



# SWEDEN

BY THE GOVERNMENT OF SWEDEN

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## Sweden Overview

Resettlement programme since: 1950	Selection Missions: Yes	Dossier Submissions: Yes
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### Resettlement Admission Targets for 2018:

Admission targets for <b>UNHCR submissions</b> :	5,000
Total Resettlement Admission Target:	5,000

### Regional Allocations for 2018 :

Africa	1800
Asia and Pacific:	300
Middle East and North Africa (including Turkey)	2000
Europe:	0
Americas:	0
Not geographically allocated (emergency cases):	900

### Sub-quota features:

Designated sub-quota/acceptance for:	2018 Description, additional comments:
Emergency resettlement procedures	900 places worldwide for emergency and urgent submissions via HQ and the Regional Operations in Amman, Nairobi or Pretoria.
Medical cases	If also presented with a protection need.
Women at risk cases	If also presented with a protection need.
Unaccompanied children	If also presented with a protection need.
Family Reunion (within programme)	Referred to mainstream family reunification schemes separate from resettlement.
Other, please specify	

## 1. Resettlement Policy

Sweden has had a resettlement program since 1950. It applies to individuals in need of international protection. Cases are to be referred by UNHCR, or by Swedish embassies. The resettlement system may also be used to transfer individuals who appear as witnesses in front of a tribunal court.

The general guidelines for the Swedish resettlement program are established annually by the Government (Ministry of Justice) after approval by the Parliament. Guidelines on the implementation of specific resettlement activities are developed by the Swedish Migration Agency in cooperation with UNHCR.

The Swedish Migration Agency allocates the resettlement places within the quota and is the operational authority that examines and approves resident permits, settles reception arrangements with municipalities and oversees and administers the transfer of selected individuals.

Sweden's resettlement policy is focused on individuals in need of international protection and does not hold any sub categories or criteria. Sweden contributes to the resettlement

scheme developed by the European Commission, but holds a national resettlement program and decides independently on its size and other features.

Sweden takes an active part in international consultation processes such as the Annual Tripartite Consultations and Working Group on Resettlement (ATCR/WGR) and the work carried out in the framework of the Core Groups on specific refugee situations, for instance the Core Group for Syrian refugees. The governments of the Nordic countries meet in matters of overall policy for regular consultations within the framework of the Nordic Council for Refugee Affairs (NSHF), where a subgroup focuses on resettlement.

## 2. Criteria for Recognition of Refugee Status Eligibility and Asylum

According to the **Aliens Act** (2005:716) a person has the right to asylum as a Convention refugee if he or she meets the definition defined in the Act. The wording of the definition is virtually identical to the definition in the Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951 (Geneva Convention) as supplemented by the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967.

According to the Aliens Act, Convention refugees are those who have left their country of nationality and have a well founded fear of persecution in that country due to their race, their nationality, their religious or political beliefs or on grounds of gender, sexual orientation or other membership of a particular social group.

Also in accordance with the Aliens Act, individuals who are not Convention refugees may also qualify for asylum under subsidiary protection. One category of individuals in need of subsidiary protection are those who have left their country of nationality and have a well founded fear of suffering the death penalty or execution; or torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Furthermore, subsidiary protection is applicable to civilians in need of protection due to a serious and individual threat to his or her life or person by reason of indiscriminate violence in situations of international or internal armed conflict. The subsidiary protection status is based on European Union rules.

The corresponding applies to a stateless person. In accordance with the Aliens Act agents of persecution embrace both non-state agents and state agents of persecution.

In the preparatory works to the Aliens Act it is stated that guidance can be sought in UNHCR's Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status and UNHCR's Executive Committee Conclusions.

According to temporary legislation (temporary act limiting the possibility of obtaining residency permit in Sweden (2016:752) in effect between 20 July 2016 and 19 July 2019) the previous (internal) category of subsidiary protection "otherwise in need of protection" is no longer applicable. The temporary legislation aims at making temporary residence permits the main rule. This legislation does however not apply to resettled refugees, who are still granted permanent residence permits in Sweden.

## 3. Criteria for Resettlement

All cases are examined in accordance with the Aliens Act and current practice. The same criteria apply for resettlement as for regular asylum. While Sweden only resettles protection cases, the fact that persons may have medical or other special needs on top of their protection needs does not disqualify them from resettlement. A case may be rejected if there are reasons to consider that the individual is excluded from international protection or would pose danger to the community or to the security of the state. In some extraordinary cases there might also be particular circumstances that lead to the conclusion that the case after a thorough assessment is considered not suitable for resettlement.

