



ROYAL NORWEGIAN
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for
Human Rights
M. François Crépeau
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Genève 10
Switzerland

Your ref.

Our ref.
201202522- /MON

Date
25.05.2012

Re: Memorandum of Understanding between Norway and Ethiopia

Reference is made to the letter from the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants M. Crépeau, to Ambassador Kongstad, Permanent Representative of Norway, Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations Office in Geneva. The letter has been forwarded to the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Security, which is the ministry responsible for refugee and immigration policies. The Special Rapporteur raises seven questions. Please find our replies below.

1. Are the facts alleged in the above summary of the case accurate?

The allegations brought forward in the letter are complex. There are misconceptions which we hope to clarify through the replies below.

According to Norwegian law, foreign nationals without legal stay shall leave Norway voluntarily. Voluntary departure is the preferred solution. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the governments of Ethiopia and Norway signed 26 January 2012 is primarily an agreement on voluntary return. Ethiopian nationals who choose assisted voluntary return through the Ethiopia program each receive NOK 15 000 from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) upon arrival, as well as reintegration support in the amount of NOK 30 000. At the time of writing this letter, so far this year 64 Ethiopian nationals have applied for assisted voluntary return through the program, in comparison to 2011 when 34 Ethiopian nationals returned assisted through the general program for assisted voluntary return. We welcome the fact that Ethiopian nationals choose assisted voluntary return. Persons staying illegally who decide not to choose assisted voluntary return, will not receive return and reintegration support.

We take this opportunity to briefly outline Norwegian legislation pertaining to applications for asylum. According to section 28 of the Immigration Act of 15 May 2008, a foreign national is recognised as a refugee if she or he meets the refugee definition of the Refugee Convention, or faces a real risk of being subjected to death penalty, torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The Act also contains a provision ensuring that persons excluded from refugee status are nonetheless protected by the principle of *non refoulement*. Furthermore, it is explicitly stated that in the refugee assessment, account shall be taken of whether the applicant is a child, see section 28 paragraph 3.

If an applicant does not meet the definition of a refugee, Immigration authorities always consider granting a residence permit on the grounds of strong humanitarian considerations or a particular connection with Norway. Section 38 of the Act underscores that the best interest of the child is a fundamental consideration in this assessment. Section 8-5 of the Regulations specifies that particular importance shall be attached to children's connections to the realm.

We also make reference to section 3 of the Immigration Act which stresses that "The Act shall be applied in accordance with international provisions by which Norway is bound when these are intended to strengthen the position of the individual." Furthermore, several international human rights instruments, including the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, are implemented in the Norwegian Human Rights Act. In case of discrepancy, the provisions of the Human Rights Act take precedence over other Norwegian legislation.

The letter from the Special Rapporteur makes reference to a number of Ethiopian nationals who allegedly worked in Norway legally until January 2011. This refers to a number of foreign nationals of different nationalities who for a number of years received tax forms although they no longer had legal residence in Norway and consequently did not have the right to work. An internal audit within the Norwegian Central Tax Office disclosed the mistake, and the situation was remedied. The aforementioned individuals therefore did not receive a tax form for the year 2011. The tax form had previous years been presented to employers by the illegally residing foreign nationals as a means of proof of legal residence in Norway, which it in fact was not. As of 2011 this is no longer possible.

As to the other allegations concerning Norwegian practices referred to in the letter from Special Rapporteur, please see our replies to the questions below.

2. How will your Excellency's Government monitor how ARRA spends the money it receives for the implementation of the return and reintegration programme?

The implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding between Norway and Ethiopia signed 26 January 2012 is to be monitored by the Steering Committee consisting of representatives of both parties. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration and the Ethiopian Administration for Refugees and Returnee Affairs are cooperating in developing

the reintegration program. The Royal Norwegian Embassy in Addis Abeba will be following the implementation of the programme closely.

Return and reintegration programmes are funded over the yearly budget proposal from the Ministry of Justice and Public Security to Stortinget (the Norwegian Parliament). The Ministry of Justice and Public Security will on a yearly basis, when preparing budget proposals for the coming year, consider whether to continue these programmes, based among other things on how these programmes fulfil their purpose. The Office of the Auditor General of Norway audits the implementation and effects of measures carried out by the government.

3. What is the role of the National Intelligence and Security Services in the return and reintegration process?

The Ethiopian Government has appointed The National Intelligence and Security Services as the responsible authority for verifying the identity and nationality of individuals covered by the agreement. Reference is made to Annex 2, Article 3 to the MoU, where the means of evidence of identity/nationality are listed. These include passports, identity cards etc. Please see the enclosed annex to this letter for details.

