled in Denmark on a recognised course, etc.	985	1.310	1.318	1.653	1.784	1.899	2.012	2.306	2.550	3.815
Family members	456	849	956	911	856	883	919	868	867	924
Others	562	791	828	857	682	733	710	811	929	1.018
Total	3.780	5.887	5.919	6.101	5.706	5.925	5.950	6.041	6.475	7.904

* Please consult annex 12 for further details.

Statistical Overview

Annex 14: Number of persons granted refugee or other status in Denmark 1995 - 2004 - by major nationalities *

Nationality	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Afghanistan	201	334	261	324	554	1.322	2.075	882	724	171
Armenia	53	242	35	36	36	26	35	3	19	7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	16.091	1.876	1.389	225	134	173	123	302	256	81
Burundi	0	45	41	59	25	40	13	58	19	27
Iran	126	282	260	232	230	143	93	305	151	72
Iraq	974	1.009	1.283	1.749	1.904	1.745	2.049	891	151	85
Lebanon	15	32	26	32	17	6	13	7	21	20
Russia	12	48	15	14	12	16	73	93	76	92
Rwanda	0	0	9	55	15	25	21	41	11	15
Serbia and Montenegro	557	2.164	56	365	459	597	676	351	212	269
- of which Kosovo	N/A	N/A	27	332	438	341	594	64	149	188
Somalia	1.180	1.702	1.741	946	521	538	603	646	131	49
Sri Lanka	203	102	51	79	68	49	37	48	29	10
Stateless Palestinians	434	481	549	339	191	116	80	50	71	74
Syria	30	16	18	8	24	26	14	47	13	20
Ukraine	21	12	6	10	16	16	9	1	2	5
Vietnam	79	131	25	26	19	18	19	21	12	1
Others	371	241	160	259	218	300	330	323	549	594
Total	20.347	8.717	5.925	4.758	4.443	5.156	6.263	4.069	2.447	1.592

* The breakdown by nationality reflects the distribution of persons granted refugee or other status in Denmark in recent years. Please consult annex 3 for further details.

Annex 15: Number of positive decisions on family reunification in Denmark 1995 - 2004 - by major nationalities *

Nationality	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Afghanistan	70	95	125	218	279	**	1.626	763	374	316
Bosnia-Herzegovina	46	125	136	152	91	**	110	90	18	29
China	124	165	180	145	224	**	285	177	148	108
Iran	129	185	235	216	227	**	240	192	85	66
Iraq	230	330	391	1.228	1.041	**	1.628	1.479	969	230
Morocco	141	280	205	273	223	**	155	129	49	46
Pakistan	217	294	321	363	323	**	244	237	81	56
Poland	219	268	227	300	202	**	207	135	82	89
Russia	126	181	151	227	267	**	307	235	173	172
Serbia and Montenegro	124	187	188	255	172	**	171	125	62	65
Somalia	780	1.560	775	707	885	**	828	624	412	192
Stateless Palestinians	117	156	126	166	188	**	152	150	35	22
Thailand	339	420	425	444	588	**	690	531	357	443
Turkey	915	1.204	1.006	1.509	1.146	**	1.009	764	320	320
USA	280	253	238	309	263	**	206	188	133	144
Vietnam	99	178	195	191	210	**	207	153	106	53
Others	2.371	2.846	2.784	2.984	3.093	**	2.885	2.179	1.387	1.481
Total	6.327	8.727	7.708	9.687	9.422	10.021	10.950	8.151	4.791	3.832

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

** The positive decisions on family reunification in 2000 to minors cannot be broken down by references as in annex 10 or by nationalities (as in this annex). This is due to a technical change in the compilation of this data introduced in 2000, which was only amended in the Aliens Register as from 2001.