All cases submitted for resettlement are screened and cleared by the Security Police. Sweden does not require any other assessments (of medical needs, integration potential, or else) to be made before decision or departure.

While there is no specified sub-quota, Sweden accepts limited numbers of unaccompanied minors within the resettlement program. When a child is submitted for resettlement without its parents, a Best Interests Determination (BID) should be conducted. In order to allow for a child accompanied by only one parent to resettle to Sweden, any custody or guardianship issues should be cleared and a signed consent form - when possible - be collected from the absent parent/s. If circumstances are such that a consent form cannot be presented although thorough efforts have been made, the Swedish Migration Agency will decide on a case by case basis whether resettlement of the child can be justified.

## 4. Resettlement Allocations/Processing Priorities

The Swedish parliament allots funding for the resettlement program on an annual basis. Following a decision by the Government, the Swedish Migration Agency implements the resettlement program in close cooperation with UNHCR. The allocation of places is based on UNHCR's projected global resettlement needs, and aligned where possible with resettlement efforts or priorities within the European Union. The Swedish resettlement programme provides support to vulnerable individuals as well as host countries with a large refugee population. It should help to resolve protracted refugee situations that risk becoming permanent. For the system to be able to provide protection in emergency situations it must be able to act quickly.

Sweden has had a long commitment for resettlement out of the Middle East and the Horn of Africa. There is also a tradition of resettlement out of Iran. The table provides figures and the main nationalities of individuals resettled to Sweden during 2010-2018.

Year	Target / quota	Main nationalities
2010	1 900	Somali, Afghan, Eritrean, Palestinian
2011	1 900	Somali, Afghan, Eritrean, Ethiopian
2012	1 900	Somali, Afghan, Eritrean, Colombian, Sudanese
2013	1 900	Somali, Afghan, Eritrean, Colombian, Congolese
2014	1 900	Syrian, Somali, Afghan, Eritrean, Colombian, Congolese
2015	1 900	Syrian, Somali, Afghan, Eritrean, Congolese
2016	1 900	Syrian, Somali, Afghan, Eritrean, Congolese
2017	3 400	Syrian, Afghan, Eritrean, Congolese, Sudanese
2018	5 000	Syrian, Afghan, Eritrean, Congolese, Sudanese, Somali,

The numbers refer to individuals actually resettled (departed) within each calendar year. The allocation of the quota is done with respect to both decisions and departures yearly. If transfer has not taken place by December 31, processing will be continued so that the individual may depart in the following calendar year, following which it will be counted against that year's resettlement quota. The Swedish resettlement programme is annual. If Sweden is not able to fill the quota of 5 000 places within the calendar year, the remaining places cannot be used to extend the next year's quota.

## 5. Submission and Processing via Dossier Selection

### 5.1 Case Documentation

For the Migration Agency to reach a decision a carefully completed and updated Resettlement Registration Form (RRF) should be presented. Exact personal data including

photographs of the applicants, family details and possible relatives in Sweden are to be listed. Information regarding linguistic qualifications, educational background, working experience as well as correct personal data is of importance in order to facilitate settlement arrangements in a receiving municipality.

A full examination of the applicant's refugee claim, establishing if a continued individual need for protection exists, should be done in each case for each family member.

The possible application of article 1F of the Geneva Convention is to be examined by UNHCR and an explicit declaration by UNHCR in this regard is required. The declaration should include and indicate activities e.g. involvement in armed struggle, previous convictions and military background.

Cases where the applicant has medical needs/problems should be accompanied by medical documentation such as a Medical Assessment Form (MAF) whenever possible. A specific needs assessment should be conducted by UNHCR.

If the Swedish Migration Agency finds the basic material insufficient or unreliable, supplementary information will be obtained from UNHCR or some other relevant source, such as an embassy or NGO.

Occasionally, resettlement cases may be submitted also by a Swedish diplomatic mission.

## 5.2 Decision-Making Process

All refugee resettlement submissions are considered by the Swedish Migration Agency in accordance with established policies. An applicant must meet the criteria in the Geneva Convention or meet the criteria for subsidiary protection (as declared in the Aliens Act) to be offered resettlement in Sweden.

The final decision to accept or reject a submitted case will be made by a case officer. If a case is rejected, information outlining the reasons for the rejection will be included in the decision.

