

Annex

Current Refugee Resettlement Program Profiles

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Introduction

This annex was designed to provide profiles of countries that have resettlement programs as of fall 2016. Twenty-seven countries are profiled, covering five continents. Programs profiled range from pilot programs to countries with established annual quotas, demonstrating that there is no single or universal way for a country to implement a refugee resettlement program.

The profiles are structured around eight categories that aim for ease of understanding and comparison between national programs:

1. the dates of the country's resettlement program
2. statistics from the total number of refugees resettled in recent years
3. the countries of origin of the largest number of resettled refugees in recent years
4. the refugee's status after resettlement
5. the regulatory basis for the resettlement program
6. the main selection criteria specifically for resettled refugees
7. the main national actors regarding resettlement
8. the role of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

It should be noted that information regarding the refugee's status after resettlement has been kept to a minimum for clarity in comparison. Additionally, with regard to the category on selection criteria, the criteria listed are what are required *in addition* to the broader categories in which resettled refugees are admitted.

The information provided is intended to be a guide for further research and thus is not exhaustive. National resettlement programs are diverse in many regards: the programs profiled vary in their stage of establishment, legal grounding, and willingness to resettle different profiles of refugees as referred by UNHCR and other institutions. The public availability of information on a given program is reflected in the volume of information provided in each profile.

Information for this annex on issues of national policy largely draw upon the most recent UNHCR *Resettlement Handbook* country profiles. Supplemental information came from national offices responsible for immigration and refugee policy and UNHCR studies commissioned to evaluate pilot resettlement programs. All sources consulted can be found in the reference list at the end of the annex. Those looking for additional information, especially for European countries, would be wise to consult the Know Reset project (<http://www.know-reset.eu>), the European Migration Network (https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network_en), and the European Resettlement Network (<http://resettlement.eu/>). Additional resources on private sponsorship and the new joint IOM and UNHCR venture Emerging Resettlement Countries Joint Support Mechanism (ERCM) can also be found in the reference list.

The statistics used in the profiles reflect departures of individuals selected for resettlement as measured by the UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal, updated as of 30 September 2017. This is done for a few reasons: first, because the database collected data for all countries, from 2003 to 2017, offering a reliable source for comparisons between countries. Second, the annex aimed to measure how many refugees were actually resettled—a number that is often quite lower than the state's stated annual quotas for resettlement. It proved difficult, if not outright impossible, to find statistics on how many refugees were resettled to a specific country directly from governments: some countries were incredibly transparent with the information; some countries had publicly available statistics on refugees in the country but not disaggregated for resettlement; some countries shared statistics but did not keep information broken down by year; and many did not respond to repeated requests for statistical information. In the end, although an imperfect measure, statistical data from UNHCR for departures was used for every country except two where the national statistics were available and noticeably diverged from the UNHCR statistics. The sources for those two countries, Australia and Canada, are listed in the references.

Argentina

Date of resettlement program

Solidarity resettlement program, 2005–current

Number of refugees resettled since 2005

2017	0	2010	23
2016	0	2009	8
2015	0	2008	78
2014	21	2007	32
2013	7	2006	19
2012	5	2005	31
2011	24		

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in last ten years

Colombia, El Salvador

Status after resettlement

Residency status	Temporary residency for two years.
Status of legal rights	Legal residents with authorization to perform paid work.

Regulatory basis

Domestic basis	Immigration Law 25.871, General Law for the Recognition and Protection of Refugees 26.165. The law complies with the 1951 Convention and Additional Protocol and provides that the term “refugee” shall also apply to persons who have fled their country of nationality or habitual residence, should they be stateless, because their lives, safety, or freedom have been threatened by generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violations of human rights, or other circumstances that have seriously disturbed the public order.
International basis	Memorandum of Understanding with UNHCR signed June 2005.

Main selection criteria

Selection procedure	UNHCR referral via selection missions and dossier selection (rarely used).
Eligibility criteria	Criteria include need for legal and physical protection, survivors of violence and torture, women in situations of risk, children and adolescents, and refugees without the prospect of local integration in the country of first asylum.
Admissibility criteria	No additional criteria.

Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota	National Refugee Committee (CONARE) includes one representative from each of the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, Ministry of Justice, Security and Human Rights, the National Institute Against Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism, Ministry of Social Development, and a nonvoting representative from UNHCR and civil society. No formal legal procedure to determine annual quota and composition; no deadline.
Implements resettlement	CONARE and associated UNHCR-appointed organizations.

The role of UNHCR

Referrals	Refers cases to CONARE.
Selection missions	Funds cost of selection mission and transport.
Implementation	Sets up partner agency to implement refugee resettlement program and provides necessary funding.

Australia*Date of resettlement program*

Ad hoc since 1950s; formal program: 1977–present¹

Number of refugees resettled since 2001

The program year runs 1 July–30 June. Format: the first figure is the total of resettled refugees in a particular year. The figure in brackets is the total of

refugees admitted by Australia that year, including the special humanitarian visa program and “onshore protection” (refugee status obtained in Australia following an asylum claim).

2016–17	6,642 (12,049)	2008–09	6,499 (13,414)
2015–16	6,730 (17,555)	2007–08	6,004 (12,825)
2014–15	6,002 (13,756)	2006–07	6,003 (12,902)
2013–14	6,501 (13,768)	2005–06	6,022 (13,836)
2012–13	12,012 (20,019)	2004–05	5,511 (12,988)
2011–12	6,718 (13,759)	2003–04	4,134 (13,603)
2010–11	5,998 (13,799)	2002–03	4,376 (12,119)
2009–10	6,003 (13,756)	2001–02	4,160 (12,349)

Source: Karlsen (2016); DIBP 2017: 72.

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years

Afghanistan, Bhutan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Myanmar, Somalia, Syria

Status after resettlement

Residency status	Permanent residency.
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Regulatory basis

Domestic basis	<p>Refugees are termed “humanitarian migrants” in the Australian context.</p> <p>Australia shares responsibility for protecting refugees and resolving refugee situations through its Humanitarian Program, which includes two parts:</p> <p>The offshore (resettlement) component offers resettlement for people outside of Australia who cannot be repatriated or locally integrated and are in need of humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>The onshore (asylum or protection) component offers protection to people in Australia who meet the refugee definition as set out in the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.</p> <p>The national legislative framework for defining refugee status for asylum seekers (the onshore component) and the criteria for accepting refugees and other humanitarian entrants (under Australia’s offshore resettlement program) is based on</p>
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the Migration Act of 1958 and the 1994 Migration Regulations.

There are five refugee and humanitarian visas

Refugee visa (subclass 200): for people who are subject to persecution in their home country and are in need of resettlement.

In-country Special Humanitarian Program visa (subclass 201): for people who have suffered persecution in their country of nationality or usual residence and who have not been able to leave that country to seek refuge elsewhere who are in need of resettlement.

Global Special Humanitarian Program visa (subclass 202): for people who, while not being refugees, are subject to discrimination and human rights abuses in their home country.

Emergency rescue visa (subclass 203): offers accelerated processing for people who satisfy the refugee criteria and whose lives or freedom depend on urgent resettlement.