At this point, we find it appropriate to address the issue of information sharing with authorities of countries of origin. We underscore that no information about an asylum seeker is shared with country of origin authorities until a final negative decision has been reached in her or his asylum case. Only when it is established that she or he is not in need of protection, will information sharing be an issue. Norwegian authorities will not reveal information that may place a person at risk of persecution.

When the final assessment by the Immigration Appeals Board results in a rejection of a claim, and a return procedure is initiated, the means of evidence may be shared in the manner stipulated by the agreement, for the country of origin to determine the identity and nationality of the person returning. Cf. the Public Administration Act, the content of asylum claims etc. is never shared.

4. How will your Excellency's Government ensure that the authorities in Ethiopia comply with the absolute prohibition of torture vis-à-vis the returnees?

At the stage where return is prepared for by Norwegian authorities, the protection claim of the returnee has been thoroughly processed by the Directorate of Immigration and the Immigration Appeals Board respectively. Persons at risk of persecution, death penalty, torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, are granted asylum. Under no circumstances may such persons be returned to the country of origin. We refer to Norwegian asylum legislation outlined above.

Broad ranging, quality country of origin information is a vital tool for immigration authorities in the screening process. Through a variety of international sources and the expert country of origin information unit Landinfo (referred to by the European Court of

Human Rights in their case-law) the Directorate of Immigration and the Immigration Appeals Board are well informed of the human rights situation in the various countries, including Ethiopia. UNHCR is also an important source of country of origin information.

We would like to inform the Special Rapporteur that the overall recognition rate of refugees in the first instance in Norway was 41% for the year 2010, 52% in 2011 and 61 % per March 2012. The recognition rate in Ethiopian cases was 37% in 2010 and 47% in 2011. The majority of those recognised are granted asylum, while a smaller number (7 % of the total caseload in 2011) are granted a residence permit on humanitarian grounds.

These numbers clearly confirms that asylum applications are assessed thoroughly and on individual merit. The UNHCR Regional Office for the Baltic Nordic Countries has expressed that the number of Ethiopians who receive protection in Norway is relatively high compared to other European countries, and therefore UNHCR does not have reasons to support the Ethiopians claim that their cases have not been assessed properly. Therefore they have uttered that the Ethiopians who have received a final rejection of their asylum application should return home voluntarily.

5. What measures has your Excellency's Government taken or does it intend to take to ensure an individual assessment of all Ethiopian nationals subjected to forced return; those who may be in need of international refugee protection or who are in need of human rights protection for other reasons?

As outlined in reply to Question 4 above, all applications are subjected to a careful assessment on individual merit, in accordance with Norwegian law and international obligations, by the Directorate of Immigration and the Immigration Appeals Board respectively. During the entire process, the foreign national may at any time present new information and evidence he/she finds to be of relevance for determining the protection need. The applicant also has the right of legal counsel free of charge during the appeal process. Furthermore, an applicant may petition the Immigration Appeals Board to reverse a final decision on the grounds of new information or changes in circumstance. The Appeals Board will consider any new evidence on its merits. These procedures of course apply also in respect of Ethiopian nationals.

6. What measures has your Excellency's Government taken or does it intend to take to ensure an evaluation of the best interests of the child in relation to each Ethiopian child (any person under the age of 18 years) who may be subjected to forced return?

As previously stated, the Norwegian government sees voluntary return as the preferred option for those who do not qualify for a residence permit in Norway. Forced return will generally only be an option in case of persons not departing voluntarily.

According to Norwegian legislation briefly outlined under question 1 above, the best interest of the child is a primary consideration in all cases concerning children. This applies to all stages of the asylum procedure.

The legislation provides children above the age of seven, and younger children who are capable to form their own point of view, with the right to be informed and the opportunity to be heard before a decision is made in cases concerning them. In asylum cases an interview shall also be conducted with accompanying children over the age of seven, unless the child him/herself is against it, or it is considered to be obviously unnecessary. The purpose of the conversation is to enlighten the situation of the child, and decide whether the child is in need of protection. The Directorate of Immigration and the Immigration Appeals Board have guidelines on how the hearing of children shall be carried out. The immigration officer shall make sure that the child understands the purpose of the conversation, and facilitate for the child to talk freely on specified topics. The officer shall take into account the age and maturity of the child, and consider whether individual facilitation is necessary.