Annex 16: Immigration to Denmark by citizenship 1995 - 2004

Citizenship	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Denmark (A)	24.041	22.918	22.694	22.542	22.353	22.105	22.330	22.181	22.062	21.990
Europe (B)	29.570	19.657	16.409	16.372	15.869	16.448	17.208	16.770	15.986	17.434
- of which Turkey	990	1.378	1.063	1.255	1.189	1.074	1.069	868	502	495
- of which former Yugoslavia	17.105	4.914	2.055	1.180	1.121	1.265	1.338	1.141	797	648
Africa (C)	2.645	4.020	3.137	2.774	2.482	2.435	2.562	2.437	1.741	1.443
- of which Morocco	145	279	222	253	229	193	185	110	80	62
- of which Somalia	1.624	2.650	1.889	1.358	1.104	1.009	1.152	1.180	596	385
North America (D)	1.513	1.522	1.508	1.625	1.604	1.603	1.670	1.707	1.721	1.863
- of which USA	1.318	1.280	1.279	1.361	1.329	1.343	1.425	1.382	1.428	1.582
South and Central America (E)	583	624	691	739	852	865	817	833	651	670
Asia (F)	4.353	5.155	5.168	6.722	6.507	8.885	10.839	8.277	7.123	5.925
- of which Afghanistan	255	336	325	443	598	1.536	3.016	1.273	716	486
- of which Iran	263	547	406	511	344	462	400	490	281	223
- of which Iraq	1.043	1.117	1.350	2.325	1.908	2.907	3.236	2.161	1.311	545
- of which Pakistan	323	433	375	493	443	556	432	434	331	290
- of which Sri Lanka	457	329	237	207	174	188	181	162	124	64
- of which Thailand	383	434	475	519	642	651	752	603	447	542
Oceania (G)	314	329	328	381	348	338	362	393	335	395
Stateless/others (H)	167	220	170	217	221	236	196	180	135	140
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H)	63.186	54.445	50.105	51.372	50.236	52.915	55.984	52.778	49.754	49.860
<i>Net immigration (immigration - emigration)</i>	<i>28.556</i>	<i>17.133</i>	<i>11.712</i>	<i>11.032</i>	<i>8.896</i>	<i>9.498</i>	<i>12.004</i>	<i>9.297</i>	<i>6.288</i>	<i>4.843</i>

Source: Statistics Denmark

Annex 17: Emigration from Denmark by citizenship 1995 - 2004

Citizenship	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Denmark (A)	23.521	24.355	24.336	24.693	25.098	26.887	26.688	25.731	25.272	25.936
Europe (B)	7.471	8.742	9.765	10.883	11.547	11.724	12.069	12.357	11.989	12.995
- of which Turkey	335	247	303	288	282	341	322	299	270	275
- of which former Yugoslavia	151	630	483	390	256	325	293	337	249	271
Africa (C)	586	720	812	1.153	1.064	972	1.252	1.297	1.402	1.160
- of which Morocco	55	57	45	42	49	61	56	33	37	33
- of which Somalia	152	275	319	619	537	436	695	814	989	698
North America (D)	1.205	1.417	1.330	1.462	1.411	1.579	1.527	1.481	1.640	1.577
- of which USA	1.054	1.216	1.146	1.275	1.183	1.344	1.322	1.246	1.343	1.334
South and Central America (E)	314	284	292	332	371	363	365	406	423	358
Asia (F)	1.216	1.413	1.480	1.432	1.494	1.543	1.710	1.837	2.356	2.602
- of which Afghanistan	4	6	13	23	33	32	38	61	64	64
- of which Iran	151	146	120	134	124	104	115	100	96	128
- of which Iraq	106	67	63	109	82	105	146	145	258	317
- of which Pakistan	141	166	136	157	155	196	163	196	200	176
- of which Sri Lanka	53	62	52	40	47	54	55	54	57	52
- of which Thailand	70	110	96	95	139	115	147	183	157	177
Oceania (G)	238	314	302	295	266	279	300	310	331	326
Stateless/others (H)	79	67	76	90	89	70	69	62	53	63
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H)	34.630	37.312	38.393	40.340	41.340	43.417	43.980	43.481	43.466	45.017

Source: Statistics Denmark

Statistical Overview

Annex 18: Repatriation from Denmark 1995 - 2004

Nationality	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	22	8
Bosnia-Herzegovina *	14	425	318	165	61	100	47	24	23	42
Bosnia-Herzegovina **	97	81	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	12	4	1	1	3	2	1	2	0	0
Iran	28	24	9	7	9	10	10	3	15	8
Iraq	1	0	1	0	2	4	1	0	71	141
Kosovo***	0	0	0	0	8	31	19	24	2	1
Lebanon	7	8	14	13	22	1	4	7	0	9
Poland	0	3	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	1
Romania	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	3	0	1
Republic of Srpska	0	0	0	22	12	23	54	31	19	17
Serbia and Montenegro	0	0	7	2	3	1	12	6	0	3
Somalia	2	1	10	23	7	45	47	43	17	10
Sri Lanka	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	5	5
Syria	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Turkey	2	3	4	1	0	7	5	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	0	0	1	2	3	3	4	7	2	6
Others	1	3	16	21	13	8	19	15	7	15
Total	169	556	391	258	151	236	224	170	183	267

* Repatriated Bosnian refugees.