Women at risk (subclass 204): for female applicants and their dependents who are subject to persecution or are of concern to UNHCR.

Main selection criteria

Selection procedure UNHCR referral via selection missions.

Eligibility criteria Applicants must meet the threshold criteria of persecution or substantial discrimination. In addition, the applicant must demonstrate compelling reasons regarding the degree of persecution or discrimination, the extent of their connection to Australia, whether there is any other suitable country other than Australia able to provide settlement and protection from persecution, and Australia's resettlement capacity. Criteria include women at risk and priority to specific populations via multiyear resettlement commitments (e.g., Iraq and Syria).

Admissibility criteria Medical examinations are required.

Private sponsorship

Background	<p>The Special Humanitarian Program (SHP) is for people outside their home country who are subject to substantial discrimination amounting to gross violations of their human rights in their home country and their application can be proposed by an Australian citizen, permanent resident, eligible New Zealand citizen, or an organization based in Australia. These applicants are not referred by UNHCR but may be registered by them.</p> <p>People applying under the Community Support Program may be granted a visa under the SHP category, as well as having functional English, having been offered employment, or being considered job-ready. Their application must be proposed by an approved proposing organization that is a well-established community organization in Australia that has entered a deed of agreement with the Department of Immigration and Border Protection. This includes financial commitments.</p>
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Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota	Each year, the Australian government decides the size and the regional composition of the Humanitarian Program, taking into consideration advice from UNHCR.
Implements resettlement	The Humanitarian Program is administered by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection. The Department of Social Services is the federal government agency with the responsibility for settlement services. The Department of Education and Training has responsibility for foundational skill programs.

The role of UNHCR

Referrals	Refers cases.
Selection missions	Assists in the facilitation of selection missions.

Belgium

Date of resettlement program

Ad hoc since 1950s; ad hoc agreements since 2009; annual quota since 2013

Number of refugees resettled since 2009

2017	1,014	2012	1
2016	456	2011	19
2015	276	2010	2
2014	32	2009	54
2013	100		

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years

Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Palestine, Syria

Status after resettlement

Residency status	Permanent residence based on refugee status.
Status of legal rights	As refugee status can only be granted in Belgium, the individual must submit an asylum application upon arrival as a formality, and within days refugee status will be granted.

Regulatory basis

Domestic basis	The asylum procedure and the competencies of asylum institutions are governed by the Aliens Act of 15 December 1980. There are no specific provisions on resettlement in the Belgian legislation, as resettlement can be handled within existing legislation.
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Main selection criteria

Selection procedure	UNHCR referral via selection missions and dossier selection.
Eligibility criteria	Criteria include meeting the refugee criteria as defined in Belgian Aliens Act and ability to articulate an individual need for protection in relation to country of origin.
Admissibility criteria	All cases are screened and cleared by the Security of the State; public order threats are also considered.

Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota	The final decision for the annual quota belongs to the State Secretary for Asylum and Migration.
Implements resettlement	The two main operational authorities, the Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS) and the Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum-Seekers (Fedasil), fall under the State Secretariat for Asylum and Migration.

The role of UNHCR

Referrals	Refers cases to CGRS.
Selection missions	Assists in the preparation of selection missions.

Brazil*Date of resettlement program*

Solidarity Resettlement Program, 2002–present

Number of refugees resettled since 2002

2017	2	2009	0
2016	31	2008	23
2015	0	2007	8
2014	21	2006	78
2013	7	2005	32
2012	5	2004	19
2011	24	2003	31
2010	0	2002	0

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years

Angola, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Palestine, Syria

Status after resettlement

Residency status	Temporary residency permits.
Status of legal rights	Refugee status.

Regulatory basis

Domestic basis	The Brazilian Refugee Act (Law 9.474/97) defines refugees according to the 1951 Convention and the Cartagena Declaration criteria. It creates a sole legal status for refugees in the country, treating equally refugees who were recognized through refugee status determination (RSD) procedures and those resettled to Brazil.
International basis	Memorandum of Understanding with UNHCR, 1999.

Main selection criteria

Selection procedure	UNHCR referral via selection missions and dossier selection (rarely used).
Eligibility criteria	To qualify for resettlement, the refugee must be recognized pursuant to the 1951 Convention and its 67 Protocol as well as to the Brazilian Refugees Act, be submitted for resettlement by UNHCR, and belong to one of the following categories as established by the Marco Agreement for the Resettlement of Refugees in Brazil noted above. Criteria include those with legal and physical protection needs, survivors of violence and torture, women at risk, refugees without local integration prospects, and those with strong links with other refugees already in Brazil.
Admissibility criteria	No additional criteria.

Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota	The Brazilian Resettlement Program relies on a tripartite structure that involves government, civil society, and UNHCR in specific roles in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding for the Resettlement of Refugees in Brazil (1999). The National Committee for the Refugees (Comitê Nacional para os Refugiados—CONARE), presided over by the Ministry of Justice, is composed of five other governmental bodies, civil society, and UNHCR coordinate actions.
Implements resettlement	There is no formal procedure or timeframe to determine the annual quota; in practice it is decided in coordination among CONARE, UNHCR, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

The role of UNHCR

Referrals	Refers cases to CONARE.
Selection missions	Funds cost of selection mission and transport.
Implementation	Sets up partner agency to implement refugee resettlement program and provides necessary funding.

Canada*Date of resettlement program*

Ad hoc since 1950s; annual quota since 1978

Number of refugees resettled since 2006

2017	N/A	2011	12,945
2016	46,700	2010	12,098
2015	20,045	2009	12,457
2014	12,875	2008	10,804
2013	12,210	2007	11,155
2012	9,655	2006	10,651

Source: IRCC (2017); UNHCR (2017b).

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years

Afghanistan, Bhutan, Burma, Burundi, Colombia, Congo, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Somalia, Syria

Status after resettlement

Residency status	Permanent residence.
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Regulatory basis

Domestic basis	<p>Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, LC 2001 ch. 27, s.12(3), s.38(2) s.95–99 and Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulation SOR 2002/227, s.144–147, and operational guidelines exempt resettled refugees from the application of the “ability to establish” criteria that otherwise applies to permanent residents (see also Garnier, this volume)</p> <p>Canada has three resettlement streams:</p> <p>Government-assisted refugees, typically UNHCR-referred refugees who receive income support from the government for their first year in Canada.</p>
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Privately sponsored refugees, refugees and persons in refugee-like situations identified and supported for their first year in Canada by organizations and individuals.

Blended Visa Office–referred refugees, UNHCR-referred refugees who are matched with a private sponsor; income support comes partially from the government and partly from the private sponsor for their first year in Canada.

Main selection criteria

Selection procedure	Canada will only consider an applicant for resettlement as a refugee if they are referred by UNHCR, another designated “referral organization,” or a designated private sponsor.
Eligibility criteria	The applicant must meet the criteria of the 1951 Convention or the Humanitarian-protected Persons Abroad Class and have no reasonable prospect of a durable solution in a country other than Canada.
Admissibility criteria	They must pass a medical examination and criminal and security screenings. Resettled refugees are exempted from inadmissibility on the basis of “excessive demand” on the Canadian health system otherwise applying to prospective permanent residents.

