



EMN Ad-Hoc Query on Issuing a residence permit to rejected asylum seekers without a valid travel document

Requested by Rafael BÄRLUND on 31st October 2018

Residence

Responses from Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Slovak Republic, Sweden, United Kingdom, Norway (21 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:



After the years 2015 and 2016 there are still many rejected asylum seekers in Finland who have not returned voluntarily or to whom a forced return is not a possibility. Many of them have current employment opportunities but they cannot be issued a residence permit based on employment because of lack of a valid travel document, which is a requirement for issuing a residence permit. Apart from employment, the same question applies to issuing a residence permit based on other grounds such as family ties, studying etc. Finland is interested if the same phenomenon exists in other Member States, and what is your response to the issue at stake. Therefore we would like to ask the following questions:



Questions

1. Is a valid travel document a requirement for issuing a residence permit on the basis of employment in your Member State?
2. What about residence permits based on other grounds, for example family ties or studies?
3. If a valid travel document is a requirement for issuing a residence permit, are there any exceptions to this rule? What kind of situations are they?
4. If a valid travel document is a requirement for issuing a residence permit, is it possible to issue an alien's passport or some other document to an applicant without a valid travel document so that he/she may be issued a residence permit on the basis of employment, family ties, studying etc.?
5. On what grounds may an alien's passport or another document mentioned in question 4) be issued in these circumstances?

Responses

	Country	Wider Dissemination	Response
	Austria	No	
	Bulgaria	Yes	1. Yes. 2. Yes.

			<p>3. No.</p> <p>4. Yes.</p> <p>5. Only in the cases of persons granted stateless status.</p>
	Croatia	Yes	<p>1. 1. Yes. According to art. 54 and art. 96 of the Aliens Act (Official Gazette 74/13, 69/17) which lay down the conditions for approval of temporary and permanent residence respectively, the possession of a valid travel document is a criterion to be fulfilled for the foreigner to be granted residence.</p> <p>2. 2. Yes. Both when it comes to family ties and to studies, the kind of permit and the procedure to obtain it are the same as when it comes to employment.</p> <p>3. 3. No.</p> <p>4. 4. No.</p> <p>5. 5. N/A</p>
	Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Yes</p> <p>3. In case of an expired travel document and absence of consular representation, the Director of Civil Registry and Migration based on article 9(1) of the Aliens and Immigration Law, allows the issuance of a residence permit for a limited period to enable the applicant to make the necessary arrangements to obtain the requested document. Furthermore, a valid travel document is not required for issuing residence documents to victims of trafficking/ exploitation and to persons granted international protection.</p> <p>4. No</p>

			5. N/A
	Czech Republic	Yes	<p>1. Yes. A valid travel document is general requirement for issuing a residence permit for various grounds such as employment, blue card, studying etc. (generally all legal migration residence permits.)</p> <p>2. Yes. As mentioned in previous answer a valid travel document is necessary.</p> <p>3. The definition of a travel document is provided by national law (Act on Residence of Foreigners). This definition also includes other documents replacing travel document from the country of origin (Alien s passport for example).</p> <p>4. It is possible rather theoretically and obviously the other legal requirements shall be fulfilled. Taking into account the general requirement that any application for a residence permit based on legal migration ground should be lodged outside the territory of the Czech Republic this situation is rather theoretical.</p> <p>5. It should be evident that the person concerned is not able to obtain the travel document from his/her country of origin than Czech national authorities may issue the substitute travel document (if other legal and formal obligations are fulfilled).</p>
	Estonia	Yes	<p>1. In order to apply for a residence permit, an identity document is required but it is not limited to only travel documents.</p> <p>2. Answered above</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. Aliens passport can only be issued to person holding a valid residence permit. Estonia issues temporary travel documents to persons who do not have any travel documents and need to leave Estonia – this document is valid for only one travel.</p>