Determination of refugee status is considered and decided in conjunction with the final decision on residence permits.

Decisions are sent both to the appropriate Swedish embassy and to UNHCR.

## 5.3 Recourse Processing

Cases dismissed by the Swedish Migration Agency are not subject to appeal, although they can be re-submitted by UNHCR if new facts have emerged or the Swedish admission criteria have been modified.

Furthermore, if UNHCR presents cases dismissed by some other country, the reasons for dismissal should be clearly set forth in the accompanying documentation.

## 5.4 Processing Times

Processing time i.e. time from submission to decision varies depending on the profile of the case, but a decision is normally taken within 1 month for normal cases and within 1-2 weeks for urgent or emergency cases.

# 6. Submissions and Processing via In Country Selection

## 6.1 Selection mission policies

Each year the Swedish Migration Agency undertakes in-country selection missions, to select between 150-300 individuals. With a total resettlement quota of 5 000 places, approximately 10-12 selection missions are performed. The basic criteria for in-country selections are as outlined in Section 3.

## 6.2 Preparations

Selection missions are executed in close cooperation with the Swedish embassy, UNHCR and IOM. They are planned jointly in order to reach the most suitable logistical approach, scope of the selection, and various practical details such as accommodation, transport, security, meeting schedule, how to obtain biometrics, etc. This may be done by pre-mission visits to the site where selection is to take place. The Migration Agency assumes responsibility for preparation, staffing, practical implementations and any post-processing or follow-up that may be required.

To facilitate preparations the Swedish Migration Agency uses the *Pre-mission questionnaire for resettlement interview missions* and the *Pre-mission checklist for resettlement interview missions* supplied by UNHCR. Pre-missions are also used to meet with partners on site and to jointly discuss timelines, risks and objectives concerning the selection.

All documentation i.e. by RRF and all possible supplementary documentation should be provided by UNHCR and made available at least one month before the planned date of departure. To ensure sufficient scope for selection and avoid no-shows, in general approximately 10 percent more cases than the target set for each mission may be submitted. This may vary depending on conditions for the mission.

## 6.3 Case Documentation

Presentations should clearly indicate whether the persons concerned have relatives in Sweden, and if so, state their names, the degree of kinship, their place of domicile, and, to facilitate identification, give as many personal particulars as possible. For further information on case documentation see Section 5.1.

## 6.4 Decision Making Process

Interviews are carried out on an individual basis and the aim is to supplement the information provided in the RRF, hence provide a sufficient base for the assessment of refugee status and the final decision by the Swedish Migration Agency. A final decision, including a status determination in affirmative decisions, is reached after consultations between the interviewing case officer and a decision making officer. Occasionally, doubtful cases may be referred back to Sweden for consultation and consequently the decision may be postponed. These cases are categorized as pending cases.

The delegation provides the embassy, UNHCR and IOM, together or individually, with an oral report on the progress of its work and the final outcome.

Generally, individuals are informed about positive decisions to grant resettlement by the selection mission team members at the end of each day or session. If the decision is to reject the case, individuals will be informed by UNHCR on a separate occasion.

Grounds for rejection are given orally and in writing. Concrete plans as to the time and the means of transfer of the refugees to Sweden and the practical details of their travel documents etc, are also discussed during this meeting.

## 6.5 Processing Time

The amount of time needed for in-country selections depends both on the scope of the assignment and the size of the delegation. Excluding the preparation period and any follow-up that may be needed, two to four weeks are considered normal.

## 7. Emergency Cases/Urgent Cases

### 7.1 Policies and procedures for receiving referrals for emergency/urgent submissions and routing of submissions

In 2018 the Swedish Migration Agency has 900 places allocated for emergency (and urgent) cases world-wide. Such cases are to be submitted by UNHCR headquarters, or by the Regional Operations in Amman, Nairobi or Pretoria.

Emergency cases are processed as quickly as possible, with a decision being granted within 5 working days. Such cases are initiated and processed in the same manner as the dossier selection cases described in Section 5. The basic criteria are as outlined in Sections 2 and 3.

In order to facilitate an expedited process, it is important that emergency submissions include all necessary documentation. Both cases labelled *urgent* and *emergency* may be submitted under the emergency quota, but all will be processed as emergency cases. Cases with *urgent* priority may also be submitted under the normal quota. They will then be processed together with other normal priority cases, but prioritized when possible within given time frames and resources available.