Private sponsorship

Background	<p>Private sponsorship is currently an option, via two distinct channels:</p> <p>Privately sponsored refugees, refugees and persons in refugee-like situations identified and supported for their first year in Canada by organizations and individuals.</p> <p>Blended Visa Office–referred refugees, UNHCR-referred refugees who are matched with a private sponsor; income support comes partially from the government and partly from the private sponsor for their first year in Canada. This program was established in 2013.</p>
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Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota	An annual resettlement range is established by the Minister of Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship, following consultations with provincial governments, and then the proposed resettlement level is submitted as part of a report on overall immigration levels to Parliament annually in November.
Implements resettlement	Canada's resettlement program is administered by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada and Québec's Ministère de l'Immigration, de la Diversité et de l'Inclusion.

The role of UNHCR

Referrals	Refers cases.
Selection missions	Assists in the facilitation of selection missions.

Chile*Date of resettlement program*

Solidarity resettlement program; 1999–current

Number of refugees resettled since 2003

2013	3	2007	119
2012	0	2006	34
2011	0	2005	75
2010	114	2004	163
2009	65	2003	87
2008	145		

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years

Colombia, Palestine

Status after resettlement

Residency status	Permanent residence.
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Status of legal rights	Granted refugee status with authorization to perform paid work.
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Regulatory basis

Domestic basis	Law Decree No. 1094 of 1975; Supreme Decree No. 597 of 1084; Supreme Decree No. 2518 of 1998; Law Decree No. 20430 of 2010.
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International basis	Framework Agreement for the Resettlement of Refugees in Chile with UNHCR signed in 1999.
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Main selection criteria

Selection procedure	UNHCR referral via dossier selection (ten or fewer cases) and selection missions (more than ten cases).
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Eligibility criteria	The refugee must meet the criteria contained in the 1951 Convention and 67 Protocol and must not be able to return to their country of origin or to remain safely in their country of asylum. Criteria include need for legal or physical protection, victims of violence and/or torture, women at risk, those with special needs, and refugees without local integration prospects in the country of first asylum.
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Admissibility criteria	No additional criteria.
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Private sponsorship

Background	NGOs, churches, communities, and individuals are authorized to sponsor refugees for resettlement in Chile, in agreement with the Ministry of the Interior. The sponsor shall take up the responsibility of travel arrangements, installation, and integration of resettled refugees and of the dependents.
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Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota	Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of Foreign Relations establishes an annual resettlement target in consultation with UNHCR.
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Implements resettlement	The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Housing, the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, UNHCR, and local NGOs, including Vicaria de Pastoral Social.
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The role of UNHCR

Referrals	Refers cases to the government of Chile.
Selection missions	Funds cost of selection mission and transport.
Implementation	Sets up partner agency to implement refugee resettlement program and provides necessary funding.

Czech Republic*Date of resettlement program*

Ad hoc since 1950s; emergency programs since 2005; annual program since 2008

Number of refugees resettled since 2005

2017	0	2010	48
2016	22	2009	17
2015	20	2008	46
2014	4	2007	8
2013	1	2006	0
2012	25	2005	15
2011	0		

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years

Afghanistan, Chechnya, Cuba, Iran, Myanmar, Syrian, Uzbekistan

Status after resettlement

Residency status	Permanent residency.
Status of legal rights	Czech authorities cannot grant asylum to persons outside of Czech territory, so resettled refugees must formally apply for international protection upon arrival.

Regulatory basis

Domestic basis	Act No. 325/1999 Collection of Laws on Asylum (latest amendment entered into force 3 December 2015). Resolution No. 745 of 27 June 2008 adopted the National Resettlement Program Concept, the framework for implementation of resettlement programs.
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International basis	Bilateral international agreement with UNHCR, which entered into force 10 April 2010.
<i>Main selection criteria</i>	
Selection procedure	UNHCR referral via selection missions and dossier selection.
Eligibility criteria	Criteria corresponds with the criteria upon which refugee status is granted in the Czech Republic: Asylum Act of the Czech Republic, the 1951 Convention, and 1967 Protocol and includes priorities of humanitarian aid policy, migration policy priorities, foreign policy priorities, and integration aspects.
Admissibility criteria	No additional criteria.
<i>Main national actors for resettlement</i>	
Sets resettlement quota	Minister of the Interior, based on input from the intra-agency working group for resettlement, UNHCR, IOM, and other civil society actors.
Implements resettlement	Department for Asylum and Migration Policy within the Ministry of Interior.
<i>The role of UNHCR</i>	
Referrals	Refers cases to Department for Asylum and Migration Policy.
Selection missions	Assists in the facilitation of selection missions.
Implementation	Participates in the implementation of the resettlement program.

Denmark

Date of resettlement program

Ad hoc since 1950s; annual quota 1979–2005; three-year flexible quota program 2005–2016 [suspension of program in 2016]

Number of refugees resettled since 2003

2017	5	2009	488
2016	317	2008	403
2015	486	2007	480
2014	332	2006	750
2013	471	2005	454
2012	324	2004	379
2011	606	2003	520
2010	386		

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years

Afghanistan, Bhutan, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Myanmar, Somalia

Status after resettlement

Residency status	Temporary residence permit valid for five years.
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Regulatory basis

Domestic basis	Section 7 of the Danish Aliens Act provides the legal basis for refugee status eligibility in Denmark; section 8 provides the legal basis for the Danish resettlement program.
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Main selection criteria

Selection procedure	UNHCR referral via selection missions and dossier selection.
Eligibility criteria	<p>The resettlement quota is divided into four categories:</p> <p>A geographical category (primarily refugees offered resettlement following in-country selection missions);</p> <p>An emergency and urgent category (refugees who are in an immediate risk of <i>refoulement</i> to their country of origin and/or who risk assaults in their country of stay);</p> <p>A medical category under the Twenty-or-More program (refugees with special medical needs); and</p>

Families who are accepted on a dossier basis together with a person accepted as a medical case under the Twenty-or-More program.

Criteria include sexual minorities, families with children, adults with educational needs, women at risk with children, and human rights defenders.

Admissibility criteria	Section 8(5) of the Danish Aliens Act requires a health examination and consent for health information to be transmitted to the Danish Immigration Service and the local council of the municipality to which the individual will be resettled and the requirement of signing a declaration concerning the conditions for resettlement.
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Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota	The quota is established through the Danish annual budget; the Minister of Justice decides the allocation of the quota and location of in-country selection missions following recommendations of the Danish Immigration Service.
Implements resettlement	The Ministry of Children, Gender Equality, Integration and Social Affairs have the principal responsibility for the reception and integration of foreign citizens. Municipalities offer a three-year mandatory integration program on behalf of the government. The Danish Refugee Council, Danish Red Cross, United Churches Integration Service, and various other NGOs participate.

The role of UNHCR

Referrals	Refers cases to Danish Immigration Service.
Selection missions	Assists in the facilitation of selection missions.

