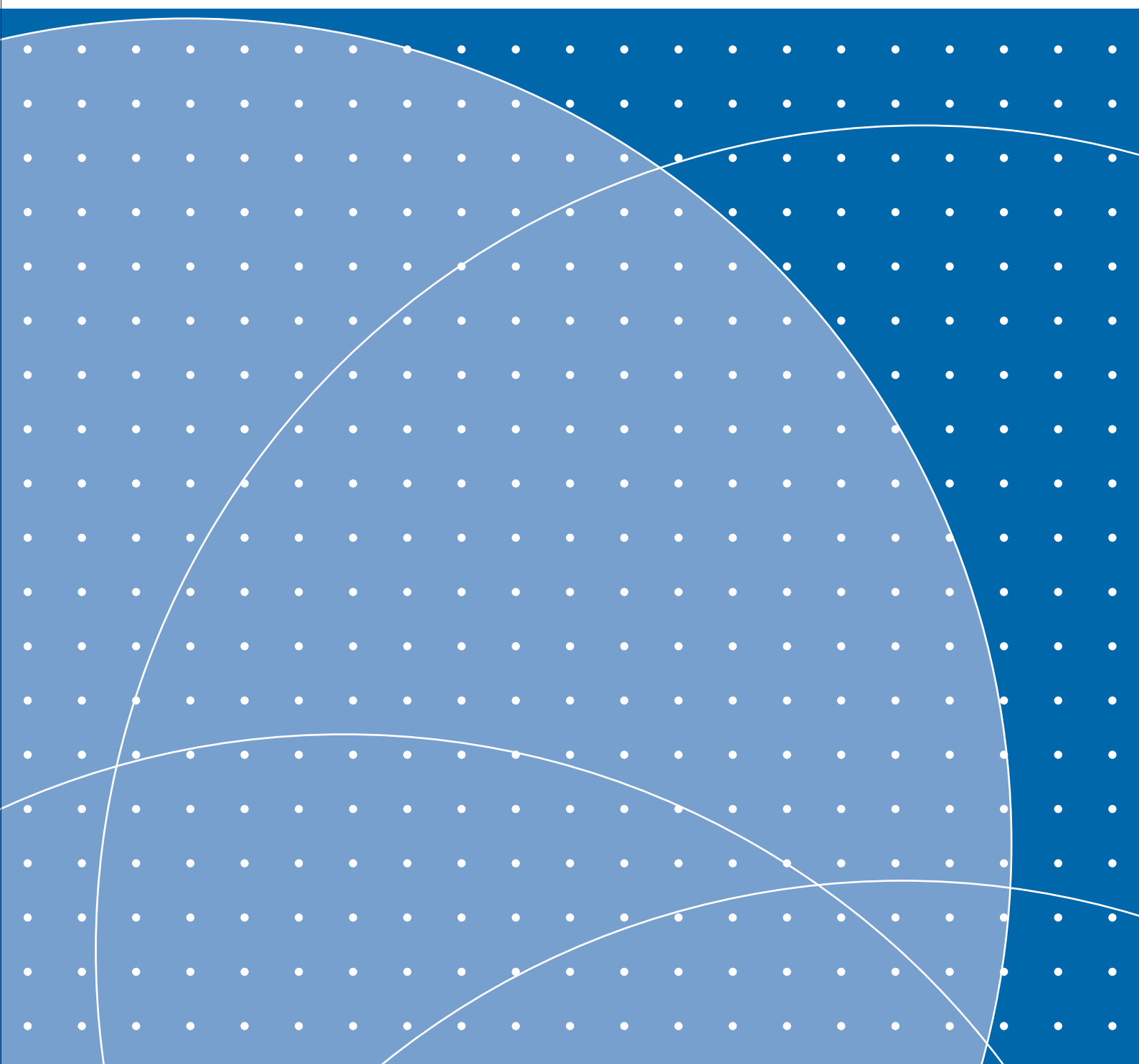




Statistical Overview

Migration and Asylum 2006

Summer 2007



Statistical Overview Migration and Asylum 2006

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The Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs
Holbergsgade 6
DK-1057 Copenhagen K
Denmark
Phone: (+45) 33 92 33 80
Fax: (+45) 33 11 12 39
E-mail: inm@inm.dk

The Danish Immigration Service
Ryesgade 53
DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø
Denmark
Phone: (+45) 35 36 66 00
Fax: (+45) 35 36 19 16
E-mail: us@us.dk

Responsible editor: Director General Mr. Henrik Grunnet, the Danish Immigration Service

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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 of Integration Affairs).

The Danish Immigration Service administrates the Danish Aliens Act: In other words, it handles work and study permits, applications for family reunification, asylum and visas. In addition, the Danish Immigration Service is engaged in a wide range of other activities relating to migration and asylum, 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.newtodenmark.dk where you can find information about the possibilities for foreign nationals to enter and reside in Denmark.

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Fact sheets (mid-pages)

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- II** Danish compliance with the EU Regulation on Community statistics on migration and international protection
- III** Danish strategy for statistics and management information (extract)

Statistical Overview

The aim of this overview is to present a number of key figures regarding migration and asylum. For a monthly update of the main figures in this publication, reference is made to the common website of the Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs and the Danish Immigration Service www.newtodenmark.dk. This manuscript was completed during the summer 2007.

Migration and Asylum 2006

Summary:

In 2006, the number of residence permits granted in the immigration and asylum area increased for the third consecutive year and numbered 46.543 permits. Increases were seen in the area of work and study and EU/EEA. The number of permits granted in the area of asylum and family reunification remained on the whole unchanged. Overall work and study and EU/EEA-certificates made up approx. 90 % of all permits etc. granted in 2006.

Work and study and EU/EEA:

- *The number of residence permits granted in total to work and study has increased significantly in recent years.* In 2006, the total number of residence permits in this area was 28.448 compared with 24.988 in 2005 and less than 10.000 in the early nineties. The increase in 2006 was mainly due to an increase in the number of residence permits for work purposes granted to persons from the new EU Member States as well as minor increases in the number of permits under the Job Card Scheme, to specialists etc. and interns. However, from 2005 to 2006, the number of residence permits for educational purposes has decreased.
- *The number of EU/EEA residence certificates increased* from 9.916 in 2005 to 12.802 in 2006. The increase is mainly due to more certificates granted for work and educational purposes. Applicants from the new EU Member States accounted for a large amount of the increase.

Family reunification and asylum:

- *The total number of persons applying for family reunification has decreased* from 6.000 in 2005 to 5.533 in 2006. In the recent 3 years the total number of applications for family reunification has accounted for around 5.500 – 6.000 a year.
- *The number of permits granted for family reunification remained on the whole unchanged* in 2006 compared to 2005. In 2006, the figure was 3.582 permits compared with 3.522 permits in 2005.
- *The decrease in the number of asylum applications continued* in 2006. The gross application figure was 1.960 in 2006 compared to 2.281 in 2005.
- *The recognition rate on asylum in the Danish Immigration Service was in 2006 about the same as in 2005* - 18 % in 2006 compared with 17 % in 2005.
- *The total number of persons granted refugee status or other status in 2006 was almost unchanged from last year.* In 2006, the figure was 1.095 compared with 1.147 in 2005.

Visa:

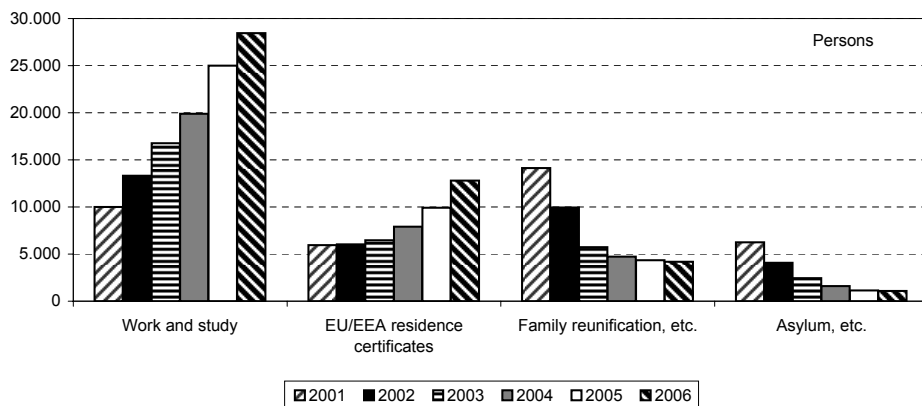
- *The number of visa granted in the Danish Immigration Service decreased* from 13.870 in 2005 to 12.076 in 2006. In addition, approx. 62.000 visas were issued directly by Danish representations abroad in 2006.

Overview of all residence permits granted in Denmark 2001 - 2006

Category	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% in 2006
Work and study (A)	10.001	13.310	16.778	19.887	24.988	28.448	61%
- of which wage-earner and self-employed	908	1.166	1.663	1.469	1.513	1.849	4%
- of which work permits to persons from new EU Member States				2.097	4.923	10.353	22%
- of which Job Card Scheme and specialists, etc.	953	805	661	734	941	1.350	3%
- of which education	3.724	5.317	6.122	6.221	6.854	5.043	11%
- of which interns	1.650	1.837	1.417	1.537	1.916	2.620	6%
- of which au pair	1.018	1.156	1.233	1.500	1.471	1.793	4%
EU/EEA residence certificates (B)	5.950	6.041	6.475	7.904	9.916	12.802	28%
- of which wage-earner	2.309	2.056	2.129	2.147	2.516	3.684	8%
- of which education	2.012	2.306	2.550	3.815	4.593	5.753	12%
- of which family members	919	868	867	924	1.642	1.941	4%
Family reunification, etc. (C)	14.140	9.943	5.733	4.718	4.341	4.198	9%
Family reunification	10.950	8.151	4.791	3.832	3.522	3.582	8%
- of which spouses and cohabitants	6.499	4.880	2.538	2.344	2.498	2.787	6%
Other residence cases	3.190	1.792	942	886	819	616	1%
Asylum, etc. (D)	6.263	4.069	2.447	1.592	1.147	1.095	2%
Refugee status	5.742	3.489	1.852	1.045	853	838	2%
- of which Geneva Convention	2.020	1.267	724	278	167	201	<1%
- of which B-Status/De Facto Status	3.116	1.689	602	229	202	107	<1%
- of which quota refugees	531	490	509	498	483	530	1%
Other status	521	580	595	547	294	257	1%
- of which humanitarian residence permits	83	45	203	351	186	216	<1%
Total (A+B+C+D)	36.354	33.363	31.433	34.101	40.392	46.543	100%

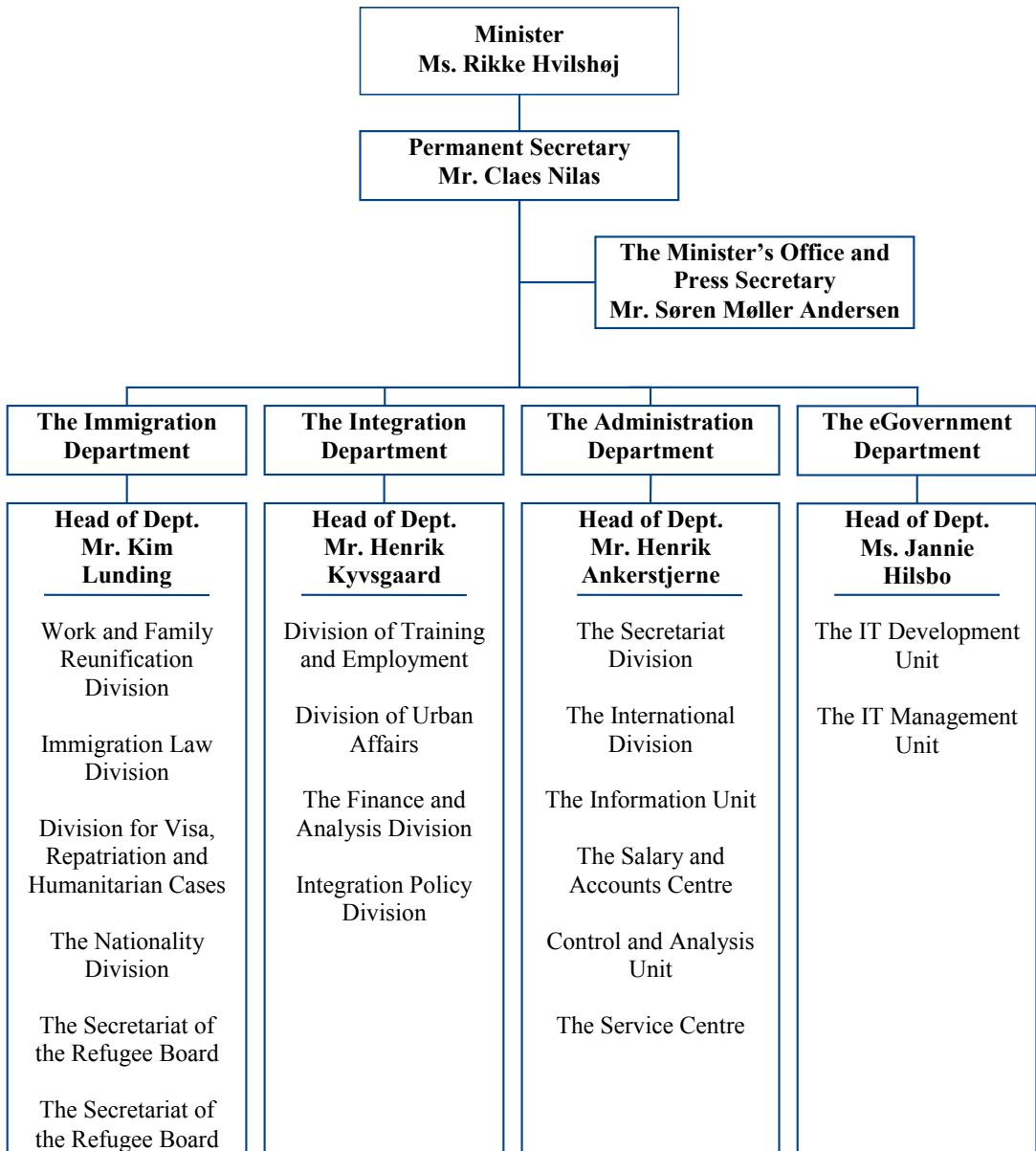
Note: Includes all instances and refers to positive decisions regarding first time applications.

Overview of all residence permits granted in Denmark 2001 - 2006

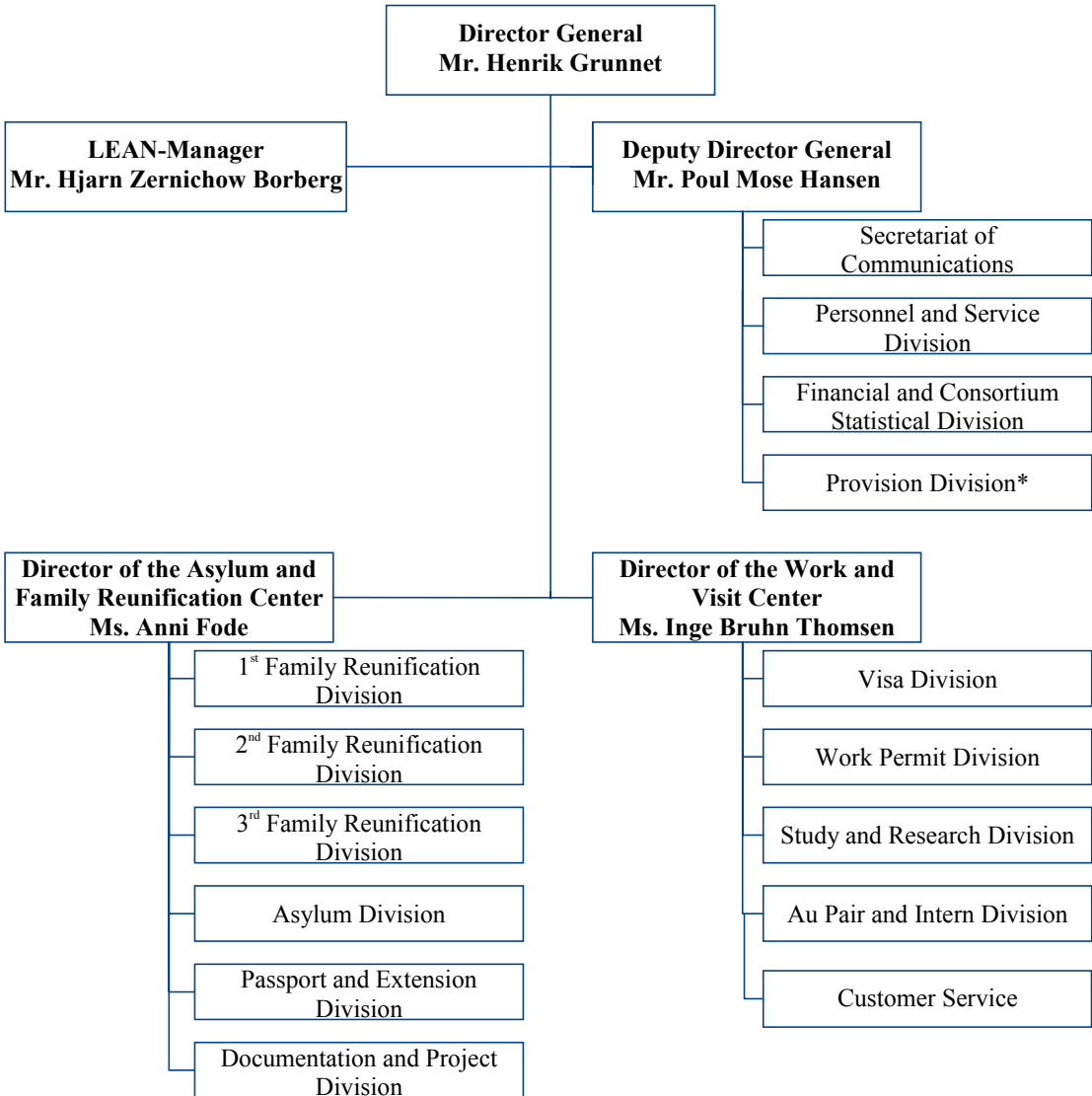


The Danish Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs

(Organisation as of April 2007)



The Danish Immigration Service
(Organisation as of April 2007)



* Responsible for asylum seekers' welfare and other personal conditions during their accommodation.