### 7.2 Case documentation for emergency/urgent cases

It is a mandatory requirement for UNHCR offices to complete and send a Cover Sheet for emergency submissions (former Cover Message Form for resettlement submissions through the HQ Processing unit and the Regional Operations in Amman, Nairobi, and Pretoria). In each case it shall be indicated if the potential emergency of the case is related to acceptance and/or departure as well as details of exit procedures, availability of documents that might be of value to facilitate quick processing. UNHCR is also encouraged to attach to the submission or in the following correspondence a copy of the individual's passport.

## 8. Special Categories/Special Needs

The Swedish resettlement program does not include any sub-quotas for medical cases or persons with other types of special needs. It is important that the RRF indicates whether a person is in need of some special care or treatment, as well as how he or she manages tasks in daily life, as this will help plan their reception in Sweden accordingly.

## 9. Medical Requirements

Sweden does not require UNHCR or IOM to carry out a medical examination of refugees selected for resettlement to Sweden. However it is important to clearly indicate the individual's state of health and to include relevant medical documentation in the submission. This will be a valuable source of information for the receiving municipal authorities charged with his or her care. It is important that medical documentation, as well as other documentation, is verified and up to date.

The Swedish Migration Agency may instruct IOM to conduct a medical check-up when needed. A fit to fly visual examination is performed by IOM to ensure individuals are equipped for the travel to Sweden. In order to avoid cancellations or postponed departures in a late stage and to adjust the transfer planning, known and foreseeable conditions such as advanced pregnancy should be communicated as early as possible in the process.

## 10. Orientation (pre-departure)

The Swedish Migration Agency aims to provide preparatory information to refugees selected for resettlement to Sweden, either by a cultural orientation program, carried out by

SMA staff together with municipality representatives, or via shorter workshops during a selection mission. Generally 2-3 cultural orientation programs are conducted each year, often targeting groups of refugees selected via dossier selection. A full cultural orientation program gives each individual approximately 10 hours of information (given group wise), while the shorter information session often is performed in 1-2 hours. Written information is communicated to refugees when a decision is made on resettlement to Sweden, and when the travel arrangements start. Information is also available in several languages on [www.migrationsverket.se/resettlement](http://www.migrationsverket.se/resettlement).

## 11. Travel

The Migration Agency cooperates with IOM in making travel arrangements for individuals to be resettled. It can take 1-3 months (or longer depending on circumstances) to prepare the transfer to Sweden after the decision has been taken regarding a residence permit. Before the refugees can travel, arrangements must be made in order to prepare municipalities that can receive the individuals or families, obtain the necessary exit permits from the country of residence, issue travel documents and visas, and provide IOM with travel details such as information on final destination.

Travel can take place once accommodation in Sweden has been arranged. If medical escorts or group escorts are needed, it has to be approved by the Migration Agency. IOM is also asked to provide the refugees with warmer clothing during the winter period.

When asking IOM to start preparing for the refugees' departure, UNHCR and the respective Swedish embassy are also instructed to start preparing for exit permits and to issue travel documents and, if needed, visas. This may be initiated already when a decision on resettlement is taken. In order to be able to issue travel documents, the embassy must be provided with personal data such as date of birth, height and a photo of the refugee. This is normally shared by the local UNHCR office.

The residence permit is proven by a residence permit card ('UT-kort') issued by the embassies or the Migration Agency. If such a card cannot be issued prior to the departure, a visa is instead issued, and a sticker is placed in the travel document. This is normally done by the Swedish embassy.

It is preferred that preparations for the departure is initialized in an early stage, and that possible obstacles or delays is communicated to the Migration Agency in a timely manner.

## 12. Status on Arrival and the Path to Citizenship

Resettled refugees arrive in Sweden with permanent residence permits already issued. Those who are resettled are either Convention refugees or persons in need of subsidiary protection. Convention refugees are entitled to apply for a travel document.

### 12.1 Swedish citizenship

Aliens who have lived in Sweden for five years (four years for Convention refugees and those who are stateless) and have proven their identity are entitled to Swedish citizenship. Certain conditions are imposed before an alien can acquire Swedish citizenship i.e. among others age requirement, record of good conduct etc.

Swedish law permits dual citizenship. Regulations in the person's country of origin therefore determine whether dual citizenship is possible.

### 12.2 Voluntary repatriation

If a person granted a residence permit wishes to repatriate, he or she may apply for an allowance to support their move and re-establishment in their home country. In order for a person to receive an allowance, the inability to pay the travel expenses must be proved.



