

1C Asylum Enquiry

1C - 01

At the Asylum Enquiry you'll be interviewed by an administrative officer.

An interpreter will be present to make sure you understand. If you have a Public Counsel then he or she will also attend the enquiry. A Public Counsel is a person with legal training and is there to help you. Everyone attending the meeting has an obligation of confidentiality.

1C - 02

It is important to attend the Asylum Enquiry. That is where you explain why you're seeking asylum in Sweden. Don't just explain the situation in your country. It's very important to say what has happened to you personally, and what risks you might face if you return home. What you say may decide whether or not you can stay in Sweden.

1C - 03

The interviewer will ask a lot of questions, and some things might be difficult to talk about. If this is the case, please say so. You will be asked questions about who you are and where you come from. You can also explain how you travelled to Sweden, what you have experienced, and why you cannot return to your own country.

1C - 04

You should produce your ID documents to show who you are. If you have no ID-documents, you can produce other documents to support your explanation.

1C - 05

Children can have their own case for asylum in Sweden. Sometimes, the interviewer will want to speak individually with a child seeking asylum, then you as parents can decide if it is agreeable. All children have the right to speak to an interviewer if they want to.

Group information***ID - 01***

The Reception Unit will send you a letter telling you when to come for group information.

ID - 02

When you come, you'll be given important information about laws, and about authorities and organisations that are there to help people.

ID - 03

At group information, you'll be told about accommodation, money, and healthcare. You will also be given information about how the asylum process works in Sweden. It is very important information that you need while awaiting a decision, so you should make sure you attend group information.

At group information, there will also be an interpreter for your language.

Decision

1E - 01

When the Migration Board has reached a decision, you'll be called to a meeting at the Reception Unit.

1E - 02

At the meeting, you'll be told what the decision is and what it means to you.

1E - 03

The decision can be yes or no.

1E - 04

If it is yes, you have the right to live and work in Sweden.

1E - 05

If it is no, you have two alternatives:

1E - 06

You can accept the decision, and begin to plan your return journey. The Migration Board can help you with your homeward journey.

1E - 07

If you think that the decision is wrong, you have the right to appeal against it. When you appeal, the Migration Court will decide whether the Migration Board has proceeded correctly in its assessment. Your Public Counsel will give you support and help. If you're not satisfied with the decision, you can appeal to the Migration High Court.

Money

2 - 01

If you cannot work or have no money, you can apply for assistance.

2 - 02

Financial assistance should cover food, clothing, and personal expenditure.

2 - 03

If you have special needs, you can also apply for an additional allowance.

2 - 04

It is important to tell the Migration Board if your financial situation changes, such as by getting a job. If you don't let the Board know, you may be guilty of an offence.

2 - 05

Your grant from the Migration Board will be in the form of a debit card. You can pay with this card in all businesses in Sweden that accept Maestro cards.

2 - 06

When you get your debit card, you also get a four-digit PIN code which you need to enter every time you use the card. Never allow anyone else to see your PIN. The digits are read from left to right.

2 - 07

You can also draw cash with your debit card. The easiest way is to draw cash at an ICA store.

2 - 08

You can also draw cash from an ATM cashpoint, but not more than twice a month.

Health

3 - 01

As you're seeking asylum in Sweden, you're entitled to a free health check at a care centre.

3 - 02

Tests will be made and you will have the chance to speak to healthcare staff. These people may not tell the Migration Board anything they are told during the health check.

The health check is for your benefit and will not affect your application for asylum.

3 - 03

Children and young people under 18 are entitled to healthcare.

3 - 04

If you're over 18, you're entitled to urgent healthcare. A doctor will decide whether your need for care is urgent.

3 - 05

If you show your LMA card, you'll pay a maximum of 50 crowns per visit.

3 - 06

You can buy medicines at a pharmacy. If you have to buy medicine on prescription you'll pay a maximum of 50 crowns if you show your LMA card.

3 - 07

In emergencies, telephone 112. This is also the number you use to call police, ambulance, and fire services.

Day nurseries / Schools

5 - 01

Children and young people are entitled to attend pre-school, primary schools, and secondary schools. The Municipality in which you live is responsible for ensuring you receive education.

Accommodation

6 - 01

There are two alternatives while you await a decision. You can arrange your own accommodation with relatives or friends, for example, or...

6 - 02

...you can get temporary accommodation from the Migration Board. In this case you can't choose where you live, but will have to move to a place where there is suitable accommodation.

6 - 03

When you move in, you'll receive kitchen equipment and bedding. If you have no money, accommodation is free.

6 - 04

You'll share accommodation with other asylum seekers. If you're a single woman, you'll share with other women, and if you're a single man you'll share with other men.

6 - 05

The room will be furnished with items such as kitchen equipment, bed, and kitchen table.

6 - 06

There are also automatic fire alarms and a fire blanket in every apartment.

6 - 07

If there is an emergency, such as a fire or sudden serious illness, you should always ring 112 to get rapid help from the fire, ambulance, or police services.

Return journey

7 - 01

If you are not allowed to stay in Sweden, the Migration Board will invite you to a meeting to plan your return journey. At this meeting, you'll be given information and will be able to ask questions.

7 - 02

You can get help with your homeward journey from the Migration Board. Advice or contact with organisations in your home country that can give you support when you return will also be available.

7 - 03

Before you leave Sweden, you should return your LMA and debit cards.

7 - 04

If you do not leave Sweden voluntarily, it will be up to the police to see that you leave.

Family reunion

8 - 01

If you've been given a permanent residence permit, your family can apply to join you in Sweden. They will have to send an application from the country in which they currently reside, either via the Swedish Embassy or the Migration Board's website.

8 - 02

Only what is known as 'core family' has the right of reunion. Core family is defined as man, wife, and children under 18. Other relatives may be allowed to join the family under certain conditions.

8 - 03

When your family applies for reunion, they have to confirm their identities. This means showing a valid passport or similar proof of identity.

8 - 04

Remember to provide all details of your family in your asylum application. This is important if you want them to join you later.