Finland

Date of resettlement program

Ad hoc since 1950s; annual program since 1985

Number of refugees resettled since 2003

2017	1033	2009	710
2016	928	2008	675
2015	964	2007	714
2014	1,011	2006	548
2013	665	2005	584
2012	763	2004	727
2011	574	2003	443
2010	543		

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years

Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Iran, Myanmar, Syria

Status after resettlement

Residency status	Temporary residency permit for four years.
Status of legal rights	Refugee status is granted and individuals are eligible for the integration measures outlined in the Act on the Advancement of Integration 1999 (2011). Unlike others who receive international protection, those resettled are specifically granted a municipality of residence directly upon arrival.

Regulatory basis

Domestic basis	The Finnish Aliens Act (2004), sections 90–92 and the Act on the Promotion of Immigrant Integration (2011). Under section 106 of the Aliens Act, refugee status is granted to an alien who has been admitted to Finland for resettlement under the refugee quota based on refugee status.
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Main selection criteria

Selection procedure	UNHCR referral via selection missions and dossier selection.
Eligibility criteria	Criteria include need of international protection regarding the home country, need of resettlement from the first country of asylum, and assessment of admitting and integrating the person into Finland.

Admissibility criteria	Inadmissibility criteria include an obstacle in terms of public order, security, health, or Finland's international relations.
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Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota	The Minister of the Interior decides on the allocation of the refugee quota after consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Employment and the Economy. Parliament makes the final decision on the annual quota and the resources for admitting resettled refugees to Finland when the state budget is approved.
Implements resettlement	The Finnish Immigration Service is the operational authority implementing the decision on the annual resettlement program quota. The ministry of employment and the economy settles refugees in the municipalities that have made a reception decision, and various government branches and voluntary organizations collaborate at the municipal level in organizing reception.

The role of UNHCR

Referrals	Refers cases to the Finnish Immigration Service.
Selection missions	Assists in the facilitation of selection missions.

France

Date of resettlement program

Ad hoc since 1950s; annual case quota since 2008

Number of refugees resettled since 2000

2017	1,763	2012	84
2016	1,328	2011	42
2015	700	2010	217
2014	378	2009	179
2013	100	2008	276

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years
Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Ethiopia, Palestine, Russia, Syria

Status after resettlement

Residency status	A ten-year residency permit is awarded after refugee status is recognized in France.
Status of legal rights	Legal residents with authorization to work and access social benefits.

Regulatory basis

Domestic basis	Code on the Entry and Stay of Foreigners and Asylum Law (CESEDA), 2004 (last modified 2011).
International basis	Framework Agreement between Government of the French Republic and UNHCR, 4 February 2008.

Main selection criteria

Selection procedure	UNHCR referral via dossier selection and, as of 2014, in-country selection missions.
Eligibility criteria	Meeting the refugee definition of Article 1 of the 1951 Geneva Convention. Forecasts are established each year for specific categories, including vulnerable women, unaccompanied children, medical cases, victims of violence, and urgent need for legal or physical protection.
Admissibility criteria	The absence of threats to security and public order is carefully reviewed by authorities; specialized security services are systematically consulted during the review of a case.

Private sponsorship

Background	Since 2017, NGOs, churches, communities, and individuals are authorized to sponsor persons who have fled Syria or Iraq and who currently reside in Lebanon for resettlement in France, in agreement with the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development. The sponsor shall take up the responsibility of travel arrangements, installation, and integration of resettled refugees and of the dependents.
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Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota	The Director-General for Foreign Nationals (Directorate of Asylum) oversees the resettlement program, both at the policy and operational levels, and is accountable to the Ministry of the Interior.
Implements resettlement	The Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA) is the only authority authorized to grant international protection, offered only on French territory. The French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII) assists with coordinating integration.

The role of UNHCR

Referrals	Refers 100 dossier submissions a year.
Selection missions	Assists in the facilitation of selection missions.

Germany*Date of resettlement program*

Ad hoc since 1950s; annual quota since 2012

Number of refugees resettled since 2003

2017	2,248	2009	2,064
2016	1,229	2008	0
2015	2,097	2007	3
2014	3,467	2006	10
2013	1,092	2005	14
2012	323	2004	29
2011	22	2003	82
2010	457		

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years

Iraq, Iran, Syria, Somalia

Status after resettlement

Residency status	Three-year residence permit.
Status of legal rights	Refugee protection status is not offered. Entitled to gainful employment, participation in language and integration classes as well as social benefits like German nationals. As long as social welfare is used, residence is restricted to the district where those resettled were assigned to live.

Regulatory basis

Domestic basis	Section 23(4) of the Residence Act addresses resettlement.
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Main selection criteria

Selection procedure	UNHCR referral via selection missions.
Eligibility criteria	Criteria for selecting persons to be resettled is based on the admission directive issued by the Federal Ministry of the Interior in consultation with the federal states. In 2016, this included the preservation of family unity, family, or other ties in Germany conducive to integration, ability to become integrated, and the need for protection.
Admissibility criteria	Criteria for inadmissibility include conviction of crimes regarded in Germany as intentional offenses and evidence indicating association with or support for criminal or terrorist organizations.

Private sponsorship

Background	Section 68 of the Residence Act established the Regional Admissions Program, run in fifteen of sixteen regions, in Germany. Established in 2013, the program allows the sponsorship of persons by German citizens or residents with family links for admission to Germany on humanitarian grounds with a two-year renewable residence permit. Sponsors are responsible for travel costs and have full financial liability for five years, except for healthcare.
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Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota	The Federal Ministry of the Interior, the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF), and the Federal Foreign Office.
Implements resettlement	The Federal Ministry of the Interior, BAMF, and the Federal Foreign Office are responsible for implementing the resettlement program. The interior ministries of the federal states and the local authorities (foreigners' authorities and social welfare authorities) are allocated responsible for looking after the resettled persons once they arrive in Germany, depending on the states' population and budget situation (Königstein Key).

The role of UNHCR

Referrals	Refers cases to BAMF.
Selection missions	Assists in the facilitation of selection missions.
Implementation	Assists in the implementation of the resettlement program.

Hungary*Date of resettlement program*

Pilot program established in late 2012

Number of refugees resettled since 2012

2017	0	2014	4
2016	4	2013	0
2015	2	2012	1

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years

Egypt

Status after resettlement

Residency status	Identity papers are issued upon arrival and issuance can take up to a few months.
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Status of legal rights	Refugee status is granted after arrival.
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Regulatory basis

Domestic basis	The framework for resettlement is found in Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum, section 7(5). Governmental Decree 1139/2011 is meant to guarantee the practical implementation of the resettlement program of 2012.
International basis	The Hungarian government announced its decision to become a resettlement country in October 2010 and confirmed its commitment through a pledge submitted to the Ministerial Conference organized by UNHCR in Geneva in December 2011.

Main selection criteria

Selection procedure	UNHCR referral via selection missions.
Eligibility criteria	Refugee groups meeting criteria for European Refugee Fund subsidies.
Admissibility criteria	No additional criteria.

Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota	The Hungarian government.
Implements resettlement	The resettlement program is the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior and the Office of Immigration and Nationality (OIN).

The role of UNHCR

Referrals	UNHCR refers cases to OIN.
Selection missions	Assists in the facilitation of selection missions.

