

# *Turkis*

JURIDISK RÅDGIVNING  
FOR KVINNER

## ASYLUM SEEKERS IN NORWAY

- An introduction to Norwegian law -

## **PROLOGUE**

This leaflet has been prepared by *Juridisk Rådgivning for Kvinner* (JURK), an independent legal aid initiative run by female law students at the University of Oslo. JURK provides free legal aid and guidance to women all over Norway.

The aim of this leaflet is to render an account of legal and practical issues of particular interest for asylum seekers.

This leaflet renders only a brief overview of current rules, and is not exhaustive and JURK makes reservations regarding any changes in the current legislation.

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Oslo, January 2008

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## CHAPTER 1 IMMIGRATION LAW

### ***When can I get asylum?***

You may get asylum if you are defined as a refugee.

All the requirements below have to be complied with before you are regarded as a refugee:

1. You have to be outside your native country.
2. There is a de facto danger that you will be persecuted if you return to your native country.
3. The danger of persecution is linked to the fact that the authorities are not capable of, or lack the will, to protect you.
4. The injustice or attack that you fear must be of a grave nature.
5. The danger you are exposed to, or which you fear, must be linked to your ethnic origin, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or your political views.

The Norwegian authorities will evaluate whether you are a refugee or not. If you do not comply with the requirements for obtaining status as a refugee, they will automatically evaluate if you should be given a residence permit on humanitarian grounds. The terms for obtaining status as a refugee are strict.

### ***Can I get a residence permit on protection grounds?***

This is a kind of residence permit you might get if you do not meet the asylum criteria, and it is still not safe for you to return to your country of origin. Norway is under obligation to give you a residence permit if you need protection. Examples may be that you are unable to return because of war, or your life is in danger, or you risk inhuman treatment, or because you risk being attacked for other reasons than those giving status as a refugee.

### ***Can I get a residence permit on humanitarian grounds?***

If strong humanitarian considerations indicate it, you may obtain this kind of residence permit if you are not granted asylum. Examples of strong humanitarian considerations are that you cannot be returned to your native country because the security there is inadequate, or you have serious health problems, or the welfare of your children is at risk. Conditions such as poverty, hunger, etc. are not sufficient grounds for obtaining a residence permit. An overall evaluation of all the aspects of your case will always be carried out. A residence permit on humanitarian grounds is given for one year at a time, and may be renewed if the criteria are met.

### ***What is meant by a visa?***

If you come from a country outside the EU and the EEA area, you need a visa to visit Norway. The terms for obtaining a visa are strict. If the authorities suspect that you wish to remain in Norway, and that you are not here only for a visit, a visa will not be given. A prerequisite for giving a visa is that you will leave Norway at the expiry of the visa. It is extremely difficult to obtain a visa if the authorities suspect that you will not return to your home. For some nationalities it is more difficult to obtain a visa than for others. A visa may be issued to your family and friends wishing to visit you in Norway. The person wishing to visit you in Norway, will have to apply for a visa from the Norwegian embassy or consulate in his/her home country.

### ***Can my family be granted a residence permit in Norway?***

If you live in Norway, your closest family members may obtain residence here on grounds of family immigration. “The closest family members” are defined as children under the age of 18, spouse and old parents who are unable to provide for themselves in your native country. Those wishing to immigrate to Norway on grounds of family immigration will have to apply via the Norwegian embassy or consulate in their native country. Residence permit on the grounds of family immigration is given for one year at a time, and may be renewed if the requirements are still being met.

### ***What is a settlement permit?***

A settlement permit entitles the holder to live and work in Norway indefinitely. This permit does not require annual renewal. As a main rule, you may obtain a settlement permit if you have lived, continuously, in Norway for three years, with the same permit. The application for a settlement permit should be sent to UDI (the Norwegian Directorate for Immigration).

### ***Can my residence permit be revoked?***

All kinds of residence permits may be revoked if it appears that you have given the authorities false information about your case.

### ***Can I be deported from Norway?***

You can be deported from Norway if you commit a crime, act in breach of the Immigration Act or constitute a risk for the security of the country. Norwegian citizens, or persons born in Norway who later have lived here uninterruptedly, cannot be deported.

#### Foreigners without a settlement permit:

If you do not have a settlement permit, you can be deported if you commit a criminal act punishable by a jail sentence of three months, or longer.

#### Foreigners with a settlement permit:

If you do have a settlement permit, you can only be deported if you commit a criminal act punishable by a jail sentence of two years, or longer.

