



Resettlement Country: Norway

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1. Resettlement Policy and Programme Description

1.1 Programme Year/Cycle:

Start date: 01-Jan-23 End Date: 31-Dec-23

1.2 Resettlement Policy and Programme

Norway recognizes and supports resettlement as an important instrument of international protection and as a durable solution to the plight of refugees.

Norway offers resettlement opportunities within annual quotas. The size of the annual quota is set by Parliament following proposals made by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security.

The Ministry of Justice and Public Security allocates the annual quota taking into account the advice of UNHCR and Norwegian government agencies, notably the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Education and Research, the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration and the Directorate of Integration and Diversity. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration and the Norwegian Directorate of Integration and Diversity resettle refugees within this quota in close cooperation with UNHCR.

Cases submitted under specific sub-quotas should reflect a fair and balanced representation of the relevant refugee populations. Possibilities for integration in Norway will be considered on an aggregated level, including which skills refugees possess.

- Sub quotas are allocated to specific refugee groups taking into account:
- UNHCR's assessment of resettlement needs for refugee groups
- Host countries need for burden sharing.
- Possibilities for multinational and common European efforts to solve refugee situations, including possible improvements for refugees who are not offered resettlement.
- Experienced cooperation with UNHCR country offices, including capabilities to submit cases that meet Norwegian resettlement criteria and profiles
- Assessment of vulnerabilities among refugee groups.
- Municipal capacity in Norway to provide services that address specific needs of refugee groups.

The resettlement programme operates in close cooperation with UNHCR. Norway gives priority to referrals made by UNHCR.



Norway may also release funding for resettlement projects. Norway currently contributes with measures that strengthens UNHCR's capacity to submit cases for resettlement. In addition, Norway contributes with funding in support of operational costs relating to selection missions.

The resettlement places available on annual quotas may be applied flexibly within three-year periods according to further procedures given by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. This allows for advance use of quota places from the following year within three-year periods. If annual ceilings are not reached, unused places may be transferred to the following year. In addition to UNHCR resettlement submissions, non-UNHCR resettlement referrals to your programme and humanitarian admission by which individuals arrive with refugee status or subsidiary protection status should be set out here as well. Note: All other pathways should be explained in the Addendum on Complementary Pathways at the end of this document.

1.3 Ministries and Departments

The Ministry of Justice and Public Security allocates the quota through consultations with the Ministry of Education and Research and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, based on information, judgments, and suggestions made by the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration and the Directorate of Integration and Diversity.

1.4 Process for Determining the Resettlement Admission Targets

The process leading to the decision of the following year's resettlement quota starts in the spring. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration and the Directorate of Integration and Diversity share resettlement experiences from the previous year and the first six months of the current year with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. This report includes an evaluation of:

- Experienced cooperation with UNHCR country offices, including capacity to submit sufficient cases that meet the Norwegian criteria for recognition of refugee status and the Norwegian resettlement criteria/ profiles
- Experienced support from Norwegian Missions abroad.
- Experiences with settlement and introductory programme for already resettled refugee groups
- A recommendation of whether these groups should be offered continued resettlement, including whether the numbers for the same groups should either be increased or reduced.
- A judgment of needs for health services, specifically for medical cases.

The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration and the Directorate of Integration and Diversity invite NGO's to present their views on which refugee groups they think should be offered resettlement. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration shares a report with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. Simultaneously, the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration suggests the allocation of next year's quota, after consultations with the Directorate of Integration and Diversity.



The Ministry of Justice and Public Security follows up the reports and suggestions above with consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Education and Research and UNHCR. The Ministry of Justice and Public Security shares a preliminary allocation of next year's quota with the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration by the 1st of November. This enables the two directorates to start planning next year's resettlement process. Finally, by mid- December, the Parliament sets the state budget, including the total size of next year's quota. The Ministry of Justice and Public Security decides the allocation of the quota. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration immediately notifies UNHCR. The Ministry of Justice and Public Security sends a letter to UNHCR and IOM about the quota composition.

Norway gives priority to UNHCR referrals and does not have allocated sub-quotas for non-UNHCR referrals. Non-UNHCR referrals are processed under the unallocated quota.

There is a formal limitation to referrals from NGO's. The requirement is that UNHCR is not present in the area or does not have a mandate to refer the case for resettlement. The NGO must have a presence in the area.

Norway may accept cases referred by Norwegian PEN where the applicant will take part in the Cities of Refuge Network. These cases can be accepted independently of whether UNHCR has presence or mandate in the country.

2. Eligibility for Refugee Status and other forms of International Protection

2.1 National Legislation defining refugee status eligibility

In accordance with the law of 2008 nr 35 concerning the entry of foreign nationals into the Kingdom and their presence in the realm paragraph 28, a foreign national who is in the realm or at the Norwegian border shall upon application be recognized as a refugee if the foreign national:

- a) Has a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country.¹ Or,
- b) Is at risk of being subjected to the death sentence, torture, or other inhuman or degrading acts or punishment upon return to his/her home country.

Status determination is based on the criteria presented above and in accordance with the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration's asylum-practice regarding the specific country in question.

2.2 Additional Information

¹ The reader will note that wording from the refugee convention has been incorporated into Norwegian national legislation. This applies to both §§ 28 and 31 of the law of 2008 nr 35 (the Immigration act).



Norway will primarily only accept cases for resettlement where the applicant is in need of international protection as stated above. However, additional criteria are also taken into consideration when assessing resettlement cases, such as for example Norway's participation in broader strategic resettlement programs.

3. Resettlement Decision-Making

3.1 Resettlement Admissibility and Public Interest Criteria

S/he must meet the criteria in accordance with the law of 2008 nr 35 (the Immigration act) paragraph 28. Relevant points are the refugee's reason for leaving his/her country of origin, possible risks if the refugee returns to his/her country of origin and the security situation in the first country of asylum. UNHCR's evaluation of the refugee claim forms the basis for these considerations.

When assessing the protection needs of cases submitted for resettlement, we will primarily only accept cases that would have been granted refugee status if they were to seek asylum from within Norway. They are also subject to the same credibility assessments as applicants seeking protection in Norway.