Iceland

Date of resettlement program

Ad hoc since 1950s; annually since 1996; annual quota since 2007

Number of refugees resettled since 2003

2017	47	2009	0
2016	56	2008	29
2015	13	2007	30
2014	4	2006	0
2013	0	2005	31
2012	9	2004	0
2011	0	2003	24
2010	6		

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years

Afghanistan, Cameroon, Colombia, Former Yugoslavia, Iraq (Palestinians), Syria, Uganda, Zimbabwe

Status after resettlement

Residency status	Temporary residence permit valid for four years.
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Status of legal rights	Refugee status.
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Regulatory basis

Domestic basis	Article 44 of the Icelandic Act on Foreigners.
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Main selection criteria

Selection procedure	UNHCR referral via selection missions and dossier selection.
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Eligibility criteria	Criteria: recognized under UNHCR mandate and are described by the Act on Foreigners in Iceland as a refugee. Focus has been on protection cases, including women at risk and medical needs; focus from 2016 will be on refugees from Syria. Dossier selection has occurred since 2010.
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Admissibility criteria	No additional criteria.
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Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota	The government of Iceland decides the quota in close consultation with the Ministry of Welfare.
Implements resettlement	The Icelandic Refugee Committee is the consultative body on quota refugees. The Ministry of Welfare (former Ministry of Social Affairs), through the Icelandic Refugee Committee, is responsible for the selection, admission, and integration of refugees in Iceland, while working in close cooperation with other relevant ministries. The Icelandic Refugee Committee is composed of members from the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Welfare, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Red Cross of Iceland. Municipalities and support families play a large role in integration.

The role of UNHCR

Referrals	Refers cases to Iceland Refugee Committee and Directorate of Immigration.
Selection missions	Assists in the facilitation of selection missions.

Ireland*Date of resettlement program*

Ad hoc since 1950s; program based since 1998; annual quota since 2005

Number of refugees resettled since 2003

2017	266	2009	194
2016	359	2008	89
2015	178	2007	107
2014	98	2006	119
2013	62	2005	116
2012	40	2004	64
2011	36	2003	43
2010	20		

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years

Democratic Republic of Congo, Myanmar (Rohingya), Somalia, Sudan, Syria

Status after resettlement

Status of legal rights	Persons admitted to Ireland under the resettlement program are not granted refugee status within the meaning of the 1951 Convention; they are granted “programme refugee” status under section 24 of the 1996 Refugee Act, as amended. While a “programme refugee” does not get Geneva Convention Status, they get the same rights and entitlements that are attributable to a convention refugee under section 3 of the Refugee Act 1996, as amended.
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Regulatory basis

Domestic basis	Provision for participation in UNHCR led resettlement programs was made in section 24 of the 1996 Refugee Act, as amended. The Government Decision of November 1998 marked the beginning of Ireland’s resettlement program. The Government Decision of June 2005 expanded the resettlement program to an annual quota.
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Main selection criteria

Selection procedure	UNHCR referral via selection missions and dossier selection.
Eligibility criteria	Criteria include group resettlement is preferred (individual cases are rare), unaccompanied child cases are not accepted, mix of women at risk, persons with disabilities, and other special needs cases, and community leaders and spiritual leaders are favored.
Admissibility criteria	Criteria include must possess a valid travel document; if not a holder of an Irish Travel Document, must apply for a valid entry visa.

Private sponsorship

Background	Based on a decision of the Ministry of Justice, a program for the private sponsorship of refugees for resettlement to Ireland ran from March to December 2014. Irish citizens of Syrian origin or Syrian residents in Ireland were eligible to sponsor relatives
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with specific vulnerabilities under the Syrian Humanitarian Admission Program (SHAP). Refugee status determination was not required. Persons were admitted on humanitarian grounds and were offered two-year renewable residence permits. Sponsors were responsible for travel and the full financial liability for the duration of stay.

Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota	The annual quota is determined by the government. Decisions regarding the country of origin/country of first asylum are made by the Minister for Justice and Equality in consultation with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and UNHCR.
Implements resettlement	The Department of Justice and Equality has responsibility for the resettlement policy.

The role of UNHCR

Referrals	Refers cases to the Resettlement Unit, Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration, and Department of Justice and Equality.
Selection missions	Assists in the facilitation of selection missions.

Japan

Date of resettlement program

Pilot program, 2010–2014; formal resettlement program announced from 2015

Number of refugees resettled since 2010

2017	29	2013	18
2016	18	2012	0
2015	19	2011	18
2014	23	2010	27

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years

Myanmar

Status after resettlement

Residency status	Residence permit valid for four years.
Status of legal rights	The status of a long-term settler (<i>teijusha</i>) is given upon arrival in Japan.

Regulatory basis

Domestic basis	<p>1981 Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act.</p> <p>The government of Japan's Cabinet Agreement of 16 December 2008 forms the basis for the admission of the resettled refugees and the structure of the pilot project. The 19 December 2008 Detailed Implementation Arrangements for the Admission of Refugees through a Pilot Resettlement Project, revised in both 2012 and 2013, outlined the specific details on the admission and the settlement support to be provided under the pilot. Japan grants humanitarian residence status based on a political decision through a cabinet agreement. Acceptance of refugees based on a cabinet agreement can, in principle, be terminated by a government decision, as admission is not based on an obligation under an international convention or entrenched in Japanese law. Resettled refugees under the Pilot Resettlement Project were admitted to Japan under conditions like a cabinet agreement.</p>
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Main selection criteria

Selection procedure	UNHCR referral via selection missions and dossier selection.
Eligibility criteria	<p>The 2008 Cabinet Agreement stated that the pilot project beginning in 2010 was to offer resettlement to Myanmar refugees who are granted temporary asylum in Thailand, fulfilling the following criteria: Individuals recognized by UNHCR to need international protection and recommended to Japan to provide protection;</p> <p>Individuals with the ability to adjust to Japanese society and with likelihood to obtain a job to maintain his/her livelihood and his/her spouse and children;</p> <p>The government of Japan also outlined additional preferred characteristics of the candidates: to be relatively young, to be Karen speakers, and ideally</p>

only have a few children. This was expanded in 2013 to include Burmese speakers, and the definition of family was broadened; in 2014, Myanmarese refugees from Malaysia were included.

Admissibility criteria At the discretion of the government.

Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota	In 2012, the government of Japan established the Resettlement Expert Council to assess the pilot project and make recommendations for the future.
Implements resettlement	The Implementation Decision does not specify which ministry or agency is specifically responsible; in practical application, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Agency for Cultural Affairs, and the Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare have taken on the responsibility for the implementation of resettlement.

The role of UNHCR

Referrals	Refers cases.
Selection missions	Assists in the facilitation of selection missions.
Implementation	Assists in the implementation of the resettlement program.

The Netherlands

Date of resettlement program

Ad hoc since 1950s; annual quota since 1983

Number of refugees resettled since 2003

2017	1948	2009	347
2016	689	2008	580
2015	428	2007	425
2014	743	2006	327
2013	362	2005	479
2012	262	2004	252
2011	479	2003	129
2010	430		

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years

Bhutan, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq, Myanmar

Status after resettlement

Residency status	Five-year temporary residence permit.
Status of legal rights	Holders of a temporary residence permit for asylum have the same access to healthcare, social security, and the labor market as citizens.