About the Danish Immigration Service

(An institution within the Danish Ministry of Integration Affairs)

Main figures in 2006

- **Expenses:** Approx. DKK 150 millions (€ 20 millions)
- **Accommodation expenses for asylum-seekers** (pre-asylum expenses): Approx. DKK 367 millions (€ 44 millions)
Per asylum-seeker/year: Approx. DKK 170.000 (€ 23.000)
- **Staff:** Approx. 351 persons (as at 31 December 2006)
of which approx. 34 % in the Asylum and Family Reunification Department, 32 % in the Work and Visit Department, and 34 % in other areas (mainly administrative tasks and tasks relating to the accommodation of asylum-seekers).
- **Average time of duration of the processing of cases**
Indicated for 80 % and 100 % of the cases, respectively (approximate times)
Applications for work: 1 - 2 months
Applications for study: 1½ - 2 months
Applications for family reunification: 4½ - 7 months
Applications for asylum: 2½ - 3½ months

Main activities in 2006

- Permits for work and study incl. work permits for citizens from the new EU Member States (transitional rules)
- Examination in the first instance of applications for asylum (and the Dublin-procedure) and for family reunification
- Withdrawal or revocation of residence and work permits
- Certain cases concerning visas
- Administration of cases concerning expulsion or refusal of entry
- Appeals in EU/EEA cases
- Administration of asylum centres
- Allocation of refugees to municipalities
- Advisory function to the Minister
- International co-operation and participation in capacity building projects
- Information on immigration and asylum issues and statistical analysis
- Collection/analysis of background material
- Lean-activities in the case processing

Other selected authorities in Denmark

- Ministry of Integration Affairs (e.g. responsible for overall asylum, immigration and integration Policies appeals in residence cases, excl. asylum cases, granting of humanitarian residence permit and international activities)
- The National Police (e.g. entry control and registration of asylum-seekers, rejection and return of aliens, incl. rejected asylum-seekers)
- The Refugee Board (e.g. appeals in asylum cases. The decisions of the Board are final)
- The Regional State Administration (e.g. first instance processing of EU/EEA cases)

Explanatory notes

The following gives a technical introduction to the figures in this Statistical Overview and in general to the policy with regard to compiling and publishing statistics on migration 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 EU Framework Regulation of the Community statistics on migration and international protection are also provided. Finally, some relevant Danish internet links are indicated.

1. Introduction to the figures in this overview

Introduction:

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

Sources:

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

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

The structure of the Aliens Register is built upon the processing of cases i.a. under the provisions of the Danish Aliens Act. The data in the register is thus restricted to this information. Compiling data from the Aliens Register is cumbersome and possibilities sometimes limited – either for technical reasons or because it involves considerable resources to perform the task (e.g. the Aliens Register is not an actual statistical system). The Aliens Register includes in addition to its own record number also information about the possible civil registration number (see CPR below) – e.g. after an alien is registered at the municipality of residence.

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

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

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

Availability:

In general, the Danish Immigration Service only publishes *aggregated* statistics (i.e. the sum of individual records) counted in persons and not in cases. Statistics is typically flow data. Stock data, e.g. information on the number of valid permits at a given time cannot directly be retrieved from the Aliens Register.

Typically, statistics is broken down by periodicity and citizenship. Information about e.g. age and sex is available but not in general published. Statistics is compiled primarily on a monthly/quarterly basis and is usually available with a delay of one month. During a given calendar year data is provisional. Final data for a given year is typically published in March/April the following year.

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

First time permits versus extensions and other decisions:

The statistics refer to decisions on first time applications.

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

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

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

Quality:

Despite the care which is taken in registering, updating and compiling the statistics, all figures in this overview – and in general – are subject to the inaccuracies inherent in a large register involving the use of many case-workers and authorities with access to the same recording system. However, the quality of the data from the Aliens Register, etc., is generally high and reliable. As a main rule, the compilation of statistics is based on figures directly retrieved from e.g. the Aliens Register – no cell rounding of the data is applied.

2. Introduction to (im)migration statistics in Denmark

Introduction:

Immigration statistics includes Danish nationals who register return from abroad, Nordic citizens who achieve permanent address in Denmark and non-Nordic citizens who are granted a residence (or a work) permit for more than 3 months.

Source:

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

Availability and periodicity:

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

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

Quality:

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

3. Relation between residence permits and immigration statistics

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

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

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

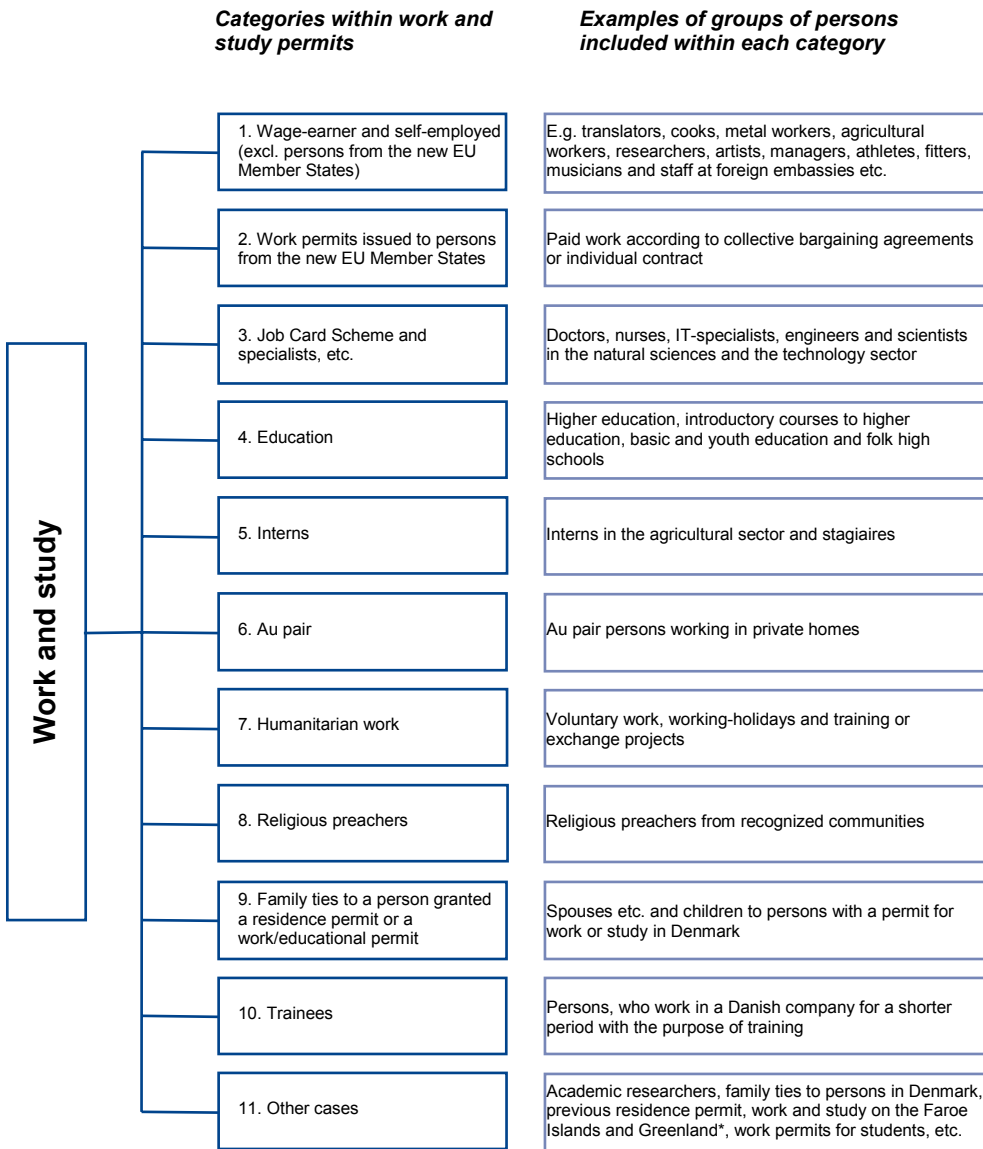
Technically, the statistics on residence permits (from mainly the Aliens Register) and immigration statistics (from CPR) can be linked together. Therefore, the Ministry of Integration Affairs, Statistics Denmark and the Danish Immigration Service are currently working on ways of breaking down the immigration statistics by type of residence permit (excl. Nordic citizens). Some provisional statistics have already been published by Statistics Denmark (see “*Immigrated persons by reasons for residence 2005*”, July 2006, text only available in Danish).

4. Internet links

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

WORK AND STUDY

Overview of the statistical reporting in relation to the area of work and study permits



* As of 1 August 2006 permits issued for work and education on the Faroe Islands and Greenland are no longer registered under a separate category "Work and education on the Faroe Islands and Greenland", but are instead registered under any of the other categories according to the type residence permit (e.g. permits for education are registered under "Education"), permits issued before 1 August 2006 are included in the category "Other cases".

Note: In connection with a technical change in the statistical reporting, the category "other residence cases" was transferred from the area of work and study to the area of family reunification. The other residence cases are most of all administratively connected to the area of family reunifications rather than the area of work and study. Further, this technical change enables a more thorough compilation of statistics in the area work and study in the future. Figures on other residence cases are included in the annex. See annex 8.

Positive decisions on work and study in 2006

Work and study	2005 Total	selected nationalities 2006				2006 Total
		Poland	China	Ukraine	Lithuania	
Wage-earner and self-employed	1.513	246	149	236	7	1.849
Work permits to persons from the new EU Member States	4.923	7.072			2.005	10.353
Job Card Scheme and specialists, etc.	941	1	106	21	19	1.350
Education	6.854	49	1.216	48	13	5.043
Interns	1.916	207	7	1.811	60	2.620
Au pair	1.471	49	11	170	28	1.793
Humanitarian work	941	28	32	2	1	729
Religious preachers, etc.	75	2	0	0	0	113
Family ties to person granted a residence permit or a work/educational permit	1.141	12	142	46	0	1.231
Trainees	160	3	34	6	1	183
Other cases	5.053	102	812	40	12	3.184
Total	24.988	7.771	2.509	2.380	2.146	28.448

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

Introduction to the statistical reporting in the area of work and study

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 work or study purposes without any special arrangements.

Citizens from the old EU Member States can obtain an EU/EEA residence certificate under the EU legislation for work or study in Denmark or they can choose to apply under the ordinary rules in the Danish Aliens Act.

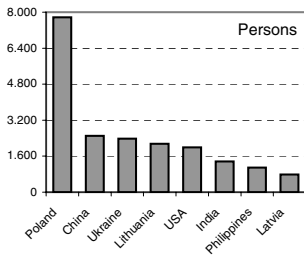
Citizens from Liechtenstein and Switzerland are not members of the EEA, however, the countries are comprised by the provisions in the Danish EU/EEA ministerial order and can obtain a permit to work or study in Denmark on equal terms with the EU/EEA States. They can as well apply for a permit to work or study under the ordinary rules in the Danish Aliens Act.

Citizens from the new EU Member States can obtain an 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 found in the Danish Aliens Act. Persons wishing a permit as an au pair, trainee or missionary fall under the ordinary rules in the Danish Aliens Act.

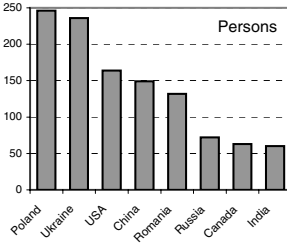
Third country citizens outside the Nordic countries and EU, fall under the rules in the Danish Aliens Act when they apply for a residence permit for work or study.

**Positive decisions on work and study
- broken down by selected categories and nationalities 2006**

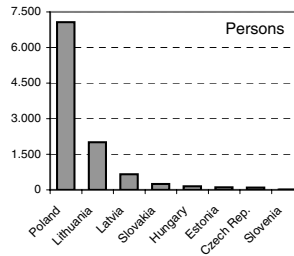
All positive decisions on work and study



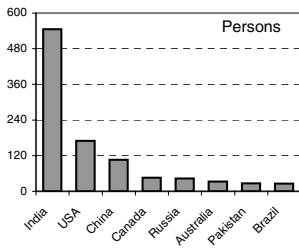
Wage-earner and self-employed



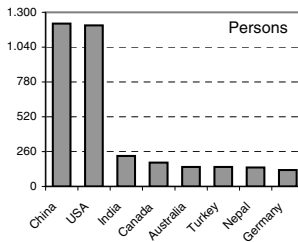
Work permits to persons from the new EU member states



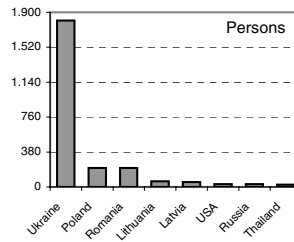
Job Card Scheme and specialists, etc.



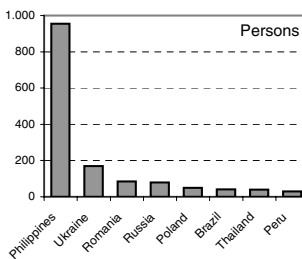
Education



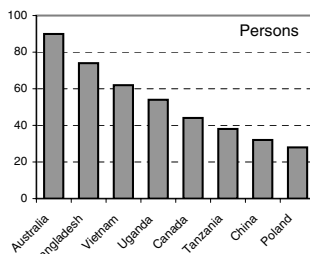
Interns



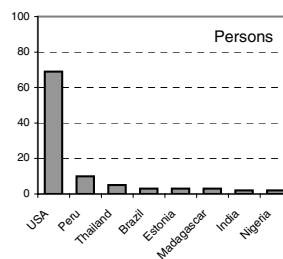
Au pair



Humanitarian work



Religious preachers, etc.



Positive decisions under the Job Card Scheme in 2006

Category	2005 Total	selected nationalities 2006				2006 Total
		India	China	USA	Canada	
IT-specialists	447	477	41	22	14	668
Doctors	97	1	5	3	2	102
Engineers	60	8	12	26	10	110
Scientists in the natural sciences and the technology sector	3	1	1	7	2	14
Nurses	2	0	0	0	0	6
Total	609	487	59	58	28	900

Job Card Scheme:

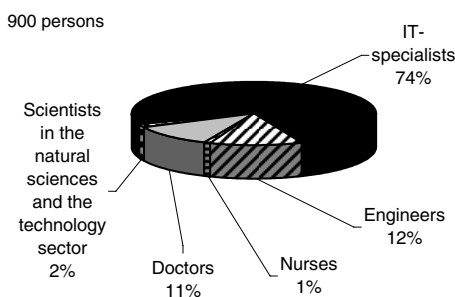
On 1 July 2002, special rules were introduced for certain professional fields currently experiencing a shortage of specially qualified manpower - the Job Card Scheme - so that foreign nationals hired for work within one of these selected professions - mentioned in the positive list - could be immediately 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 2006, the positive list was comprised of the following examples of professional fields lacking specially qualified manpower:

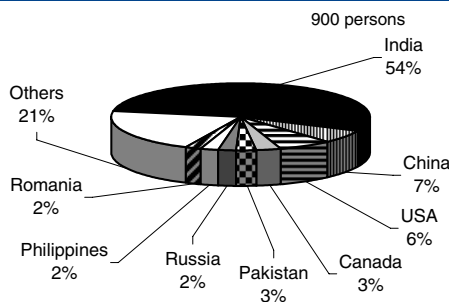
- Engineers: for example, engineers in the construction sectors, environment and planning, electronics, physics and chemistry, chemistry and biotechnology, machine technology, energy and production, engineers in the food industry etc.
- Scientists in the natural sciences and technology sector: for example, 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

On 16 March 2007 the Job Card Scheme was expanded to also include midwives, dentists, architects, chartered surveyors, lawyers, economists, marine engineers and building technicians. As of 1 May 2007, the Job Card Scheme was further extended to include jobs with an annual pay of at least DKK 450,000 (approx. € 60,500), irrespective of the sector or specific nature of the job or whether a shortage of manpower within the field of work exists.

**Permits under the Job Card Scheme
- broken down by categories in 2006**



**Permits under the Job Card Scheme
- broken down by nationality in 2006**



Number of work permits granted to persons from the new EU Member States in accordance with the transitional rules 2006

Nationality	2005 Total	Categories			2006 Total
		Collective bargaining contract	Individual contract	Other employment (standard wage and work conditions)	
Czech Republic	69	62	9	22	93
Estonia	135	81	7	22	110
Hungary	146	106	15	32	153
Latvia	514	467	13	182	662
Lithuania	1.536	1.575	44	386	2.005
Poland	2.421	6.362	82	628	7.072
Slovakia	88	167	10	67	244
Slovenia	14	12	1	1	14
Total	4.923	8.832	181	1.340	10.353

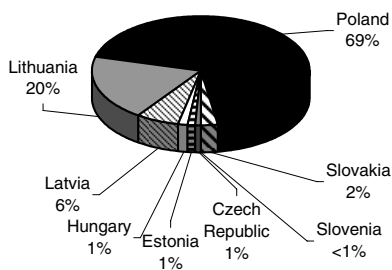
The transitional rules for workers from the new EU Member States:

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. As from 1 January 2007, the transitional rules also apply to citizens from Bulgaria and Romania.

Citizens from these states must have a work and residence permit to work in Denmark. Applicants are eligible for a permit only if they have a specific offer for full-time employment in Denmark under one of the following conditions: a) employment under a valid Danish collective bargaining contract, b) employment as a researcher, educator, functionary in a management position, or specialist (individual contract) or c) other forms of employment (standard wage and work requirements). The permit is granted only for the specific job listed in the application and is only valid as long as the person is employed in the specific job. Persons posted to Denmark by a company from another EU country do not need a work and residence permit and do therefore not appear in the above table. In 2006 the case processing was eased - Danish employers can hereafter be granted an advance approval for the hiring of employees from the new EU Member States.