S/he must be in need of resettlement: Prospects for other durable solutions should be considered in the short term as well as in a longer perspective.

Exclusion: Where the exclusion clauses as incorporated in the law of 2008 nr 35 paragraph 31 apply, resettlement shall, as a rule, not be offered. Exclusion will be considered if there are serious reasons for considering that the foreign national:

- (a) Has committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes
- (b) Has committed a serious non-political crime outside the country of refuge prior to his admission to that country as a refugee; or
- (c) Has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Fundamental national interest (national security): The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration cooperates with the Norwegian Police Security Service. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration may consult the Norwegian Police Security Service concerning cases that might raise national security concerns. Norway will not accept persons who may constitute a threat to national security.

If a case concerns fundamental national interests or might affect Norway's foreign relations, the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration has a duty to report to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security.

Unsuitable behaviour and attitudes: Individuals who have displayed unsuitable behaviour such as consistent criminal conduct, or who hold views that are contrary to Norwegian values, will not be offered resettlement.



3.2 Requests for Reconsideration

There is no right of appeal regarding the decision to grant or deny entry permit for cases processed under the quota for refugees. However, status determination for quota refugees may be appealed to the Immigration Appeals Board after the refugee has taken up residence in Norway.

3.3. Dependency

To uphold family unity in exceptional cases, persons not in need of international protection may be granted permits on humanitarian grounds. These persons must document their identity through a national passport.

4. Legal Status on Arrival and Citizenship

4.1 Legal Status on Arrival

When cases are accepted on dossier basis, the refugee receives an entry permit with residence and work permit that is valid for one year. Shortly after arrival the refugee receives a status decision that gives the refugee a residence and work permit valid for five years from the date of registration with the Norwegian police.

Refugees that are accepted on the basis of the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration's resettlement missions receive a status decision that gives the refugee a residence and work permit valid for five years issued prior to his/her entry to Norway.

After five years of residence in Norway, the foreign national has, upon application, the right to be granted permanent residency if the following requirements are met:

- a) The foreign national has not spent more than ten months outside Norway for the last five years he/she has resided in Norway
- b) The foreign national has not committed acts that could initiate expulsion according to Norwegian law
- c) The foreign national has completed mandatory Norwegian language training tuition in the Norwegian language and social studies and pass the concluding tests, or document that he/she has been granted exemptions by the municipality (The requirement applies if the applicant is between the ages of 16 and 67).
- d) The foreign national has sufficient income for the last 12 months and has not received social welfare benefits during the last 12 months, or document that he/she is exempted (The requirement applies if the applicant are between the ages of 18 and 67).

There is no difference between the legal status of resettled refugees and that of asylum seekers recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention and those granted subsidiary protection.

4.2 Eligibility for Citizenship



Any person has a right, upon application, to Norwegian nationality if the applicant at the time the administrative decision is made:

- a. Has provided documentary evidence of or otherwise clearly established his or her identity
- b. Has reached the age of 12
- c. Is and will remain a resident of the realm
- d. Fulfils the conditions for permanent residence
- e. Has spent a total of eight years in the realm during the last eleven years, with residence or work permits of at least one year's duration, residence during one or more application-processing periods to be included in the seven-year period
- f. Satisfies the requirement regarding knowledge of the Norwegian language and the Norwegian society (if the applicant is 18 years old or more)
- g. Has not been sentenced to a penalty or special criminal sanction (if the applicant is 15 years old or more)

The applicant is not entitled to Norwegian nationality if this is contrary to the interests of fundamental national interest (national security) or to foreign policy considerations.

The application for nationality shall be accompanied by a comprehensive certificate of good conduct issued by the police. The said certificate shall also show any offences for which the applicant has been charged or indicted.

The requirement for refugees is seven years of residence permits in the realm during the last ten years.

Stateless applicants may be granted citizenship after three years if they fulfil the requirements for permanent residence permit by that time, or if they were born in Norway.

Applicants with high income may be granted citizenship after six years.

If the applicant is married to a Norwegian citizen, Norwegian citizenship may be granted after five years.

There are also separate rules for children under the age of 18 applying for citizenship. They can be granted citizenship if the father or mother of the child has already acquired Norwegian citizenship, or if the father or mother is applying for citizenship at the same time as the child. For children who are married or registered partners, this does not apply. If the child is two years old or more, the child needs to have at least two years of legal residence on permits each granted for at least one year.

It is possible to submit an individual application for citizenship for a child above the age of 12. The person with the custody rights (usually the mother and/or the father) has to submit the application on behalf of the child. The child needs to have at least five years of legal residence within the last seven years, on permits each granted for at least one year. Apart from that the general requirements apply.

Processing fees for applications for citizenship will apply for adults, but not for children under the age of 18.



5. Processing Priorities

5.1 Processing Priorities

Prioritized case profiles:

Family perspective: Norway gives priority to families with children under the age of 18.

Female perspective: Norway gives priority to women above men, especially cases including women and girls at risk. However, we will not give priority to families with minor girls to that of families with minor boys. The female perspective does not mean that we will not offer resettlement to men with a strong need for protection.

Sexual orientation (LGBTIQ+): Norway gives priority to persons who are vulnerable because of their gender identity, or sexual orientation.

Other considerations:

Settlement services: The settlement services' ability to settle quota refugees will be affected by the refugees' needs and individual municipalities might sometimes have trouble offering adequate services for those being resettled. This might therefore have to be considered for individuals with special needs.

The ability of individual municipalities to receive refugees with certain profiles, for example unaccompanied minors, medical cases or single refugees, may vary. Therefore, the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration will provide UNHCR with specific requests in accordance with the capacities of the municipalities.

Norway gives priority to cases referred by UNHCR. Cases referred by the following agents may also be considered:

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (embassies)
- International criminal courts with which Norway has witness resettlement agreements
- Norwegian PEN, where the applicant will be part of the Cities of Refuge Network; or
- Norwegian NGOs with presence in areas where UNHCR is not represented or does not have a mandate to refer the person for resettlement.