Regulatory basis

Domestic basis	<p>There are no specific arrangements in law for people who are resettled in the Netherlands. Asylum in the Netherlands is granted on the basis of the 2000 Aliens Act; Article 29 identifies grounds for admittance.</p> <p>The Decree of the Minister of Justice of 24 June 2010 sets out Dutch resettlement policy, including quota, selection procedure, arrival, and status given to resettled refugees. Decree of 19 May 2000 transfers responsibility for resettled refugees to the Minister of Justice. Decision 7 February 2012, Policy Framework of Resettlement 2012–2015, established the resettlement quota.</p>
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Main selection criteria

Selection procedure	UNHCR referral via selection missions and dossier selection.
Eligibility criteria	Criteria include the willingness and ability to integrate into Dutch society.
Admissibility criteria	Inadmissibility criteria include the individual constitutes a threat to public policy or national security.

Private sponsorship

Background	A working group of NGOs has proposed space for 100 private resettlement spaces to be sponsored by civil society during 2018–2019 in addition to the Dutch annual resettlement quota. The organizations would offer settlement and integration support in collaboration with local municipalities.
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Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota	The government established a quota to be administered over a four-year basis.
Implements resettlement	The Ministry of Security and Justice is responsible for resettlement policy and coordinates the contact between the government of the Netherlands and UNHCR. Operational issues are handled by the Dutch Immigration and Nationalization Service, which operates under the authority of the Ministry of Security and Justice. The Netherlands Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers is responsible for the orientation and reception of resettled persons.

The role of UNHCR

Referrals	Refers cases to Immigration and Naturalization Service (IND).
Selection missions	Assists in the facilitation of selection missions.
Implementation	Assists in the implementation of the resettlement program.

New Zealand*Date of resettlement program*

Ad hoc since 1940s; annual quota since 1987

Number of refugees resettled since 2003

2017	801	2009	675
2016	895	2008	894
2015	756	2007	629
2014	639	2006	622
2013	682	2005	307
2012	719	2004	107
2011	477	2003	351
2010	535		

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years

Afghanistan, Bhutan, Colombia, Myanmar, Palestine, Sri Lanka, Syria

Status after resettlement

Residency status	Permanent residence.
Status of legal rights	Afforded same rights as other permanent residents and citizens.

Regulatory basis

Domestic basis	The Immigration Act 2009 provides the statutory basis by which New Zealand determines who it has obligations to under the 1951 Convention and 67 Protocol, the 1984 Convention against Torture, and the 1966 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The New Zealand Refugee Resettlement Strategy was approved by the New Zealand government in 2012.
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Main selection criteria

Selection procedure	UNHCR referral via selection missions and dossier selection.
Eligibility criteria	Refugees considered for resettlement must be recognized as mandated refugees and referred by UNHCR. Criteria include women at risk, medical/disabled (including a specific number of spaces for those with HIV/AIDS), and UNHCR priority protection.
Admissibility criteria	Factors considered include immigration policy, credibility, settlement, risk, and medical assessments.

Private sponsorship

Background	The government has agreed to a pilot Community Organization Refugee Sponsorship Category for twenty-five refugees in 2017–2018, in addition to the annual quota. As of this writing, potential sponsoring community organizations were requested to register with the government.
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Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota	The composition of the refugee quota is agreed to annually by the Minister of Immigration and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, following submissions by UNHCR.
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Implements resettlement	The Refugee Quota Branch is the branch of Immigration New Zealand (INZ) that is tasked with operating the Refugee Quota Programme. INZ, in turn, sits within the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.
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The role of UNHCR

Referrals	Refers cases to INZ.
Selection missions	Assists in the facilitation of selection missions.

Norway

Date of resettlement program

Ad hoc since 1945; annual quota since 1980s

Number of refugees resettled since 2003

2017	1,698	2009	1,367
2016	3,149	2008	22
2015	2,220	2007	978
2014	1,188	2006	871
2013	938	2005	636
2012	1,137	2004	859
2011	1,258	2003	1,856
2010	1,088		

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years

Bhutan, Eritrean, Iraq, Myanmar, Syria

Status after resettlement

Residency status	Temporary residence permit valid for three years.
Status of legal rights	Legal resident with refugee status.

Regulatory basis

Domestic basis	Immigration Act of 2008, nr. 35, paragraph 28.
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Main selection criteria

Selection procedure	UNHCR referral via selection missions and dossier selection takes priority.
Eligibility criteria	Cases submitted by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, international criminal courts with which Norway has witness resettlement agreements, Norwegian PEN, or Norwegian NGOs with a presence in areas where UNHCR is not represented may also be considered. Criteria include need for resettlement, women at risk, vulnerability due to gender identity or sexual orientation, families with children under the age of eighteen, and the ability to integrate.
Admissibility criteria	Inadmissibility criteria include falling within the scope of Article 1D or E of the Refugee Convention, having committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, having committed a serious nonpolitical crime outside of Norway's borders prior to admission, having been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the UN, issues of fundamental national interests, or posing a danger to Norwegian society.

Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota	After consultation with other ministries and NGOs, the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI) proposes a quota. By 15 December the Parliament decides the state budget, including the total size of the next year's quota and the Ministry of Justice and Public Security decides the allocation of the quota.
Implements resettlement	Settlement of refugees in municipalities is managed by the Directorate of Integration and Diversity. The municipalities facilitate the two-year introduction program.

The role of UNHCR

Referrals	Refers cases to UDI.
Selection missions	Helps facilitate selection missions.

Paraguay

Date of resettlement program

Solidarity resettlement program, 2010–current

Number of refugees resettled since 2010

2017	0	2013	0
2016	0	2012	0
2015	0	2011	13
2014	0	2010	13

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years

Colombia

Status after resettlement

Residency status	Temporary residence permits valid for three years.
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Regulatory basis

Domestic basis	General Law 1938 on Refugees of 2 July 2002 defines and regulates refugee status in accordance with the 1951 Convention, its 1967 Protocol, and the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees.
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International basis	In 2007, Paraguay signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Resettlement of Refugees with UNHCR, which established the criteria under which refugees may qualify for resettlement to Paraguay.
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Main selection criteria

Selection procedure	UNHCR referral via selection missions
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Eligibility criteria	Criteria include refugees under the terms of the 1951 Convention, 1967 Protocol, and other regional instruments, in particular the Cartagena Declaration of 1984. Special consideration will be given to the resettlement needs of refugees from Latin America.
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Admissibility criteria	No additional criteria.
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Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota	The National Commission for Refugees (CONARE), in consultation with the UNHCR Regional Office for Southern Latin America, sets the annual quota.
Implements resettlement	The resettlement program is coordinated by CONARE. The various public actors involved in CONARE include the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Interior Ministry via the department of Immigration and Department of Informatics of the National Police, the National Secretariat for Housing and Habitat, the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Education and Culture, and the Ministry of Justice and Labor via the National Professional Career Development Service and the National Employment Education and Training Service.