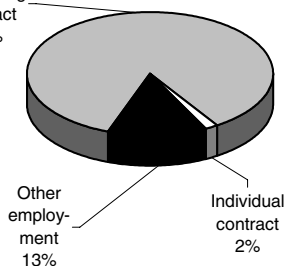
Work permits granted to persons from the new EU Member States - broken down by nationality 2006

10.353 persons

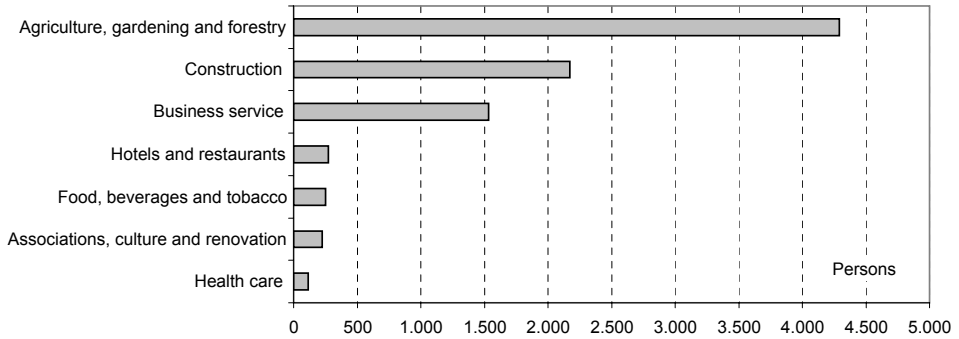


Work permits granted to persons from the new EU Member States - broken down by categories 2006

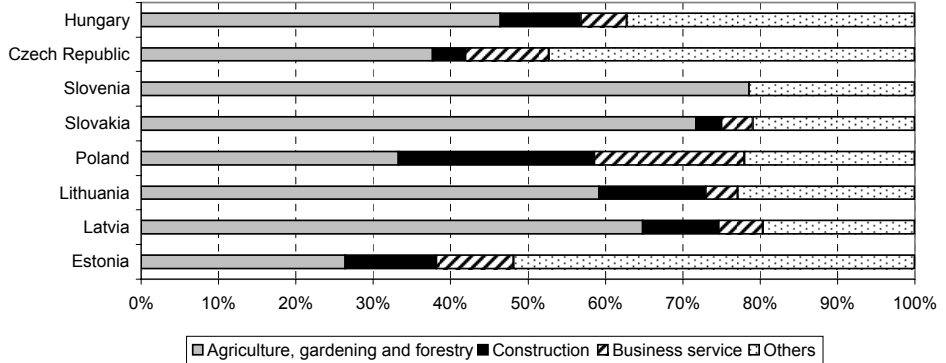
10.353 persons



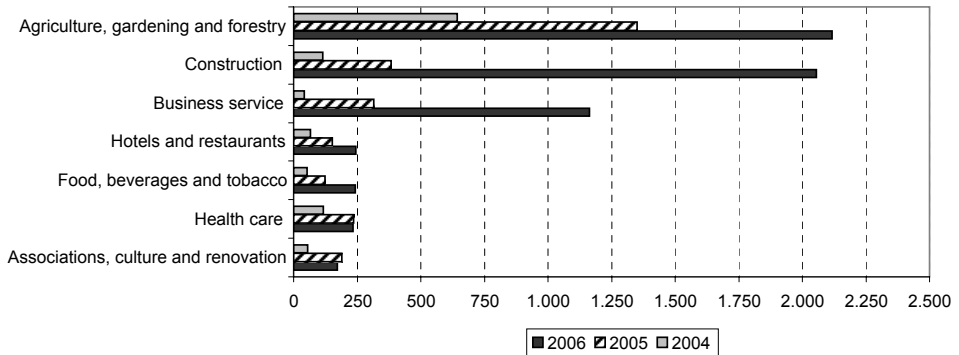
**Work permits to persons from the new EU Member States in 2006
- broken down by the most important sectors and professions, etc.**



Work permits to persons from the new EU Member States in 2006



**Valid permits at the end of the years 2004 - 2006 (stock data)
- broken down by the most important sectors and professions, etc.**



Number of residence permits granted for educational purposes 2001 - 2006

Nationality	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Australia	97	156	102	187	142	145
Canada	130	176	169	168	212	177
China	415	1.264	1.621	1.913	2.052	1.216
Germany	95	88	28	65	150	122
India	61	79	238	281	256	228
Japan	122	141	146	140	104	119
Nepal	27	14	34	28	59	141
Romania	96	103	85	107	134	104
Turkey	29	36	42	53	129	145
USA	652	913	896	1.239	1.215	1.203
Others	2.000	2.347	2.761	2.040	2.401	1.443
Total	3.724	5.317	6.122	6.221	6.854	5.043

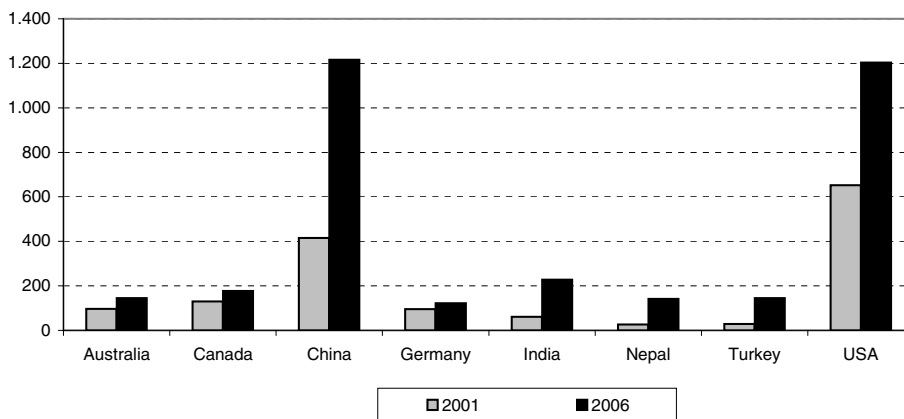
Education:

Residence permits for educational purposes can be granted to

- 1) tertiary education: students following a post-secondary educational programme in Denmark e.g. students enrolled at the university,
- 2) students pursuing basic or youth education programmes as highschools or continuation schools,
- 3) students attending folk high schools (folkehøjskoler) and
- 4) students at preparatory courses for tertiary education.

A student following a post-secondary educational programme in Denmark has the right to work 15 hours a week, as well as full-time during the months of June, July and August.

Residence permits granted for educational purposes in 2001 and 2006 - selected nationalities



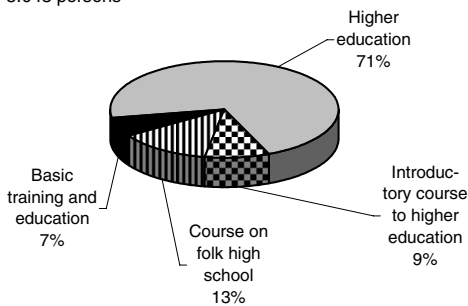
Residence permits granted for educational purposes 2006

Category	2005 Total	2006				Total A+B+C+D	Share 2006
		Higher education A)	Introductory course to higher education B)	Course on folk high school C)	Basic training and education D)		
China	2.052	719	412	55	30	1.216	24,1%
USA	1.215	1.117	0	71	15	1.203	23,9%
India	256	195	6	16	11	228	4,5%
Canada	212	148	2	24	3	177	3,5%
Australia	142	119	0	3	23	145	2,9%
Tyrkey	129	139	0	2	4	145	2,9%
Nepal	59	104	18	19	0	141	2,8%
Germany	150	56	0	15	51	122	2,4%
Japan	104	52	0	59	8	119	2,4%
Romania	134	85	1	13	5	104	2,1%
Pakistan	191	89	9	2	3	103	2,0%
Brasil	108	41	0	6	45	92	1,8%
Russia	182	72	0	9	10	91	1,8%
Mexico	64	80	0	1	7	88	1,7%
Others	1.856	584	11	361	113	1.069	21,2%
Total	6.854	3.600	459	656	328	5.043	100,0%

Note: A breakdown of the number of residence permits granted for educational purposes by the listed categories above was only established in the Aliens Register during 2005. Consequently, the total number of residence permits granted for educational purposes cannot be detailed further for the year 2005.

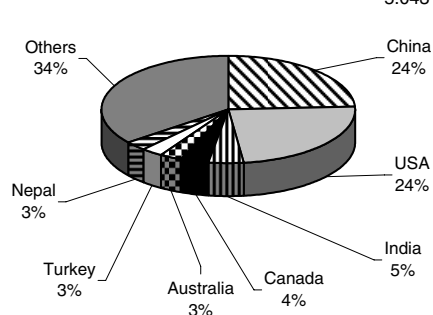
Residence permits granted for educational purposes - broken down by categories 2006

5.043 persons



Residence permits granted for educational purposes - broken down by nationality 2006

5.043 persons



EU/EEA

Decisions on EU/EEA residence certificates 2006 *

Category	Nationality Total	selected nationalities 2006			2006 Total
		Germany	Poland	France	
Positive decisions	9.916	3.048	1.648	1.212	12.802
- of which persons employed within the territory of Denmark	2.516	1.397	0	346	3.684
- of which persons enrolled in Denmark on a recognised course	4.593	936	988	659	5.753
- of which to family members of an EU/EEA national **	1.642	439	334	115	1.941
- others ***	1.165	276	326	92	1.424
Negative decisions	107	12	30	7	136
Total	10.023	3.060	1.678	1.219	12.938

* Decisions on the basis of first time applications.

** Includes family members who are also themselves EU/EEA nationals, and family members who are not EU/EEA nationals.

Includes residence permits to persons with family relations to persons from the new EU Member States, who are granted a residence permit under the transitional rules (see the section on work and study).

*** Includes the categories: Self-employed, including services (197 permits), Sufficient means (908 permits), Pensioners (13 permits) and Work permits to students from the new EU Member States (306 permits).

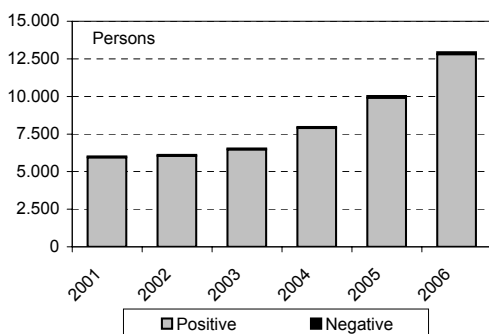
EU/EEA residence certificates in brief:

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.

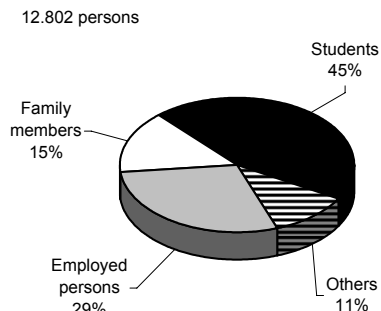
If an EU/EEA national wants to reside in Denmark for more than three months, that person may submit an application for an EU/EEA residence certificate. However, Nordic nationals can reside in Denmark without a permit. The Regional State Administrations in Denmark examine all EU/EEA cases in the first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

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

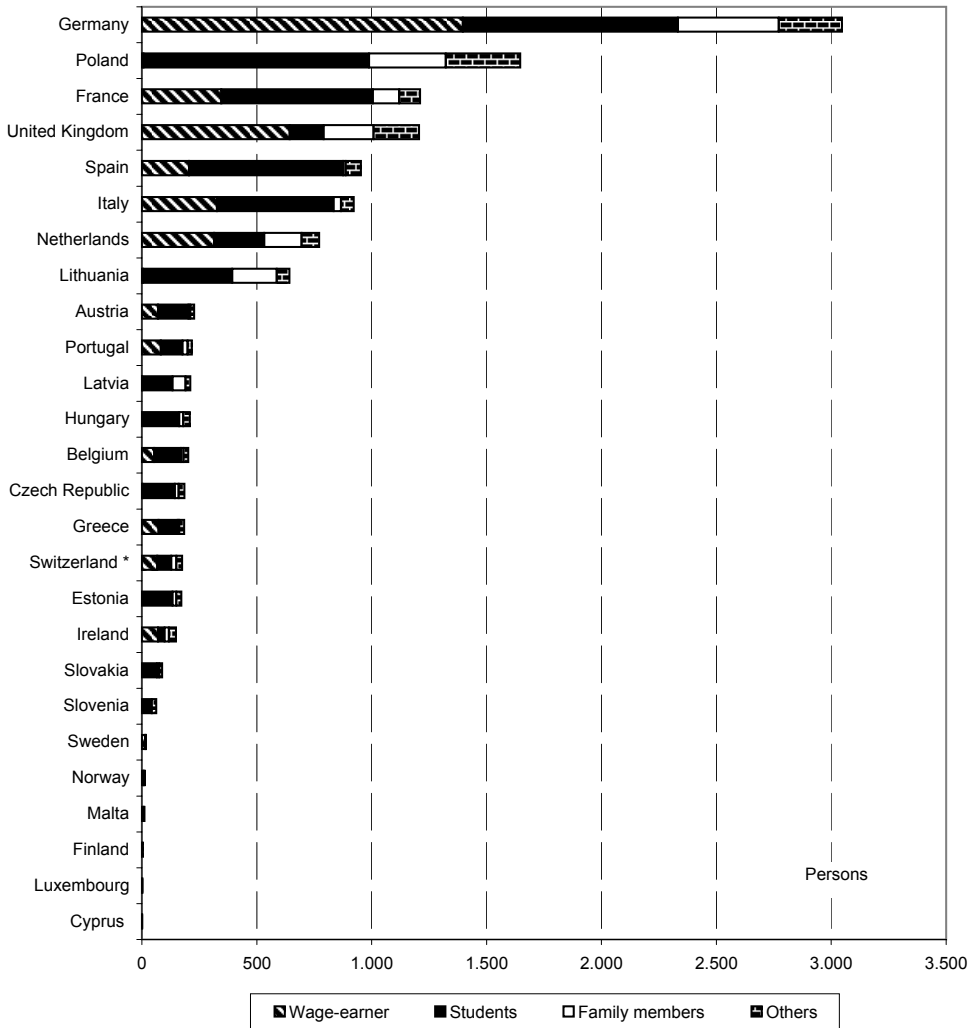
Decisions on EU/EEA residence certificates 2001 - 2006



EU/EEA residence certificates broken down by category 2006



**EU/EEA residence certificates in 2006
- broken down by category for EU/EEA States and Switzerland**

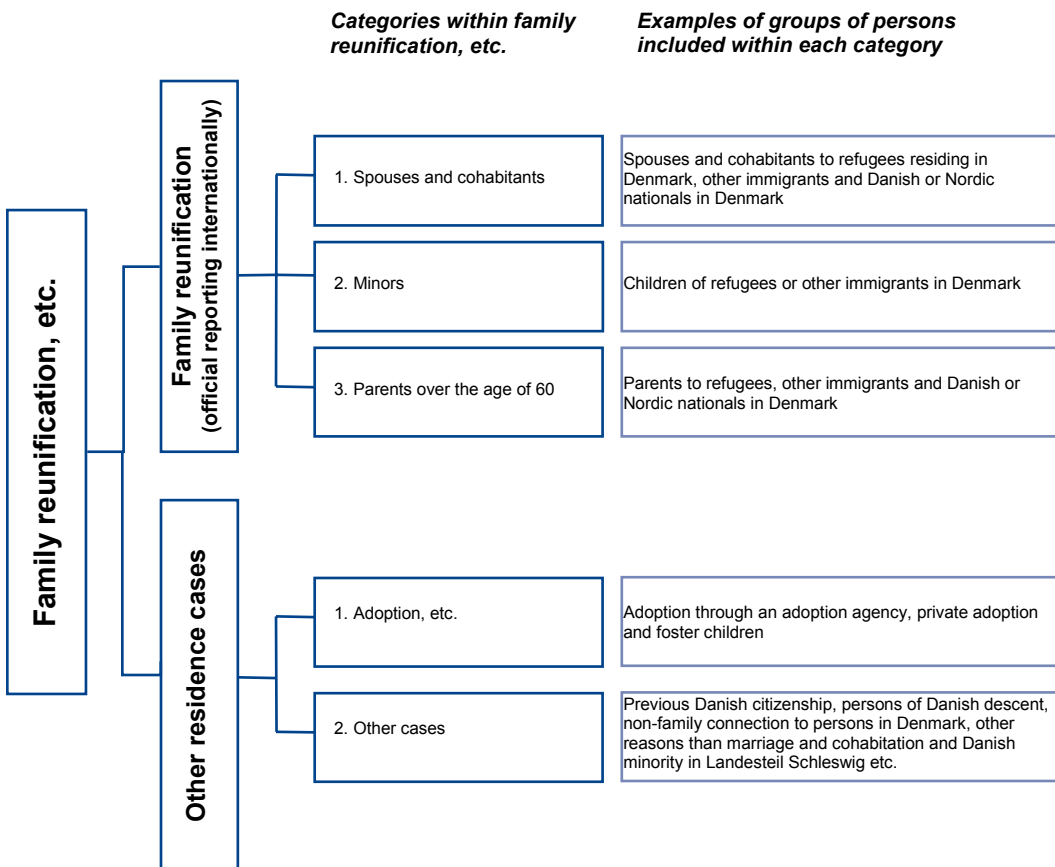


Note: Data refers to first time applications.

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

FAMILY REUNIFICATION, ETC.

Overview of the statistical reporting in relation to family reunification, etc.

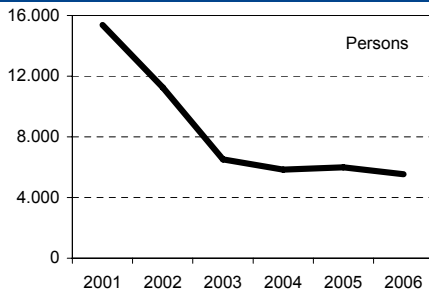


Note: In connection with a technical change in the statistical reporting, the category "other residence cases" was transferred from the area of work and study to the area of family reunification. The other residence cases are most of all administratively connected to the area of family reunifications rather than the area of work and study. Further, this technical change enables a more thorough compilation of statistics in the area work and study in the future. Figures on other residence cases are included in the annex. See annex 8.