6. Special Considerations

6.1 Unaccompanied and Separated Children

Definition of unaccompanied minor: Applicants who state that they are under the age of 18 at the time they apply for asylum, and who have arrived in the country without parents or other persons who exercise parental responsibility. (Defined by the immigration Act). Children who are left behind in Norway when they are in the asylum procedure, will also be defined as unaccompanied.

Definition of separated children: Separated children are applicants who state that they are below the age of 18 at the time they apply for asylum and are accompanied by other



family members than their parents. They are recognized as a specific category with the procedures and arrangements that apply to unaccompanied minors and are considered as such. They have the same status and rights as unaccompanied, except they may live in reception center with the accompanying family members, if that is in the best interest of the child.

- Rights: During the asylum procedure these children have the right to a legal guardian that acts in the place of the parents and an attorney from the time of application. Unaccompanied minors live in designated reception centers.
- Unaccompanied minors below the age of 15 are under the care of the federal child protection services and live in care centers.

6.2 Minor Marriage

The Norwegian Marriage act section 18 a states the following:

A marriage that is contracted outside Norway shall be recognised in the realm if the marriage has been validly contracted in the country of marriage. A regulated form of cohabitation outside Norway that has primarily the same legal consequences as marriage in the country where it was contracted is recognised as a marriage in Norway when both parties have consented to this in writing. The Ministry may by regulations lay down further provisions concerning the cases in which a regulated form of cohabitation outside Norway shall be deemed to have the same legal consequences as marriage in the country where it was contracted. However, a marriage shall not be recognised if this would obviously be offensive to Norwegian public policy (ordre public).

A marriage that is contracted outside Norway shall not be recognised in the realm if at least one of the parties was a Norwegian national or permanent resident in the realm at the time of marriage, and:

- a. the marriage was contracted without the presence of both parties at the marriage ceremony,*
- b. one of the parties was under 18 years of age, or*
- c. one of the parties was already married*

At the request of both parties, the marriage may nevertheless be recognised if there are strong reasons for doing so. The Ministry shall decide which county governors shall deal with such requests

However, Norway has a strong political stance against child marriage. Norway considers marriages or sexual relations involving minors under 16 years of age as child rape and does not accept such cases irrespective of the current age of the couple or whether the relationship was consensual or not.

Secondly, Norway does not allow marriage for minors under the age of 18 and will therefore not accept cases involving persons who married at ages between 16-18 if either of the parties are still under the age of 18.



Thirdly, Norway can consider cases involving persons who married at ages between 16-18 if the marriage was legal in the country of marriage and the parties now are over the age of 18. In these cases, we need a confirmation explaining that there was no element of force/ coercion – this needs to be explained thoroughly in the RRF. We will also take the age difference between the couple into consideration in such cases.

6.3 Refugees with psychosocial, intellectual, sensory or physical disabilities or a serious medical condition

Norway has a sub quota for refugees with medical needs. For these cases, the resettlement criteria that are outlined in section 2 and 3 are applied. Furthermore, Norway applies exactly the same criteria as those outlined under 4.1.1 in the UNHCR Resettlement Handbook when assessing the severity of the health condition and possible improvement after resettlement. In order for refugees with medical needs to be considered they must have good prospects of recovery after receiving medical treatment in Norway. Available medical services in Norway are examined before decisions are made. The case will usually be rejected if required specialist treatment is not available. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration cooperates closely with Oslo University Hospital regarding the capacity of the Norwegian health service, the individual's prospects after treatment in Norway etc.

The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration has a continuous dialogue with the Directorate of Integration and Diversity, whereby the former receives information about the capacities of Norwegian municipalities to settle refugees with health problems. An acceptance depends on whether the Directorate of Integration and Diversity can make an agreement with a municipality to settle the case. The receiving municipality will have to decide whether it can offer sufficient follow-up.

It is crucial that UNHCR submits a complete, transparent, and recently updated typed medical report in all referrals concerning refugees with special needs. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration may therefore request that UNHCR provides a medical examination before a decision is made if the result of the examination is crucial for the decision. The examination must result in a complete and transparent typed medical report. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration will not cover these costs.

The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration has a continuous dialogue with a medical adviser at Oslo University Hospital, whereby the directorate is advised about the Norwegian health service capacity to treat a given medical problem.

As mentioned above the case will usually be rejected if the required specialized treatment needed is not available. Availability of health services may vary. At times there are capacity problems within the fields of psychology and psychiatry. As a consequence, it is



often not possible to provide the sufficient services that would be necessary to treat traumatized refugees.

Apart from this, there are no specific health criteria.

6.4 Large families and single adults

Most receiving municipalities have a limited capacity to receive large families due to a lack of big houses/apartments in receiving municipalities. Large families are considered households that consist of 6 persons and above and submission of such cases should therefore be limited. A few large families are, however, manageable.

Housing capacities are often limited for single refugees due to lack of a sufficient number of smaller apartments in the municipalities, and because most asylum seekers coming to Norway are single males. Therefore, particularly single male refugees, who have been accepted after seeking asylum in Norway, at times must wait for prolonged periods in reception centres before settlement.

To balance these housing problems with the resettlement priority to women at risk, we can only resettle a limited number of single males.

6.5 Polygamous Marriage

Norwegian legislation does not recognize polygamous marriages and will not accept such cases.

6.6 Other

Settlement services: The settlement services' ability to settle quota refugees will be affected by the refugees' needs and individual municipalities might sometimes have trouble offering adequate services for those being resettled. This might therefore have to be considered for individuals with special needs.

The ability of individual municipalities to receive refugees with certain profiles, for example unaccompanied minors, medical cases or single refugees, may vary. Therefore, the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration will provide UNHCR with specific requests in accordance with the capacities of the municipalities.

7. Dossier Selection Processing

7.1 Dossier Selection Policies

Norway accepts referrals for resettlement on dossier basis to all our sub quotas. It is, however, preferable that the resettlement candidates are interviewed. In practical terms, dossier cases tend therefore to be accepted on the emergency, medical and unallocated quotas.



Due to the covid-19 pandemic The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration has been required to use remote interviewing in order to meet our annual target numbers, since travel restrictions made it impossible to carry out physical selection missions.