			<p>5. Aliens passport is normally issued to persons holding a valid residence permit but who do not have a citizenship of any country and are therefore not able to receive a travel document from any other country. Estonia also issues aliens passports to persons who have been granted subsidiary protection and who do not have a valid travel document and are not able to obtain one. Temporary travel document is issued to persons with a valid residence permit for one time travel (leave and return) for example in a situation where persons travel document has expired or is lost and in order to obtain a new passport they need to travel to another country where their embassy is located. Temporary travel document can also be issued to a person with no residence permit in order to leave Estonia – in that case the document is valid for only leaving the country once (no right to return).</p>
+	Finland	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Principally yes. According to section 35 of the Finnish Aliens Act issuing a residence permit requires that the alien has a valid travel document.</p> <p>3. Yes there are. The above mentioned section 35 of the Aliens Act continues that however, a residence permit may be issued despite the absence of a valid travel document if the permit is issued in cases of obstacles to leaving the country (section 51), on a discretionary basis on humanitarian grounds (section 52), for a victim of trafficking in human beings (section 52a), to a third-country national who has resided and worked in the country illegally (52d), to aliens in witness protection programmes (section 52e), on the basis of asylum (section 87), subsidiary protection (section 88), when exclusion clauses are applied (section 89) and on the basis of temporary protection (section 110). In addition to the above mentioned situations an exception to the requirement of a valid travel document is made if it is impossible for the applicant on grounds beyond his/her control to obtain a travel document and that prevents him/her to enjoy the right to family life according to the European Convention on Human Rights. These exceptions apply mainly to applicants from those countries whose travel documents are not recognized by Finland. In a situation like this an exception is needed at least when enjoying family life is not possible in any other country than Finland. When making a decision on a residence permit issued on the basis of family ties all the possibilities to enjoy family life outside Finland are considered. An exception may be necessary at least when the sponsor (a person residing in Finland whose residence is the basis for applying for a residence permit on the</p>


basis of family ties for a family member residing abroad) was for example granted asylum or temporary protection in Finland and it is for that reason not possible to oblige him/her to return to his/her home country or country of permanent residence to enjoy family life there. The Supreme Administrative Court of Finland has in its precedents ruled especially on residence permits issued on the basis of family ties regarding Somali citizens and the requirement of a passport, since Finland does not accept travel documents issued by Somalia at the moment. The Supreme Administrative Court of Finland has decided that the applicant's and the Finnish sponsor's right to family reunification would, as a result of the requirement of a valid travel document, be hindered on grounds beyond their control. The Court has further ruled that denying a residence permit on the grounds that the applicant does not have nor have the possibility to acquire a valid travel document accepted by Finland, limits the applicant's and the sponsor's right to family reunification more than is necessary. The Court has also ruled similarly on an alien sponsor. In the decision it has been expressly stated that when considering an exception on the requirement of a valid travel document, it is of no importance whether the family has been started before or after the alien's arrival. Regarding other than before mentioned persons who are applying for a first residence permit, it is in principle not reasonable to make an exception to the requirement of a travel document. It should be taken into account that deviating from a wording of a regulation is always exceptional and based on consideration in a certain case.



4. In some cases, yes it is possible to issue an alien's passport to an applicant. For example the above mentioned residence permits issued on the basis of family ties there are some exceptions. Also if the applicant is or has been an asylum applicant there are some exceptions depending on whether the applicant has at some point submitted a valid passport to the authorities in Finland. It should be noticed that the above mentioned exceptions which are related to the international obligations do not apply directly to asylum seekers as such. In principle an asylum seeker who is applying for a separate first residence permit on grounds of for example working, entrepreneurship or studying has to meet the requirement of a valid travel document as stated in section 35 of the Aliens Act. If an applicant when applying international protection or a separate residence permit on other grounds has presented a valid national travel document which, however, will not be valid until the decision on the separate application is made, the applicant will be informed on the requirement of a valid travel document. The applicant will be offered an opportunity to supplement his/her application by continuing the validity of his/her travel document or acquiring a new national travel document. It is not possible to