### 12.3 Re-immigration

If a person granted a residence permit moves out of Sweden to his or her native country or elsewhere he or she will have the permit withdrawn two years after departure. It is possible to apply for a new residence permit. In such a case factors such as time spent in Sweden and links with the native country or elsewhere, are considered.

## 13. Domestic Settlement and Community Services

### 13.1 Actors

The responsibility for the reception of refugees and other immigrants is shared by the Migration Agency, the local municipalities and the Public Employment Service. The Migration Agency decides on permits, appoints a municipality and arranges the transfer. Since 1 March 2016, all municipalities are obliged to receive newly arrived persons, including resettled refugees, upon request from the authorities. They are also obliged to provide language training and civic orientation. The Swedish Public Employment Service is one of several agencies that help recently arrived refugees and immigrants get started in their new community. They are responsible for setting up an establishment plan that consists of various activities to help recently arrived refugees and immigrants on their way of getting a job. They must include Swedish for Immigrants (SFI), employment preparations (e.g. traineeships or validation of education and work experience) and a civic orientation course intended to give a fundamental understanding of Swedish society.

### 13.2 Reception

Municipalities are obliged to provide and prepare an apartment before resettled refugees arrive. Once on their territory, the municipalities coordinate the enrollment of the individuals into the community, by for instance registering them with other authorities. The Public Employment Service is responsible for supporting new arrivals in gradually finding their way into the labour market. Each newly arrived person between 18-65 years is offered an individual plan for their establishment in Sweden, based on their needs and abilities.

During the establishment period the individual is offered income support, language training and job search assistance. The length of the program is approximately two years but varies on an individual basis.

The state grant for each refugee resettled in a municipality is expected to suffice for all costs paid by the municipality during the introductory period. An additional grant is available for elderly or disabled persons and for unaccompanied minors. For unaccompanied minors the municipality is to provide sheltered accommodation and additional support.

### 13.3 Housing

The Swedish Migration Agency attempts to locate a place in a municipality close to any relatives already settled in Sweden. Refugees are free to settle anywhere in Sweden, although if they need help in finding permanent accommodation they must accept a home in the municipality allocated to them.

A special home furnishing and equipment loan is available to newly arrived persons. This loan may be applied for by a refugee with a minimum age of 18 years who have arranged for a flat in a municipality. The amount is payable as a fixed percentage of the current basic amount established by the national social insurance scheme. The time allowed for repayment depends on the amount borrowed.

### 13.4 Health

Resettled refugees have access to the public health care services under the same conditions as Swedish citizens. Public health care is tax financed in Sweden.

Health screening is offered to all resettled refugees upon arrival in the municipality.

### 13.5 Language Training

All municipalities are to offer refugees and other immigrants language training within “*The Swedish for Immigrants program*” (SFI) or equivalent courses no later than three months after the individual's arrival in the municipality. Newly arrived persons are obliged to participate in civic orientation.

All school-age children, in the custody of a person or persons whose native language is not Swedish are entitled to tuition in their native language at primary and secondary schools and at certain other schools as well.

### 13.6 Education

All children in Sweden enjoy the same access to the national school system and the current curriculums, whether the children are native Swedes, immigrants or refugees and are also entitled to the same forms of educational assistance e.g. grants and loans. School is mandatory until grade 9. It is common to continue with upper secondary school for 3 more years, upon which one may be eligible for university or college studies.

### 13.7 Vocational Training / Employment

Persons with official refugee status or who hold a residence permit on similar grounds are permitted to take up employment on equal terms with Swedish citizens. The Public Employment Service is responsible for mapping and supporting new arrivals in becoming attractive on the labour market.

Refugees are entitled to financial assistance if they are unable to support themselves by any other means. Newly arrived persons who partake in the establishment scheme is eligible for financial allowance. They may also apply for housing grants. Parents receive state allowance also for each child, on equal terms with native Swedish persons.

## 14. Family Reunification of Refugees

### 14.1 Policy concerning Family Reunification of Refugees

In addition to the general rules on family reunification there are also special rules assignable to Convention refugees and persons in need of subsidiary protection. Convention refugees may be granted contributions to cover the family members' expenses for travelling to Sweden.