In 2009 The Directorate of Immigration established a unit with special competence on children. The unit is responsible for the handling of all cases concerning unaccompanied minors, but handles as well certain cases regarding accompanied children. The unit shall ensure a knowledge based and uniform handling of children applying for protection. The unit has special expertise on how to interview children, how to identify and assess children specific modes of persecution, the best interest of the child etc.

The considerations made in respect of the best interest of the child assessment, shall be made visible in the written decisions, unless it is deemed unnecessary.

Both the Directorate of Immigration and the Immigration Appeals Board emphasize that their officers shall have competence in international human rights law, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Norwegian government is committed to maintaining an efficient asylum processing system in accordance with international obligations. Presently the median processing time in the first instance is 106 days for families with children.

Due to the fact that many have stayed on in Norway after the final negative decision by the Immigration Appeals Board, there are a number of foreign nationals who may have been living illegally in Norway for a number of years. This also includes families. In accordance with Section 8-5 of the Immigration Regulations, particular importance shall be attached to children's connection to the realm. However, importance may also be attached to considerations relating to immigration control, see Section 38 of the Immigration Act paragraph 3.

The Special Rapporteur makes reference to concerns expressed in 2010 by the Committee on the Rights of the Child that "the principle of the primary consideration of the best interest of the child is not yet applied in all areas (...) such as (...) immigration cases." The Norwegian Immigration Act of 2008 entered into force 1 January 2010. The new Immigration Act was not the topic of the Committee's remark. The new legislation reinforces and highlights the principle of the best interest of the child. This principle has been further strengthened by recent amendments in Norwegian immigration law.

We note the concern of the Special Rapporteur relating to possible separation of child and parent in certain cases. The Ministry of Justice and Public Security is not familiar with the 46 cases specifically referred to in the Special Rapporteurs letter, and cannot verify if this information is accurate. Presumably, these families did not arrive in Norway as a family unit, but established a family life in Norway. In such situations, the granting of residence permits will be considered according to the legislation concerning family reunification. We would like to point out that spouses, co-habitants and parents to minor children may apply for family reunification. Normally, applications for family reunification must be set forth from the country of origin. There are, however, exceptions to this rule that may well apply in the situation outlined. Similarly, exceptions may be made from the subsistence requirement, e.g. due to humanitarian considerations.

7. Please provide information on the status of the negotiations relating to other repatriation agreements between your Excellency's Government and other countries, please indicate the contents of these agreements, and please send me a copy of the draft texts of the agreements, if available.

Norway has agreements on return and readmission with several states (European and non-European). Such agreements vary in wording within the scope of Norwegian law and international obligations. The Standard Draft Agreement between the European Union and third countries will, however, often provide the basis for negotiations of bilateral agreements. As a partner to the European Schengen cooperation, Norway strives to negotiate agreements with those countries the European Union conduct negotiations with. The possibility for an agreement with the government of Eritrea is being explored.


There is only one agreement which includes UNHCR. This is the tripartite agreement with Afghanistan. IOM is responsible for the reintegration program in connection with that agreement. Implementing partners for reintegration programs will, however, depend on the circumstances in the various countries.

We regret to inform that Draft agreements are confidential. Final agreements are published in the Norwegian Treaty Collection, by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

We note the points made by the Special Rapporteur regarding the White Paper on children on the move. The work on this white paper is still ongoing.

We thank you for your queries, and hope that our response will be of assistance in your work.

Yours sincerely,


Thor Arne Aass
Director General


Sissil Pettersen
Deputy Director General

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
OF ETHIOPIA
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY

The Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway (hereinafter referred to as "Parties");

Recognizing that the right of all individuals to leave and return to their country of origin is basic human rights enshrined, *inter alia*, in Article 13 Sub-Article 2 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 12 Sub-Article 2 and 4 of the 1996 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the 1951 Geneva Convention and the 1967 Protocol on the status of refugees, international treaties concerning repatriation, transit and readmission of nationals seeking asylum in a foreign country;

Desiring to work with each other to achieve full observance of International Human Rights and Humanitarian standards in the process of implementing assisted return and reintegration of Ethiopian nationals residing without authorization in the Kingdom of Norway;

Have reached the following understanding:

Article 1

Objectives

The objective of this Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter referred to as "MOU"), is to lay down the basis for a closely coordinated, phased, dignified and humane process of assisted return of Ethiopian nationals in Norway with respect primarily to voluntary return and the importance of safe and dignified return and sustainable reintegration.