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

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

Source: Danish Refugee Council

Annex 19: Acquisition of Danish citizenship 1995 - 2004

Former nationality	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Europe (A)	2.083	2.704	2.298	3.160	5.072	5.900	5.342	7.340	4.133	6.436
- of which Turkey	797	917	1.036	1.243	3.154	2.787	3.130	2.418	2.158	732
- of which former Yugoslavia	413	629	291	695	709	1.523	1.137	3.413	1.253	4.349
Africa (B)	311	466	269	711	903	2.371	1.751	3.396	612	3.027
- of which Morocco	122	201	110	248	322	485	213	313	69	244
- of which Somalia	12	32	17	159	215	1.189	1.074	2.263	324	2.022
North America (C)	46	48	81	76	58	53	65	74	55	62
- of which USA	36	33	66	56	51	38	38	60	43	56
South/Central America (D)	94	130	134	161	149	255	251	334	163	351
Asia (E)	2.202	3.069	1.998	4.531	4.765	7.844	3.631	5.137	1.436	4.546
- of which Afghanistan	24	29	15	101	98	276	215	301	40	367
- of which Iran	531	829	553	969	914	1.105	437	519	120	505
- of which Iraq	177	339	244	718	918	2.210	871	1.161	153	1.015
- of which Lebanon	216	314	160	811	601	1.099	309	376	69	219
- of which Pakistan	145	220	149	284	463	545	297	573	94	332
- of which Sri Lanka	635	765	376	613	523	819	365	594	119	678
- of which Thailand	56	65	44	85	137	214	124	172	62	180
- of which Vietnam	137	200	126	365	439	647	318	508	280	18
Oceania (F)	8	7	16	29	19	16	13	13	6	18
Stateless/others (G)	516	859	686	1.594	1.450	2.372	849	1.006	178	536
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	5.260	7.283	5.482	10.262	12.416	18.811	11.902	17.300	6.583	14.976