Although remote interviews in our view can never fully replace physical interviews, they have in addition to enabling us to conduct “remote” missions, also become a useful tool when assessing cases submitted on dossier basis. Whereas before we have not been able to interview dossier cases, we do now increasingly carry out interviews for dossier submissions when needed.

This means that we now have three case assessment modalities:

- Assessment of cases where we conduct physical interviews, typically when carrying out selection missions
- Assessment of cases using by means of remote interviews, applied both for “remote” selection missions as well as for dossier submissions when deemed necessary
- Assessment of cases based solely on the documents which have been submitted together with the case

As for other cases submitted to Norway for resettlement S/he must meet the criteria in accordance with the law of 2008 nr 35 (the Immigration act) paragraph 28. Relevant points are the refugee’s reason for leaving his/her country of origin, possible risks if the refugee returns to his/her country of origin and the security situation in the first country of asylum. UNHCR’s evaluation of the refugee claim forms the basis for these considerations. In dossier cases where Norway does not conduct its own interview the assessment of a case based primarily on information provided by UNHCR, Country of Origin information as well as other relevant source material.

The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration requests that all identity documents in the refugees’ possession are scanned and included in the referral. To obtain status as a refugee, the identity of persons included in the case must be documented. However, in the absence of documentation, the identity given by the refugee to UNHCR is deemed to be correct.

The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration needs to be provided with detailed material facts of the case, as well as both inclusion and exclusion evaluations. Medical cases must be supplemented with a typed medical assessment form (MAF).

7.2 Additional Information

Routing of submissions

Submissions should be made directly to the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration at resettlement@udi.no. However, as from 2018 Norway has installed a FTP-server to receive submissions from the UNHCR. UNHCR should therefore aim to upload all submission, except for Emergency cases, to our server. Cases uploaded to our server



should be placed in a designated case folder, including a XML-form as well as the case documents. Each submission should be followed by an email to resettlement@udi.no, explaining the number of cases and persons uploaded to the server. Some UNHCR Offices submit cases using a password protected “Sharepoint” link, and UDI is in that way given access to the cases.

Processing times

From receiving the dossiers to decision:

The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration makes the decisions in normal or urgent resettlement priority cases within three weeks from referral. For emergency cases the decision is taken within 48 hours. If the case includes foreign policy concerns or issues relating to national security, the case will be subject to political scrutiny and the decision will depend on involvement from the ministerial level of government. UNHCR is informed about all decisions by the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration.

From decision to departure:

All accepted refugees are normally given an entry visa to Norway valid for six months. In exceptional circumstances the validity of the entry visa can be extended. Within this time frame (for normal and urgent priority cases), receiving municipalities will decide when they are ready to receive the refugees. Travel requests are sent to IOM based on information given from the receiving municipality in each case.

In emergency cases, the Directorate of Integration and Diversity, finds a receiving municipality for the refugees within 48 hours of the decision to accept the case. As soon as the receiving municipality has been identified, the travel request is sent in to facilitate departure as soon as possible.

Recourses, appeals

There is no right of appeal regarding the decision to grant or deny entry permit for cases processed under the quota for refugees. However, status determination for quota refugees may be appealed to the Immigration Appeals Board after the refugee has taken up residence in Norway.

Other details regarding dossier submissions

The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration notifies UNHCR about the decisions. The Norwegian Foreign Service mission in the country of asylum is informed about accepted cases. Through a copy of the travel request to IOM, the Norwegian Foreign Service mission is instructed to issue emergency travel documents and visas.

8. Interview Selection Processing

8.1 Interview Selection Policies

Selection missions normally include officers from both the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration, the Directorate of Integration and Diversity as well as The Norwegian Immigration Police. The delegations are led by an officer from the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration.



UNHCR submits cases for consideration prior to the actual mission, for pre-screening purposes. The delegation conducts interviews based on the pre-screening. Some cases might be rejected already during pre-screening, and some cases might be accepted on dossier basis.

The refugees usually undergo three separate interviews, one with an officer from each directorate and one with the Police. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration will focus on the need for protection and the Police will focus on the verification of identity, while the Directorate of Integration and Diversity will focus on topics such as language skills and education. The interview conducted by the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration is used for assessing the case. The Directorate of Integration and Diversity has a twofold purpose with their interview; advise UDI whether receiving municipalities can offer adequate services and collect information in order to start the process leading to successful integration.

All decisions are made by the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration after concluding the mission. The Directorate of Integration and Diversity provides advice to the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration regarding the capacity municipalities have for receiving specific caseloads, for instance persons in need of medical care. Receiving capacity in Norway may therefore influence the selection of the individual cases. The results from the mission are conveyed to UNHCR, who then presents the decisions to the refugees.

When the decisions have been made, the Directorate of Integration and Diversity makes settlement arrangements with Norwegian municipalities for each family unit accepted for resettlement to Norway. The municipalities then prepare practicalities for receiving the refugees. When they are ready, the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration is notified through the Directorate of Integration and Diversity, and the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration issues the travel request to IOM.

8.2 Additional Information

Case documentation

The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration requests that all identity documents in the refugees' possession are listed and are included in the referral, Section 9 of the RRF. To obtain status as refugee, the identity of persons included in the case should be documented. In the absence of documentation, the identity given by the refugee to UNHCR is deemed to be correct. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration needs to be provided with detailed material facts of the case, as well as both inclusion and exclusion evaluations. Medical cases must be supplemented with a typed medical assessment form (MAF) unless otherwise has been agreed with Norway prior to the submission. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration furthermore requests all refugees to present identity documents during the interview.

Routing of submissions

As from 2018 Norway has installed a FTP-server to receive submissions from the UNHCR. UNHCR should therefore upload all submission, except for Emergency cases, to our server. Cases uploaded to our server should be placed in a designated case folder,



including a XML-form as well as the case documents. Each submission should be followed by an email to resettlement@udi.no, explaining the number of cases and persons uploaded to the server. For Emergency cases UNHCR should continue submitting the cases to resettlement@udi.no. Some UNHCR Offices submit cases using a password protected "Sharepoint" link, and UDI is in that way given access to the cases.