#### Affiliation:

You cannot be deported if your affiliation to Norway is so strong that the decision to deport you would be disproportionate. This means that it cannot be deemed to be an injustice to deport you. This evaluation is extremely strict and it is difficult to avoid deportation if one has committed a crime.

### ***What is meant by ‘a criminal act’?***

If you act in breach of the General Civil Penal Code, it is a criminal act. Stealing, hitting somebody or smuggling drugs are examples of criminal acts.

### ***What is meant by ‘breach of the Immigration Act’?***

Examples of breach of the Immigration Act are staying in Norway without a permit, giving incorrect information about one’s identity or situation and working without a permit. You will be deported if you grossly or repeatedly act in breach of the Immigration Act.

Even though you are deported, you cannot be returned to your country of origin if there is imminent risk of losing your life or of being subjected to inhuman treatment. If these risks cease to exist, you may be returned to your country.

**Who can I approach?**

- Juridisk Rådgivning for Kvinner (JURK)
- The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (*Utlendingsdirektoratet*) (UDI)
- The Immigration Appeals Board (*Utlendingsnemda*) (UNE)
- The Norwegian Organisation for Asylum Seekers (*Norsk organisasjon for asylsøkere*) (NOAS)
- Selvhjelp for innvandrere og flyktninger (SEIF)
- The Norwegian Bar Association (*Advokatforeningen*)

You will find a detailed contact list on the last pages of this leaflet, with telephone numbers and addresses.

## **CHAPTER 2                      Violence and abuse**

### ***Is it legal to exercise violence and abuse in Norway?***

In Norway, acts of violence and abuse are punishable by law. ‘Violence’ includes for instance a box on the ear, spanking, blows or slaps, threats, confinement, fondling or caressing without consent, forcing someone to carry out sexual acts, and rape.

### ***How old do I have to be to have sexual relations?***

In Norway, the age of consent is 16 years. This means that it is unlawful to have sexual relations with persons below this age. Sexual relations with persons below the age of 16 is punishable and may result in expulsion from the country. You can read more about expulsion in Chapter 1.

### ***Can my spouse demand to have sexual relations with me?***

A spouse cannot demand to have sexual relations with his or her spouse. You alone decide if you want to have sexual relations with your spouse.

### ***What can I do in case I am subjected to violence or abuse?***

If you are abused or battered, you should tell someone you trust, for instance a doctor, a clergyman or an employee at the reception centre for asylum seekers. In addition, you should report it to the police as soon as possible. If you live outside the reception centre, you can contact a crisis centre for battered women close to where you live, or a regional office of the Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs.

### ***What happens if I report violence and abuse to the police?***

If you file a report with the police, the perpetrator will be punished. A victim of violence may be entitled to a legal counsel, paid for by the government, especially in cases of grave sexual crimes and in instances where the victim is deemed to need a lawyer. The victim may be entitled to free legal aid even if she is not entitled to a legal counsel, especially in cases concerning abuse by close relations. The matter should be reported as soon as possible.

### ***Can I claim damages from the perpetrator?***

If you, as a victim of battering or abuse, have not received damages from the perpetrator through a criminal case you may still be entitled to a criminal injuries compensation. However, such compensation is only given if the incident happened in Norway.

### ***Who can I contact?***

- Juridisk Rådgivning for Kvinner (JURK)
- A crisis centre for battered women
- A support centre against incest or sexual assault
- The police and the medical emergency services
- DIXI Resource Centre for Rape Victims

You will find a detailed contact list on the last pages of this leaflet, with telephone numbers and addresses.



## CHAPTER 3

## MARRIAGE

### ***How do I proceed to get married in Norway?***

In Norway, one has to be 18 years of age to marry. Before the marriage, the couple needs a marriage licence, which is proof that the couple can marry. Persons possessing a Norwegian identity number will receive the marriage licence from the office of the National Population Register. One may get married in the Church of Norway or in other religious communities authorised to perform marriages, or in a public office, for instance the city court or the public registrar. Marriages entered into without a valid marriage licence, are invalid.

### ***Do I have to get married?***

No. In Norway, you may choose if you want to marry or not. Some couples choose to cohabit, which means that they live together without being married to each other. Others choose to live alone, with or without children.

### ***Can I be forced to enter into a marriage?***

No. You decide who you want to marry. It is against the law to send children and young people to another country to marry there, against their will. If you have been forced to enter into a marriage, you are not entitled to family immigration. Besides, the Norwegian courts may order such marriage null and void.

### ***Can I have several spouses?***

No. In Norway, it is against the law to have more than one spouse. It is a punishable offence to remarry, before one is formally divorced from a former spouse.

