

EMN Ad-Hoc Query on NO NCP Ad-Hoc Query on Iraqi Kurdish population in Europe

Requested by Norway on 29th January 2016

Integration

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom, Norway (22 in total)

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.



Background information:

This ad hoc query is connected to the research project Possibilities and Realities of Return Migration (https://www.prio.org/Projects/Project/?x=1483), led by the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) and funded by The Research Council of Norway The information requested is part of an effort to map the Iraqi Kurdish population in Europe today, to understand the historical dynamic of this migration, and to enable us to better predict the number of future migrants from Iraqi Kurdistan and where they will go in Europe.

Summary

The attached file includes a summary with the compilation of replies, which all are open.

Questions

- 1. There are typically no precise estimates for the population of immigrants in Europe with a country background from Iraqi Kurdistan, as this group is often separately identified from other 'Iraqis'. Could the MS provide an approximate estimate, or alternatively, upper and lower range estimates, for the number of immigrants from Iraqi Kurdistan with permanent resident permits in EMN member states as indicated in the table attached? Please fill the table in the attached word AHQ.
 - If you cannot identify Iraqis with Kurdish background from other Iraqis, provide information for all Iraqis. Please indicate if the figures are statistics based on reliable databases, or estimates
- 2. Please provide a brief description of the source for the statistics provided in your reply to question 1.
- 3. Have there been any significant changes in the asylum or return policies specifically concerning Iraqi Kurds, since 1990? YES/NO

If yes, could you briefly describe and date the most important changes?

Responses

Country	Wider Dissemination			Response			
Austria	Yes	 This query cannot be answered, because the ethnical composition of Iraqis holding a residence title is statistically not covered. Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior. N/A. N/A. 					
Belgium	Yes	 1. There are no statistics available in Belgium for Iraqi Kurds, only for Iraqis. In the table below, we have indicated two figures for 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2014: Country of nationality: All people with Iraqi nationality, not taking into account the type of residence permit (and not including asylum seekers) Country of first nationality: All people born with an Iraqi nationality, irrespective of their current nationality, not taking into account the type of residence permit (and not including asylum seekers). 					
		As of Dec. 31 st 1970 1980-1981	Number of <i>Iraqi Kurds</i> with permanent residence permits Not available Not available Not available	Alternatively: Number of <i>ALL Iraqis</i> with permanent residence permits Not available Country of nationality: 159 Country of nationality: 204	Give the source for the statistics or estimates. If <i>estimate</i> give upper and lower ranges if possible Directorate General for Statistics – Statistics Belgium, on the basis of the Population Census of 1981 Directorate General for Statistics –		
		2000	Not available Not available	Country of nationality: 204 Country of first nationality: 244 Country of nationality: 411	Statistics Belgium, on the basis of the National Register Directorate General for Statistics – Statistics Belgium, on the basis of		

		2010	Not available	Country of first nationality: 792 Country of nationality: 3308 Country of first nationality: 5492	the National Register Directorate General for Statistics – Statistics Belgium, on the basis of the National Register
		2014	Not available	Country of nationality: 6024 Country of first nationality: 9668	Directorate General for Statistics – Statistics Belgium, on the basis of the National Register
		on the basis of Register (the state of the law that have occur have been not policy (such a Northern-Iraq International of Kurdistan Regarding the (CGRS) are not international of http://www.cg	f the Population Census of central database in which at been no major changes to tarred are linked to the politic policy changes specific to I as the addition of a reintegra. It is worth mentioning that Organization for Migration gion of Iraq, and focuses in a asylum policy, the decision ade taking into account the protection concerned (see Ogra.be/sites/default/files/bel	1 March 1981 OR on the basis of I information on the population in the return policy that would specical/security situation in the region Northern Iraq. There have however the tion aspect to the return program to Belgium is involved in the "MA" which aims at facilitating the reinparticular on access to the labour on the Commissioner General is individual situation and persona CGRS' policy paper on Iraq:	fically concern Iraqi Kurds. Changes n. Regarding voluntary return, there er been general changes to the return me in 2006) which also apply to AGNET" project, implemented by the ntegration of returnees to the
Bulgaria	Yes		ased on reliable database		
		As of Dec. 31st	Number of <i>Iraqi Kurds</i> with permanent residence permits	Alternatively: Number of <i>ALL Iraqis</i> with permanent residence permits	Give the source for the statistics or estimates. If <i>estimate</i> give upper and lower ranges if possible