Article 2
Scope of Application

1. This MOU shall be applied only in respect of Ethiopian nationals whose nationality is ascertained by the competent Ethiopian authorities, staying temporarily in the Kingdom of Norway and whose request for a refugee status or residence permit has been properly considered, but rejected through due process of law, and who are within the territories of the Kingdom of Norway where:
 - a. They are found not to have protection needs or humanitarian reasons in accordance with the national laws of the Kingdom of Norway and the international agreements to which the Kingdom of Norway is a party and who may opt for voluntary return after a final negative decision on their asylum claim; or
 - b. They have no protection or compelling humanitarian needs justifying prolongation of their stay in Norway, but who, nevertheless, continue to refuse to avail themselves of the option of voluntary return and who may be ordered to leave Norway as an option of last resort. The return process of such persons will be phased, orderly, humane and in accordance with internationally accepted norms.
2. Notwithstanding the foregoing Sub-Article, the scope of this MOU may extend to Ethiopian nationals with pending application for asylum, who decide of their own free will to return to Ethiopia. They may opt for voluntary return before a final decision has been passed.

Article 3
Modalities of Return

1. The Parties hereby accept that the return of the Ethiopian nationals shall, primarily, take place at their freely expressed will.

2. The request for the return of Ethiopian nationals within the scope of this MOU shall be submitted in writing by the Norwegian Embassy in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and to the National Intelligence and Security Services (NISS). Replies shall be sent directly from NISS to the Norwegian Embassy.
3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia will assist the Government of the Kingdom of Norway, where necessary, in determining the identity and nationality of individuals covered by this MOU and whose return has been requested in accordance with the foregoing Sub-Article by and through the National Intelligence and Security Services to ascertain within a reasonable period of time.
4. The Norwegian side shall provide the Ethiopian side with as much information as possible with regard to the returnees.
5. The details of the process under this Article will be described in Annex 2.

Article 4

Commitments upon Return

1. The Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia shall carry out the necessary measures for the return of Ethiopian nationals from Norway.
2. The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia shall support the humanitarian and reconstruction programs set by intergovernmental bodies and local NGOs, geared at the envisaged community based assistance in accordance with the laws of Ethiopia, which shall also benefit returning Ethiopian nationals from the Kingdom of Norway.

Article 5

Documentation

The Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia shall, through its Consulate General in Stockholm, Sweden, issue travel documents at its own cost, within a reasonable period of time; in accordance with the immigration laws of Ethiopia; through diplomatic channels, to Ethiopian nationals, who do not hold travel documents, returning under this MOU.

Article 6

Preservation of Family Unity

The Government of the Kingdom of Norway, shall, in cases where the members of a family, who are all Ethiopian nationals covered by this MOU, decide to return to Ethiopia, make every effort to ensure that families are returned as units and that involuntary separation is avoided.

Article 7

Special Measures for Vulnerable Groups

The Parties shall take special measures to ensure that vulnerable groups (children, women, elderly, people with mental illness and physical disability) receive adequate protection, assistance and care throughout the return and reintegration process.

Article 8

Means of transportation

The Parties agree that the preferred mode of return from Norway to Ethiopia shall be by air transport.

Article 9

Return Transportations Assistance

The Government of the Kingdom of Norway shall meet the costs of travel for Ethiopian nationals covered by this MOU up to their final destination in Ethiopia.

Article 10

Reintegration Assistance

1. The Government of the Kingdom of Norway shall provide the necessary support to facilitate the reintegration of Ethiopian nationals returning from the Kingdom of Norway. The form and modalities of reintegration assistance or support to be given to the returnees shall be determined in Annex 1 of this MOU.
2. The Administration of Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Embassy of the Kingdom of Norway in Addis Ababa shall be the competent authorities to follow up the implementation and monitoring of this reintegration assistance.

Article 11

Coordination Mechanism

1. In implementing this MOU, the Parties shall be committed to coordinating and consulting closely with each other.
2. The parties will appoint their representatives constituting a Steering committee. The mandate of the committee shall be determined in Annex 4.
3. The Steering committee shall meet at least every three months to consider the conditions of implementation and the progress of the assistance program as well as the progress of the return of individuals referred to in Article 2.1.b.

Article 12

Personnel

The Parties shall facilitate the entry and stay, through issuance of visas as necessary, in accordance with their applicable national immigration laws, of their officials and personnel to facilitate the implementation of this MOU.