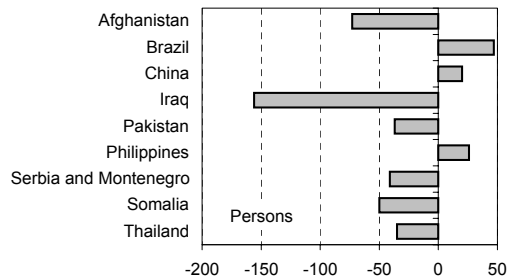
Applications for family reunification 2001 - 2006

Nationality	Period	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Afghanistan		2.566	676	604	267	206
Brazil		105	115	62	82	82	129
China		365	269	177	168	179	199
Iraq		2.271	1.679	491	227	344	188
Pakistan		388	440	175	208	208	171
Philippines		202	152	140	167	192	218
Russia		330	276	199	224	173	170
Serbia and Montenegro		307	239	203	196	186	145
Somalia		1.275	988	439	192	202	152
Thailand		737	641	458	562	541	506
Turkey		1.490	1.254	626	631	651	669
USA		259	255	206	161	203	192
Vietnam		314	198	119	144	146	145
Others		4.761	4.068	2.621	2.609	2.687	2.516
Total		15.370	11.250	6.520	5.838	6.000	5.533

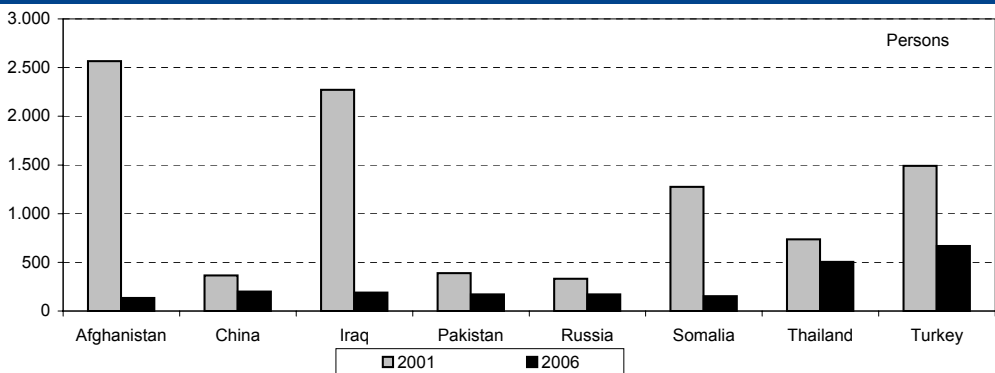
Applications for family reunification - by year 2001 - 2006



Applications for family reunification: Changes 2005/2006 for selected nationalities



Applications for family reunification 2001 and 2006 - selected nationalities according to the eight largest applicant nationalities in 2001



Positive decisions on family reunification 2006

Category	Nationality	2005 Total	selected nationalities 2006				2006 Total
			Iraq	Somalia	Thailand	Turkey	
Spouses and cohabitants		2.498	68	18	306	186	2.787
- of which to refugees in Denmark		254	34	16	0	1	209
- of which to other immigrants in Denmark		192	5	1	9	65	249
- of which to Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark		2.052	29	1	297	120	2.329
Minors		1.011	47	54	135	53	795
- of which to refugees in Denmark		327	32	32	0	2	187
- of which to other than refugees in Denmark		684	15	22	135	51	608
Parents over the age of 60		13	0	0	0	0	0
- of which to refugees in Denmark		11	0	0	0	0	0
- of which to Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark		2	0	0	0	0	0
Total		3.522	115	72	441	239	3.582
<i>of which to refugees in Denmark in %</i>		17%	57%	67%	0%	1%	11%

Negative decisions on family reunification 2006 *

Category	Nationality	2005 Total	selected nationalities 2006				2006 Total
			Iraq	Somalia	Thailand	Turkey	
Spouses and cohabitants		1.382	57	42	48	214	1.133
- of which to refugees in Denmark		242	33	20	0	1	172
- of which to other immigrants in Denmark		466	16	7	2	150	439
- of which to Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark		674	8	15	46	63	522
Minors		522	12	44	32	124	467
- of which to refugees in Denmark		157	10	18	0	0	73
- of which to other than refugees in Denmark		365	2	26	32	124	394
Parents over the age of 60		15	0	0	0	0	0
- of which to refugees in Denmark		14	0	0	0	0	0
- of which to Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark		1	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1.919	69	86	80	338	1.600
<i>of which to refugees in Denmark in %</i>		22%	62%	44%	0%	<1%	15%

* Data only includes first instance decisions.

Fact sheets

- I** Rules on immigration and asylum in Denmark

- II** Danish compliance with the EU Regulation on Community statistics on migration and international protection

- III** Danish strategy for statistics and management information (extract)

The fact sheets are published as part of the *Statistical Overview 2006*. The manuscript was completed in the summer of 2007.

Fact sheet I

Rules on immigration and asylum in Denmark (status as of summer 2007)

1. Introduction

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

In 2006, the number of residence permits granted in the immigration and asylum area increased for the third consecutive year. Increases were seen in the area of work and study and EU/EEA. In total, work and study and EU/EEA grants made up approx. 90 % of all permits etc. in 2006 – thus 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 most important challenges Denmark is facing at the moment with regard to the designing of the immigration system are:

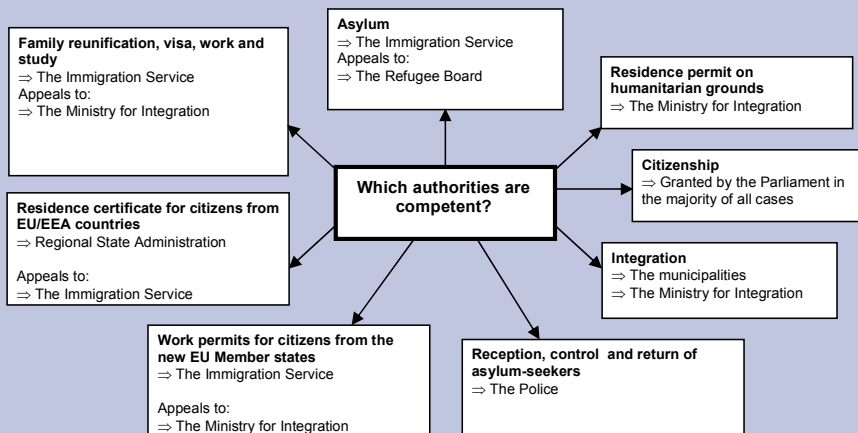
- Attracting highly skilled workers
- Constant focus on effective and service-minded case working while at the same time:
- Preventing fraud and abuse of the immigration system

A keyword for the government which took over in 2001 was a firm but fair immigration policy combined with increased efforts in the area of integration.

The Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs (in this publication for easy reference: The Ministry of Integration Affairs) was set up following the change in government. The new ministry should ensure focus on immigration and integration and the inter-linkage between the two.

2. Overview of main authorities

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 of Integration Affairs. 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 (job card scheme).

In the following years other amendments to the Aliens Act have been passed in all areas, including a transitional plan concerning citizens from some of the new EU Member States.

In January 2007 an amendment to the Aliens Act introduced a “self-service” procedure in uncomplicated cases regarding family reunification and permanent residence permit – i.e. a fast track procedure applies to cases where application forms are filled out properly and include the required documentation. Furthermore, the amendment introduced a simplified procedure regarding extensions of residence permits as well as a simplified condition of maintenance in connection with family reunification. The amendment also contained new rules regarding residence permits for students implying that such a permit will be given for a period corresponding to the length of time the student is going to study in Denmark. The surplus resources which will be available over time from the simplified procedures are to be allocated to targeted control in certain areas, including spot checks on issued residence permits. The amendment also entails an obligation on municipalities and educational institutions to inform the Immigration Service in certain cases, where a foreign national receives public assistance or where a foreign student does not take active part in his or her studies. Finally, the amendment introduced customer service goals in the form of a maximum processing time for different types of cases in the Immigration Service – see www.newtodenmark.dk for these goals.

Another amendment passed in April 2007 regards among others the job card scheme. Now foreigners with a specific job offer with a yearly salary of at least 60.000 Euro (450.000 DKK) can obtain a residence permit, also in sectors without shortage of labour. Furthermore, the amendment entailed a green card scheme in the form of a point system whereby well-qualified foreigners may be granted a residence permit for up to 6 months in order to seek employment in Denmark. Points are earned in accordance with selected qualifying criteria such as education, language, work experience and age. (The implementation of the amendment is awaiting further instructions.) The amendment also gave foreigners who have concluded a post-secondary educational programme in Denmark the possibility to stay in Denmark in order to seek jobs for a period of up to 6 months.

In June 2007 a political agreement was reached as of the beginning of 2008 to initiate a smooth, gradual transition to the free movement for citizens of the 10 Eastern and Central European EU Member States, thereby giving them the same rights to free labour mobility as other EU citizens. This phasing out will go hand in hand with close monitoring and controls to avoid abuse of the liberalised regime. One of the main challenges of course is to ensure that this does not lead to bureaucratic obstacles or infringes EU rules.

Finally, the government has underlined the need for even more initiatives to simplify procedures in order to ease access to particularly the labour market and to attract migrants and promote labour migration. Consequently additional initiatives may be foreseen.

3.1 Work and study - third country nationals

Work permits to 3rd country nationals can be obtained in order to take up employment in Denmark. Before the permit is issued it is essential that substantial professional or labour-related conditions

warrant a permit, for example, if there are no qualified individuals currently residing in Denmark, who can perform a specific job.

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

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

Foreign nationals hired within professional areas, where there is a lack of specially qualified manpower have easier access to residence and work permits. The job-card scheme provides easier access to work and residence for (mainly specialists in) certain professional fields currently experiencing a shortage of manpower – for example the health sector, and the scientific and technological sector.

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

3.2 EU/EEA nationals, including the new Member States

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 came into force. Today, this plan applies to ten countries in total - Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Hungary. According to the transitional plan, citizens from these countries are eligible for work permits if they hold full-time employment in Denmark on collective bargaining terms, or under standard wage and work conditions.

If citizens from the new EU Member States wish 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 above-mentioned 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.

3.3 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 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.

- Additionally as a main rule neither the person residing in Denmark nor the applicant must receive public financial assistance until a permanent residence permit is issued to the applicant.

- To prevent forced marriages there must not be doubt that the marriage is established at the desire of both parties.

- The applicant is responsible for providing such information as is required for deciding whether a residence permit can be issued.

Conditions for minors to be met mainly include:

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

3.4 Asylum

Before an asylum application is processed in Denmark, it is assessed whether Denmark or another EU Member State 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. Following a rejection of an asylum claim by the Immigration Service according to the manifestly unfounded 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 cooperate in the return procedure, including moving the asylum-seeker to an asylum centre for rejected asylum-seekers, etc.

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

Detailed information on rules and procedures relating to immigration and asylum is provided at www.newtodenmark.dk, the common website of the Ministry of Integration Affairs and the Danish Immigration Service. In addition reference can be made to some other relevant Danish websites:

- The Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (www.um.dk), where information about e.g. visa requirements is available.
- www.workindenmark.dk – a guide to working and living in Denmark.
- The Danish Ministry of Employment (www.bm.dk), and The Danish National Labour Market Authority (www.ams.dk), where information and statistics concerning the access to the Danish labour market for workers from the new EU Member States can be found.
- The Danish Rectors' Conference (www.rektorkollegiet.dk/english/residence_permit), where e.g. a pamphlet with general information about applying for a residence and work permit for Visitors at Danish Institutions of Higher Education, worked out by the Danish Rectors' Conference and the Danish Immigration Service, can be found.

Fact sheet II

Danish compliance with the EU Regulation on Community statistics on migration and international protection

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

Type	Article	Availability
International migrations (<i>during the reference period</i>)		
Immigrants by citizenship, age and sex and by country of birth, age and sex;	3.1.a	+
Immigrants by country of previous residence, age and sex;	3.1.a	+
Emigrants by citizenship, age and sex;	3.1.b	+
Emigrants by country of next usual residence;	3.1.b	+
Usually resident population (<i>at the end of the reference period</i>)		
Population by citizenship, age and sex and by country of birth, age and sex;	3.1.c	+
Acquisitions of citizenship (<i>during the reference period</i>)		
Acquisitions of citizenship by previous citizenship of the persons concerned and by whether the person was formerly stateless, age and sex;	3.1.d	+

Article 4 – Statistics on international protection

Type	Article	Availability
Flows (<i>during the reference period</i>)		
Asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex;	4.1.a	+
Unaccompanied minor asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex;	4.3.a	+
Withdrawals of asylum applications (in persons) by citizenship, age and sex;	4.1.c	+
Flows (<i>decisions during the reference period – first and final decisions</i>)		
Dublin resolutions (in persons) by citizenship;	4.4	+
Rejections, accelerated procedures, inadmissible or unfounded applications (in persons) by citizenship, age and sex;	4.2.a, 4.3.b	+
Grants or withdrawals of refugee status (in persons) by instance and citizenship, age and sex;	4.2.b, 4.3.c	+
Grants or withdrawals of subsidiary protection status (in persons) by instance and citizenship, age and sex;	4.2.c, 4.3.d	+
Grants or withdrawals of temporary protection (in persons) by citizenship, age and sex;	4.2.d, 4.3.e	+
Persons granted resettlement by citizenship (quota refugees), age and sex;	4.3.g	+
Other grants or withdrawals of grants to stay for humanitarian reasons (in persons) by instance and citizenship, age and sex;	4.2.e, 4.3.f	+
Stocks (<i>at the reference date</i>)		
Pending applications (in persons) by instance and citizenship, age and sex;	4.1.b,	+

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

Type	Article	Availability
Flows (<i>during the reference period</i>)		
Third-country nationals refused entry at the external border (disaggregated in accordance with Article 13(5) of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006);	5.1.a	+
Third-country nationals illegally present under laws relating to immigration, by citizenship, age and sex;	5.1.b	+

Article 6 - Statistics on residence permits and residence of third-country nationals

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

Article 7 – Statistics on returns

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

Fact sheet III

Extract from

Ministry of Integration Affairs

**Strategy for statistics and
management information**

Adopted in June 2007

The Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs



1. Concerning the strategy

For many years the Ministry of Integration Affairs has prepared extensive statistics and management information for many different purposes and therefore the Ministry has established competencies and systems in the field. Throughout the years various measures have been taken to improve statistics and management information (MIS).

The plans concerning the replacement of the Ministry's core IT systems, the Aliens Register (AR) and the introduction of an electronic case and document handling (ECDH) - that will result in a number of changes to the case handling - have among other things made the need to take stock of the work performed until now in respect of management information and statistics and prepare an overall strategy in this field for the coming years

Internally in the Ministry the strategy is based on e.g. the Digitalisation Strategy from 2007 where statistics and management information are one out of four strategic target areas. Furthermore, the strategy for management information and statistics supports the new communications strategy for the Ministry. To this should be added that the strategy supports the re-orientation of the Danish Immigration Service which has a strong user focus (customer service).

1.1 What will the strategy comprise

The strategy comprises the handling of the production and compilation of management information and statistics within the entire field of the Ministry (the consortium).

Management information comprises processed data where the target group is the management at all levels in the group, etc. and where management information is used by the ordering unit to steer the case processing (e.g. production) and the allocation of resources. That is primarily internal information which may, however, for certain types of information be used externally.

Statistics comprises processed data where the target group is the policy level and the public and where the purpose is to provide data in a timely, adequate and objective way in the field of aliens (migration) and integration in general. That is to say, primarily external information – i.e. information based statistics.

The strategy is reflected in the aliens field, i.e. it includes data on entry to Denmark, for instance in the fields asylum, visa, family reunification, work, EEA and return. In addition, the strategy includes acquisition of citizenship. The strategy concerns all kinds of data that are of importance for management, i.e. financial data and data on time registration and case processing.

All data relating to the type of residence permit granted for aliens to reside in Denmark are and will continue to be available in the aliens systems – irrespective of the authority having granted the residence permit (or certificate).

The field of integration is included only where there is a direct connection to the case handling in respect of aliens, i.e. data on the type of residence permit granted for having residence in Denmark, including whether an alien is subject to the Integration Act. This is due to the fact that data in the field of integration are generally based on data from external systems (compiled via the unique central population id number) – e.g. from Statistics Denmark. In the longer term there may be a need for the strategy to include the field of integration.

As the Ministry is responsible for official statistics with respect to aliens in Denmark, the Ministry is responsible for tasks involving statistics and analysis of statistics of a scope extending beyond the Ministry itself. Therefore, the strategy is also to form the basis of cooperation with other authorities.



The strategy must also support a number of management and control tasks where there is a need for combining data from several systems.

Furthermore, the strategy includes the production of the management information and statistics to be used for answering specific, actual questions (on an ad hoc basis). Since this work is cumbersome the intention is that the strategy should contribute to limiting the ad hoc production but that such production should still be possible.

The strategy does not include the usage and further application of the management information and statistics by the units responsible for resource management (e.g. financial and controlling units) and the senior management (e.g. for strategic purposes) whether overall for the Ministry or within each institution.

1.2 Which tasks should the strategy solve

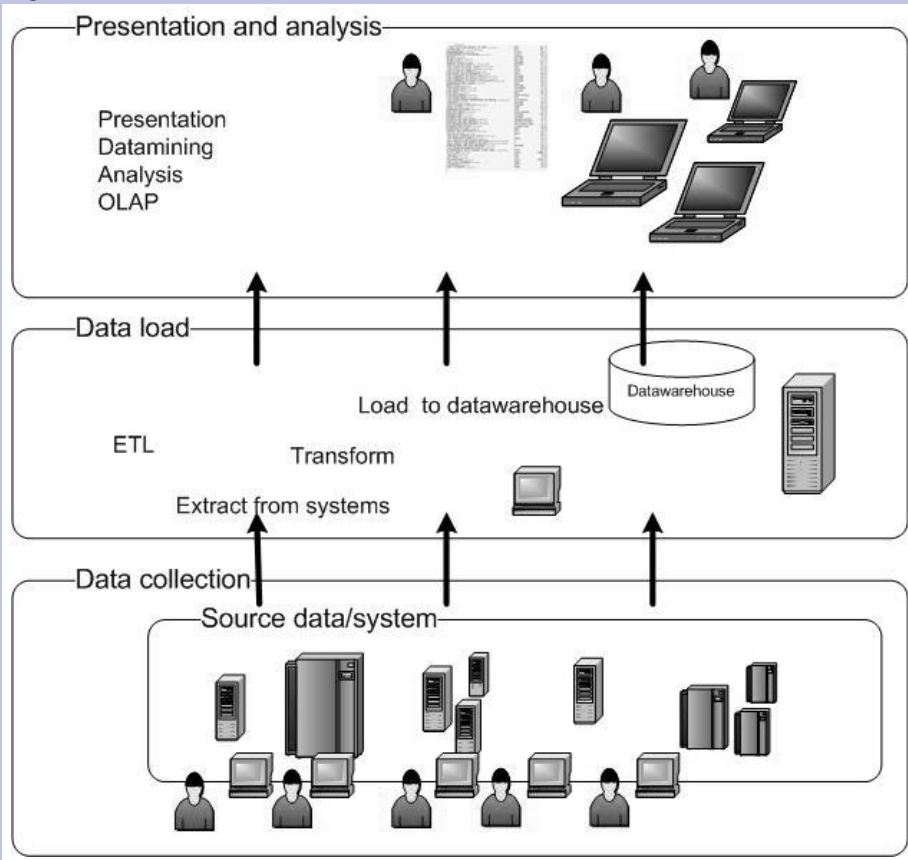
The strategy defines which general visions and goals the Ministry of Integration Affairs has in respect of statistics and production of management information as well as the conditions that must exist to reach the general visions and goals. The most relevant problems must be identified and addressed, but are not to be solved specifically.