	1		T			
			1970	n/a	-	
			1980	n/a	-	
			1990	n/a	-	
			2000	n/a	-	
			2010	n/a	48	MoI database
			2014	n/a	65	MoI database
			2. Information 3. NO	n database of the Ministry o	f Interior (MoI)	
***	Croatia	Yes	number of per temporary res	rmanent residences issued for idences is 11.	or Iraqi immigrants in Croatia as	urdish background by the year. The of February 2016 is 4 and number of reigners done by the Ministry of the
	Czech Republic	Yes	1.			
	Kehunne		As of Dec.	Number of Iraqi Kurds	Alternatively:	Give the source for the statistics
			31 st	with permanent	Number of <i>ALL Iraqis</i> with	or estimates. If <i>estimate</i> give
				residence permits	permanent residence permits	upper and lower ranges if possible
			1970	N/A	N/A	N/A
			1980	N/A	N/A	N/A
			1990	N/A	N/A	N/A
			2000	N/A	N/A	N/A
			2010	N/A	N/A	N/A
			2014	N/A	284	CIS - Alien Information
						System
					I.	

		by the Police their evider 3. No. Then	 The data is drawn from the Alien Information System - CIS. CIS is a national register which is administered by the Police of the Czech Republic and which contains information about foreigners – its primary objective is their evidence and information about their residence permits/visas status. No. There have been no significant changes monitored since 1990s. Generally, the number of these Iraqis is very negligible. No special return programs apply to them. 						
Estonia	Yes	1. There ar As of Dec. 31 st 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2014	Number of <i>Iraqi Kurds</i> with permanent residence permits N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/	Alternatively: Number of <i>ALL Iraqis</i> with permanent residence permits N/A N/A N/A 2 1	Give the source for the statistics or estimates. If <i>estimate</i> give upper and lower ranges if possible Police and Border Guard Board Police and Border Guard Board Police and Border Guard Board				
		Police and 3. N/A. In I	Border Guard Board. Estonia there are no specific a		ermits which is administered by the rning Iraqi Kurds. Every decision is ances.				

Finland Yes I. Again it is not possible to say if there have been any significant changes in the asylum or return policies specifically concerning fraqi Kurds as statistics relate to ALL Iraqis. Concerning the latter, French authorities carry out forced returns only towards Iraq (Bagdad) but not towards Iraqi Kurdistan (Erbil), even if in 2010 the French ministry for Immigration carried out a few removals towards this city. In view of the country's political situation, forced returns to Iraq are suspended since March 2015, as Iraqi citizens are considered to be in need of international protection. France does not have a peculiar policy concerning asylum seekers from Iraqi Kurdistan: the granting of the refugee status or of the subsidiary protection pursuant to Art. 15 (c) of the Qualification Directive depends on the applicant's profile. However, this may change in the future in view of the current political situation. 2. Eithnic Kurds are in the same statistics as other Iraqis. As a rule of thumb, you might say that most Iraqi asylum seekers arriving to Finland were Kurds up until 2013. During 2014-2016 Arabs have become the major ethnic group among Iraqi asylum seekers in Finland. (Source: Peter Sandelin, Researcher at the Finnish Immigration Service) As asylum seekers Iraqi Kurds began arriving to Finland in more substantial numbers in February 1993, when 108 persons came to Finland on the same day, and 1997, when 150 Kurds, who were mostly Iraqis, arrived to Finlands (Traqis of Finlands) and refugees from 1993 onwards. (Source: Leitzinger, Antero 1999, Kurdistan, Directorate of Immigration Publications 1). An independent researcher (Östen Wahlbeck, University of Helsinki) has estimated the number of Iraqi Kurds in the mid 1990:es as 550 – 800 persons. 3. In guidelines of the Finnish Immigration Service, there have not been any significant changes regarding Iraqi Kurds. Iraqi Kurdistan has been considered to be fairly safe and more stable, than the rest of Iraq. (2007, 2009 and 2011). The latest sec				
	+	Finland	Yes	specifically concerning Iraqi Kurds as statistics relate to ÅLL Iraqis. Concerning the latter, French authorities carry out forced returns only towards Iraq (Bagdad) but not towards Iraqi Kurdistan (Erbil), even if in 2010 the French ministry for Immigration carried out a few removals towards this city. In view of the country's political situation, forced returns to Iraq are suspended since March 2015, as Iraqi citizens are considered to be in need of international protection. France does not have a peculiar policy concerning asylum seekers from Iraqi Kurdistan: the granting of the refugee status or of the subsidiary protection pursuant to Art. 15 (c) of the Qualification Directive depends on the applicant's profile. However, this may change in the future in view of the current political situation. 2. Ethnic Kurds are in the same statistics as other Iraqis. As a rule of thumb, you might say that most Iraqi asylum seekers arriving to Finland were Kurds up until 2013. During 2014-2016 Arabs have become the major ethnic group among Iraqi asylum seekers in Finland. (Source: Peter Sandelin, Researcher at the Finnish Immigration Service) As asylum seekers Iraqi Kurds began arriving to Finland in more substantial numbers in February 1993, when 108 persons came to Finland on the same day, and 1997, when 150 Kurds, who were mostly Iraqis, arrived to Finland. Kurds also began arriving to Finland as quota refugees from 1993 onwards. (Source: Leitzinger, Antero 1999. Kurdistan. Directorate of Immigration Publications 1). An independent researcher (Östen Wahlbeck, University of Helsinki) has estimated the number of Iraqi Kurds in the mid 1990:es as 550 – 800 persons. 3. In guidelines of the Finnish Immigration Service, there have not been any significant changes regarding Iraqi Kurds. Iraqi Kurdistan has been considered to be fairly safe and more stable, than the rest of Iraq. (2007, 2009 and 2011). The latest security situation assessment states the following: Finnish Immigration Service 20th October 2015: Security