### 14.2 Criteria for Family Reunification

The categories of family members entitled to a residence permit on the grounds of family reunification are the following:

- a *spouse or a cohabiting partner* of someone who is either resident in Sweden, or has been granted a residence permit to settle in Sweden;
- a *child who is under the age of 18 and unmarried*, if the child has a parent who is resident in or has been granted a residence permit to settle in Sweden, alternatively, has a parent who is married to or a cohabiting partner with a person resident in Sweden or granted a residence permit.

Furthermore, residence permit shall be given to an alien who is a parent of an unmarried alien child under the age of 18 who is a refugee or a person otherwise in need of protection, if the child arrived in Sweden separate from both parents or from another adult who may be regarded as having taken the place of the parents, or if the child has been left unaccompanied after arrival.

A close relative outside the immediate circle of the nuclear family may be given residence permit if he or she was a member of the same household. Additionally, a special relationship of dependence that already existed in the country of origin, making it difficult for the relatives to live apart, must be proved.

In exceptional circumstances a residence permit may also be granted to an alien if he or she, in another way than described above, is related to an alien who is a Convention refugee or a person otherwise in need of protection.

An application for a residence permit can be rejected if e.g. it is based on incorrect information or a false relationship.

According to the temporary legislation mentioned in section 2, a residence permit based on family reunification can only be granted if the person who has the right to family reunification has the means to support themselves and the family members applying for a residence permit. The family must also have accommodation that is of sufficient size and standard.

These restrictions do however not apply if the individual in Sweden who has a right to family reunification, is a child. Furthermore, if the individual in Sweden is a refugee or has subsidiary protection status the restrictions only apply if

1. the application for family reunification is lodged later than three months after the decision to grant the individual in Sweden protection status,
2. family reunification is possible in a country outside the EU to which the family has particular ties, or
3. the applicant and the individual in Sweden have not lived together for a longer period of time abroad and other circumstances does not clearly show that the relationship is well established.

### 14.3 Allocations for Family Reunification

When an alien has been granted a residence permit in Sweden according to the rules of the 1951 Convention, contributions may be granted in order for family members to travel to Sweden for reunification purposes. It is a condition that the family members fall into one of the following categories:

- spouse or cohabiting partner;
- unmarried children under the age of 18 and
- parents and siblings assuming the refugee is under 18 years old.

Furthermore, the family members must have been granted residence permit and have valid passports. It is also a prerequisite that the refugee and the family members lack funds of their own to cover the travel expenses.

### 14.4 Routing of Applications

As a principle rule, applications for family reunification should be handed in by the applicant at a Swedish embassy or consulate in his or her country of origin or habitual residence.

An interview with the applicant is conducted and the following report is forwarded to the Migration Agency along with the actual application. The Migration Agency then conducts an investigation with the relative in Sweden.

UNHCR is encouraged to include in the RRF or in linked submissions all family members of a case being referred for resettlement. If a member of the nuclear family cannot be selected for resettlement, for instance because they are citizens of the host country (e.g. by birth), a family reunification procedure can be initiated in parallel to the resettlement

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processing, in order to enable transfer of the entire nuclear family on the same occasion. These family members will be handled by the Migration Agency together with the resettlement cases, but will not be counted against the yearly resettlement quota.

#### 14.5 Verification of Relationships

Applications should be accompanied by documents confirming the relationship, civil status and other particulars of personal circumstances, e.g. passport, national service discharge book or marriage certificate. If possible, confirmation of identity should also be provided in presentations submitted by UNHCR.

#### 14.6 Processing and Decision-Making

After having received the application and the accompanying report, the Migration Agency contacts the person resident in Sweden and asks him or her to verify the particulars provided and to supply any further information that may be needed. Decisions on residence permits are made by the Migration Agency. A residence permit for family reunification to a spouse or future spouse is temporary when issued the first time, unless the relationship is well established. In family reunification cases initiated in parallel to the resettlement processing, the residence permits granted are normally permanent.

Appeal against a decision concerning a residence permit may be lodged with one of the three Migration Courts. The decision of the Migration Court can be appealed against and lodged with the Migration Court of Appeal.

Decisions on travel allowance are made by the Migration Agency and there is no right to appeal.

### 15. References/Resources

More information can be found on the Swedish Migration Agency's website

[www.migrationsverket.se](http://www.migrationsverket.se)

[www.migrationsverket.se/resettlement](http://www.migrationsverket.se/resettlement)

[www.migrationsverket.se/kvot](http://www.migrationsverket.se/kvot) (in Swedish)