### ***Can my spouse demand to have sexual relations with me?***

A spouse cannot demand to have sexual relations with his or her spouse. You alone decide if you want to have sexual relations with your spouse.

### ***What will my financial situation be like in a marriage?***

Even if you are married, you retain complete control over your own possessions and values. Your spouse is not entitled to take your possessions and values and use them as his own. Neither can your spouse take up a loan in both your names, or in your name only, without your consent.

But spouses are under obligation to provide for each other economically. For example, if the man has a good deal of money and the spouse does not, the man is under obligation to provide the woman with what she needs with regard to food, clothes, pocket money, etc. The same applies if the wife has a good deal of money, but not the man.

### ***Can I divorce my spouse?***

Yes, you can. If you no longer wish to remain married, you can file for a separation. This can be done without the consent of the other spouse. Separation is a period of waiting during which the spouses live separately in order to think about if they really would like to go through with a divorce. If you experience violence or threats of violence in the marriage, you may file for a divorce without separation. If you have joint children below 16 years of age, you will have to meet for arbitration at one of the offices of the Child and Family Protection Agency before a divorce is granted. However, arbitration is not necessary if the case has been brought before the courts, with a claim for divorce because of assault.

### ***How do we divide our possessions, house and other values between us in a divorce?***

You and your spouse may freely enter into an agreement as to the division of possessions and capital. If you fail to reach an agreement, the main rule is that the total capital of the spouses is equally divided between them, after deductions have been made for debts. You may still claim some of the possessions to be withheld from the division, for instance personal belongings, social security rights or values you owned prior to entering into marriage. In addition, any inheritance you have received, the value of gifts you have received during the marriage from other people than your spouse, or belongings or values you previously have agreed not to be divided, shall not be part of the division. An agreement regarding the division of the estate should be in writing, in case it needs to be proved later. Although you have to share your joint assets equally between you, you are entitled to bring your own belongings out of the marriage.

### ***When can I file for separation and divorce in Norway?***

You can file for a separation and divorce in Norway as long as you have not filed for divorce in another country. Further, there are certain criteria regarding yours or your spouse's affiliation to Norway that need to be fulfilled. For instance, you may file for a divorce in Norway if your spouse is domiciled in Norway, or if you are domiciled in Norway and have lived here for the last two years. Being domiciled in Norway means that you live in Norway and wish to continue living in Norway. If you have fled from another country and have no plans of returning there, you are domiciled in Norway.

### ***Which rules apply if I entered into marriage in another country and get divorced in Norway?***

If you divorce in Norway, the Norwegian rules for divorce apply. Although the divorce is carried out under Norwegian rules, the rules regarding the estate may be governed by another country. Rules regarding the estate will affect the division of assets and belongings when you divorce. According to Norwegian law, the rules in the country where you had your first, joint residence after entering into marriage shall apply, unless you have agreed otherwise.

### ***Who to contact?***

- Juridisk Rådgivning for Kvinner (JURK)
- The County Governor
- The Child and Family Protection Agency

You will find a detailed contact list on the last pages of this leaflet, with telephone numbers and addresses.

## CHAPTER 4 CHILD LAW

### ***What is maintenance contributions? (Barnebidrag)***

Both parents are under obligation to provide for their child. This applies even if the parents do not live together. The parent who does not live with the child, complies with this obligation by paying maintenance contributions. Maintenance contributions can only be imposed in cases where paternity is established.

### ***How is paternity established?***

If the parents are married when the child is born, the man married to the mother will automatically be regarded as the father of the child. If the mother is unmarried when the child is born, maintenance contributions can only be imposed on the father if paternity has been acknowledged by the father or has been established pursuant to the provisions in the Children Act. For example, paternity may be acknowledged in writing in the notification of birth.

### ***How are maintenance contributions determined?***

The parents may agree upon the size of the contributions among themselves. Such an agreement should be made in writing, in case proof is needed later. The parents are free to change the agreed contributions and enter into a new agreement. If the parents fail to reach an agreement, each of them may request that the maintenance enforcement officer determine the contributions. Normally, the maintenance enforcement officer is NAV (the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration). If the parents do not cohabit after the child is born and they have failed to agree upon maintenance contributions, NAV shall on its own initiative determine the maintenance contributions to the child. It may also be requested that the contributions be determined by the courts in connection with a case of custody and right of access.