The role of UNHCR

Referrals	Refers cases to CONARE.
Selection missions	Funds cost of selection mission and transport.
Implementation	Sets up partner agency to implement refugee resettlement program and provides necessary funding.

Portugal*Date of resettlement program*

Ad hoc since 1950s; annual quota since 2007

Number of refugees resettled since 2007

2017	70	2011	28
2016	12	2010	24
2015	39	2009	26
2014	14	2008	5
2013	6	2007	12
2012	21		

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years

Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Iraq, Ivory Coast

Status after resettlement

Residency status	Residence permit valid for five years.
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Status of legal rights	Refugee status is granted.
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Regulatory basis

Domestic basis	Asylum Law No. 27/2008 of 30 June 2008 is the most relevant legal instrument in terms of national legislation defining refugee status eligibility and includes a specific provision on resettlement in chapter III, section V. Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 110/2007 of 12 July 2007 established a resettlement quota of a minimum of thirty persons per year in Portugal.
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Main selection criteria

Selection procedure	UNHCR referral via dossier selection.
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Eligibility criteria	Criteria include women at risk, unaccompanied minors, survivors of violence or torture, and those experiencing legal and physical protection needs.
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Admissibility criteria	Those with a criminal background and those found to pose a threat to Portugal's public order or international relations will not be accepted.
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Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota	Government of Portugal.
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Implements resettlement	The Immigration and Border Service within the Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the provision and implementation of the Portuguese resettlement program.
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The role of UNHCR

Referrals	Refers cases to the Immigration and Border Service.
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Selection missions	Helps facilitate selection missions.
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Implementation	Assists in the implementation of the resettlement program.
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Romania

Date of resettlement program

Annual quota since 2008

Number of refugees resettled since 2008

2017	11	2012	0
2016	0	2011	0
2015	2	2010	38
2014	44	2009	0
2013	0	2008	0

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years

Iraq, Myanmar (Kachin)

Status after resettlement

Residency status Temporary residency permit valid for four years.

Status of legal rights Refugee status.

Regulatory basis

Domestic basis Law no. 122/2006 on Asylum in Romania defines who is eligible for refugee status and provides the general framework on resettlement.

Government Decision no. 1596/2008 regulated the relevant administrative procedure for resettlement and the initial resettlement quotas. The quotas are modified through new articles introduced by subsequent government decisions (e.g., G.D. no. 239/2016 for 2016–2017).

Main selection criteria

Selection procedure UNHCR referral via selection missions and dossier selection.

Eligibility criteria Criteria include recognition as refugee in accordance with Article 1A of 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol, does not benefit from effective protection or integration perspectives on the territory of the country of asylum, does not have prospects for voluntary

repatriation, and has expressly accepted to be resettled to Romania.

Admissibility criteria	Inadmissibility criteria: presenting a threat to public order, national security, health, or public morals.
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Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota	A consultative body of a nonlegal nature, the “Resettlement Committee,” was established in 2008 to determine the number of refugees in need of resettlement by Romania and the state where the refugees should originate from. The committee includes representatives from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The president of the committee is the general inspector of the General Inspectorate for Immigration (GII).
Implements resettlement	The GII is the main institution with responsibilities in the field of refugee resettlement.

The role of UNHCR

Referrals	Refers cases.
Selection missions	Assists in the facilitation of selection missions.
Implementation	Assists in the implementation of the resettlement program.

Spain

Date of resettlement program

Ad hoc since 1978; program basis in 2012; pilot quota program 2013–2014

Number of refugees resettled since 2012

2017	422	2014	30
2016	288	2013	0
2015	92	2012	80

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years

Colombia, Eritrea, Palestine, Sudan, Somalia

Status after resettlement

Status of legal rights Refugee status.

Regulatory basis

Domestic basis Law 12/2009 of 30 October 2009 regulates the right to asylum and subsidiary protection as well as making a specific reference to the possibly of establishing a resettlement program. Law 4/2000 of 11 January 2000 regulates the rights of foreign nationals in Spain. Communication of the Council of Ministers 28 July 2012 approves a resettlement program to resettle up to thirty refugees during 2013 and 2014.

International basis There is an agreement between the Kingdom of Spain and UNHCR from 9 December 2002 by which the Spanish government shows its support for UNHCR programs and activities; no specific reference was made to UNHCR's resettlement programs.

Main selection criteria

Selection procedure UNHCR referral via selection missions and dossier selection.

Eligibility criteria Priorities match UNHCR Global Resettlement Solidarity Initiative.

Admissibility criteria In-country medical screening.

Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota Council of Ministers

Implements resettlement Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Employment and Social Security, Spanish Red Cross, other NGOs.

The role of UNHCR

Referrals Refers cases.

Selection missions Assists in the facilitation of selection missions.

Sweden

Date of resettlement program
Annual quota 1950–present

Number of refugees resettled since 2003

2017	2,678	2009	1,880
2016	1,868	2008	1,558
2015	1,808	2007	1,772
2014	1,812	2006	1,571
2013	1,832	2005	1,190
2012	1,483	2004	1,645
2011	1,896	2003	873
2010	1,789		

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years
Afghanistan, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Iraq, Palestine, Somalia, Sudan, Syria

Status after resettlement

Residency status Permanent residency.

Status of legal rights Refugee status.

Regulatory basis

Domestic basis The Aliens Act of 2005 sets out the criteria for the recognition of refugee status eligibility and asylum in Sweden.

Main selection criteria

Selection procedure UNHCR referral via selection missions and dossier selection takes priority.

Eligibility criteria Exceptional cases can be submitted by Swedish diplomatic missions and witness agreements with international tribunals. Weight is given to strategic resettlement and efforts to resolve protracted refugee situations. Medical or special needs does not disqualify a case.

Admissibility criteria Inadmissibility criteria: if the individual constitutes a threat to public order and security.

Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota Annually, the Swedish parliament allocates funds for the resettlement of refugees to Sweden. Thereafter, the Ministry of Justice issues the general guidelines for the Swedish resettlement program, which must be approved by the parliament.

Implements resettlement The Swedish Migration Agency, acting on behalf of the Swedish government, is the main actor responsible for the coordination of resettlement to Sweden. Resettled individuals will be provided support from the municipality in which they are resettled.

The role of UNHCR

Referrals Refers cases to the Swedish Migration Agency.

Selection missions Helps facilitate selection missions.

Switzerland

Date of resettlement program

Ad hoc since 1950s; pilot project from 2013

Number of refugees resettled since 2003

2017	409	2009	0
2016	667	2008	8
2015	92	2007	3
2014	30	2006	0
2013	0	2005	8
2012	80	2004	1
2011	0	2003	3
2010	0		

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years
Iraq, Palestine, Syria

Status after resettlement

Legal rights	Refugee status.
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Regulatory basis

Domestic basis	Asylum Act of 26 June 1998.
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International basis	Agreement with UNHCR (2013).
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Main selection criteria

Selection procedure	UNHCR referral.
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Eligibility criteria	High protection need, Integration motivation and potential, and 40–60 percent should be women and 7 percent should be persons with physical and mental frailties.
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Admissibility criteria	Security grounds and whether threat to national interest.
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Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota	The Federal Council
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Implements resettlement	Federal Office for Migration, State Secretariat for Migration, cantons, NGOs.
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The role of UNHCR

Referrals	Refers cases.
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Selection missions	Helps facilitate selection missions.
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United Kingdom

Date of resettlement program

Ad hoc basis since 1940s; program basis 2004–2007; annual quota since 2007

Number of refugees resettled since 2003

2017	4,679	2009	969
2016	5,074	2008	697
2015	1,768	2007	348
2014	628	2006	349
2013	750	2005	242
2012	989	2004	272
2011	424	2003	118
2010	695		

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years

Bhutan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Iraq, Myanmar (Karen, Rohingya), Palestine, Somalia, Syria

Status after resettlement

Residency status	Indefinite leave to remain.
Status of legal rights	Refugee status.