The Finnish Immigration Service has updated its guidelines concerning Iraq. On the basis of the assessment, the security situation in many areas in Iraq has eased, which influences the decision-making in asylum matters at the Finnish Immigration Service.

The situation in Iraq is still difficult and the harsh living conditions pose an additional challenge in large parts of the country. Compared with the Finnish Immigration Service's previous assessment, the security situation has eased especially in the Babylon Province and the City of Kirkuk. The security situation in Baghdad is still problematic, but all people who come from Baghdad cannot be considered to run a personal risk of falling victim to violence.

The applications for international protection are examined individually and decided on the basis of the person's statement concerning personal persecution after considering the facts obtained about the security situation in different regions of Iraq and the available information.

The new assessment of the security situation in Iraq means that the applications are examined and decided individually having regard to the reasons cited by the applicants at their asylum interview and how they justify their need for asylum.

A person cannot be granted asylum only because he or she comes from a particular area."

15th September 2015:

"Administrative Court confirmed: Asylum seekers from southern Iraq and Kurdistan are not granted protection

The Finnish Immigration Service does not grant residence permits to asylum seekers from Iraqi Kurdistan or the provinces in southern Iraq (Karbala, Wasit, Najaf, Qadisiya, Maysan, Muthana, Dhi Qar and Basra) solely on the basis of the security situation in the region.

The Administrative Court of Helsinki confirmed the guideline by rejecting appeals against negative decisions issued by the Finnish Immigration Service. Already in April and May, the Supreme Administrative Court supported the Finnish Immigration Service's assessment of the security situation in Kurdistan and southern Iraq.

On the basis of up-to-date country information, the Finnish Immigration Service and the Administrative Court consider these regions to be still safe for their residents on the whole.

		If asylum seekers do not have reliable documents on their domicile, they must be able to prove their knowledge of the home region when they are heard by the police and the Finnish Immigration Service. If there are considerable gaps in the knowledge of the region and the language analysis supports this impression, the asylum seeker is not issued with a residence permit on the basis of an allegedly unsafe domicile."			
France	Yes	 There are no statistics readily available for Iraqi Kurds in France as their number has been combined with conationals. See attached statistics on the number of ALL Iraqis with residence permits (10 years or permanent residence permits), provided by the Department of Statistics, Studies and Documentation of the Directorate-General for Foreign Nationals in France of the ministry of the Interior. See question 1. Again it is not possible to say if there have been any significant changes in the asylum or return policies specifically concerning Iraqi Kurds as statistics relate to ALL Iraqis. Concerning the latter, French authorities carry out forced returns only towards Iraq (Bagdad) but not towards Iraqi Kurdistan (Erbil), even if in 2010 the French ministry for Immigration carried out a few removals towards this city. In view of the country's political 			
		situation, forced returns to Iraq are suspended since March 2015, as Iraqi citizens are considered to be in need of international protection. France does not have a peculiar policy concerning asylum seekers from Iraqi Kurdistan: the granting of the refugee status or of the subsidiary protection pursuant to Art. 15 (c) of the Qualification Directive depends on the applicant's profile. However, this may change in the future in view of the current political situation.			
Germany	Yes	1. In 2014 we had 33.085 Iraquis with permanent residence Permit. 2. Source: Central Register of Foreigners (AZR). No evaluation before 2011 possible. 3. See supporting document.			
Hungary	Yes	1. As of Dec. Number of Iraqi Alternatively: Give the source for the statistics or estimates. If estimate give upper			