Source: Statistics Denmark

Annex 20: Immigrants and their descendants 1996 - 2005 (stock as of 1 January) *

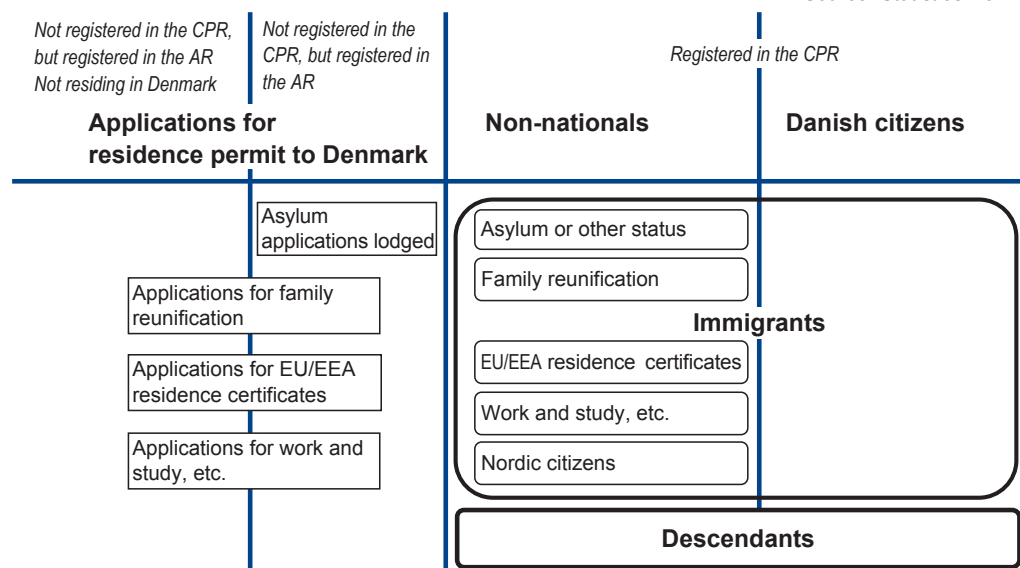
Country of origin	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Europe (A)	180.712	192.045	199.323	205.356	210.109	215.449	221.082	225.679	229.732	233.924
- of which Turkey	40.936	43.087	45.008	46.994	48.773	50.470	52.159	53.465	54.257	44.741
- of which former Yugoslavia	30.675	35.377	37.418	38.588	39.879	41.227	42.694	43.612	44.424	54.859
Africa (B)	23.200	27.308	30.665	33.350	35.895	38.448	40.783	42.386	42.836	43.182
- of which Morocco	6.230	6.645	6.983	7.422	7.813	8.104	8.404	8.644	8.799	8.974
- of which Somalia	7.091	9.885	12.113	13.535	14.856	16.209	17.299	17.849	17.363	16.952
North America (C)	7.732	7.756	7.862	7.945	8.047	8.012	8.085	8.205	8.245	8.441
- of which USA	6.078	6.082	6.159	6.193	6.273	6.226	6.289	6.351	6.406	6.584
South/Central America (D)	5.379	5.617	5.892	6.202	6.509	6.853	7.187	7.567	7.695	7.968
Asia (E)	89.183	95.001	100.730	107.883	114.659	123.850	134.530	142.552	149.155	153.561
-of which Afghanistan	1.470	1.841	2.195	2.664	3.275	4.834	7.901	9.360	10.233	10.876
-of which Iran	11.358	11.874	12.264	12.712	12.980	13.391	13.625	13.945	14.213	14.289
-of which Iraq	7.521	8.816	10.327	12.751	14.902	18.097	21.555	24.025	25.671	26.351
-of which Lebanon	15.957	16.857	17.634	18.368	19.011	19.839	20.566	21.202	21.790	22.232
-of which Pakistan	15.229	15.827	16.353	16.969	17.509	18.143	18.623	19.049	19.250	19.301
-of which Sri Lanka	7.804	8.301	8.790	9.189	9.515	9.788	9.997	10.168	10.324	10.291
-of which Thailand	3.296	3.615	3.986	4.398	4.884	5.403	5.985	6.394	6.668	6.980
-of which Vietnam	9.428	9.854	10.242	10.652	11.051	11.466	11.834	12.164	12.455	12.654
Oceania (F)	1.189	1.217	1.213	1.300	1.384	1.443	1.485	1.583	1.582	1.656
Stateless/others (G)	1.328	1.348	1.348	1.386	1.562	1.892	2.179	2.717	2.791	3.363
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	308.723	330.292	347.033	363.422	378.165	395.947	415.331	430.689	442.036	452.095
As a % of total population	5,9%	6,3%	6,6%	6,8%	7,1%	7,4%	7,7%	8,0%	8,2%	8,4%

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

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

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

Source: Statistics Denmark



Statistical Overview

Annex 21: Number of non-nationals in Denmark 1996 - 2005 (stock as of 1 January) *

Citizenship	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Europe (A)	137.500	147.478	153.795	157.887	158.902	159.452	160.690	158.861	159.644	158.374
- of which Turkey	35.739	36.835	37.519	38.055	36.569	35.232	35.354	31.898	30.273	29.956
- of which former Yugoslavia	28.081	32.184	33.931	34.456	35.062	34.954	33.383	33.077	32.643	28.924
Africa (B)	15.727	19.168	22.087	23.872	25.384	25.490	26.016	24.537	24.941	22.855
- of which Morocco	3.268	3.383	3.557	3.631	3.573	3.293	3.268	3.078	3.087	2.902
- of which Somalia	6.925	9.683	11.890	13.138	14.265	14.447	14.585	13.306	13.099	11.275
North America (C)	6.141	6.213	6.311	6.406	6.538	6.519	6.596	6.752	6.798	7.029
- of which USA	5.053	5.100	5.172	5.209	5.302	5.269	5.339	5.415	5.477	5.673
South/Central America (D)	2.940	3.079	3.261	3.402	3.640	3.797	4.002	4.118	4.188	4.161
Asia (E)	48.900	50.504	53.166	54.840	56.062	56.534	63.027	65.500	69.995	69.885
-of which Afghanistan	1.296	1.637	1.982	2.357	2.878	4.200	7.061	8.220	9.056	9.324
-of which Iran	7.363	7.029	6.844	6.330	5.702	5.013	4.906	4.797	4.911	4.530
-of which Iraq	7.077	8.066	9.419	11.294	12.687	13.821	16.541	17.955	19.423	19.175
-of which Lebanon	4.438	4.368	4.421	3.834	3.418	2.538	2.349	2.079	2.050	1.874
-of which Pakistan	6.552	6.736	6.934	7.135	7.115	7.071	7.160	6.917	7.022	6.857
-of which Sri Lanka	5.736	5.415	5.409	5.114	4.851	4.293	4.112	3.684	3.671	3.039
-of which Thailand	2.748	3.024	3.365	3.718	4.092	4.430	4.931	5.196	5.436	5.627
-of which Vietnam	5.001	5.092	5.228	5.160	5.007	4.642	4.605	4.351	4.241	4.021
Oceania (F)	1.026	1.038	1.051	1.109	1.180	1.232	1.276	1.350	1.353	1.408
Stateless/others (G)	10.512	10.215	9.957	8.760	7.655	5.606	5.122	4.306	4.292	3.892
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	222.746	237.695	249.628	256.276	259.361	258.630	266.729	265.424	271.211	267.604
As a % of total population	4,2%	4,5%	4,7%	4,8%	4,9%	4,8%	5,0%	4,9%	5,0%	4,9%