### ***How is the right of access determined?***

The parent not living with the child has right to access. This applies if nothing else has been agreed or determined. The parent will usually make an agreement as to when the right of access shall take place. If they fail to agree, or disagree on an existing agreement, they may bring the case before the courts. NAV requires a written agreement for right of access, to use that as basis for the calculation of maintenance contributions. If the child lives with both parents, only one of the parents may apply for economical support. The right of access is linked to the size of maintenance contributions.

### ***Am I entitled to children's allowance?***

Children's allowance is an allowance for parents with children below the age of 18. It is the child who has the right to the allowance. The person providing for the child is entitled to economical support. The parent having the child living with her/him is regarded as the provider. In order to receive children's allowance, the child must be domiciled in Norway. There are specific rules as to who is regarded as being domiciled here. Children who have applied for asylum in Norway, or children of asylum seekers, are regarded as being domiciled here from - and including - the calendar month that their asylum or residence permit was granted.

### ***Am I entitled to extended children's allowance if I am the sole provider?***

Extended right to children's allowance is usually paid when the child's parents do not live together, or if they are separated, and when they do not share the same household, or do not

live in the same residential entity. If one of the parents die, extended children's allowance is given to the remaining spouse.

***Who to contact?***

- Juridisk Rådgivning for Kvinner (JURK)
- NAV (the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration)
- The Child and Family Protection Agency

You will find a detailed contact list on the last pages of this leaflet, with telephone numbers and addresses.

## CHAPTER 5                    LAW OF INHERITANCE AND SUCCESSION

### ***Can spouses inherit in Norway?***

Yes, they can. In Norway, both spouses will inherit each other, regardless of gender.

### ***What is an undivided estate (uskifte)?***

If one of the spouses dies, the other spouse is entitled to keep the estate of the deceased, without sharing it with his or her heirs according to law, for instance joint children. This is called retaining undivided possession of the estate.

However, if the first deceased has children by another person, these children will have to give their consent that the surviving spouse can retain undivided possession of the estate. Such consent should be given in writing, if proof becomes necessary. If the child by another person is under age, the authorities will give the consent. If consent is not given, the surviving spouse will have to share the inheritance with the heir(s) without delay.

In those instances where some of the heirs can claim their inheritance with immediate effect, the right to retain undivided possession of the estate is not limited to the other heirs. This means that the surviving spouse can keep the remaining part of the estate undivided.

### ***What are the inheritance rights of the children?***

Children of the deceased are entitled to the entire estate of the deceased if the deceased was not married, or had not written a will. This applies to both sexes.

### ***Do co-habitants inherit each other in Norway?***

No. Co-habitants do not inherit each other by law. However, they can make wills in which they designate each other as beneficiaries.

### ***Who to contact?***

- Juridisk Rådgivning for Kvinner (JURK)
- The city or district court

You will find a detailed contact list on the last pages of this leaflet, with telephone numbers and addresses.

## CHAPTER 6

## RENT TRIBUNAL

### ***What is a rent relationship?***

By rent is meant that a person rents a dwelling by the person who owns the dwelling (a house or apartment). The person renting a dwelling is called a tenant (Norwegian: *leietaker*). The person letting a dwelling is called a landlord (Norwegian: *utleier*).

### ***What is a tenancy agreement?***

A tenancy agreement is an agreement regarding the right to the use of a dwelling against money. There are indefinite and fixed-term tenancy agreements. A fixed-term tenancy agreement is entered into for a specified period of time, and notice will not have to be given. For an indefinite tenancy agreement, one of the parties will have to give notice in order to terminate the rent relationship.

### ***How do I enter into a tenancy agreement?***

An agreement regarding the tenancy of a dwelling can be entered into in writing or orally. The main rule is that oral agreements are just as binding as written agreements, but if proof becomes necessary, it is recommendable to have a written agreement. As a tenant, you are entitled to have a written agreement if you so request.

### ***What is a deposit?***

By a deposit is meant a financial security which the tenant gives the landlord. This is done by depositing an amount of money into a frozen account. The bank will help you open such an account. It is illegal for the landlord to receive the deposit in cash, or to have it deposited into his or her private account. The frozen amount, with interest, falls to the tenant when the agreement expires, if the tenant has not acted in breach of the tenancy agreement. As breach is considered failure to pay rent, or destroying something inside or on the dwelling itself.

### ***Which obligations do you have as a landlord?***

The landlord is expected to hand over the dwelling in good condition, in due time and to provide the tenant with keys. The condition and equipment of the dwelling must correspond to what was agreed to in the contract. If you, as a landlord, fail to comply with this, the tenant can claim lower rent, or that the landlord remedies the defects or deficiencies.