			1			
				residence permits	permanent residence permits	and lower ranges if possible
			1970	NA	NA	-
			1980	NA	NA	-
			1990	NA	NA	-
			2000	NA	NA	-
			2010	NA	22	OIN database
			2014	NA	48	OIN database
			cases, nor do 3. At the more circumstance In Iraqi Kuro There have no return operation During the p	we run statistics of national ment there is no general poles and country information it dis' cases Hungary considerations been any significant chartons were fulfilled and hand eriod 2001-2015, 16 Iraqi of	lities within asylum cases from Iricy applied to the Iraqi application nevery single case. It the Kurdish Region applicable a linges in return policies concerning according to the effective national sides.	ns. We investigate all the individual sinternal protection alternative. Is Iraqi citizens in the last 15 years. The ional law of that period. Italian with assistance till the Hungarian
	Ireland	Yes	1.			
			As of Dec. 31 st 1970 1980	Number of <i>Iraqi Kurds</i> with permanent residence permits	Alternatively: Number of <i>ALL Iraqis</i> with permanent residence permits (Census of Population Statistics – number of Iraqis resident in Ireland)	Give the source for the statistics or estimates. If <i>estimate</i> give upper and lower ranges if possible
			1990			
			1990			

	2000		
	2002	292	
	2006	480	
	2010		
	2011	1081	
	2014		

- **2.** These statistics are from the Census of Population and indicate the number of Iraqis resident in Ireland. They are not immigration statistics, indicating immigration status. Prior to 2002, there was no nationality question in the Census.
- **3.** In Ireland, comprehensive legislation relating to asylum was introduced via the Refugee Act 1996. Comprehensive statistics on asylum applications are available since 2001. See here:

http://www.orac.ie/website/orac/oracwebsite.nsf/page/orac-stats-en

In 2006, Iraq first appeared in the top 5 nationalities making asylum applications. See here: http://www.orac.ie/website/orac/oracwebsite.nsf/page/orac-stats_06-en

Iraq was also in the top 5 nationalities in 2007 http://www.orac.ie/website/orac/oracwebsite.nsf/page/orac-stats_07-en and 2008 http://www.orac.ie/website/orac/oracwebsite.nsf/page/orac-stats_08-en

T. 1	V.	1 4					1	
Italy	Yes	1.	As of Dec. 31 st	Number of Iraqi Kurds with permanent residence permits	Alternatively: Number of ALL Iraqis with all kind of residence permits	Give the source for the statistics or estimates. If estimate give upper and lower ranges if possible		
			1970	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	132	Birindelli, based on data from the Ministry of the Interior		
			1980		871	Birindelli, based on data from the Ministry of the Interior		
			1990		2062	Birindelli, based on data from the Ministry of the Interior		
			2000		2616	ISTAT (Italian National Statistical Institute), based on data from the Ministry of the Interior		
			2010		3057	ISTAT (Italian National Statistical Institute), based on data from the Ministry of the Interior		
			2014		3743	ISTAT (Italian National Statistical Institute), based on data from the Ministry of the Interior		
		2. A	at present, the	re are no availal	ble statistics on Iraqi I	Kurds alone.		
		☐ The data in the Table refers to all types of residence permit issued to Iraqi nationals in Italy. ☐ ISTAT (Italian National Statistical Institute) provides disaggregated data on the types of residence permit starting from 2011.						
			lumber of Irac 5, 507.	qis who are long	g-term residents: in 20	11, 367; in 2012, 409; in	1 2013, 454; in 2014, 473; and in	
		3. N	lo significant	changes.				
Latvia	Yes	1.						