		<p>require the applicant to turn on to his/her home country's authority. An applicant may, however, be informed that a valid travel document is a requirement for issuing a separate residence permit on other grounds. The applicant will be informed on the requirement of a valid travel document already when he/she is submitting the application for a separate residence permit. If an applicant meets the other requirements for issuing a residence permit, but is not able to renew his/her passport from Finland without visiting an embassy of his/her home country, the applicant may apply for alien's passport. If the travel document has expired at the time when an applicant has applied a separate residence permit but while he/she is still in Finland and the applicant has a reasonable cause for not being able the renew the passport from Finland, the applicant may apply a residence permit and an alien's passport at the same time. In these situations, the residence permit and the alien's passport may be issued simultaneously for one year at the most. During that period, the applicant is required to acquire a new national passport. In the before mentioned situation it is possible to decide in an overall consideration that there is a special reason for issuing an alien's passport mentioned in the Act. Only in this situation the applicant is advised to apply for an alien's passport at the same time with the applications for a residence permit. For example, an applicant who has lost his/her travel document while in Finland or an applicant who has not presented a valid passport for the authorities will not be advised to apply for alien's passport. In that case, issuing a residence permit based on other grounds, requires presenting a national passport. The before mentioned practice concerns residence permits issued based on working, studying and family ties. It may be possible to issue an alien's passport in certain situations regarding extended permits. For example, if after issuing a residence permit there has raised a situation in which the national travel document cannot be renewed, it is possible to issue an alien's passport for an extended permit if the applicant is able present a statement on the reasons the home country does not issue a travel document to him/her.</p>
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5. According to section 134 of the Aliens Act as a rule alien's passports may be issued to aliens residing in Finland if the alien cannot obtain a passport from the authorities of his or her home country, if he or she is stateless or if there are other special reasons for issuing an alien's passport to him or her. See also answers 3) and 4) of the circumstances in which an alien's passport may be issued.

	France	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a valid travel document (short- term or long-term visa) is not required for certain categories, such as regularization applications, whatever the ground for regularization (work, family, etc.). 2. Under certain conditions, an illegally staying third-country national may request a "private and family life", "employee" or "temporary worker" residence permit for an exceptional admission to stay. In accordance with Article L.313-14 of the CESEDA, the temporary residence permit may be issued - unless the stay constitutes a threat to public order - to the foreign national that is not in a state of polygamy, and for which the admission to stay meets humanitarian considerations or is justified by the exceptional grounds presented by the person. This is decided on a case by case basis. 3. n/a see Q1 4. see Q1 and 2 5. see Q2
	Germany	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes it is. 2. The possession of a valid and recognized travel document by which the passport obligation is fulfilled is a general granting prerequisite for every residence permit and thus applies in principle to every purpose of residence. 3. Exemptions are provided for persons entitled to asylum as well as for persons who have been granted international protection and for residence for humanitarian reasons. Moreover, an exemption from the passport obligation can be provided on a case-by-case basis when the person concerned cannot reasonably obtain a passport or another valid travel document from the home country. The same applies if the travel documents issued by the home country are, in general, not recognized by Germany for the entry as well as for the residence (at present e.g.in the case of the Federal Republic of Somalia). 4. In order to comply with the passport and identification obligation within Germany, a residence permit with a photograph can be issued in lieu of an identity document. For the purpose of travelling,



			<p>an alien's passport can be issued as a passport replacement.</p> <p>5. Please see the second and the third sentences of the answer to Question 3.</p>
	Greece	Yes	<p>1. The right of residence of third-country nationals legally entering Greece is subject among other preconditions to the requirement of holding a valid passport or a travel document, recognised by Greece, the validity of which extends at least three months after the last intended date of departure, contains at least two blank pages and was issued within the past ten years.</p> <p>2. A valid passport or travel document is a requirement for issuing any category of residence permit according to migration law (1.4251/2014).</p> <p>3. In the cases where a third-country national fails to present a valid passport or other travel document, the right of residence may be recognised to him as a person deprived of passport, where this third country national claims and reasons his objective inability due to particular conditions or circumstances on opinion of competent Committee. When examining the contents of the file, the Committee takes into account necessarily the extent to which the applicant has been integrated into society.</p> <p>4. According to migration law (1.4251/14), the migration directorate of our Ministry and the competent for issuing residence permits services of the Decentralised Administrations of the country are not competent of issuing passports or travel documents to third country nationals. However, third-country nationals who have been recognized to them the right of residence as persons deprived of passport according to the above mentioned procedure have the right to transact with the agencies (e.g. public services, local authorities), simply by showing their residence permit.</p> <p>5. According to the national law 4384 article 58, an irregular migrant can apply for a residence permit on the basis of employment (only for the cases of agriculture employment). In these cases, a migrant can apply to the competent services of decentralized administration for a residence permit with a duration of six months, without a requirement for issuing a valid travel document-passport or other document. After the necessary check and if the application is approved, then the competent decentralized department has the obligation to send this residence permit to the competent Police</p>