* 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 1995 - 2004 *

Category	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Asylum or other status	20.347	8.717	5.925	4.758	4.443	5.156	6.263	4.069	2.447	1.592
Family reunification	6.327	8.727	7.708	9.687	9.422	10.021	10.950	8.151	4.791	3.832
Work and study etc.	7.425	9.001	9.953	10.488	9.674	11.229	13.191	15.102	17.720	20.773
EU/EEA residence certificates	3.780	5.887	5.919	6.101	5.706	5.925	5.950	6.041	6.475	7.904
Total	37.879	32.332	29.505	31.034	29.245	32.331	36.354	33.363	31.433	34.101

Category	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Asylum or other status	54%	27%	20%	15%	15%	16%	17%	12%	8%	5%
Family reunification	17%	27%	26%	31%	32%	31%	30%	24%	15%	11%
Work and study etc.	20%	28%	34%	34%	33%	35%	36%	45%	56%	61%
EU/EEA residence certificates	10%	18%	20%	20%	20%	18%	16%	18%	21%	23%
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 3) in some cases a residence permit is not used (e.g. the person never enters Denmark). Despite these qualifications, residence permit data gives an approximate indication of the type of immigration to Denmark. However, the statistics on immigration published by Statistics Denmark is the only true indicator of immigration to Denmark (see annex 16).

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

Section 7.

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

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

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

Section 8.

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

Section 9.

(1) Upon application, a residence permit 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, under-age 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 issue of a residence permit to a cohabitant under subsection (1)(i) that the person living in Denmark undertakes to maintain the applicant.

(3) Unless exceptional reasons make it inappropriate, it must be made a condition for a residence permit under subsection (1)(i) that the person living in Denmark who has undertaken to maintain the applicant proves his ability to do so, cf. subsection (2).

(4) Unless exceptional reasons conclusively make it inappropriate, it must be made a condition for a residence permit under subsection (1)(i) that the person living in Denmark who has undertaken to maintain the applicant provides a financial security of DKK 50,000 to cover any future public expenses for assistance granted to the applicant under the Act on an Active Social Policy or the Integration Act, cf. subsection (20).

(5) Unless exceptional reasons conclusively make it inappropriate, it must be made a condition for a residence permit under subsection (1)(i) that the person living in Denmark who has undertaken to maintain the applicant has not received assistance under the Act on an Active Social Policy or the Integration Act for a period of one year prior to the date when the application is submitted and until the residence permit is issued, cf. subsection (23).

(6) Unless particular reasons make it inappropriate, it must be made a condition for a residence permit under subsection (1)(i) that the person living in Denmark proves that he disposes of his own dwelling of a reasonable size, cf. subsection (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, a residence permit under subsection (1)(i) cannot be issued if it must be considered doubtful that the marriage was contracted or the cohabitation was established at both parties' own desire. If the marriage has been contracted or the cohabitation established between close relatives or otherwise closely related parties, it must be considered doubtful, unless particular reasons make it inappropriate, that the marriage was contracted or the cohabitation was established at both parties' own desire.

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

.....

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

.....

(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. Unless particular reasons make it inappropriate, it must be made a condition for a residence permit under the first sentence hereof as a result of family ties with a person living in Denmark that the conditions referred to in section 9(2) to (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 e.

A residence permit may be issued to an alien from the Kosovo Province of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia holding or formerly holding a residence permit pursuant to the Act on Temporary Residence Permits for Distressed Persons from the Kosovo Province of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (the Kosovo Emergency Act) or being or having been registered as an asylum seeker under the rules of section 48 e(1) on the basis of an application for a residence permit under section 7 submitted before 30 April 1999, if the alien must be assumed to need temporary protection in Denmark.