The most important task under the strategy is to support and to make more specific the Ministry's visions for management information and statistics. A look is to be taken across the existing systems and organisational processes so that in future a joint effort is made in relation to the production and compilation. Thus the approach to management information and statistics extends from the collection of data from case handlers via processing and analysis to presentation of data and reporting in relation to the various target groups. Furthermore, focus is a cross section approach consisting of the production systems (the future and present electronic systems), time registration systems and financial information. This renders a joint approach to information in the Ministry of Integration Affairs possible.

One of the basic ideas is that statistics and management information do not include only the technologies that are used for the accumulation, storage and presentation of statistics and management information, but that the strategy must also be concerned with what happens in the source systems and with how these are used in the day-to-day activities (see Fig. 1). This is due to the fact that the data quality is very dependent on data being accumulated as efficiently and accurately as possible in the source systems and therefore the focus must be on MIS needs in connection with the planning of processes and systems.



Fig. 1. Basic architecture



The strategy must include the rules for the ongoing handling of management information and statistics and for the way in which the handling is to take place when demands and needs for information on new systems for the collection, accumulation or presentation of data arise. The rules must ensure among other things that resources are currently prioritised to produce statistics and production of management information.

In cooperation with the architectural framework of the digitalisation strategy the strategy must determine the basis for the introduction of new technologies so that they take into account the overall needs within the Ministry.

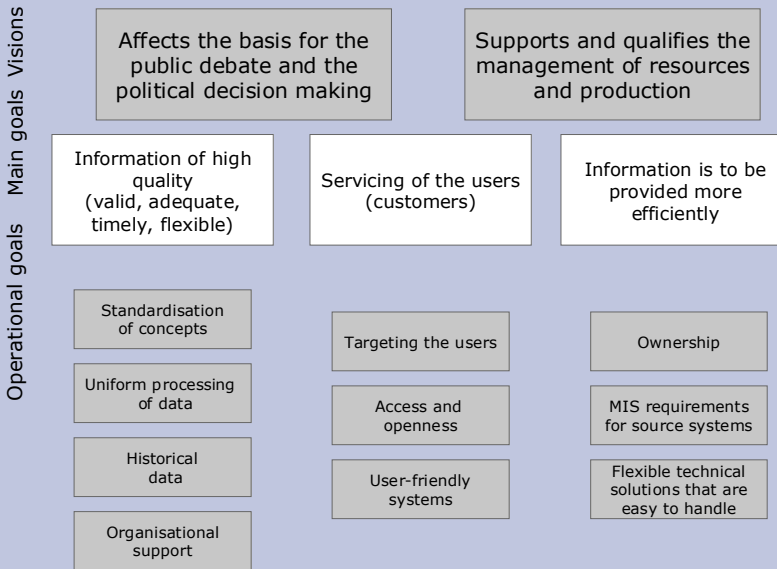


2. Vision and goals

It is decisive to the Ministry of Integration Affairs to provide information of a high quality internally and externally. This is the basis for the work on a strategy for statistics and management information.

The strategy prepares a number of visions and goals and describes target areas and specific elements of the action plan to reach the visions and goals.

Fig. 2. Visions and goals



The visions and the goals are ambitious but still realistic if sufficient resources are set aside. The first vision is primarily minded on the external relations as the statistics and management information from the Ministry of Integration Affairs shall affect the basis of the public debate and the political decision-making. The second vision is primarily minded on the internal relations as the management information of the Ministry of Integration Affairs must support and qualify the management of resources and production on the entire field of aliens. The two visions are accomplished by the following objectives: information of high quality, servicing of the users (customers) and efficient provision of information.



2.1 Operational goals

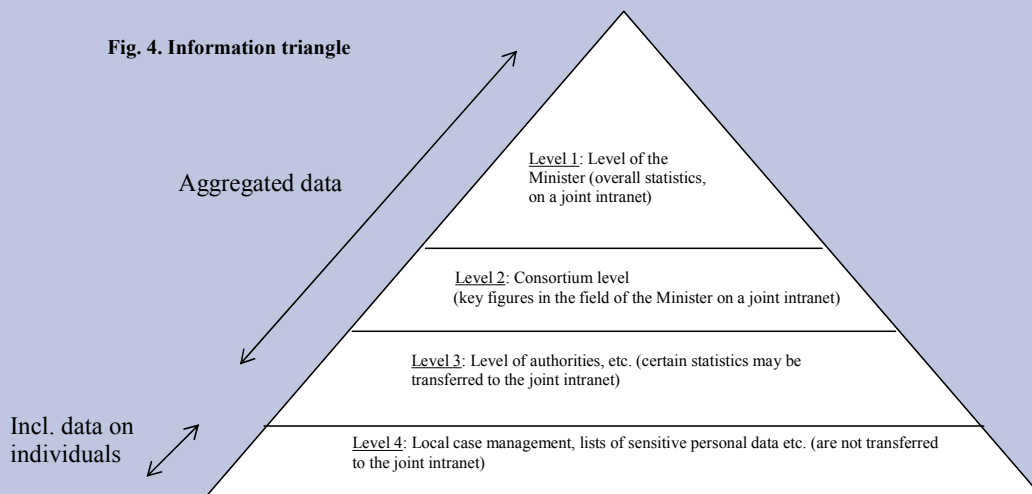
Fig. 3. Operational goals

Standardisation of concepts	Concepts and procedures must be standardised so that data are recorded, understood and employed in a uniform manner in the entire field for which the Ministry is responsible and so that the concept model is followed in practice
Uniform processing of data	Procedures are to be established for uniform treatment of data both technically and manually to follow up on and secure the quality of data where this is not created in the feeding system
Historical data	Data must be comparable over time, which is to be achieved by historical data being kept in a data warehouse and by principles being defined for the handling of data breach
Organisational support	The responsibility for ensuring quality in the production of management information and statistics across the Minister's field and across specialist systems in accordance with the Ministry's goals in the field must be placed unambiguously with an organisational unit – the MIS unit
Targeting the users	Management information and statistics must to a great extent be targeted at the needs of the users as regards contents, presentation and time of delivery
Access and openness	Employees must also have access to relevant statistics and management information
User-friendly systems	Statistics and management information are to be presented in user friendly reporting systems. Follow-up must be undertaken on an ongoing basis as to whether these are used in the best possible way
Ownership	Active endeavours are to be made to firmly anchor registrations, concepts and the use of statistics and management information within the entire organisation at both management level and employee level.
MIS requirements for source systems	All source systems that are to deliver data for statistics and management information are to be valid quality assured data
Flexible technical solutions that are easy to handle	The technical solutions for statistics and management information are to be of a flexible design and easy to handle



2.1.1 Operational goals focusing on servicing of the users

Fig. 4. Information triangle



The technological possibilities of presenting information in a user friendly manner must be exploited better. Among other things this is to make it possible for the users themselves to adapt the presentation and perform analyses of data to the extent relevant to them.

Experience with the use of the system in the Ministry of Integration Affairs has shown that the data quality depends to a great extent on the source systems and their use.

Therefore it becomes very important that in their work the case handlers are aware that their registrations are of great importance for the quality of statistics and management information and that the registrations observe the joint concept model. The current use of statistics and management information must also be followed so that it is ensured that the case workers and their superiors use the information in an optimum manner.

The goal that statistics and management information are to be provided in an efficient manner is also of importance for the organisation of the MIS work. The tasks concerning the production of basic data for management information and statistics are to be gathered in one place partly to exploit competencies in the best possible manner partly to be able to work actively to improve the quality.

3. Tasks of the MIS Unit (Consortium Statistical Unit)

3.1 Reporting and location

The coming MIS unit is to have competence to reach decisions and an organisational framework to be an effective player for the group as a whole and in relation to the formulation of demands to be made on systems, prevalence of the use of the system, the guarantee of data quality, etc.

A steering group at high level will be appointed with participants from the Department, the Danish Immigration Service, the Refugee Board and relevant external parties to ensure that the work progresses, ownership and visibility. The Steering Group will be chaired by a head of department



from the Department to ensure that the management of the work will to a great extent have its basis close to the senior management of the Department.

The Steering Group is responsible for the general management of the statistics and management information work. This is to secure backing from and a joint basis within the group as decisions are made that affect the case handling of both the Danish Immigration Service and the Department and with external authorities such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Police and the Regional State Administrations.

The reason for appointing the Danish Immigration Service responsible for the MIS Unit is that there is a desire to maintain the present stability in statistics production. Moreover, while implementing the new ECDH and MIS systems, there will be a change in the necessary competencies required to produce and maintain the statistics and management information.

It is also essential to secure a position in a professional environment with competencies in the field of data processing and data analysis so that the right competencies are attracted and maintained.

3.2 Relations

The MIS Unit will have broad cooperation with relevant units in the Ministry.

The MIS Unit is to function as a service unit. A prerequisite for this is that the necessary resources are allocated and that there are clear agreements about what the unit is to provide (Service Level Agreements).

On different occasions the MIS Unit will be formulating rules and is to follow up on rules that concern the production and compilation of management information and statistics.

The MIS Unit will have to support the resource management (i.e. financial and controlling units) by producing data concerning the case production, some financial data and time registration data.

3.3 Tasks

The MIS Unit will have the following tasks on behalf of the consortium:

- The production of lists and statistics for the whole of the Ministry.
- Concept and data standardisation for the Ministry of Integration Affairs.
- Technical validation and quality assurance of data.
- Follow-up on the use of the concept model (basis for ECDH implementation).
- Statistical analyses in relation to information based statistics.
- Processing and compilation of data, etc.
- Presentation of data for use for resource management, control initiatives, monitoring and management of the case production, etc.
- Communication of statistics to the public, etc. in cooperation with the communications units.
- Automation of processes.
- Operation of extracts (ETL) and data warehouses.
- The work of promoting the use of statistics and management information, i.e. information, education and training, support and assistance, also in connection with the implementation of a new MIS system in cooperation with the resource management units.
- Extensive requirements specification and support to source systems so that they deliver data of a high quality for management information and statistics.
- The maintenance of lists of languages, nationalities and regions, etc.

ASYLUM, ETC.

Asylum applications 2001 - 2006

*Asylum applications lodged in Denmark (gross application figure) 2001 - 2006 **

Nationality	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Afghanistan	2.713	1.186	664	285	182	127
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.450	186	231	102	49	39
China	65	50	76	64	71	35
India	133	96	52	39	72	84
Iran	327	178	158	140	123	89
Iraq	2.724	1.045	442	217	264	519
Nigeria	60	62	61	89	55	52
Pakistan	151	63	36	81	39	31
Russia	302	198	269	163	119	61
Serbia and Montenegro	1.166	1.030	750	784	383	274
Somalia	701	391	370	154	81	58
Sri Lanka	99	38	21	18	22	31
Stateless Palestinians	285	167	153	148	80	71
Syria	97	31	56	56	45	55
Turkey	130	111	108	84	47	40
Others	2.109	1.236	1.146	811	649	394
Total	12.512	6.068	4.593	3.235	2.281	1.960

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

*Asylum applications registered in Denmark (processing figure) 2001 - 2006
(decision made in the given period to process the asylum application in Denmark)*

Nationality	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Afghanistan	2.088	1.698	587	212	138	85
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.005	215	116	39	18	25
China	42	25	36	33	32	27
India	67	70	28	7	22	34
Iran	264	231	68	82	67	69
Iraq	1.997	1.603	282	118	96	96
Nigeria	25	30	33	44	39	33
Pakistan	118	50	16	26	16	22
Russia	122	113	172	102	57	31
Serbia and Montenegro	557	831	371	300	301	119
Somalia	519	495	174	82	54	35
Sri Lanka	67	46	16	6	22	28
Stateless Palestinians	185	168	93	65	52	40
Syria	62	38	29	35	26	30
Turkey	70	76	43	39	15	20
Others	1.197	971	703	443	328	228
Total	8.385	6.660	2.767	1.633	1.283	922

Danish requests for taking charge of/taking back asylum-seekers with reference to the Dublin Regulation 1997 - 2006

	Period		Year	
	1997- 2006		2006	
Total	11.576	100%	418	100%
- of which accepted to be taken charge of/taken back	10.714	92,6%	389	93,0%
- of which refused to be taken charge of/taken back	850	7,3%	17	4,1%
- of which pending cases as of 31 December 2006	12	0,1%	12	2,9%

Requests from other EU Member States for taking charge of/taking back asylum-seekers to Denmark with reference to the Dublin Regulation 1997 - 2006

	Period		Year	
	1997- 2006		2006	
Total	4.580	100%	393	100%
- of which accepted to be taken charge of/taken back	3.468	75,7%	291	74,0%
- of which refused to be taken charge of/taken back	1.079	23,6%	69	17,6%
- of which pending cases as of 31 December 2006	33	0,7%	33	8,4%

The Dublin Regulation (Dublin II) in brief:

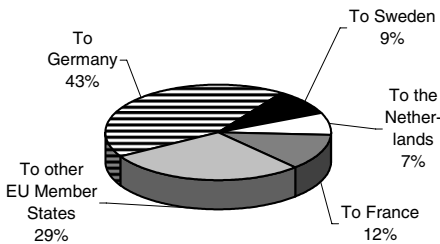
As of 1 April 2006 Denmark has taken part in the Dublin Regulation (Dublin II) which has replaced the Dublin Convention. With Dublin II the negotiation procedures will be more efficient with shorter processing time and with the use of information from EURODAC.

The purpose of the Dublin Regulation 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. The Regulation includes, in addition to the EU Member States, also Norway, which has concluded an association agreement with the EU.

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 Regulation.

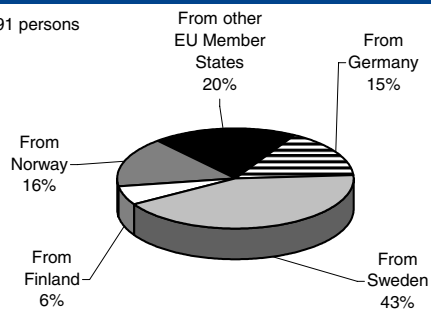
Accepted to be taken charge of/taken back from Denmark 2006

389 persons



Accepted to be taken charge of/taken back to Denmark 2006

291 persons

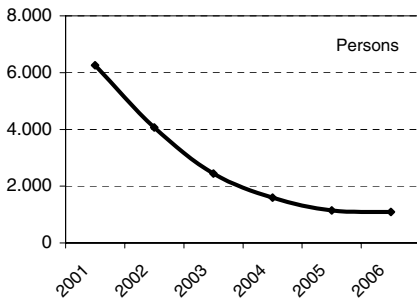


Total number of persons granted refugee status or other status in Denmark 2006 *

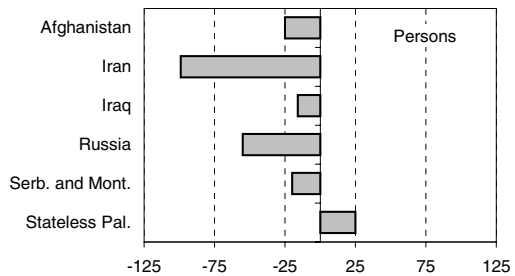
Nationality	2005 Total	selected nationalities in 2006				2006 Total
		Afghani- stan	Iran	Serbia and Montenegro	Stateless Palestinians	
Refugee status (A)	853	54	80	0	51	838
Geneva Convention	167	29	32	0	49	201
B-status/De Facto Status	202	24	15	0	2	107
Applications lodged abroad (until 1 July 2002)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Quota refugees	483	1	33	0	0	530
Other status (B)	294	8	6	135	4	257
Humanitarian	186	5	4	131	3	216
Exceptional reasons	58	3	2	1	1	36
- of which return not possible	35	0	1	0	1	19
Temporary residence permits to Bosnians/Kosovars	50	0	0	3	0	5
Total (A+B)	1.147	62	86	135	55	1.095

* See annex 14 for further details.