			<p>Directorate in order to issue a suspension of the return decision for the migrant. This residence permit can be extended every six months if there are the appropriate conditions for which the license has been applied. For all the other categories of a residence permit, Ministry of migration policy is responsible to check the conditions and follow the appropriate procedure in order to issue the alien's passport.</p>
	Hungary	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, according to Section (1) of the Article 13. of the Act No. II of 2007 on the third country nationals' entry and stay, a valid travel document is a basic requirement. However, extraordinary, in the frame of fulfilling the international duties or for urgent humanitarian reason or in national interest, the immigration authority may dispense with the requirements listen in Section (1). 2. A valid travel document is a requirement to apply for any kind of residence permit. The residence permit document is also valid strictly with a valid passport. 3. According to Section (1) of the Article 13. of the Act No. II of 2007. extraordinary, in the frame of fulfilling the international duties or for urgent humanitarian reason or in national interest, the immigration authority may dispense with the requirements listen in Section (1). 4. A single trip travel document may be issued for a third country national only for the purpose if their return to their home country and their lost or destroyed passport cannot be replaced. 5. According to the national legislation, Articles 82-86. of the Act No. II of 2007 on the third country nationals' entry and stay
	Italy	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, in Italy a valid travel document is a requirement for issuing a residence permit on the basis of employment. The reference framework is constituted by articles 5, 5 bis, 21, 22 of Law n. 286/98 and articles 9, 13, 14 of Law n. 394/99. The employer, who desires to hire a foreign worker resident abroad, has to ask for an authorization ("nulla osta") before the competent office. This authorization is a necessary precondition for the issue of entry visa for work purposes. Moreover, a visa requires necessarily a valid travel document, as passport. Within 8 days from the entry in the Italian territory, the foreign has to require from Sportello Unico Immigrazione a residence permit. This office, after



verifying the regularity of the visa, the employment relationship and the availability of a suitable accommodation, makes the foreign to subscribe a residence agreement (a photocopy of passport or other valid travel documents has to be attached). In case of self-employment (art. 5 comma 3 quarter and 26 of Law 286/1998 and art. 39 D.P.R. 394/99), the authorization has to be required directly by the worker (before the issue of a visa) who also has to show the documentation about the licence of the activity or the enrolment at the Chamber of Commerce.


2. In addition, to obtain a residence permit based on family ties or studies a valid travel document is required. The issue of a residence permit based on family ties (art. 30 Law 286/1998) is depending on an authorization (nulla-osta) requested by the foreign and emitted by Sportello Unico Immigrazione. This authorization is send directly to the consular offices for the issue of a visa for family reunification or accompanying family member. Once the foreign enters the Italian territory, he/she has to request a residence permit to Sportello Unico, which issued the authorization. About residence permit based on studies, on 16 February 2018, Ministry of Education, University and Research has adopted a “Circolare” (internal document), clarifying that the exclusive competence to issue visa for study purposes belongs to consular and diplomatic delegation, while the competence for academic recognition of foreign qualifications aimed to a valid registration is conferred exclusively to educational institutions. For issuing a residence permit, in this case, is also necessary to provide: i) the documentation concerning the courses studies on the basis of which the Italian consular has issued a visa; ii) the certification of enrollment in an educational institution; iii) the certification about suitability of an accommodation.


3. Yes, articles 18, 18-bis and 19 of Law 286/1998 establish cases in which, even if an asylum claim has been rejected and the foreign does not have a valid travel document, a residence permit is issued. In particular, art. 19 regulates cases of non-expulsion, such as for minors, pregnant women or with at most 6 months old baby, foreigners living with their spouses or with their first or second-degree relatives. In these cases, the authority issues a residence permit for humanitarian reasons that allows access to labour market and guarantees other important rights: access to healthcare, education, reception, social assistance (art. 5 par. 6 Law 286/1998). Moreover, art. 18 concerns the residence permit for social protection (victims of exploitation and trafficking), which includes the possibility to work, in addition to the participation to a program of social inclusion and integration. Finally, art. 18-bis deals with victims of domestic violence and provides for the issue of a residence permit, with the