Regulatory basis

Domestic basis	The Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act (2002) provides the general framework for asylum and refugee status eligibility. The Gateway Protection Program's (GPP's) legal framework for international collaboration and funding for resettlement are discussed in section 59 of this act.
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Main selection criteria

Selection procedure	UNHCR referral via selection missions and dossier selection (rarely used).
Eligibility criteria	The GPP offers a legal route for a specific number of particularly vulnerable refugees to settle in the United Kingdom each year, with a specific quota. The Mandate Refugee Scheme (MRS) allows refugees from around the world with close family ties with the United Kingdom to be resettled.

Admissibility criteria	Grounds for inadmissibility: committing a serious crime or being a threat to security.
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Private sponsorship

Background	The basis for a sponsorship scheme was established through a ministerial arrangement under the 2010 Equality Act. In late 2016, the U.K. Fully Community Sponsorship Scheme was established under the government's resettlement pledges related to the Syrian conflict. Up to 20,000 persons fleeing Syria could be admitted under the Vulnerable Person Resettlement Scheme (VPRS) and 3,000 children and families from the Middle East and North Africa could be admitted through the Vulnerable Children's Resettlement Scheme (VCRS). Registered charities, community interest companies, and religious organizations accredited by the Home Office are authorized to sponsor persons and are responsible for financial and settlement support for the individual's first year and accommodation for the first two years.
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Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota	Quota set annually by government ministers who take into consideration available resources, the need for resettlement globally, and the impact on services at a local level in the United Kingdom.
Implements resettlement	GPP and MRS are operated by the U.K. Home Office in partnership with UNHCR. The Refugee Team is the part of the Home Office responsible for considering applications for refugee resettlement and identifying caseloads in close cooperation with UNHCR.

The role of UNHCR

Referrals	Refers all cases.
Selection missions	Assists in the facilitation of selection missions.

United States

Date of resettlement program

Ad hoc since 1940s; annual quotas since 1975; efforts made to pause and review program in 2017

Number of refugees resettled since 2003

2017	20,428	2009	62,011
2016	78,761	2008	48,828
2015	52,583	2007	32,007
2014	48,911	2006	14,382
2013	47,750	2005	23,289
2012	53,053	2004	28,253
2011	43,215	2003	13,987
2010	54,077		

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in 2016

Bhutan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Myanmar, Somalia, Syria

Status after resettlement

Residency status	Temporary residency for one year.
Status of legal rights	Authorized employment upon arrival; after one year, a refugee must file for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident. Five years after admission, a refugee is eligible to apply for U.S. citizenship.

Regulatory basis

Domestic basis	A person must meet the U.S. definition of a refugee found in section 101(a)(42) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), which closely follows the definition in the 1951 Convention. The INA also defines as refugees, under certain circumstances specified by the president, certain persons who are within their country of nationality, or if they do not have a nationality, the country in which they were habitually residing.
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Main selection criteria

Selection procedure	Selection missions.
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Eligibility criteria	<p>The administration annually consults with the Congress on the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program providing the main national actors for resettlement to discuss the international and domestic implications of U.S. refugee policy. Nationality and regional priorities are set for each quota in tiers based on the fiscal year.</p> <p>Criteria: To qualify for resettlement in the United States, refugees must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be among those refugees determined by the president to be of special humanitarian concern to the United States; Meet the definition of a refugee pursuant to section 101(a)(42) of the INA; Not be firmly resettled in any third country; Be otherwise admissible under U.S. law.
Admissibility criteria	<p>Criteria for inadmissibility: health (including some communicable diseases, physical or mental disorders, and current drug abuse or addiction), criminal activity, and security grounds can prevent individuals from being resettled.</p>

Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota	<p>The annual quota runs the length of the fiscal year. It is established in consultation with the president, Congress, and other departments and NGOs.</p>
Implements resettlement	<p>At the federal level, the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) of the Department of State administers the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program in conjunction with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) of the Department of Homeland Security and the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) of the Department of Health and Human Services (HSS). Multiple designated sponsorship agencies facilitate integration with the assistance of NGOs.</p>

The role of UNHCR

Referrals	Refers cases for consideration for resettlement.
Selection missions	Assists the facilitation of selection missions.

Uruguay

Date of resettlement program

Solidarity resettlement program, 2009–present

Number of refugees resettled since 2009

2017	0	2012	5
2016	0	2011	0
2015	0	2010	17
2014	52	2009	14
2013	14		

Source: Departures, UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Database Portal

Origin of largest resettled groups in past ten years

Colombia, Palestine, Syria

Status after resettlement

Status of legal rights Refugee status.

Regulatory basis

Domestic basis	<p>Law no. 18.076, adopted in 2006, establishes the principles and rights governing the status of refugees in Uruguay, created the Refugee Commission (CORE) and its permanent secretariat, the authority in charge of defining the profiles of people to be resettled, the selection of families, and the adjudication of the refugee status in the country.</p> <p>Law no. 18.382 covers the Framework Agreement for Refugee Resettlement.</p>
International basis	<p>Framework Agreement with UNHCR signed June 2007.</p>

Main selection criteria

Selection procedure	UNHCR referral via selection missions.
Eligibility criteria	<p>Criteria: must be refugees under the terms of the 1951 Convention, the 1967 Protocol, and the Cartagena Declaration of 1984, including those with a need of legal and physical protection and those without local integration prospects, including women</p>

at risk and a special program for those willing to be resettled to rural areas. Priority is given to refugees from Latin America.

Admissibility criteria No additional criteria.

Main national actors for resettlement

Sets resettlement quota	The Refugee Commission (CORE) consists of representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Interior (National Directorate of Immigration), the University of the Republic, the legislative branch, and one representative from an NGO appointed by the Regional Representative of UNHCR and another from an NGO whose aim and practice is focused on human rights. UNHCR or its representative will act as guests, with voice but no vote.
Implements resettlement	CORE and associated UNHCR-appointed organizations.

The role of UNHCR

Referrals	Refers cases to CORE.
Selection missions	Funds cost of selection mission and transport.
Implementation	Sets up partner agency to implement refugee resettlement program and provides necessary funding.

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Note

1. Australia's first formal refugee program was introduced in 1977; the Special Humanitarian Program was introduced in 1981; the Special Assistance Category was introduced in 1992; the Humanitarian Program formally separated from

the Migration Program in 1993; the offshore and onshore components of the Humanitarian Program began to be identified separately in 1996.

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