Article 13
Dispute Settlement

Any dispute that may arise on the interpretation or implementation of this MOU shall be resolved through diplomatic consultation between the Parties.

Article 14
Amendment

1. This MOU may be amended by mutual consent of the Parties in writing through exchange of notes via diplomatic channels or signing of a separate amendment agreement.
2. Any amendment(s) made to this MOU in accordance with the foregoing Sub-Article forms an integral part of it.

Article 15
Annexes

Annexes 1 – 4 shall form an integral part of this MOU.

Article 16
Entry into Force, Duration and Termination

1. This MOU shall enter into force upon signature by the Parties and shall remain valid for a period of five years unless either Party terminates it by giving the other a prior written notice of six (6) months through diplomatic channels. The Parties may extend or renew this MOU for another period.

2. Where either Party terminates this MOU in accordance with the foregoing Sub-Article, any ongoing specific obligations entered into in respect of a person shall continue to apply in accordance with its provisions.

In Witness Whereof, the undersigned being duly authorized by their respective Governments have signed this MOU in two originals in the English language, both texts being equally authentic.

Done at Addis Abeba on this 26th day of the Month of January 2012,

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
KINGDOM OF NORWAY

Annex 1

Return and Reintegration Program for Ethiopian Nationals

The objective of the program is to facilitate voluntary return of Ethiopian citizens from Norway to Ethiopia.

Assistance to returnees

Persons without residence permits in Norway who return voluntarily to Ethiopia will receive a grant of NOK 15 000 (approx. 1 875 €) per person. The program also offers reintegration support in-kind (i.e. not in cash) of up to NOK 30 000 (approx. 3 750 €) per person.

Norwegian authorities will through IOM arrange transport of the returnees to his/her final destination in Ethiopia (ref. Article 9 of the MOU). IOM will offer individual information and advice, help to obtain travel documents, transport within Norway, organize the return journey, airline tickets, transit visas and assistance during transit and on arrival in Ethiopia.

IOM will be responsible for transferring the cost connected to this program from the Norwegian authorities (the Directorate of Immigration (UDI)) to the Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA).

ARRA will be responsible for the implementation of the return and reintegration program in Ethiopia. ARRA will offer individual counseling and reintegration support such as help to find a job, training and financial assistance, support to set up a business, and support regarding training courses and other education.

Project on reintegration of returnees

A project will be set up to assist reintegration of returnees from Norway to Ethiopia. The project will be administered by the Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA).

Project costs will be calculated according to the number of Ethiopians returning from Norway voluntarily, based on NOK 26000 (approx. 3 250 €) per person plus administrative costs.

The modalities of the project will be agreed upon by the Steering Committee (ref. Art. 11 of the MOU) after proposal from ARRA. Project details must be approved by the Steering Committee.

Reporting details as lined out in Annex 4.

Annex 2

Return procedures

Article 1

Return of Ethiopian citizens

Ethiopian authorities shall, upon application by the Norwegian authorities as provided for by this MOU, readmit to its territory all persons whose applications for refugee status or permanent residence have been properly considered, but rejected through due process of law, provided that evidence is furnished in accordance with Article 3 of this Annex, that they are Ethiopian citizens.

Article 2

Return application

1. A return application from the Norwegian authorities shall be submitted in writing by the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Addis Ababa to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and National Intelligence and Security Services/Immigration.
2. The return application shall contain the following information:
 - all available particulars of the concerned person to be returned (e.g. given names, surnames, date and place of birth, sex and the last place of residence);
 - all available means of evidence regarding citizenship;
 - where necessary, a statement indicating that the person to be returned may need help or care, provided the person concerned has explicitly consented of the statement;
 - any other protection or security measures which may be necessary in the individual return case.

A form to be used for return applications is attached as Annex 3.

Article 3

Means of evidence regarding Ethiopian citizenship

1. Ethiopian citizenship may be proven by the following documents:

- passports (national passports, diplomatic passports, service passports);
- identity cards (issued by kebele administration or governmental organs).

If a valid new generation passport (machine readable passport) is presented, the Ethiopian authorities shall investigate the document and respond within a short period of time (15 days).

2. Ethiopian citizenship may be reasonably assumed on the basis of the following documents even if their period of validity has expired:

- photocopies of passports and identity cards;
- birth certificate, marriage certificate, school certificate, driving license and work certificate. In the absence of originals, photocopies can be used.