			<p>possibility to work and to access to care services and education.</p> <p>4. No</p> <p>5. N.A.</p>
	Latvia	Yes	<p>1. Yes, a valid travel document is required for issuing a residence permit on the basis of employment.</p> <p>2. A valid travel document is required for issuing any kind of residence permit.</p> <p>3. There are no exceptions. A foreigner has to present his/her valid travel document when applying for a residence permit and also by receiving a residence permit card.</p> <p>4. It's not possible to issue any other passport or document.</p> <p>5. N/A</p>
	Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. Yes, it is required to provide a valid travel document.</p> <p>2. It is required to provide a valid travel document.</p> <p>3. The requirement to provide a valid document is not applied to a foreigner: a) who cannot be expelled from the country because s/he does not possess a valid travel document and is having their residence permit issued/renewed on the grounds described in Art. 40.1.8. of the Law on the Legal Status of Aliens (a temporary residence permit may be issued or renewed to an alien if an unaccompanied minor alien is not returned to a foreign state, an alien cannot leave the republic of Lithuania for humanitarian reasons, the alien cannot be returned to a foreign state or expelled from the Republic of Lithuania in the cases specified in Paragraphs 1,2,4 of Article 130, of this Law or the expulsion of the alien from the Republic of Lithuania is suspended because of the circumstances specified in Paragraph 1 of Article 132 of this Law) b) who is granted international or subsidiary protection in the Republic of Lithuania in compliance with the provisions set out in the Law on the</p>

			<p>Legal Status of Aliens, should s/he cannot present a valid travel document for objective reasons.</p> <p>4. No, an Alien's passport cannot be issued to a person applying for a residence permit. Alien's passport is a document issued to a national of a foreign state who has the right to reside in the Republic of Lithuania but for objective reasons is unable to obtain travel documents from his country of origin, where such document grants him the right to leave and return to the Republic of Lithuania for the period of validity of the document.</p> <p>5. A foreign national who is entitled to temporary or permanent residence in the Republic of Lithuania but is not in possession of a valid passport of a foreign national or an equivalent travel document or it has been lost or destroyed and the foreign national cannot receive it from the competent authorities of his country of origin for objective reasons may be issued an alien's passport in accordance with the procedure established by the Minister of the Interior.</p>
	Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. In Luxembourg, in order to apply for any kind of authorisations of stay foreseen in the amended law of 29 August 2008 on free movement of persons and immigration (Immigration Law), article 38 (1) in accordance with article 34 (1) and (2) requires that the applicant has a valid travel document. A residence permit can only be granted on the basis of an authorisation of stay.</p> <p>2. See answer to question 1.</p> <p>3. No. In cases such as recognised refugees, Luxembourg will grant a refugee travel document in accordance with the Geneva Convention (article 58 (1) of the Law of 18 December 2015 on international protection and temporary protection – “Asylum Law”). For TCN (such as for example beneficiaries of subsidiary protection or victims of human trafficking) a travel document for foreigners can be issued in case that the applicant can prove that s/he is in the impossibility of obtaining a national travel document in accordance with article 1 (1) and (2) of the amended Grand ducal regulation of 26 January 2005 establishing the conditions for obtaining a travel document for foreigners. Recognised stateless persons will be granted a Stateless travel document in accordance with the 1954 Convention.</p> <p>4. Yes. As article 1 of the amended grand ducal regulation of 26 January 2005 establishes the travel</p>

			<p>document will only be issued to a third country national, whose identity and nationality is established, residing legally in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and who is either holder of a residence permit or has the permission for obtaining such a permit, and who can prove that s/he is in the impossibility to obtain a national document or the conditions for obtaining it are so burdensome that makes it impossible to the third-country national to fulfil them or the procedure for obtaining it is too long (article 1 (2)).</p> <p>5. See answer to question 4.</p>
	Malta	Yes	<p>1. In exceptional circumstances a third country national can apply for a residence permit on the basis of employment. The general rule is however, that a third country national has to provide such a document for such purpose.</p> <p>2. As in first reply</p> <p>3. As in first reply</p> <p>4. It is to be reiterated that the issuance of a travel document does not depend on the requirement for the submission of the application of a residence permit.</p> <p>5. Aliens documents are normally issued to persons who enjoy international protection or national temporary protection, but the grounds for such issue are beyond the requirements for the submission of a residence permit.</p>
	Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. Yes, a valid travel document is required (a valid national passport).</p> <p>2. Principally yes. According to Article 16, first paragraph, under b of the Aliens Act 2000 issuing a residence permit requires that the alien has a valid travel document.</p> <p>3. Yes there are. A residence permit may be issued despite the absence of a valid travel document, if the alien has shown proof that he will not be supplied with a valid national passport by the authorities of the country of which he is a national (article 3.72 Aliens Decree 2000). The Immigration and</p>