9. Processing Timeframes

9.1 Policies for receiving emergency and/or urgent submissions

Norway offers accelerated processing in situations where a refugee's life or freedom depends on emergency resettlement. Refugees may be considered for emergency resettlement when they for example face immediate threats of deportation, immediate physical threat to security or undue detention. No geographical or national limitations apply to this category. Emergency referrals are a specific sub-quota. If the case is flagged under another sub-quota before a selection mission, it may nevertheless be processed under the emergency sub quota if emergency protection or emergency medical needs are detected during the interview.

The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration has similar processing policies for urgent and for normal cases. Both dossier cases and cases submitted before resettlement missions may have normal or urgent priority.

Case documentation for emergency cases

The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration requests that all identity documents in the refugees' possession are scanned and included in the referral. To obtain status as a refugee, the identity of persons included in the case should be documented. However, in the absence of documentation, the identity given by the refugee to UNHCR is deemed to be correct. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration needs to be provided with detailed material facts of the case, as well as both inclusion and exclusion evaluations. Medical cases must be supplemented with a typed medical assessment form (MAF).

If the case is processed during a selection mission, we furthermore request all refugees to present identity documents during the interview.

Routing of submissions for emergency and/or urgent cases

Submissions should be made directly to The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration at resettlement@udi.no.

9.2 Average Processing Times for Emergency Cases

From reception of dossier to decision:

The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration gives emergency cases the highest processing priority of all applications for resettlement, and normally decisions are made within 48 hours. If the case includes foreign policy concern or issues relating to national security, the case must be subject to political scrutiny and the decision will depend on involvement



from the Ministerial level of government. UNHCR will be informed about this, and the directorate will ask UNHCR whether UNHCR would like Norway to continue with processing the case or withdraw the case. UNHCR is informed about all decisions made by the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration.

From decision to departure:

Since the Directorate of Integration and Diversity gives settlement of emergency cases the highest processing priority of all settlement cases it will make an agreement with a receiving municipality within 48 hours after the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration has made a positive decision. As soon as the receiving municipality has been identified, the travel request is sent for departure as soon as possible.

9.3 Average Processing Times for Urgent Cases

Processing time for urgent cases is the same as for normal cases.

From reception of dossier to decision:

For resettlement cases with both urgent and normal priority, the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration makes decisions within three weeks from referral. If the case includes foreign policy concerns or issues relating to national security, the case will be subject to political scrutiny and the decision will depend on involvement from the Ministerial level of government. UNHCR is informed about all decisions by the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration.

From decision to departure:

All accepted cases are given an entry permit to Norway valid for six months, which can be extended if needed. Within this time frame (for normal and urgent priority cases), receiving municipalities will decide when they are ready to receive the refugees. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration sends a travel request to IOM based on information given from the receiving municipality in each case. The average time from decision to departure is normally three to four months.

9.4 Average Processing Times for Normal Cases

From reception of cases to selection missions:

The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration requests UNHCR to refer all the cases at least four weeks before the delegation conducting the selection mission departs from Norway. A pre-screening process is initiated, resulting in a list of cases selected for interviews. Some cases might be rejected in the pre-screening phase. The list of cases accepted for interviews is finalized before departure from Norway. The exact dates for exchange of the lists are agreed upon with UNHCR prior to each mission.

In some circumstances, we have had to deviate from the above timeline due to practical challenges such as when physical selection missions have been impossible, or referrals of cases have been delayed.



From selection mission to decision:

Decisions are finalized and permits are given within three weeks after the selection mission has been completed. Some cases may, however, remain pending longer due to the need for further documentation or if there are issues concerning national security and/or foreign policy. If the case includes foreign policy concerns or issues relating to national security, the case will be subject to political scrutiny and the decision will depend on involvement from the ministerial level of government. UNHCR is informed about all decisions by the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration.

From decision to departure:

All accepted cases are given an entry permit to Norway normally valid for six months. Within this time frame (for normal and urgent priority cases), receiving municipalities will decide when they are ready to receive the refugees. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration sends travel request to IOM based on information given from the receiving municipality in each case. The average time from decision to departure is normally 4 months. Given that selected refugees are settled throughout Norway in numerous municipalities and the municipalities decide when they can receive them within the time span of six months, they travel to Norway in smaller groups.

Due to difficulties that may occur with exit arrangements or formalities in the country of asylum, departure is sometimes prolonged. The entry permit may be extended beyond six months under such rare circumstances. This has been the case during the Covid-19 pandemic, where the entry permit has been extended to 12 months.

Cases selected through selection missions, may also be processed as emergency cases and in accordance with the emergency procedures for such cases. Although the case has not been flagged as an emergency case by UNHCR, the delegation may decide to process the case as such if emergency protection or medical needs are detected during the interview.

9.5 Additional Information

The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration notifies UNHCR about the decisions. The Norwegian Foreign Service mission in the country of asylum is informed about accepted cases and is, through a copy of the travel request to IOM, instructed to issue emergency travel documents and visas.

UNHCR should specify whether medical or security issues form the reason for emergency priority. If the reason is medical, the refugee with medical needs will be allocated under the medical quota. Family members included in the case will be allocated under the emergency quota.

10. Pre-departure Arrangements

10.1 Pre-departure Medical Screening

IOM may be requested to conduct medical examinations before departure for refugees who have been accepted for resettlement. The purpose is to prepare the municipal health



service and secure that relevant follow-up can be provided. These examinations may be requested for selected cases or for groups. They may encompass specific or general examinations. If Norway considers a request for examinations for a group, IOM will be asked to give a price estimate in advance.

10.2 Required Pre-departure Treatment

If active tuberculosis is discovered, the refugee will have to be treated before departure. Other conditions that make the refugee unfit to travel will be treated if travel must be suspended until s/he is fit to travel. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration will cover these costs. Pre-embarkation checks are conducted for all refugees before travel.

10.3 Pre-departure Orientation

The Cultural Orientation Programme (CO) provides pre-departure cultural orientation classes for refugees accepted for resettlement to Norway. IOM Norway, in close coordination with IOM offices in countries where refugees are temporarily residing, organises training sessions for selected target groups of refugees, aged eight years and above, on the practicalities of life in Norway. The primary objective of the programme is to promote smoother integration of refugees into the Norwegian society. It prepares them for the initial adjustment period after arrival in Norway, aiming to address unrealistic expectations and reduce the effects of culture shock. Classes are conducted in the refugees' own language in order to maximize effective learning.