			As of Dec.	Number of <i>Iraqi Kurds</i>	Alternatively:	Give the source for the statistics
			31 st	with permanent	Number of <i>ALL Iragis</i> with	or estimates. If <i>estimate</i> give
				residence permits	permanent residence permits	upper and lower ranges if possible
			1970	n/a	n/a	
			1980	n/a	n/a	
			1990	n/a	n/a	
			2000	n/a	1	Register of Population
			2010	n/a	2	Register of Population
			2014	n/a	2	Register of Population
						n 1998 to 2014 -38; Kurds are not region. In the 2nd part of 2015 the
			number of Ira Kurdistan or policy toward	aqi asylum seekers started to from Kurdistan. Each case ls Iraqi Kurds. There are no	o increase (2015 - 86) and part of is considered on its individual me	them - from the areas bordering erits and there is no particular asylum the Republic of Latvia defining the
_	Lithuania	Yes	number of Ira Kurdistan or policy toward	aqi asylum seekers started to from Kurdistan. Each case ls Iraqi Kurds. There are no	o increase (2015 - 86) and part of is considered on its individual me o separate regulations adopted in t	them - from the areas bordering erits and there is no particular asylum the Republic of Latvia defining the
	Lithuania	Yes	number of Ira Kurdistan or policy toward asylum proce	nqi asylum seekers started to from Kurdistan. Each case ils Iraqi Kurds. There are no dures or return procedures Number of <i>Iraqi Kurds</i> with permanent	o increase (2015 - 86) and part of is considered on its individual medo separate regulations adopted in the regarding specifically Iraqi Kurds Alternatively: Number of ALL Iraqis with	them - from the areas bordering erits and there is no particular asylum the Republic of Latvia defining the statistics or estimates. If <i>estimate</i> give
	Lithuania	Yes	number of Ira Kurdistan or : policy toward asylum proce 1. As of Dec. 31st	nqi asylum seekers started to from Kurdistan. Each case ds Iraqi Kurds. There are no dures or return procedures	o increase (2015 - 86) and part of is considered on its individual medoseparate regulations adopted in tregarding specifically Iraqi Kurds Alternatively: Number of <i>ALL Iraqis</i> with permanent residence permits	them - from the areas bordering erits and there is no particular asylum the Republic of Latvia defining the statistics. Give the source for the statistics
	Lithuania	Yes	number of Ira Kurdistan or : policy toward asylum proce 1. As of Dec. 31st 1970	nqi asylum seekers started to from Kurdistan. Each case ils Iraqi Kurds. There are no dures or return procedures Number of <i>Iraqi Kurds</i> with permanent	o increase (2015 - 86) and part of is considered on its individual medo separate regulations adopted in the regarding specifically Iraqi Kurds Alternatively: Number of <i>ALL Iraqis</i> with permanent residence permits N/a.	them - from the areas bordering erits and there is no particular asylum the Republic of Latvia defining the statistics or estimates. If <i>estimate</i> give
	Lithuania	Yes	number of Ira Kurdistan or : policy toward asylum proce 1. As of Dec. 31st 1970 1980	nqi asylum seekers started to from Kurdistan. Each case ils Iraqi Kurds. There are no dures or return procedures Number of <i>Iraqi Kurds</i> with permanent	o increase (2015 - 86) and part of is considered on its individual medoseparate regulations adopted in the regarding specifically Iraqi Kurds Alternatively: Number of ALL Iraqis with permanent residence permits N/a. N/a.	them - from the areas bordering erits and there is no particular asylum the Republic of Latvia defining the statistics or estimates. If <i>estimate</i> give
	Lithuania	Yes	number of Ira Kurdistan or : policy toward asylum proce 1. As of Dec. 31st 1970	nqi asylum seekers started to from Kurdistan. Each case ils Iraqi Kurds. There are no dures or return procedures Number of <i>Iraqi Kurds</i> with permanent	o increase (2015 - 86) and part of is considered on its individual medo separate regulations adopted in the regarding specifically Iraqi Kurds Alternatively: Number of <i>ALL Iraqis</i> with permanent residence permits N/a.	them - from the areas bordering erits and there is no particular asylum the Republic of Latvia defining the statistics or estimates. If <i>estimate</i> give
	Lithuania	Yes	number of Ira Kurdistan or : policy toward asylum proce 1. As of Dec. 31st 1970 1980 1990	nqi asylum seekers started to from Kurdistan. Each case ils Iraqi Kurds. There are no dures or return procedures Number of <i>Iraqi Kurds</i> with permanent	o increase (2015 - 86) and part of is considered on its individual medoseparate regulations adopted in the regarding specifically Iraqi Kurds Alternatively: Number of ALL Iraqis with permanent residence permits N/a. N/a. N/a.	them - from the areas bordering erits and there is no particular asylum the Republic of Latvia defining the statistics or estimates. If <i>estimate</i> give

