

Temporary collective protection in Norway past experiences and challenges ahead

From the Immigration authorities' view

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Temporary collective protection

Collective protection in Norway differs from EU's temporary protection, as collective protection is accessed through the ordinary asylum procedure. Displaced persons from Ukraine apply thus for both collective protection and international protection

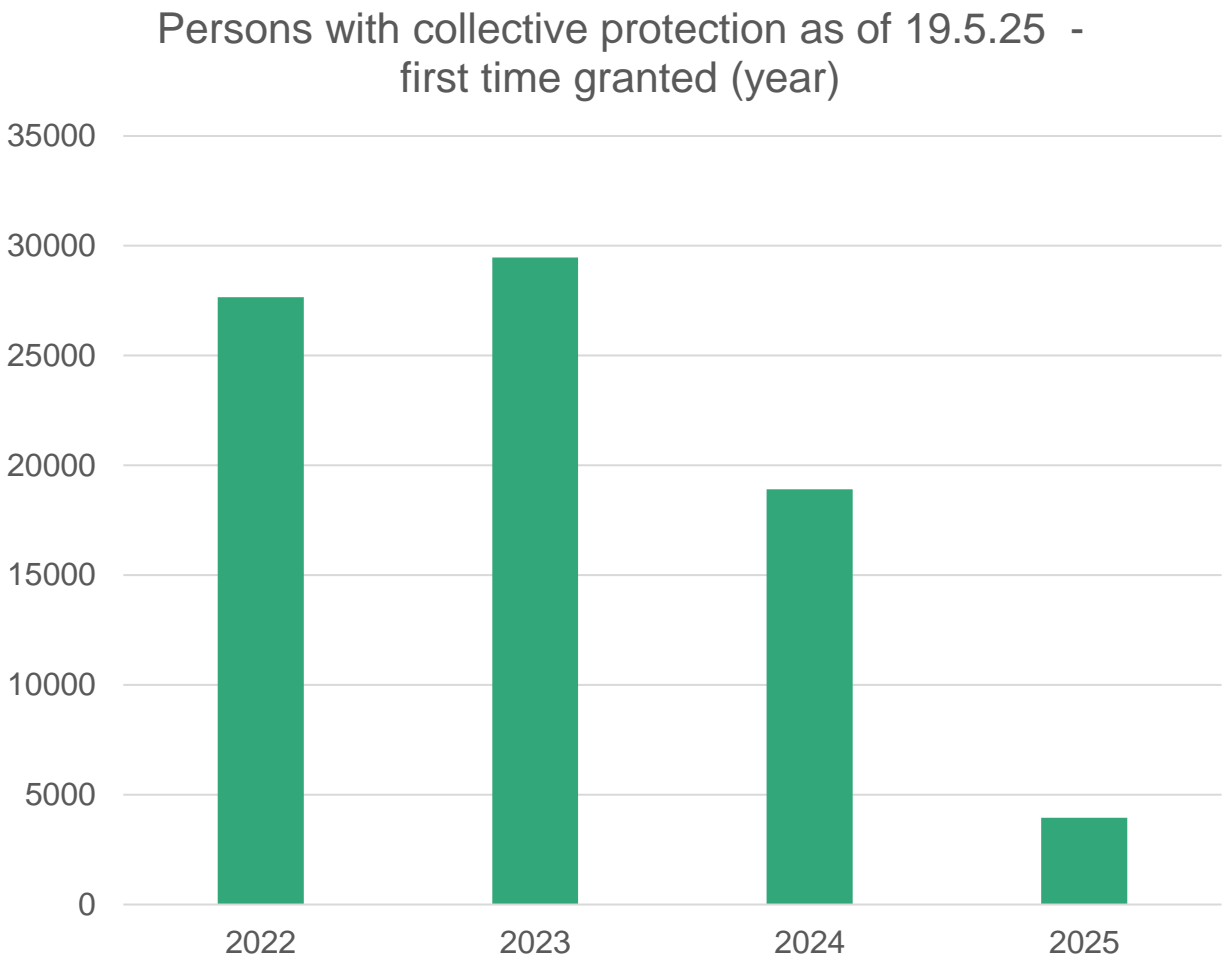
- those who are eligible for collective protection will be granted a permit on the basis of a group assessment, and their application for international protection is put on hold until they no longer can benefit from collective protection
- applications from people who are not eligible for collective protection, are handled individually in the ordinary asylum procedure

Displaced persons from Ukraine in Norway

95 300 persons have applied for protection in Norway after the outbreak of the war in 2022

90 500 persons have been granted temporary collective protection

80 000 persons have a valid permit based on collective protection



Who are they?