IOM Norway also provides Norwegian municipalities with relevant and current information about the refugees and their situation prior to their arrival in Norway, through Country Information Seminars.

Bi-cultural trainers

The pedagogical basis for the CO programme is the use of bi-cultural trainers. A bi-cultural trainer is a person who has an origin or background similar to the refugee group in question and who has extensive experience living and working in Norway. The bi-cultural trainer speaks the language of the CO participants, thus eliminating the need for an interpreter. Similar ethnic and refugee backgrounds and the ability to speak the same language facilitates the creation of a trusting and open atmosphere in the classroom. Bi-cultural trainers also act as a role model for refugees, as the bi-cultural trainer has personal experience with the integration process in Norway, has learned the language and has managed to professionally establish themselves in Norway.

Duration, location and funding of sessions

Each course consists of 25 hours of intensive CO training given over a period of five days for adults aged 17 and above. Children aged 8 to 12 years receive two days of CO training, for a total of ten hours, while teenagers aged 12 to 16 are provided with three days of CO training, for a total of 15 hours. The programme is funded by the Norwegian Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi). Other relevant partners are the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration, IOM, Norwegian municipalities and UNHCR offices in the training site countries.



10.4 Travel Arrangements and Documents

Travel booking procedures

Norway is a donor to IOM and has a close cooperation with IOM regarding all aspects of the travel arrangements. IOM arranges travel for refugees accepted for resettlement in Norway under the quota.

The entry permit granted to a refugee when accepting the case is normally valid for six months in normal and urgent cases. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration refers the case to the Directorate of Integration and Diversity, who is responsible for making an agreement with a municipality that will settle the refugee. Within the six-month period, the municipality decides when to receive the refugee. The Directorate of Integration and Diversity then reports this information to the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration. The latter then submits a travel request to the IOM office in the country of residence, asking for booking according to a period of possible arrival. This period is regulated by the entry visa and when the settling municipality can receive the refugee. A copy of the travel request is submitted to the Norwegian Foreign Service mission in the country of residence, with an instruction to issue emergency travel document (*laissez passers*) and visa.

IOM will report to The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration with an Advanced Booking Notification (ABN) that shows ports of transit and times of departures and arrivals. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration will notify the receiving municipality about arrival time.

The same procedure is followed in emergency cases. When submitting the travel request, we will also notify IOM and the Foreign Service Mission that the case has emergency priority.

Payment

Norway has a framework agreement with IOM Oslo. The agreement prescribes the cooperation between IOM and the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration regarding travel and medical examinations in the context of resettlement. Travel for almost all refugees who have been accepted under the annual quota is handled by IOM. IOM's expenses are paid for by the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration in accordance with this agreement. The refugees do not have any travelling expenses when coming to Norway.

Travel documents issued

The Norwegian Foreign Service mission issues emergency travel documents (*laissez passers*) and visas to refugees before departure.

11. Reception and Integration

11.1 Overview



The reception and integration of resettled refugees is a collaborative effort managed by several governmental and local entities in Norway. The Directorate of Integration and Resettlement (IMDi) is responsible for implementing the Norwegian government's integration policies and manages the settlement process of refugees, including finding a municipality where each refugee is asked to be settled. Once the municipality accepts the request, the host municipality takes over the responsibility of facilitating the reception and further integration arrangements of the refugees.

11.2 Placement

- The Norwegian settlement policy aims to settle refugees in all parts of the country, in both large and small municipalities. Settlement should also be fast and accurate.
- The procedure for placement of resettled refugees follows a yearly cycle: each year, IMDi sends out a formal request to a number of municipalities for them to settle refugees the coming year. The county authorities give recommendations to IMDi on which municipalities should be asked to settle refugees, and how many.
- The decision on where the individual refugee is offered a place to live is based on what is known about the refugee through the selection process, and opportunities and capacities in a given municipality.
- Settlement of refugees is a voluntary municipal task. This entails that municipalities can either accept or decline the request from IMDi to settle the refugees they have been asked to settle.
- If a municipality declines the request, IMDi will send the same request to a new municipality.
- The settlement of newly arrived refugees strives to take place in areas with relevant public services, training programmes and opportunities to participate in education, the labour market and society.

11.3 Reception

- Representatives from the receiving municipality will meet the resettled refugees upon arrival at the airport and accompany the refugee(s) to their new home.
- Each municipality is responsible for offering a professional interpreter to assist with any language barriers upon arrival to Norway.

11.4 Orientation (post- arrival)

- Municipalities are responsible for providing an Introduction Program for newly arrived refugees and their families who will be residing in the municipality. Participation in the program is both a right and an obligation for persons between 18 and 55 years.
- The Introduction Program should, according to the Norwegian Integration Act, be provided as soon as possible and at the latest within three months after a person is settled in a municipality in agreement with IMDi, or after a requirement of participation is presented.
- The Introduction Program aims to prepare refugees for participation in Norwegian working life and society. The participants learn Norwegian language and gain an



understanding of Norwegian society through the introductory program. Participants will receive training and knowledge about Norwegian working life, and formal education if needed. In addition, all participants are obliged to participate in an empowerment/ life skills course, and parents are obliged to participate in a parental guidance course.

- The program is full-time. The duration of the program will vary depending on the participants' educational background and competence, and the participants' individual Program Goal. Refugees who have not completed upper secondary education or higher education in their home country receive a prolonged program compared to participants with a high education level. The program may be extended under certain circumstances.
- The municipality is responsible for preparing an Integration Plan together with the participant. The plan should be based on a completed competence mapping, career guidance and an assessment of which elements the participant will benefit from. The plan should outline the components of the individually adapted program and the participant's program goal. If a person has not completed secondary education, it is possible to integrate such full-time education into the introduction program.

11.5 Support Services

- All immediate and necessary material needs are provided by the receiving municipality.