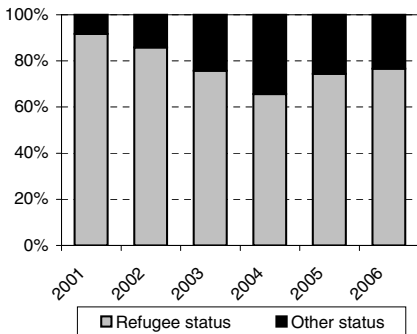
Refugee status or other status 2001 - 2006



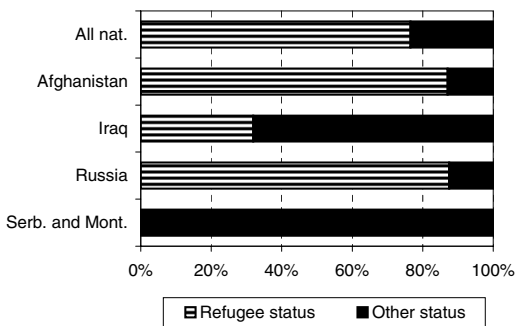
Refugee status or other status: Changes 2005/2006 for selected nationalities



Types of residence permits in asylum cases - selected categories 2001 - 2006



Types of residence permits in asylum cases - selected nationalities 2006



Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers 2002 - 2006

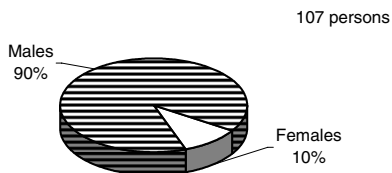
Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers (gross application figure)

Nationality	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Afghanistan	16	42	22	11	17
Albania	1	0	4	2	3
Algeria	8	2	3	3	3
China	5	4	7	30	0
India	1	4	1	7	1
Iran	6	7	6	5	5
Iraq	21	7	8	7	51
Lebanon	2	1	0	0	3
Lithuania	1	2	11	6	0
Nigeria	2	5	3	1	4
Romania	1	5	16	0	0
Serbia and Montenegro	9	15	6	0	2
Somalia	14	24	12	7	3
Sri Lanka	8	2	1	8	2
Stateless Palestinians	6	4	2	1	2
Others	36	35	26	21	11
Total	137	159	128	109	107

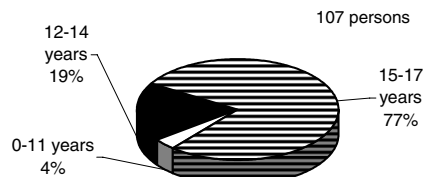
% of the gross application figure 2% 3% 4% 5% 5%

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

Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers - by sex 2006



Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers - by age 2006



Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers by age and sex 2002 - 2006

Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers (gross application figure)

Age	Sex	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
0 - 11 years	Males	6	7	7	3	3
	Females	2	2	3	2	1
	Subtotal	8	9	10	5	4
12 - 14 years	Males	8	17	17	17	17
	Females	6	3	6	8	3
	Subtotal	14	20	23	25	20
15 - 17 years	Males	101	104	76	65	76
	Females	14	26	19	14	7
	Subtotal	115	130	95	79	83
Total		137	159	128	109	107

Overview of the expenses of the accommodation of asylum-seekers 2001 - 2006 *

Category (2006-prices, excl. VAT)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Overall budget (in million EURO)	173,4	154,7	114,0	76,3	59,3	49,3
Average accommodation level (in persons/year)	10.103	9.243	6.575	4.286	2.950	2.161
Yearly expenses per person (in EURO)	17.166	16.733	17.337	17.809	20.112	22.812
- of which operation of center buildings	5.073	4.832	4.626	5.620	6.361	6.181
- of which allowances for asylum-seekers	3.821	3.792	3.446	2.772	2.695	2.621
- of which accommodation of asylum-seekers	8.272	8.109	9.265	9.417	11.056	14.009
Number of accommodation centres (ultimo)	58	46	28	16	11	9

* Data is based on budget figures. The data for 2006 are taken from the "Annual Report 2006" by the Danish Immigration Service (only available in Danish). As of 11 May 2007 the exchange rate was approx. DKK 100 for € 7.45.

The accommodation system, in brief:

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

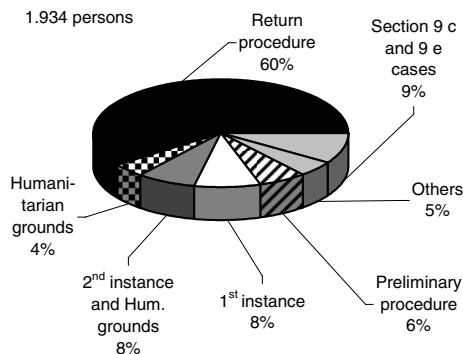
Asylum-seekers are first accommodated at a reception centre. During the stay at the reception centre a preliminary health examination is made. Most asylum-seekers are accommodated at a residence centre until the final decision in their case has been made.

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

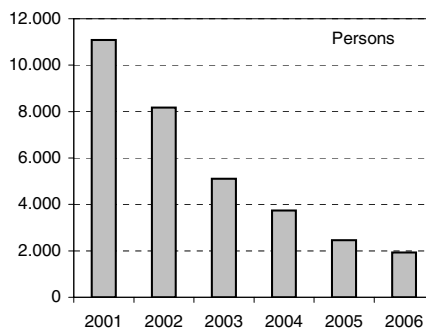
Asylum-seekers who have received a final rejection and do not cooperate with the authorities in order to leave the country can be moved to a return centre.

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

Accommodated asylum-seekers by category of processing status - end of 2006



Accommodated asylum-seekers end of year 2001 - 2006



VISA

**Decisions on applications for visa submitted to the Danish Immigration Service
2001 - 2006 ***

Decisions	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Positive	16.986	14.084	11.829	12.713	13.870	12.076
Negative	10.723	9.182	7.871	8.413	6.148	5.090
Total	27.709	23.266	19.700	21.126	20.018	17.166

* In addition, around 62.000 visas were issued directly by Danish representations abroad in 2006. Thus, the total number of visa decisions processed in 2006 were around 62.000 (Danish representations abroad) and 17.166 (Danish Immigration Service) = 79.166 decisions.

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.

Visa in brief:

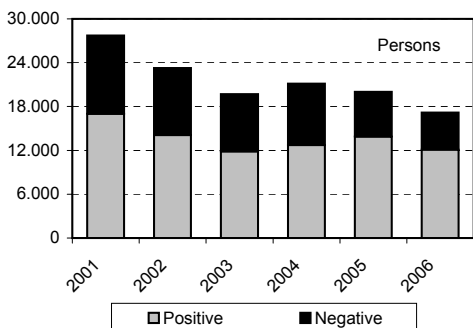
Nationals of a number of countries in the world can enter and reside in Denmark for up to three months without a visa if they are in possession of a valid passport and the necessary means for covering the expenses related with their stay in Denmark and their return. Nationals who are required to carry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

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

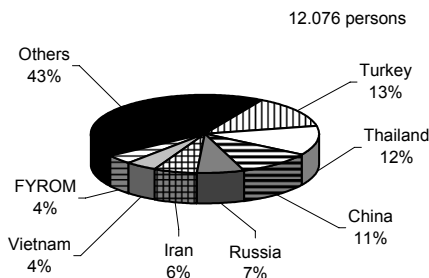
As of 1 October 2004 new visa rules came into force. The possibility for the resident reference to provide economic guarantee was introduced, in order for visa to be given to persons who according to the prior rules would have been denied a visa. In 2006 such a guarantee was provided in approx. 1.450 cases. Moreover, the effort against abuse of the visa system was strengthened; e.g. aliens, who do not leave the country when their visa has expired, will usually not be able to receive visa again for a certain period.

Refusals by the Danish Immigration Service can be appealed to the Ministry of Integration Affairs. The table above does not include figures from the Ministry of Integration Affairs. In 2006 the Ministry of Integration Affairs reversed (e.g. issued a visa) in approx. 9% of the cases where a refusal from the Danish Immigration Service was appealed to the ministry of Integration Affairs.

Decisions on applications for visa submitted to the Danish Immigration Service 2001 - 2006



Visas granted by the Danish Immigration Service - broken down by nationality 2006



ANNEXES

Serbia and Montenegro became independent states on 3 June 2006 and are reported separately as of 2007.

Statistical Overview

Annex 1: Positive decisions broken down by type of residence permit in Denmark 2006 *

Category	A) Work and study								B) EU/EEA	
	Wage-earner and self-employed	Work permits to persons from the new EU Member States	Job Card Scheme and specialists, etc.	Edu-cation	Interns	Au pair	Others**	Total A)	Wage-earner	Edu-cation
Nationality										
Afghanistan	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	5	0	0
Australia	46	0	33	145	4	7	270	505	0	0
Austria	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	5	70	133
Brazil	24	0	26	92	19	41	93	295	0	0
Burma	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Burundi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	63	0	46	177	8	4	197	495	0	0
China	149	0	106	1.216	7	11	1.020	2.509	0	0
Dem. Rep. of Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	5	0	0	11	16	346	659
Germany	8	0	1	122	2	0	41	174	1.397	936
Hungary	9	153	1	86	22	5	54	330	0	163
India	60	0	546	228	8	7	519	1.368	0	0
Iran	14	0	15	9	1	1	37	77	0	0
Iraq	2	0	9	3	0	0	11	25	0	0
Italy	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	9	327	508
Latvia	14	662	0	25	53	18	16	788	0	135
Lithuania	7	2.005	19	13	60	28	14	2.146	0	392
Netherlands	1	0	0	7	0	0	7	15	314	219
Pakistan	15	0	27	103	1	1	125	272	0	0
Philippines	28	0	26	36	0	955	53	1.098	0	0
Poland	246	7.072	1	49	207	49	147	7.771	0	988
Romania	132	0	25	104	207	85	132	685	0	0
Russia	72	0	43	91	31	79	148	464	0	0
Serb. and Mont.	30	0	13	12	5	8	42	110	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	5	0	0	6	11	205	671
Stateless Palestinians	3	0	2	3	0	0	3	11	0	0
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Syria	4	0	3	0	0	0	1	8	0	0
Thailand	31	0	6	54	24	39	80	234	0	0
Turkey	60	0	10	145	6	3	168	392	0	0
Ukraine	236	0	21	48	1.811	170	94	2.380	0	0
United Kingdom	41	0	3	7	0	0	192	243	643	148
USA	164	0	170	1.203	32	26	399	1.994	0	0
Vietnam	7	0	1	22	0	12	90	132	0	0
Others	381	461	197	1.025	112	244	1.458	3.878	382	801
Total	1.849	10.353	1.350	5.043	2.620	1.793	5.440	28.448	3.684	5.753

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

** Includes all remaining categories of work and study e.g. work permits to students (2.076 positive decisions in 2006), family ties to persons granted a residence permit to work or study (1.231 positive decisions in 2006), humanitarian work (729 positive decisions in 2006) work permits to persons with residence permits (551 positive decisions in 2006), residence permits for working purposes to persons who have previously had a residence permit as refugee or family reunificated and whose residence permit was retrieved or not extended (9 positive decisions in 2006), academic researchers (127 positive decisions in 2006) and trainees (183 positive decisions in 2006).

		C) Family reunification, etc.				Asylum, etc. *****				Category
Others***	Total B)	Spouses and cohabitants	Minors and parents	Other residence cases****	Total C)	Total D)	Total A)+B)+C)+D)			Nationality
0	0	24	25	11	60	62	127			Afghanistan
5	5	44	1	15	60	0	570			Australia
26	229	0	0	1	1	0	235			Austria
16	16	77	15	1	93	0	404			Brazil
0	0	22	37	3	62	168	232			Burma
0	0	1	8	0	9	40	49			Burundi
8	8	19	2	15	36	0	539			Canada
7	7	112	21	129	262	3	2.781			China
0	0	5	4	2	11	241	252			Dem. Rep. of Congo
207	1.212	7	2	0	9	0	1.237			France
715	3.048	13	5	96	114	0	3.336			Germany
47	210	5	1	0	6	0	546			Hungary
0	0	25	3	20	48	8	1.424			India
2	2	45	3	3	51	86	216			Iran
1	1	68	47	6	121	47	194			Iraq
88	923	0	0	0	0	0	932			Italy
79	214	27	10	2	39	0	1.041			Latvia
251	643	29	4	2	35	0	2.824			Lithuania
239	772	1	1	0	2	0	789			Netherlands
53	53	54	14	1	69	2	396			Pakistan
4	4	142	25	6	173	0	1.275			Philippines
660	1.648	78	21	5	104	0	9.523			Poland
5	5	47	4	0	51	0	741			Romania
7	7	117	37	1	155	24	650			Russia
6	6	69	7	2	78	135	329			Serb. and Mont.
78	954	3	1	0	4	0	969			Spain
0	0	22	4	1	27	55	93			Stateless Palestinians
0	0	7	0	0	7	33	41			Sudan
0	0	9	15	2	26	31	65			Syria
5	5	306	135	19	460	0	699			Thailand
15	15	186	53	5	244	0	651			Turkey
12	12	87	15	0	102	0	2.494			Ukraine
416	1.207	16	4	2	22	0	1.472			United Kingdom
16	16	154	13	37	204	0	2.214			USA
1	1	68	20	34	122	1	256			Vietnam
396	1.579	898	238	195	1.331	159	6.947			Others
3.365	12.802	2.787	795	616	4.198	1.095	46.543			Total

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

**** See annex 8 for a break down on categories.

***** See annex 14 for a break down on categories.

Statistical Overview

Annex 2: Number of decisions on work and study in Denmark 2006 * **

Categori	First time applications	
	Granted	Refusal
Wage-earner and self-employed	1.849	698
Work permits to persons from the new EU Member States	10.353	38
Job Card Scheme and specialists, etc. ***	1.350	9
Education	5.043	691
Interns	2.620	107
Au pair	1.793	289
Humanitarian work ****	729	3
Trainees	183	24
Religious preachers, etc.	113	8
Family ties to a person granted a residence permit or work/educational grants	1.231	71
Other cases ****	3.184	171
Total	28.448	2.109

Annex 3: Positive decisions on work and study in Denmark 2001 - 2006 * **

Categori	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Wage-earner and self-employed	908	1.166	1.663	1.469	1.513	1.849
Work permits to persons from the new EU Member States				2.097	4.923	10.353
Job Card Scheme and specialists, etc. ***	953	805	661	734	941	1.350
Education	3.724	5.317	6.122	6.221	6.854	5.043
Interns	1.650	1.837	1.417	1.537	1.916	2.620
Au pair	1.018	1.156	1.233	1.500	1.471	1.793
Humanitarian work ****			1.042	1.012	941	729
Trainees		62	260	175	160	183
Religious preachers, etc.	127	153	151	90	75	113
Family ties to a person granted a residence permit or work/educational grants		355	939	831	1.141	1.231
Other cases ****	1.621	2.459	3.290	4.221	5.053	3.184
Total	10.001	13.310	16.778	19.887	24.988	28.448

* Number of decisions includes all instances and refers to positive decisions regarding first time applications.

** As of 1 August 2006 permits issued for work and education on the Faroe Islands and Greenland are no longer registered under the separate category "Work and Education on the Faroe Islands and Greenland", but are instead registered under any of the other categories according to the type of residence permit (eg. permits for education are registered under "Education"), permits issued before 1 August 2006 are included in the category "Others".

*** In this publication the categories Job Card Scheme and specialists, etc. are put together in one category.

**** See the overview page on positive decisions on work and study for a description of the categories.

Annex 4: Number of positive decisions in selected categories and nationalities 2001 - 2006 *

Wage-earner and self-employed

Nationality	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Poland		256	302	421	323	162	246
Ukraine		30	54	58	64	100	236
USA		34	92	102	102	132	164
China		51	32	51	88	129	149
Romania		32	20	50	60	101	132
Russia		53	64	63	67	79	72
Canada		7	23	38	49	67	63
India		8	15	14	46	41	60
Turkey		6	17	22	28	50	60
Bulgaria		125	77	37	23	34	56
Others		306	470	807	619	618	611
Total		908	1.166	1.663	1.469	1.513	1.849

Job Card Scheme and specialists, etc.

Nationality	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
India		101	79	110	216	347	546
USA		185	116	96	121	127	170
China		84	54	37	43	68	106
Canada		37	34	23	22	34	46
Russia		68	44	29	34	51	43
Australia		39	37	14	29	18	33
Pakistan		3	10	4	13	15	27
Brazil		17	5	5	7	7	26
Philippines		4	0	4	18	10	26
Romania		34	22	12	14	17	25
Others		381	404	327	217	247	302
Total		953	805	661	734	941	1.350

Education

Nationality	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
China		415	1.264	1.621	1.913	2.052	1.216
USA		652	913	896	1.239	1.215	1.203
India		61	79	238	281	256	228
Canada		130	176	169	168	212	177
Australia		97	156	102	187	142	145
Turkey		29	36	42	53	129	145
Nepal		27	14	34	28	59	141
Germany		95	88	28	65	150	122
Japan		122	141	146	140	104	119
Romania		96	103	85	107	134	104
Others		2.000	2.347	2.761	2.040	2.401	1.443
Total		3.724	5.317	6.122	6.221	6.854	5.043

* The nationalities are selected on the basis of the ten largest nationalities in each category.

Statistical Overview

Annex 4: Number of positive decisions in selected categories and nationalities 2001 - 2006 *

Interns

Nationality	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Ukraine		294	496	535	736	1.191	1.811
Poland		207	219	135	144	154	207
Romania		64	60	74	95	154	207
Lithuania		404	405	277	196	102	60
Latvia		240	274	212	134	75	53
USA		31	18	0	17	19	32
Russia		16	20	20	29	21	31
Thailand		33	26	19	18	18	24
Moldavia		4	1	3	0	11	22
Hungary		51	33	36	49	33	22
Others		306	285	106	119	138	151
Total		1.650	1.837	1.417	1.537	1.916	2.620

Au pair

Nationality	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Philippines		67	124	211	475	569	955
Ukraine		57	90	125	198	191	170
Romania		38	49	63	84	81	85
Russia		98	86	64	82	87	79
Poland		81	118	119	94	63	49
Brazil		5	19	20	34	43	41
Thailand		7	8	20	23	23	39
Peru		2	4	6	9	21	30
Lithuania		257	232	178	113	47	28
USA		5	6	12	12	19	26
Others		401	420	415	376	327	291
Total		1.018	1.156	1.233	1.500	1.471	1.793

Religious preachers, etc.

Nationality	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
USA		71	62	62	35	48	69
Peru		0	1	1	1	0	10
Thailand		5	6	4	5	2	5
Brazil		1	0	0	2	0	3
Estonia		1	0	1	0	0	3
Madagascar		0	0	0	0	0	3
India		5	1	5	3	3	2
Nigeria		5	7	3	1	0	2
Pakistan		1	5	5	2	2	2
Poland		3	4	4	3	8	2
Others		35	67	66	38	12	12
Total		127	153	151	90	75	113

* The nationalities are selected on the basis of the ten largest nationalities in each category.

Annex 5: Number of decisions on EU/EEA residence certificates in Denmark 2006 *

Category	Authority	Regional State Administrations (1st Instance)		Danish Immigration Service (2nd Instance) **	
		Grants	Refusals	Grants	Confirmation of refusal
Employed persons within the territory of Denmark		3.684	10	0	1
Self-employed persons in Denmark		197	27	0	1
Persons enrolled on a recognised course		5.753	27	0	1
Family members of an EU/EEA national ** ***		1.333	66	608	0
Persons with sufficient means		908	1	0	1
Pensioners		13	0	0	1
Employment for students from the new EU Member States **		0	0	306	0
Total		11.888	131	914	5

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

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

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

Annex 6: Number of EU/EEA residence certificates granted in Denmark 2001 - 2006

Category	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Employed persons within the territory of Denmark	2.309	2.056	2.129	2.147	2.516	3.684
Self-employed persons in Denmark	90	101	80	104	145	197
Service-providers and service-receivers *	64	57	42	64	84	
Students enrolled on a recognised course	2.012	2.306	2.550	3.815	4.593	5.753
Family members of an EU/EEA national	919	868	867	924	1.642	1.333
Pensioners	239	239	251	108	20	13
Others **	317	414	556	742	916	1.822
Total	5.950	6.041	6.475	7.904	9.916	12.802

* As of 2006 service-providers and service-receivers are included in the category "Self-employed persons in Denmark".