			<p>Naturalisation Service (IND) does not reject an application for a residence permit solely on the ground that the alien does not possess a valid national passport if he is a Somali national (B1/ 4.2 Aliens Circular). The IND does not reject an application because of the lack of a valid national passport, if a residence permit is issued by the IND of its own motion for the purpose of stay as an unaccompanied minor or for the purpose of stay as an alien who cannot leave through no fault of his own (B1/ 4.2 Aliens Circular).</p> <p>4. No, that is not possible. An alien without a residence permit cannot be granted a passport.</p> <p>5. If an alien has been exempted from the requirement to possess a valid national passport in order to qualify for a residence permit (see question 3), he can submit an application for an alien's passport. But an alien's passport can only be granted, if the alien is in the possession of a residence permit. As stated in question 4, an alien's passport cannot be granted to an alien without a residence permit.</p>
	Slovak Republic	Yes	<p>1. Yes.</p> <p>2. Yes.</p> <p>3. The only exception is concerning tolerated residence: - if a minor is found in the territory of the Slovak Republic, - if it is required due to respect for his/her personal and family life and he/she does not threaten the state safety or public order; - if the foreigner is a victim of human trafficking - if it stems from the international commitments. A valid travel document is required for issuing a residence permit.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. N/A</p>
	Sweden	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Yes, the applicant is required to present a valid travel document for issuing a residence permit</p>

			<p>based on family ties or studies as well.</p> <p>3. Passports are required as a rule. The only real exception concerns applications for family reunification where certain applicants can benefit from an alleviation of evidentiary burden of proof (bevislätnad) concerning identity if they meet certain conditions. In such cases, it is sufficient for the applicant to make his/her identity probable (sannolik) in the absence of reliable identity documents issued by authorities. Family ties (parent-child) would then be determined through dna tests. As a consequence of this proportionality assessment when it comes to the identity of the applicant, in such cases it is also possible to issue a residence permit for an applicant without a valid travel document.</p> <p>4. Only as an exception, and only when a residence permit based on family ties can be issued and the person has no possibility to obtain a valid travel document from his or her country of origin.</p> <p>5. When the person has no possibility to obtain a valid travel document from his or her country of origin. Sweden also only issues an alien's passport if the person is outside his or her country of origin.</p>
	<p>United Kingdom</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. No. The documents an applicant must provide are: A current passport 2 passport size colour photographs One passport size colour photograph of their European Economic Area (EEA) national (or British citizen) sponsor An EEA family member's valid passport or national identity card Evidence of their relationship to an EEA family member - such as a marriage certificate, civil partnership certificate, birth certificate, or proof that they've lived together for 2 years if they are unmarried. They must also provide proof of one of the following: That their EEA family member has a permanent right of residence That their EEA family member is a 'qualified person' That they qualify because of a 'retained right of residence' That they qualify for a 'Surinder Singh' application</p> <p>2. No. Please see Q1.</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p>

			5. N/A
	Norway	Yes	<p>1. Yes, it is required. The Norwegian Immigration Act and Regulations do not allow applications for work or study permits to be made from Norway on formal grounds by (rejected) asylum seekers. Applications made from Norway by the closest family members who are asylum seekers are accepted.</p> <p>2. A travel document is required also for residence permits, for family immigration, and studies. Exceptions are possible in some family immigration cases</p> <p>3. Exceptions from the requirement of having a travel document may be granted by the Directorate of Immigration. The typical situation is that there is a conflict between the family member and the authorities of his or her home country, for example when it is probable that the family member himself/herself would satisfy the conditions for being recognized as a refugee.</p> <p>4. In Norway, an alien's passport (or travel document for refugees) can be issued to persons who have got a residence permit without having a travel document.</p> <p>5. The main grounds for issuing an alien's passport are: - It is dangerous for the applicant to contact one of the embassies of his/her home country and/or the authorities of his/her home country. - The applicant's application for a passport from his/her home country has been rejected.</p>