			2. The Register of Aliens is the state register.
			3. No.
Lu	uxembourg	Yes	1. As of Dec. 31st Number of Iraqi Kurds with permanent residence permits Alternatively: Number of ALL Iraqis with permanent residence permits Give the source for the statistics or estimates. If estimate give upper and lower ranges if possible 1970 n.i.a. n.i.a. 1981 n.i.a. 4 Statec, Census 1981 1991 n.i.a. 6 Statec, Census 1991 2001 n.i.a. 14 Statec, Census 2001
			2011 n.i.a. 194 Statec, Census 2011 2012 n.i.a. 210 Statec, 2013 2013 n.i.a. 225 Statec, 2014 2014 n.i.a. 248 Statec, 2015 2015 n.i.a. 261 Statec, 2016 2. The numbers provided above were provided by the National Institute of statistics and economic studies of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (STATEC) on all Iraqi nationals residing in Luxembourg based on the census of the population and on the 31 December of each year mentioned, based on the annual migration flows (declarations of arrival and declarations of departure in the municipality) and the annual natural balance. The data does however not provide information on the type of residence permit.

		3. NO.
Netherlands	Yes	 Please see the attached document. This table provides all people with Iraqi nationality living in the Netherlands, not taking into account the type of residence permit. We cannot provide any information on the ethnic background of the Iraqi nationals. Please see the attached document. The Netherlands does not have specific guidelines concerning the return of Iraqi Kurds. Specific guidelines regarding (postponement of) return of ex asylum seekers to Central and Southern Iraq were issued in 2002 and 2007. Current guidelines are that Iraqis from certain provinces (Bagdad, Anbar, Ninewa, Salaheddin, Ta'mim, Diyala en Babil) who applied for asylum will not be returned to Iraq. Return to the Iraqi region under control of the Kurdish Regional Government is possible for Iraqis originating from that region.
Poland	Yes	 See: file attached Data presented above are aggregated and generated by the Office for Foreigners (source: Pobyt system administered by the Office). They are available online: http://udsc.gov.pl/en/statystyki/raporty-okresowe/zestawienia-roczne/. In general, between the beginnings of 1990 until 2014, Iraqi Kurdistan was considered to be safe region. Consequently persons who had a permanent place of residence in that area were refused to be granted an international protection. Currently, in the view of security situation and increased probability of violation of human rights in the whole country, Kurds can be granted international protection in Poland. As for the return policy, Polish experience in this respect is rather limited. Also, no detailed information on Iraqis with Kurdish background is available. In general, due to the internal situation in Iraq, Poland in 2014 (29th April) suspended forced returns to this country. In 2013, 8 Iraqi citizens were subject to forced returns, one Iraqi returned under the Assisted Voluntary Return Programme. In 2014, 6 Iraqis decided to voluntarily return to Iraq and in 2015 - 4.
Slovak Republic	Yes	 It is not possible to provide these estimates. Please see the attached table with the number of all Iraqis. The statistical data provided in the table are collected based on the information system "Register of foreigners"

			administrative and provides in Republic or the	source for the preparation nformation about foreigner	of European, national and other s s who were granted residence penewed or extended, information	CU). IS ECU represents a common statistical data. IS ECU collects, keeps rmit in the territory of the Slovak about the procedure for granting
	Slovenia	Yes	of residents iss	sued for Iraqi immigrants; l	o.) number of recognized internat	ound only. We can provide: a.) number tional protection status for Iraqi; oreigners done by the Ministry of the
-	Sweden	Yes	National statis 2. Those withi		2000 n/a n/a 2010 n/a 50200 Nat on as present.	tional statistics 2014 n/a 19100
	United Kingdom	Yes	1. As of Dec. 31 st 1970 1980 1990 2000	Number of <i>Iraqi Kurds</i> with permanent residence permits Not available Not available Not available Not available Not available	Alternatively: Number of <i>ALL Iraqis</i> with permanent residence permits Not available Not available Not available 23,000 (+/- 6,000)	Give the source for the statistics or estimates. If <i>estimate</i> give upper and lower ranges if possible Not available Not available Not available Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2000 to February