** Includes mainly residence permits for persons with sufficient means and work permits to students from the new EU Member States. The latter only from 2004.

Statistical Overview

Annex 7: Number of persons applying for family reunification in Denmark 2006

Nationality	Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total 2006	Total 2005
	Afghanistan		8	5	7	3	6	21	4	17	15	16	17	14	133
Australia		0	2	4	5	9	6	6	7	1	3	5	1	49	35
Bosnia-Herzegovina		6	9	7	7	7	16	2	7	16	9	3	11	100	122
Brazil		8	8	10	9	15	14	17	20	8	7	5	8	129	82
Bulgaria		5	5	2	1	4	4	4	6	2	3	3	4	43	32
Burma		7	5	6	3	0	2	1	12	7	4	3	10	60	34
China		11	16	11	17	17	20	25	21	13	13	15	20	199	179
Cuba		3	6	5	1	3	3	4	5	2	4	3	2	41	35
Egypt		3	6	5	3	2	8	5	7	1	4	2	3	49	35
FYROM		15	3	11	4	5	1	4	5	8	11	5	5	77	97
Ghana		4	4	6	3	10	2	6	8	5	2	5	9	64	85
India		7	6	7	6	3	4	7	4	9	4	2	5	64	62
Indonesia		8	5	4	3	0	7	2	3	6	2	1	1	42	43
Iran		11	5	5	3	8	9	5	11	6	16	17	15	111	119
Iraq		13	9	7	19	8	13	15	24	27	17	27	9	188	344
Latvia		3	4	11	4	4	1	4	5	1	3	3	1	44	45
Lebanon		4	3	2	1	3	5	15	19	3	5	5	3	68	51
Lithuania		4	2	2	1	6	3	4	1	7	1	3	1	35	43
Morocco		12	9	9	5	6	7	4	9	15	9	8	9	102	97
Nigeria		4	9	5	6	3	2	4	13	5	4	6	8	69	52
Pakistan		21	9	12	3	10	6	15	33	16	22	11	13	171	208
Philippines		18	11	17	4	17	26	20	23	19	27	19	17	218	192
Peru		2	1	2	1	3	4	4	2	3	4	6	3	35	34
Poland		16	12	10	9	10	16	10	12	5	10	8	5	123	135
Romania		10	7	11	1	3	3	6	5	8	10	4	5	73	71
Russia		20	13	11	11	17	15	12	20	7	12	22	10	170	173
Serbia and Montenegro		10	7	19	14	13	15	7	18	11	10	12	9	145	186
Somalia		6	10	12	6	13	3	19	15	13	13	28	14	152	202
Sri Lanka		6	3	7	6	10	6	9	4	1	7	7	3	69	120
Stateless Palestinians		4	5	0	4	5	2	14	12	4	6	10	4	70	93
Thailand		36	42	55	32	43	44	37	50	37	45	50	35	506	541
Turkey		51	53	51	57	49	49	52	50	69	49	67	72	669	651
Uganda		5	2	4	2	3	2	1	2	6	2	1	6	36	49
Ukraine		9	10	10	9	8	7	4	6	11	17	13	10	114	92
United Kingdom		8	8	1	2	2	1	3	11	2	8	4	1	51	31
USA		17	17	21	14	21	17	18	8	12	21	14	12	192	203
Vietnam		11	21	8	18	8	10	9	8	13	18	11	10	145	146
Others		58	82	91	40	86	80	70	118	90	80	69	63	927	1.075
Total 2006		444	434	468	337	440	454	448	601	484	498	494	431	5.533	
<i>Cumulative Total 2006</i>		<i>444</i>	<i>878</i>	<i>1.346</i>	<i>1.683</i>	<i>2.123</i>	<i>2.577</i>	<i>3.025</i>	<i>3.626</i>	<i>4.110</i>	<i>4.608</i>	<i>5.102</i>	<i>5.533</i>		
Total 2005		590	456	591	475	492	471	437	585	516	455	462	470		6.000
<i>Cumulative Total 2005</i>		<i>590</i>	<i>1.046</i>	<i>1.637</i>	<i>2.112</i>	<i>2.604</i>	<i>3.075</i>	<i>3.512</i>	<i>4.097</i>	<i>4.613</i>	<i>5.068</i>	<i>5.530</i>	<i>6.000</i>		

Annex 8: Number of decisions on family reunification 2006

Authority	The Danish Immigration Service (1st instance)		The Ministry of Integration Affairs (2nd instance)
	Granted	Refusal	Confirmations
Category			
Spouses and cohabitants (A)	2.787	1.133	559
- of refugees in Denmark	209	172	117
- of other immigrants in Denmark	249	439	240
- of Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark	2.329	522	202
Minors (B)	795	467	297
- children to refugees in Denmark	187	73	89
- children to other than refugees in Denmark	608	394	208
Parents over 60 years (C)	0	0	1
- of refugees in Denmark *	0	0	1
Total family reunification	3.582	1.600	857

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

Note: In relation to other residence cases 616 residence permits were granted in 2006. These permits include Adoption (347 positive decisions in 2006) and Other cases (269 positive decisions in 2006). Other cases include, Danish minority in Landesteil Schleswig (98 positive decisions in 2006), Other reasons than marriage and cohabitation (89 positive decisions in 2006), Danish descent (35 positive decisions in 2006) and Others (47 positive decisions in 2006).

Annex 9: Number of positive decisions on family reunification to spouses and cohabitants 2001 - 2006

Nationality	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Bosnia-Herzegovina	85	63	21	23	29	49
Brazil	83	73	31	60	61	77
China	178	107	73	78	75	112
Iran	144	120	58	46	68	45
Iraq	579	504	311	67	61	68
Morocco	131	107	38	34	38	46
Pakistan	206	190	51	40	53	54
Philippines	127	80	59	106	101	142
Poland	149	105	62	64	62	78
Romania	68	59	32	50	46	47
Russia	215	163	113	123	121	117
Serbia and Montenegro	114	91	45	49	47	69
Thailand	499	339	227	281	336	306
Turkey	691	521	165	153	185	186
Ukraine	74	49	40	70	58	87
USA	193	161	120	127	132	154
Vietnam	125	97	51	35	54	68
Others	2.838	2.051	1.041	938	971	1.082
Total	6.499	4.880	2.538	2.344	2.498	2.787

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

Statistical Overview

Annex 10: Number of positive decisions on family reunification 2001 - 2006

Category	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Spouses and cohabitants (A)	6.499	4.880	2.538	2.344	2.498	2.787
- of refugees in Denmark	1.694	1.213	730	297	254	209
- of other immigrants in Denmark	443	298	225	181	192	249
- of Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark	4.362	3.369	1.583	1.866	2.052	2.329
Minors (B)	4.185	3.052	2.170	1.469	1.011	795
- children to refugees in Denmark	2.510	1.759	1.220	581	327	187
- children to other than refugees in Denmark	1.675	1.293	950	888	684	608
Parents over 60 years (C)	266	219	83	19	13	0
- of refugees in Denmark	71	50	19	10	11	0
- of Danish/Nordic nationals in Denmark	195	169	64	9	2	0
Total (A+B+C)	10.950	8.151	4.791	3.832	3.522	3.582

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

Annex 11: Number of positive decisions on family reunification - selected nationalities 2001 - 2006 *

Nationality	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Bosnia-Herzegovina	110	90	18	29	35	63
Brazil	105	87	54	71	79	92
Burma	2	4	0	12	33	59
China	285	177	148	108	95	133
Iraq	1.628	1.479	969	230	187	115
Morocco	155	129	49	46	41	51
Pakistan	244	237	81	56	74	68
Philippines	175	107	86	143	125	167
Poland	207	135	82	89	79	99
Russia	307	235	173	172	152	154
Serbia and Montenegro	171	125	62	65	55	76
Somalia	828	624	412	192	125	72
Thailand	690	531	357	443	464	441
Turkey	1.009	764	320	320	285	239
Ukraine	102	66	60	94	76	102
USA	206	188	133	144	138	167
Vietnam	207	153	106	53	81	88
Others	4.519	3.020	1.681	1.565	1.398	1.396
Total	10.950	8.151	4.791	3.832	3.522	3.582

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

* The nationalities are selected on the basis of number of granted permits in the recent years.

Annex 12: Asylum applications lodged in Denmark 2006 (gross application figure)

Nationality	Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total 2006	Total 2005
Afghanistan		13	4	20	19	8	4	2	6	13	2	25	11	127	182
Albania		3	2	0	6	2	0	0	1	0	3	2	2	21	21
Algeria		3	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	3	2	15	46
Armenia		1	0	0	5	3	0	2	0	2	3	0	1	17	19
Azerbaijan		0	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	3	0	1	1	12	24
Bangladesh		0	0	9	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	14	16
Bosnia-Herzegovina		3	8	1	1	3	2	1	8	0	1	3	8	39	49
Bulgaria		0	0	4	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	11	28
Burma		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	8	9
Cameroun		0	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	10	12
China		4	3	3	3	0	4	2	4	3	1	3	5	35	71
Dem. Rep. of Congo		6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10
Ethiopia		1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	9	15
FYROM		6	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	1	0	0	14	39
Georgia		3	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	0	3	19	10
Ghana		0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	8	6
India		0	5	5	1	2	11	12	5	10	12	4	17	84	72
Iran		5	8	14	6	7	4	7	8	9	4	9	8	89	123
Iraq		34	34	31	33	38	18	16	53	57	67	69	69	519	264
Lebanon		1	0	1	2	0	0	5	4	6	1	1	5	26	27
Liberia		1	1	1	1	0	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	11	3
Libya		3	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	20
Mongolia		3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	10
Morocco		1	1	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	4	0	15	14
Nigeria		8	6	3	4	2	11	2	1	7	3	3	2	52	55
Pakistan		2	0	4	1	0	10	4	5	1	2	1	1	31	39
Romania		1	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	5	0	14	8
Russia		13	4	3	4	6	5	1	12	9	0	4	0	61	119
- of which Chechen		0	1	0	0	5	0	1	10	5	0	0	0	22	79
Rwanda		0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Serbia and Montenegro		72	30	28	15	17	17	12	11	22	31	8	11	274	383
- of which Kosovo		6	9	8	7	15	5	5	11	8	19	1	5	99	140
Somalia		6	7	5	7	8	8	5	3	2	3	1	3	58	81
Sri Lanka		1	0	2	0	3	6	2	5	7	4	1	0	31	22
Stateless		0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	7	27
Stateless Palestinians		2	3	7	8	3	4	5	10	5	6	9	9	71	80
Syria		3	6	6	3	3	5	3	0	3	11	7	5	55	45
Turkey		2	10	5	3	2	4	0	3	2	3	2	4	40	47
Others		20	13	13	9	10	7	11	13	12	6	8	11	133	283
Total 2006		221	159	185	142	121	131	104	165	187	182	178	185	1.960	
<i>Cumulative Total 2006</i>		<i>221</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>707</i>	<i>828</i>	<i>959</i>	<i>1.063</i>	<i>1.228</i>	<i>1.415</i>	<i>1.597</i>	<i>1.775</i>	<i>1.960</i>		

Total 2005	192	265	253	216	213	191	156	161	190	149	151	144			2.281
<i>Cumulative Total 2005</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>457</i>	<i>710</i>	<i>926</i>	<i>1.139</i>	<i>1.330</i>	<i>1.486</i>	<i>1.647</i>	<i>1.837</i>	<i>1.986</i>	<i>2.137</i>	<i>2.281</i>			

Note: 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.

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 13: Number of asylum decisions on applications registered in Denmark 2006 *

Authority	The Danish Immigration Service (1st instance)				The Refugee Board (2nd instance)			
	Geneva Convention	B-Status/ De Facto Status	Refusal	Total	Geneva Convention	B-Status/ De Facto Status	Refusal	Total
Nationality								
Afghanistan	1	13	82	96	28	11	55	94
Albania			7	7			1	1
Algeria			7	7			6	6
Armenia			11	11				0
Azerbaijan			8	8	1		5	6
Bangladesh			4	4			6	6
Bosnia-Herzegovina			18	18			10	10
Bulgaria			9	9			0	0
Burma	4		2	6	2			2
Cameroun	1		2	3			4	4
China	1		16	17	1		14	15
Dem. Rep. of Congo	1	8	5	14		1	5	6
Ethiopia	1		9	10			4	4
FYROM			8	8				0
Georgia			5	5			7	7
Ghana			8	8			2	2
India			10	10		2	6	8
Iran	23	6	39	68	9	9	20	38
Iraq		2	98	100	5	7	87	99
Lebanon	5		8	13				0
Liberia			2	2			0	0
Libya			8	8		3	4	7
Mongolia			2	2				0
Morocco			7	7			1	1
Nigeria		1	25	26			12	12
Pakistan			11	11		2	2	4
Romania			5	5				0
Russia	1	18	7	26		1	9	10
- of which Chechen		10	3	13		1	5	6
Rwanda			2	2				0
Serbia and Montenegro			138	138			102	102
- of which Kosovo			65	65			67	67
Somalia		8	38	46		6	37	43
Sri Lanka			21	21			12	12
Stateless	7		0	7	2			2
Stateless Palestinians	14	1	33	48	35	1	24	60
Syria	21		6	27	9	1	2	12
Turkey			19	19			4	4
Others	28	5	75	108	1	1	38	40
Total 2006	108	62	755	925	93	45	479	617
Total 2005	93	136	1.098	1.327	74	66	784	924

* Incl. decisions in the manifestly unfounded procedure. 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 2006.

Annex 14: Total number of persons granted refugee status or other status in Denmark 2006

Types of decision Nationality	A) Refugee status				Quota refugees*	B) Other status **			Total (A+B)
	Applications registered in Denmark					Humanitarian ***	Exceptional reasons ****	Temporary permits *****	
	1st instance		2nd instance						
	Geneva Conven- tion	B-Status/ De Facto Status	Geneva Conven- tion	B-Status/ De Facto Status					
Afghanistan	1	13	28	11	1	5	3		62
Albania						8			8
Algeria									0
Armenia						2	5		7
Azerbaijan			1				4		5
Bangladesh									0
Bosnia-Herzegovina						12		2	14
Bulgaria									0
Burma	4		2		162				168
Cameroun	1								1
China	1		1				1		3
Dem. Rep. of Congo	1	8		1	231				241
Ethiopia	1				1				2
FYROM						4			4
Georgia									0
Ghana									0
India				2		6			8
Iran	23	6	9	9	33	4	2		86
Iraq		2	5	7	1	31	1		47
Lebanon	5								5
Liberia									0
Libya				3					3
Mongolia									0
Morocco									0
Nigeria		1							1
Pakistan				2					2
Romania									0
Russia	1	18		1	1	1	2		24
- of which Chechen		10		1			1		12
Rwanda					8				8
Serbia and Montenegro						131	1	3	135
- of which Kosovo						75	1	2	78
Somalia		8		6	5	2	1		22
Sri Lanka							7		7
Stateless	7		2				5		14
Stateless Palestinians	14	1	35	1		3	1		55
Syria	21		9	1					31
Turkey									0
Others	28	5	1	1	87	7	3		132
Total 2006	108	62	93	45	530	216	36	5	1.095
Total 2005	93	136	74	66	483	186	58	50	1.147

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

** 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 of Integration Affairs.

**** 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 15.

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

Statistical Overview

Annex 15: Number of persons granted refugee or other status in Denmark 2001 - 2006 *

Category	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Refugee status (A)	5.742	3.489	1.852	1.045	853	838
- Geneva Convention	2.020	1.267	724	278	167	201
- B-Status/De Facto Status	3.116	1.689	602	229	202	107
- Quota refugees	531	490	509	498	483	530
- Applications lodged abroad	75	43	17	40	1	0
Other status (B) **	521	580	595	547	294	257
- Humanitarian residence permit	83	45	203	351	186	216
- Exceptional reasons	100	78	67	60	58	36
<i>of which return not possible ***</i>	51	18	35	16	35	19
- TP to Bosnians and Kosovars	338	457	325	136	50	5
Total (A+B)	6.263	4.069	2.447	1.592	1.147	1.095

* See annex 14 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 16: Number of persons granted refugee status in Denmark 2001 - 2006 by selected nationalities *

Nationality	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Afghanistan	2.075	882	724	171	87	62
Bosnia-Herzegovina	123	302	256	81	13	14
Burma	21	10	143	160	139	168
Burundi	13	58	19	27	14	40
Dem. Rep. of Congo	10	44	10	139	81	241
Eritrea	1	4	11	32	3	9
Iran	93	305	151	72	185	86
Iraq	2.049	891	151	85	63	47
Russia	73	93	76	92	79	24
<i>- of which Chechen</i>			29	63	52	12
Serbia and Montenegro	676	351	212	269	155	135
<i>- of which Kosovo</i>	594	64	149	188	88	78
Somalia	603	646	131	49	16	22
Stateless	6	28	29	12	19	14
Stateless Palestinians	80	50	71	74	30	55
Sudan	122	45	22	24	59	33
Syria	14	47	13	20	28	31
Uzbekistan	4	10	1	0	0	13
Others	300	303	427	285	176	101
Total	6.263	4.069	2.447	1.592	1.147	1.095

* The breakdown by nationality reflects the distribution of the number of persons granted refugee status in Denmark in recent years. Please consult annex 14 for further details