11.6 Housing

- It is the responsibility of the receiving municipality to provide adequate housing for the resettled refugees, taking into consideration relevant information received about the refugees after accepting the formal request from IMDi. The resettled refugees are provided housing immediately upon arrival to Norway. Representatives from the host municipality will meet the refugees at the airport and escorts them to their new home.

11.7 Health

- The municipalities provide the same services to refugees as they do to the rest of the population, including public health services.
- The tuberculosis examination should be carried out as soon as possible and is the first examination that is done upon arrival. The Norwegian Directorate of Health recommends that the municipalities offer a health examination to all refugees within three months of arrival in Norway to assess their health status and any need for mental and/or somatic follow-up. Persons with special health needs should be identified and followed up as early as possible after arrival.
- The host municipality is responsible for providing information to the refugee(s) about the regular General Practitioner (GP) scheme (helsenorge.no) and support them to book a GP.

11.8 Language

- *See section 11.4. above*



11.9 Education

- All children and young people in Norway have a right and an obligation to complete primary and lower secondary education, and adults are also entitled to primary and lower secondary education. Everyone who completes primary and lower secondary education is entitled to upper secondary education qualifying for further studies or a vocation.
- The municipalities are responsible for providing primary education to both children and adults, while provision of secondary education is the responsibility of the county councils.
- The Introduction Program may consist of primary and lower secondary education, part- or full time, while it may only consist of part-time or “preparatory” studies for higher education and not full-time higher education.
- According to the Norwegian Integration Act completion of secondary education should be assessed as individual Program Goal for participants in the Introduction Program who are under the age of 25.
- Refugees who do not receive introduction benefit at the same time may be eligible for refugee grants for up to three years. The refugee grant is a grant for refugees in primary, secondary or upper secondary education.

11.10 Employment

- The Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV) is responsible for employment services and welfare schemes in Norway.
- As mentioned earlier, municipalities are responsible for providing an Introduction Program for newly arrived refugees, between 18 and 55 years old, who will be residing in the municipality. The aim of the program is to prepare participants to engage in work or education in Norway, and to start working/studying within the timeframes for the program. *Read more about the program under «Orientation».*
- While NAV is not responsible, according to the Norwegian Integration Act, for supporting employment services and welfare schemes in Norway to refugees while they participate in the Introduction Program, cooperation between the local NAV-office and the unit in the municipality responsible for providing the Introduction Program is highly expected.

11.11 Financial Assistance

- Refugees receive financial support while participating in the Introduction Programme aimed at covering housing, food, electricity, cloths, phone and internet, leisure activities and other basic needs. The financial support is a fixed amount per participant, with participants under the age of 25 receiving less than older participants.
- The municipalities receive grants from the Norwegian state according to fixed schemes for a five-year period when a person is settled in the municipality, to meet the costs of settlement and provide for the integration services.

11.12 Supporting Specific Needs



- If a municipality receives an unaccompanied minor, the municipality should ensure that the unaccompanied minor is settled in a housing arrangement that is best suited for the individual minor.
- Municipalities that settle unaccompanied minors receive a subsidy in addition to the ordinary integration grant up to and including the year the person reaches the age of 20.
- The grant is intended to cover activities and measures that help ensure that unaccompanied minors are settled as quickly as possible and receive good housing and care services.
- *(for specific health needs, please see section 10.9)*

11.13 Family reunification

Legislation regarding rights and restrictions to family reunification

There is a distinction between **close family members** and **other family members**. Close family members are entitled to family reunification if the requirements are met. Other family members may be granted family reunification.

The same requirements need to be met regardless of whether the person living in Norway is a resettled refugee or if s/he has been granted asylum after an application from within Norway.

A) Close Family Members

Norway includes the following persons in the group regarded as close family members. These persons are entitled to family reunification if the requirements are met:

1. Those that are married to, or who are the cohabitant, or registered partner of a refugee living in Norway

The main requirements that apply to **married couples** and **registered partners**:

- Both parties must be over the age of 18.
- If the marriage has taken place after the time of the sponsors entry into Norway, both parties must be over 24 years old when the application is processed. This condition does not apply if the parties married while both had a residence permit or Norwegian/ Nordic citizenship. Exceptions may be made from the condition if it is obvious that the marriage is voluntary.
- The marriage must be valid in the applicant's home country and in Norway
- Marriage by proxy, marriage when one of the parties is below the age of 18, and a marriage where one of the parties were already married to another, is not valid in Norway, even if the marriage is valid in the applicant's home country;
- If the spouse has been married to another person from his/her home country, and this person has been granted a family immigration permit to Norway, documentation from the authorities in the home country must be submitted that states that the marriage is dissolved
- The application may be refused if it appears most likely that the main purpose of contracting the marriage has been to establish a basis for residence in the realm for



the applicant

- The application may be refused if it appears most likely that the marriage has taken place against the will of either party.
- Further conditions as set in § 40 of the Immigration Act.

Requirements that apply to **cohabitants**:

- Both parties must be over the age of 18.
- If the cohabitation has been established after the time of the sponsors entry into Norway both parties must be over 24 years old when the application is processed. This condition does not apply when the partnership was established in Norway, while both have had a residence permit or Norwegian/Nordic citizenship. Exceptions may be made from the requirement if it is obvious that the cohabitation is voluntary.
- Neither of parties are married to other people
- They have already lived together for at least two years. Cohabitation time while married to someone else does not count. If they have lived together in Norway, the applicant must have had legal residence in Norway during the time they have lived together. If they have or are expecting a child together, the requirement for two years' cohabitation does not apply
- The refugee is intending to continue living in Norway.

2. Children with one or two parents living in Norway

Requirements of the **parents**:

- Both parents live in Norway and have legal residence there
- One of the parents lives in Norway and has sole parental responsibility
- One of the parents lives in Norway and the other parent has agreed to let the child move to Norway (if they have joint parental responsibility)
- If the applicant is an adopted child, the Norwegian Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs must have agreed to the adoption before the child enters Norway
- Further conditions as set in § 42 of the Immigration Act.