			2001)
2010	Not available	37,000 (+/- 8,000)	Annual Population Survey
			(January 2010 to December 2010)
2014	Not available	40,000 (+/- 9,000)	Annual Population Survey
			(January 2014 to December 2014)

2. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a household survey of people in the UK. It includes those deemed resident at private addresses, so covers students in halls of residence with parents resident in the UK. However, it does not cover most communal establishments. Its purpose is to provide information on the UK labour market but it includes data on a variety of other variables such as country of birth and nationality.

The Annual Population Survey (APS) combines results from the LFS and the English, Welsh and Scottish Labour Force Survey boosts. These boosts increase the size of the sample. During 2004 and 2005 the APS also comprised of an additional boost for England.

Each quarter's LFS sample of 40,000 households is made up from five "waves", each of approximately 8,000 households. Each wave is interviewed in five successive quarters, such that in any one quarter, one wave will be receiving their first interview, one wave their second and so on, with one wave receiving their fifth and final interview. Thus there is an 80 per cent overlap in the samples for each successive quarter and the sample is completely different after six quarters.

In some areas of the UK the boost makes up the bulk of the APS dataset, with a smaller contribution from the main LFS. The boost has a four year wave structure instead of the five quarter wave structure in the main LFS; after the initial interview, sampled households are interviewed three more times on an annual basis. Therefore the boost for these areas may be slower to react to a change in migration patterns than the main LFS and the speed with which the APS sample responds to changes in the household population may vary across the UK.

More robust estimates are available by using the APS than from the main LFS. APS datasets are produced quarterly with each dataset containing 12 months of data. There are approximately 320,000 persons per dataset.

3. No.

#	Norway	Yes	1. Numbers
			There are no statistics readily available for Iraqi Kurds in Norway. As with Kurds from Turkey, Syria and Iran, their number has been combined with co-nationals. In general, Norway does not have statistics on ethnic identity.
			The number of resident Iraqi immigrants 1970 -2014 is given here:
			As of Dec. 31st Number of Iraqi Kurd immigrants resident Alternatively:
			Number of ALL Iraqi immigrants resident Give the source for the statistics or estimates. If estimate give upper and lower ranges if possible
			1970 Not available 24 Statistics Norway from Central Population register
			1980 na 38 idem
			1990 na 738 idem
			2000 na 6941 idem
			2010 na 20604 idem
			2014 na 22149 idem
			Not included are asylum seekers waiting for a decision and former asylum with a negative decision who have not yet left
			2. All persons residing legally in Norway for 6 months or more are to be registered with the Central Population Register (CPR). All those leaving the country for 6 months or more should report this to the CPR, which also may de-register persons who are discovered to have failed to report their absence. (There are certain exceptions to this de-registration rule, mainly linked to continued tax obligations and because of family relationships.) Statistics Norway base their statistics on the resident population according to citizenship, country of birth and demographic variables on the CPR registrations.



- Registration of fingerprints, 1999 and check against Eurodac
- Restrictions in asylum policy, 1999 as response to a significant increase in the number of asylum seekers from Iraq.

The new policy was to offer one year residence and work permits with no right to seek family reunification (MUF). However, many stayed for an extended period. Many received first a series of temporary residence permits, until they got final residence permits in 2006.

• Fast-tracking of asylum applications, 2008

A fast-track processing of Iraqi asylum seekers was operative from October 2008 until June 2009.

• Assisted Return, 2008

A country-specific return and reintegration programme, IRRINI, was established in 2008 for Iraqi The overwhelming majority of those who returned through IRRINI until the programme was ended in 2015 were rejected asylum seekers with an Iraqi Kurdish background.

• Readmission agreement, 2009

Authorising Norway to forcibly return Iraqis with a negative decision on their asylum application. During the period 2002-2013, 300 were returned to Iraq forcibly or with assistance.