Annex 17: Immigration to Denmark by citizenship 1997 - 2006

Citizenship	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Denmark (A)	22.694	22.542	22.353	22.105	22.330	22.181	22.062	21.990	22.469	22.469
Europe (B)	16.409	16.372	15.869	16.448	17.208	16.770	15.986	17.434	19.554	23.677
- of which Turkey	1.063	1.255	1.189	1.074	1.069	868	502	495	463	506
- of which former Yugoslavia	2.043	1.180	1.121	1.265	1.338	1.141	797	648	510	539
Africa (C)	3.137	2.774	2.482	2.435	2.562	2.437	1.741	1.443	1.125	1.272
- of which Morocco	222	253	229	193	185	110	80	62	59	78
- of which Somalia	1.889	1.358	1.104	1.009	1.152	1.180	596	385	199	140
North America (D)	1.508	1.625	1.604	1.603	1.670	1.707	1.721	1.863	2.124	2.215
- of which USA	1.279	1.361	1.329	1.343	1.425	1.382	1.428	1.582	1.736	1.840
South and Central America (E)	691	739	852	865	817	833	651	670	716	784
Asia (F)	5.168	6.722	6.507	8.885	10.839	8.277	7.123	5.925	5.913	5.773
- of which Afghanistan	325	443	598	1.536	3.016	1.273	716	486	242	138
- of which China	432	536	642	736	876	1.335	1.930	1.684	1.559	1.171
- of which Iran	406	511	344	462	400	490	281	223	216	295
- of which Iraq	1.350	2.325	1.908	2.907	3.236	2.161	1.311	545	297	306
- of which Pakistan	375	493	443	556	432	434	331	290	296	239
- of which Sri Lanka	237	207	174	188	181	162	124	64	90	74
- of which Thailand	475	519	642	651	752	603	447	542	563	547
Oceania (G)	328	381	348	338	362	393	335	395	448	473
Stateless/others (H)	170	217	221	236	196	180	135	140	109	87
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H)	50.105	51.372	50.236	52.915	55.984	52.778	49.754	49.860	52.458	56.750

<i>Net immigration (immigration - emigration)</i>	<i>11.712</i>	<i>11.032</i>	<i>8.896</i>	<i>9.498</i>	<i>12.004</i>	<i>9.297</i>	<i>6.288</i>	<i>4.843</i>	<i>6.589</i>	<i>9.964</i>
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Source: Statistics Denmark

Annex 18: Emigration from Denmark by citizenship 1997 - 2006

Citizenship	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Denmark (A)	24.336	24.693	25.098	26.887	26.688	25.731	25.272	25.936	26.249	26.339
Europe (B)	9.765	10.883	11.547	11.724	12.069	12.357	11.989	12.995	13.105	13.895
- of which Turkey	303	288	282	341	322	299	270	275	251	275
- of which former Yugoslavia	483	390	256	325	293	337	249	271	245	194
Africa (C)	812	1.153	1.064	972	1.252	1.297	1.402	1.160	847	702
- of which Morocco	45	42	49	61	56	33	37	33	36	42
- of which Somalia	319	619	537	436	695	814	989	698	381	225
North America (D)	1.330	1.462	1.411	1.579	1.527	1.481	1.640	1.577	1.877	1.858
- of which USA	1.146	1.275	1.183	1.344	1.322	1.246	1.343	1.334	1.580	1.577
South and Central America (E)	292	332	371	363	365	406	423	358	430	402
Asia (F)	1.480	1.432	1.494	1.543	1.710	1.837	2.356	2.602	2.956	3.239
- of which Afghanistan	13	23	33	32	38	61	64	64	70	57
- of which China	191	181	180	205	257	327	582	730	940	1.085
- of which Iran	120	134	124	104	115	100	96	128	108	66
- of which Iraq	63	109	82	105	146	145	258	317	260	200
- of which Pakistan	136	157	155	196	163	196	200	176	224	210
- of which Sri Lanka	52	40	47	54	55	54	57	52	42	58
- of which Thailand	96	95	139	115	147	183	157	177	167	160
Oceania (G)	302	295	266	279	300	310	331	326	350	307
Stateless/others (H)	76	90	89	70	69	62	53	63	55	44
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H)	38.393	40.340	41.340	43.417	43.980	43.481	43.466	45.017	45.869	46.786

Source: Statistics Denmark

Statistical Overview

Annex 19: Repatriation from Denmark 1997 - 2006

Nationality	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	1	3	22	8	7	3
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	321	187	73	123	101	55	23	59	21	18
Chile	1	1	3	2	1	2	0	0	0	1
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13
Iran	9	7	9	10	10	3	15	8	2	4
Iraq	1	0	2	4	1	0	71	141	88	35
Kosovo *	0	0	8	31	19	24	2	1	0	0
Lebanon	14	13	22	1	4	7	0	9	6	15
Romania	1	0	3	1	0	3	0	1	0	5
Serbia and Montenegro	7	2	3	1	12	6	0	4	10	0
Somalia	10	23	7	45	47	43	17	10	25	16
Sri Lanka	1	0	0	0	1	1	5	5	0	0
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	1
Syria	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6
Turkey	4	1	0	7	5	0	0	1	7	14
Vietnam	1	2	3	3	4	7	2	6	6	2
Others	19	22	18	8	18	15	25	11	7	8
Total	391	258	151	236	224	170	183	267	187	148

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

Source: Danish Refugee Council

Annex 20: Acquisition of Danish citizenship 1997 - 2006

Former nationality	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Europe (A)	2.302	3.164	5.091	6.255	5.473	6.801	4.133	6.436	3.642	3.232
- of which Turkey	1.037	1.243	3.167	3.096	3.270	1.948	2.158	732	878	1.125
- of which former Yugoslavia	291	695	710	1.529	1.135	3.407	1.253	4.349	1.699	1.259
Africa (B)	270	713	909	2.414	1.726	3.367	612	3.027	2.437	1.465
- of which Morocco	110	249	326	494	199	312	69	244	147	114
- of which Somalia	17	159	216	1.205	1.066	2.254	324	2.022	1.709	923
North America (C)	81	76	59	56	60	70	55	62	59	55
- of which USA	66	56	52	39	36	58	43	56	51	45
South/Central America (D)	134	164	151	270	232	329	163	351	228	117
Asia (E)	1.998	4.536	4.793	7.921	3.563	5.081	1.436	4.546	3.571	2.900
- of which Afghanistan	15	101	98	276	217	299	40	367	282	260
- of which China	32	117	170	236	193	282	203	339	382	281
- of which Iran	553	969	915	1.112	429	518	120	505	317	203
- of which Iraq	244	718	919	2.224	857	1.160	153	1.015	961	1.113
- of which Lebanon	160	811	604	1.103	303	371	69	219	140	80
- of which Pakistan	149	284	464	550	299	564	94	332	305	172
- of which Sri Lanka	376	617	528	824	355	589	119	678	332	148
- of which Thailand	44	85	141	219	117	169	62	180	114	95
- of which Vietnam	126	365	444	651	315	502	280	318	232	213
Oceania (F)	16	29	19	18	11	13	6	18	11	14
Stateless/others (G)	686	1.595	1.456	2.389	827	1.001	178	536	249	178
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	5.487	10.277	12.478	19.323	11.892	16.662	6.583	14.976	10.197	7.961

Source: Statistics Denmark

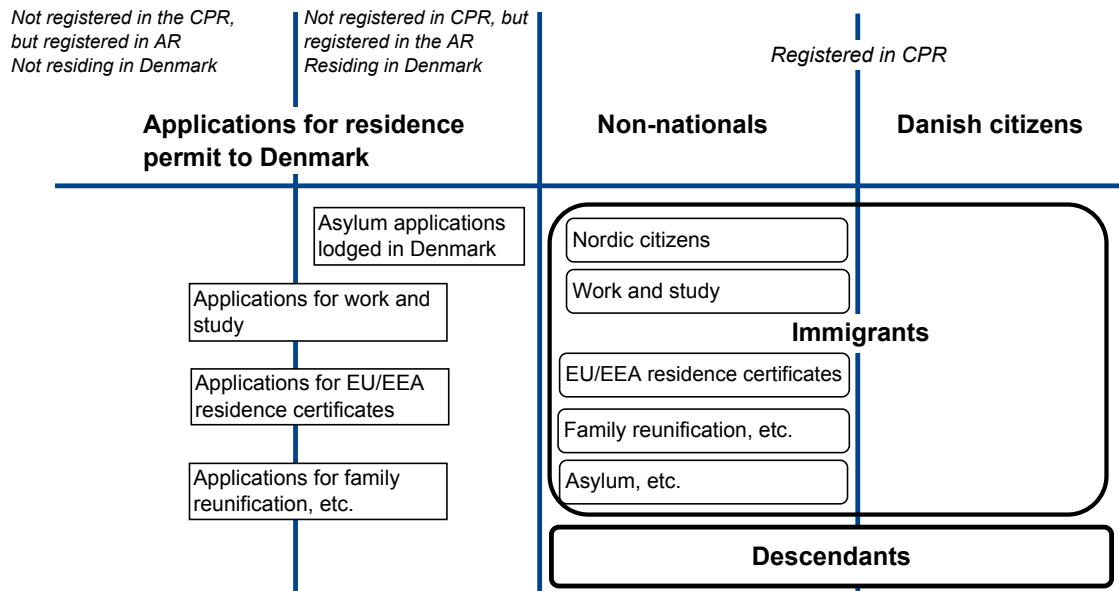
Annex 21: Immigrants and their descendants 1998 - 2007 (stock as of 1 January) *

Country of origin	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Europe (A)	199.323	205.356	210.106	215.449	221.082	225.679	229.732	233.924	240.290	249.786
- of which Turkey	45.008	46.994	48.773	50.470	52.159	53.465	54.257	54.859	55.550	56.140
- of which former Yugoslavia	37.362	38.528	39.806	41.144	42.614	43.612	44.424	44.741	45.121	45.764
Africa (B)	30.665	33.350	35.895	38.448	40.783	42.386	42.836	43.182	43.446	43.967
- of which Morocco	6.983	7.422	7.813	8.104	8.404	8.644	8.799	8.974	9.121	9.240
- of which Somalia	12.113	13.535	14.856	16.209	17.299	17.849	17.363	16.952	16.564	16.193
North America (C)	7.862	7.945	8.047	8.012	8.085	8.205	8.245	8.441	8.630	8.932
- of which USA	6.159	6.193	6.273	6.226	6.289	6.351	6.406	6.584	6.675	6.873
South/Central America (D)	5.892	6.202	6.509	6.853	7.187	7.567	7.695	7.968	8.232	8.629
Asia (E)	100.730	107.883	114.659	123.850	134.530	142.552	149.155	153.561	157.423	160.936
-of which Afghanistan	2.195	2.664	3.275	4.834	7.901	9.360	10.233	10.876	11.246	11.554
-of which China	2.958	3.235	3.610	4.040	4.550	5.457	6.677	7.562	8.081	8.045
-of which Iran	12.264	12.712	12.980	13.391	13.625	13.945	14.213	14.289	14.389	14.551
-of which Iraq	10.327	12.751	14.902	18.097	21.555	24.025	25.671	26.351	26.922	27.370
-of which Lebanon	17.634	18.368	19.011	19.839	20.566	21.202	21.790	22.232	22.509	22.962
-of which Pakistan	16.353	16.969	17.509	18.143	18.623	19.049	19.250	19.301	19.284	19.244
-of which Sri Lanka	8.790	9.189	9.515	9.788	9.997	10.168	10.324	10.291	10.310	10.254
-of which Thailand	3.986	4.398	4.884	5.403	5.985	6.394	6.668	6.980	7.375	7.771
-of which Vietnam	10.242	10.652	11.051	11.466	11.834	12.164	12.455	12.654	12.869	13.093
Oceania (F)	1.213	1.300	1.384	1.443	1.485	1.583	1.582	1.656	1.776	1.951
Stateless/others (G)	1.348	1.386	1.562	1.892	2.179	2.717	2.791	3.363	3.438	3.499
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	347.033	363.422	378.162	395.947	415.331	430.689	442.036	452.095	463.235	477.700
As a % of total population	6,6%	6,8%	7,1%	7,4%	7,7%	8,0%	8,2%	8,4%	8,5%	8,8%

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

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

Source: Statistics Denmark



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

Statistical Overview

Annex 22: Number of non-nationals in Denmark 1998 - 2007 (stock as of 1 January) *

Citizenship	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Europe (A)	153.795	157.887	158.902	159.452	160.690	158.861	159.644	158.374	161.809	168.984
- of which Turkey	37.519	38.055	36.569	35.232	33.383	31.898	30.273	29.956	29.491	28.752
- of which former Yugoslavia	33.899	34.421	35.022	34.903	35.304	33.077	32.643	28.924	27.627	26.948
Africa (B)	22.087	23.872	25.384	25.490	26.016	24.537	24.941	22.855	21.244	20.801
- of which Morocco	3.557	3.631	3.573	3.293	3.268	3.078	3.087	2.902	2.806	2.760
- of which Somalia	11.890	13.138	14.265	14.447	14.585	13.306	13.099	11.275	9.753	9.012
North America (C)	6.311	6.406	6.538	6.519	6.596	6.752	6.798	7.029	7.215	7.515
- of which USA	5.172	5.209	5.302	5.271	5.339	5.415	5.478	5.673	5.779	5.993
South/Central America (D)	3.261	3.402	3.640	3.797	4.002	4.118	4.188	4.161	4.234	4.512
Asia (E)	53.166	54.840	56.062	56.534	63.027	65.500	69.995	69.885	70.307	70.974
-of which Afghanistan	1.982	2.357	2.878	4.200	7.061	8.220	9.056	9.324	9.416	9.432
-of which China	2.074	2.266	2.513	2.733	3.166	3.939	5.156	5.866	6.220	6.114
-of which Iran	6.844	6.330	5.702	5.013	4.906	4.797	4.911	4.530	4.342	4.388
-of which Iraq	9.419	11.294	12.687	13.821	16.541	17.955	19.423	19.175	18.721	18.133
-of which Lebanon	4.421	3.834	3.418	2.538	2.349	2.079	2.050	1.874	1.743	1.680
-of which Pakistan	6.934	7.135	7.115	7.071	7.160	6.917	7.022	6.859	6.671	6.587
-of which Sri Lanka	5.409	5.114	4.851	4.293	4.112	3.684	3.671	3.037	2.775	2.662
-of which Thailand	3.365	3.718	4.092	4.430	4.931	5.196	5.436	5.627	5.927	6.248
-of which Vietnam	5.228	5.160	5.007	4.642	4.605	4.351	4.241	4.021	3.964	3.909
Oceania (F)	1.051	1.109	1.180	1.232	1.276	1.350	1.353	1.408	1.501	1.661
Stateless/others (G)	9.957	8.758	7.651	5.605	5.122	4.306	4.292	3.892	3.741	3.649
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	249.628	256.274	259.357	258.629	266.729	265.424	271.211	267.604	270.051	278.096
As a % of total population	4,7%	4,8%	4,9%	4,8%	5,0%	4,9%	5,0%	4,9%	5,0%	5,1%

* 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 21).

Source: Statistics Denmark

Annex 23: Overview of all residence permits granted in Denmark 1997 - 2006 *

Category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Work and study	8.230	8.590	7.588	8.908	10.001	13.310	16.778	19.887	24.988	28.448
EU/EEA residence certificates	5.919	6.101	5.706	5.925	5.950	6.041	6.475	7.904	9.916	12.802
Family reunification, etc.	9.431	11.586	11.508	12.342	14.140	9.943	5.733	4.718	4.341	4.198
Asylum, etc.	5.925	4.758	4.443	5.156	6.263	4.069	2.447	1.592	1.147	1.095
Total	29.505	31.034	29.245	32.331	36.354	33.363	31.433	34.101	40.392	46.543

Category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Work and study	28%	28%	26%	28%	28%	40%	53%	58%	62%	61%
EU/EEA residence certificates	20%	20%	20%	18%	16%	18%	21%	23%	24%	28%
Family reunification, etc.	32%	37%	39%	38%	39%	30%	18%	14%	11%	9%
Asylum, etc.	20%	15%	15%	16%	17%	12%	8%	5%	3%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

* Visas (on applications submitted to the Danish Immigration Service) are excluded. This table refers to first time applications and includes all instances. Note: The overview comprises residence permits granted in accordance with the Danish Aliens Act, etc., and includes time-limited residence permits. It should be noted that this overview does not directly reflect the level of immigration to Denmark. This is primarily due to the fact that 1) Nordic citizens can enter and stay in Denmark without a residence permit, 2) foreign citizens can apply for different types of residence permits subsequently (e.g. a person granted family reunification may also be granted asylum, and students with a residence permit may be granted a work-permit for part-time work), and 3) in some cases a residence permit is not used (e.g. the person never enters Denmark). Despite these qualifications, residence permit data gives an approximate indication of the type of immigration to Denmark. The statistics on immigration published by Statistics Denmark is the only true indicator of immigration to Denmark (see annex 17).

Extract of the Danish Aliens Act (section 7-9) – the complete text is available via www.newdenmark.dk

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).

...

Section 8. (1) Upon application, a residence permit will be issued to an alien who arrives in Denmark under an agreement made with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees or similar international agreement, and who falls within the provisions of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (28 July 1951), cf. section 7(1).

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

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

...

Section 9. (1) Upon application, a residence permit may be issued to:

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

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

(ii) an unmarried child under the age of 15 of a person permanently resident in Denmark or of that person's spouse, provided the child lives with the person having custody of it and has not started its own family through regular cohabitation, and provided the person permanently resident in Denmark:

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

(iii) an under-age alien for the purpose of residence with a person permanently resident in

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

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

...

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 has concluded a contract of or has been offered employment either within a professional field short of particularly qualified labour or where the employment implies an annual remuneration of at least DKK 450,000.00.

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

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

...

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

(i) the alien has concluded a contract of or has been offered ordinary employment for at least 30 hours a week 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 employment for at least 30 hours a week 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 employment for at least 30 hours a week with an employer in Denmark on usual conditions of pay and employment.

...

(13) Upon notification to the Danish Immigration Service, an alien who is a national of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic or Hungary and who has concluded a contract of or been offered employment under conditions as mentioned in subsection (5)(i) or (ii) with an employer approved under subsection (1) or (12) obtains a right to reside and work for the period until the Danish Immigration Service has decided whether the alien can be issued with a residence permit...

(19) Subsections 5 to 18 apply correspondingly to nationals of Bulgaria and Romania.

(20) On the basis of a point system laid down by the Minister of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs, a residence permit may be issued upon application to an alien for up to six months for the purpose of seeking work. A residence permit issued under the first sentence hereof cannot be extended.

Section 9 b. (1) Upon application, a residence permit can be issued to an alien who, in cases not falling within section 7(1) and (2), is in such a position that essential considerations of a humanitarian nature conclusively make it appropriate to grant the application.

...

Section 9 c. (1) Upon application, a residence permit may be issued to an alien if exceptional reasons make it appropriate, including regard for family unity.

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

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

(3) A residence permit may be issued to:

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

...

Section 9 f. (1) Upon application, a residence permit may be issued to:

- (i) an alien who is to act as a religious preacher in Denmark;
- (ii) an alien who is to act as a missionary in Denmark; or
- (iii) an alien who is to act within a religious order in Denmark.

...

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