Of those who have a valid permit based on collective protection:

21 800 children under 18 years

53 400 adults between 18 and 66

4 700 are 67 years or older

59 % of the adults are women



Applications - displaced persons from Ukraine 2022 -2025



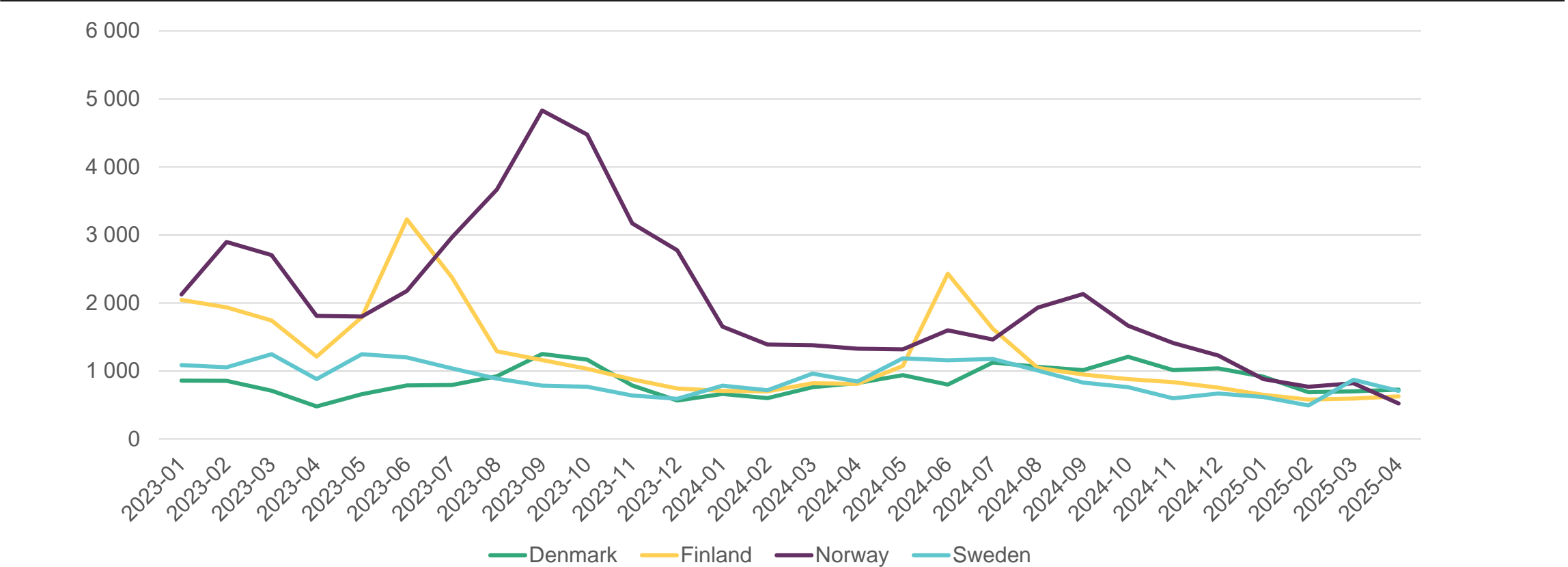
Increasing arrivals autumn 2023 - policy changes

Norway had initially more favorable policies for displaced persons from Ukraine, compared to other countries

The increase brought on a set of restrictive measures to ensure:

- that immigration to Norway is controlled and sustainable and
- that Norway should not receive a disproportionately larger share of displaced persons from Ukraine compared to countries we naturally compare ourselves to, such as the Nordic countries.

Registrations of temporary protection per month in the Nordic countries 2023, 2024 og 2025



Challenges ahead

80 000 beneficiaries of collective protection are living in Norway temporarily, among them many children

- Norwegian legislation has a path for permanent residency, but only if the collective protection scheme still applies
- What if the situation changes and the collective protection scheme is to be revoked?
 - As the beneficiaries of collective protection have an application for international protection on hold, we will be obliged to assess the application individually if the applicant explicitly asks for it

So! We must prepare, but...

- It's not possible to predict the future in Ukraine, or how Europe and Norway will handle future scenarios
- Planning on the basis of high uncertainty is just as difficult

Scenariobuilding

We still need to prepare and identify central issues that might come up – as far as possible

UDI does this through scenariobuilding to assess

- how different scenarios can affect the casehandling, and
- how we can be better prepared to handle possible situations in the future

Policy matters

When the collective protection scheme eventually is to be revoked, we will (in most scenarios) most likely need

- new political solutions – return or stay is a political question (as long as the applicant doesn't meet the criteria for international protection)
- special arrangements – either for return arrangements or new kinds of permits, and
- solid system support

Thank You for your attention!