3. Parents whose children under the age of 18 live in Norway.

- If the child has been granted protection (asylum) in Norway, the applicant must live with the child in Norway and have the sole or joint parental responsibility for the child.
- If the child is a Norwegian citizen, the applicant must live with the child on a permanent basis and have parental responsibility for him/her. If the applicant is married to or cohabitates with the child's other parent, the applicant must apply for family immigration with his/her spouse or cohabitant, not with the child;
- If the child has Norwegian citizenship and has lived in another country in which the applicant has had access rights and the child moves to Norway to live with the other parent, the applicant can be granted a residence permit in order to continue visiting the child;



- If the applicant has visiting rights of a certain extent to a child living in Norway with the other parent, and exercises this right, the applicant will be entitled to family reunification if the applicant has lived in Norway and held a residence permit for the past year;
- Siblings can also apply for family reunification with a child that has refugee status in Norway, and the sibling applies at the same time as one or both parents.

4. Fiancé

An applicant who is going to marry a refugee living in Norway may receive a residence permit to enter Norway in order to marry (fiancé permit). The permit is valid for six months, and the applicant must get married within the period for which the permit is valid. After marriage, it is possible to apply for family immigration with the refugee.

Further conditions are set out in § 48 of the Immigration Act and in § 9-5 of the Immigration Regulations.

B) Other family members:

Norway includes the following persons in the group regarded as other family members. These persons may be granted family reunification:

1. Single parents over the age of 60 without close family members in home country.

Requirements of the **parent**:

S/he cannot have a spouse, cohabitant, parent, child, grandchild, or great-grandchild in the home country. Son or daughter in Norway must be over the age of 18.

2. A child between 18 and 21 of age without a spouse or cohabitant, who has previously stayed in Norway for a prolonged period.

3. A child over the age of 18 without a spouse or cohabitant, who remains or will remain in their home country while the rest of his/her family are granted residence in Norway.

Requirements of the **child**:

The applicant must be a dependent child aged 18 or older who is to continue to be part of his/her parents' household. It is a condition that the child does not have a spouse or cohabitant. Another condition is that either:

- The child concerned is or will otherwise remain in the country of origin with no parents or siblings who are aged 18 or older or married, or;
- It is substantiated that for medical reasons, the child is completely dependent on personal care provided by parents living in Norway.

4. A foster child under the age of 18

Requirements of the **child**:

Valid documentation must be submitted that proves that the child is and has been part of the household of the person residing in Norway. Parental responsibility must have been transferred to the foster parents in accordance with the legislation of the country of origin. The Norwegian child welfare authorities must approve the foster home.



5. A full sibling under the age of 18

Requirements of the sibling:

The sibling must be a full sibling under the age of 18 with no parents and no other carer in the country of origin or the country in which he or she is staying. It is also a condition that the person resident in Norway is suited to be a carer. A statement in this respect shall be provided by the child welfare service in the municipality in which the sponsor is resident.

Apart from these categories, applications will also be considered on **strong humanitarian grounds**.

GENERAL CONDITIONS:

a) Requirement as to means of subsistence and accommodation

As a general rule, all applicants must document that they fulfil the requirement in regards to future income in a family immigration case, *the requirement in regards to any earlier income, and the requirement that the sponsor must not have received financial support or qualification benefit under the Social Services Act.*

A refugee's spouse, cohabitant, or child are exempted from these requirements when the application for family immigration is launched within two deadlines:

- Within six months after the refugee received his/ her first residence permit in Norway the application for family immigration must be registered electronically in the [Application Portal \(external website\)](#) and the application fee must be paid.
- Within one year after the refugee received his/ her first residence permit in Norway the applicant must present themselves at a Norwegian foreign mission or an application centre and hand in all the documents there.

Exception may be made if the applicant has been prevented from submitting an application at an earlier time because of factors beyond the applicant's control.

b) Requirement for the sponsor to have worked or studied in Norway for four years

This condition does not apply when the marriage has been entered into or the parties have conceived children before the time of the sponsor's entry into the realm. Neither does the condition apply when the parties have entered into marriage or conceived children in Norway while both had a residence permit.

c) It is a condition that the applicant can verify his/her identity with a valid passport from the country of origin, and that the applicant provides information in order to establish his/her identity.

Family members of a refugee may be exempted from the requirement to provide a valid passport if it is deemed that the applicant for safety reasons or other reasons cannot reasonably be expected to contact the authorities in the country of origin.

d) Family members of a refugee who has not been granted a permanent residence permit can be refused if the family life can be practiced in a safe country which the family is more closely linked to.

Status of family members on arrival



The refugee's spouse or cohabitant and children who meet the conditions are entitled to a residence permit as a refugee unless:

- The applicant is the refugee's spouse or cohabitant, and their family life was established after the refugee left the country in which the refugee risks persecution, or
- The applicant has a different nationality than the refugee, or
- The applicant does not wish to have refugee status, or
- There are other special grounds to refuse a residence permit.

Resettlement quotas

Family reunification cases are not counted within the Norwegian resettlement quota.

Routing of submissions

Applications shall be submitted to Embassy assigned to handle applications for the country in question. UNHCR is requested to assist in this process where necessary.

All applicants can register the application online on the following website (application portal): <https://selfservice.udi.no/>. Supporting documents must be delivered to the relevant embassy or consulate.

Case documentation

Which documentation must be enclosed, depends on the permit that is applied for. Furthermore, requirements may vary over time.

More information about procedures and requirements for documentation is found on the web page below: <http://www.udi.no/Norwegian-Directorate-of-Immigration/>

Processing time

Updated information about case processing times can be found online:

<http://www.udi.no/Norwegian-Directorate-of-Immigration/Oversiktsider/Case-processing-times/Case-processing-times-for-family-immigration/>

Entitlements for family members

The Norwegian government cannot cover expenses for a refugee's spouse, cohabitant, or child who has been granted family reunification. IOM may assist with travel arrangements, but family members must pay themselves.

The work permit is valid for one year from registration with the Norwegian police.

12. References & Resources on resettlement

The Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Security: www.regjeringen.no - See Ministries/ Ministry of Justice and Public Security / Migration Department

The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration: www.udi.no



The Directorate of Integration and Diversity: www.imdi.no

Norway's Official Websites Abroad: www.norway.info