3. Proof of citizenship cannot be furnished through forged or falsified documents.

4. If none of the documents listed in Article 3 (1) and (2) of this Annex can be presented, Ethiopian authorities shall verify the concerned person's identity by making the necessary investigations based on the available particulars.

If an Ethiopian citizenship cannot be proven or reasonably assumed through the investigations that are carried out, the Ethiopian authorities shall interview the concerned person in order to establish his or her citizenship. Instead of the Ethiopian authorities examining the available particulars in Ethiopia, an interview can be conducted.

Such interviews shall take place in Norway, organized by the National Police Immigration Service and conducted by representatives from the Ethiopian authorities, as deemed necessary.

Article 4

Time Limits

The Ethiopian authorities shall reply to the return application from the Norwegian authorities within a reasonable period of time after the date of receipt of such application. If a return application has not been replied to within three months, the Ethiopian authorities shall, in writing, inform Norwegian authorities about the reasons for this delay.

Article 5

Issuing of travel documents

In connection with an affirmative reply to a return application, Ethiopian authorities shall, without due delay, issue a travel document to the concerned person. The travel document must be valid for at least 6 months. This travel document will be sent from the Consulate General of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in the Kingdom of Sweden and to the Nordic countries to the Norwegian National Police Immigration Service.

If, for legal or practical reasons, the person cannot be transferred within the period of validity of the travel document, Ethiopian authorities shall, as soon as possible and in any case within a maximum of 14 calendar days, issue a new travel document with the same validity.

Article 6
Transfer

The Norwegian National Police Immigration Service shall notify via the Royal Norwegian Embassy, in writing, to the Consulate General of Ethiopia in Sweden and the Ethiopian immigration authorities, 7 (seven) days in advance of the transfer.

Annex 3



POLITIET
POLITIETS UTLENDINGSENHET

**The National Intelligence and Security Service in Ethiopia
via the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Addis Ababa**

Your reference

Our reference

Date

Exempt from public disclosure

RETURN APPLICATION

PHOTO

A. Personal details

Name and middle name:

Surname:

Maiden name:

Date and place of birth:

Address of residence in the state of origin or permanent residence:

Citizenship and language:

Civil status:

If married, name of spouse:

Names and age of children (if any):

Also known as (earlier names, other names used/by which known or aliases):

B. Means of evidence attached / Request for interview, if no documents available

Passport no, issuing authority, date and place for issue, expiry date:

National identity card no (kebbele card no), issuing authority, date and place of issue, expiry date:

Driving licence no, issuing authority, date and place of issue, expiry date:

Other document no, issuing authority, date and place of issue, expiry date:

C. Special circumstances relating to the transferee

State of health:

Indication of particularly dangerous person:

D. Observations

Signature, National Police Immigration Service

National Police Immigration Service – Norway

Street address: Christian Krohgs gt. 32
Postal address: P.O.Box 8102 Dep, 0032 OSLO
Phone: 22 34 24 00 Fax: 22 34 24 80
E-mail: politiets.utlendingsenhet@politiet.no

Org. nr.: 986 210 504 mva
Bankgiro: 7694.05.10836

Annex 4

Steering Committee (re. Article 11 of the MOU)

1. The Parties shall set up a Steering committee which will in particular have the task to
 - a. Monitor the implementation of this MOU
 - b. Monitor the implementation of the Return and Reintegration program and whether the program works as intended
 - c. Monitor the implementation of the return of individuals not participating in the program (re: Art. 2.1.b of the MOU)
 - d. Discuss a financial status of the return and reintegration program to be presented by ARRA
 - e. Propose amendments to this MOU if necessary.
2. The Steering committee shall also synchronize statistical data on return to Ethiopia from Norway.
3. The Steering committee will agree upon the modalities of the Project on reintegration of returnees (ref. Article 11 of the MOU) after proposal from ARRA. Project details must be approved by the Steering Committee.
4. The Steering committee is responsible for financial and narrative reporting to Norwegian migration authorities both on the Return and Reintegration program and the Project on reintegration of returnees. Reports shall be forwarded through diplomatic channels every six months.
5. The Steering committee shall meet at least every three months. Minutes shall be made from each meeting.
6. The Steering committee shall be composed of the following members.
 - a. From the Norwegian side:
 - Representative(s) from the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Addis Ababa.
 - When necessary representatives from the Norwegian migration authorities.
 - b. From the Ethiopian side:
 - Representative(s) from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (MoFA)

- Representative(s) from the National Intelligence and Security Service in Ethiopia (NISS)
- Representative(s) from the Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA).