### ***Which obligations do you have as a tenant?***

The tenant is under obligation to keep the dwelling in order during the tenancy period. When you, as a tenant, move in, you should find out if there are defects or deficiencies with regard to what was agreed. If there are defects or deficiencies, you are under obligation to notify the tenant.

### ***What can I do if there are defects or deficiencies in the dwelling?***

In case the dwelling is not in the condition that was agreed upon, you are under obligation to notify the landlord. The landlord is both entitled to, and under obligation to remedy the defects. If the landlord fails to do so within a reasonable time limit, you can have the defects remedied and claim a deduction in the rent, or withhold rent, as a compensation for the costs of remedy.

### ***When do the tenancy period expire?***

It depends if the agreement entered into is fixed-term or indefinite. A fixed-term agreement expires without notice when the agreed tenancy period expires. An indefinite agreement can be terminated by the tenant or the landlord, within a notice period. Below you can read more about when the landlord can terminate the tenancy agreement.

### ***What does a notice entail?***

A notice means that the tenancy will cease. If you have agreed on a term of notice, this will apply. If no term of notice has been agreed, it is usually three months. The term starts from the first day of the month after the notice has been sent. When the landlord wishes to terminate the agreement, there are certain formal requirements which have to be fulfilled. The notice must be in writing and the reason for the notice must be stated. The notice must inform you, as a tenant, about your rights to object to the notice. The notice is invalid if the tenant does not comply with the formal requirements. You may contact JURK or other offices which provide legal assistance for further information about the formal requirements.

### ***When can the landlord terminate the tenancy agreement?***

The landlord may terminate the tenancy agreement if he has fair reason to do so, or if the tenant has been in breach of the agreement, for instance by failing to pay rent. A notice may be set aside if it is deemed to be unfair or not properly justified. A proper reason is for instance if the landlord needs the dwelling, or if the landlord's family needs it, or if the tenant has acted in breach of his or her obligations under the agreement. To decide whether a termination is unlawful or not, the tenant's need for the dwelling will be evaluated against the landlord's need for the dwelling. A specific evaluation will be carried out. If you hold that you have been evicted without fair reason, you can contact JURK or other offices which provide legal assistance.

### ***Can the landlord demand an eviction?***

In order to evict the tenant, the landlord needs a basis for enforcement. A basis for enforcement means that the landlord will have to present documentation that he/she can have the tenant evicted. Such documentation could be a court decision or the eviction clause in the tenancy agreement. The most common reason that tenants are evicted, is that he or she has failed to pay rent.

### ***Contact list***

- Juridisk Rådgivning for Kvinner (JURK)
- The Tenants' Union (*Leieboerforeningen*)
- The National Federation of Homeowners in Norway (*Huseiernes Landsforbund*)
- The Rent Disputes Tribunal (*Husleietvistutvalget*)
- Juss-Buss

You will find a detailed contact list on the last pages of this leaflet, with telephone numbers and addresses.

## CHAPTER 7

## LABOUR LAW

### ***Can I work while my application for asylum is being processed?***

As an asylum seeker you may obtain a temporary work permit, while your application is being processed. However, there are several conditions which have to be fulfilled to obtain such a permit. You must have gone through an asylum interview and there cannot be any doubt as to your identity. Your application for a temporary work permit must be addressed to the police. Please note that although you may receive a tax deduction card, this does not automatically entitle you to work.

### ***Where can I find work?***

Many people get jobs through NAV or temporary staff recruitment agencies. There are many Internet sites with jobs. Some such sites are [www.nav.no](http://www.nav.no) and [www.finn.no](http://www.finn.no).

### ***Am I entitled to a written employment agreement?***

For all employment relationships, a written employment agreement must be entered into. The employment agreement must contain information about the work place, salary, holidays and term of notice. If you do not receive an employment agreement from your employer, you can contact the Norwegian Labour Inspection Authority.

### ***Am I entitled to a salary?***

Everybody who works is entitled to a salary. There is no minimum wages in Norway, however, if your position is bound by a collective wage agreement, this will apply to you as well, even if you are not a union member.

### ***Am I entitled to overtime compensation?***

The ordinary working hours are not supposed to exceed nine hours daily, and 40 hours per week, in accordance with the law. Shorter working hours can be agreed. Normally people work 37.5 hours per week. If you work longer hours than normal working hours, you are entitled to overtime compensation, which must be minimum 40 % more than the ordinary hourly rate. Alternatively, you can compensate for overtime by taking time off. There are limits as to how much overtime an employer can demand.

### ***Am I entitled to holidays and holiday money?***

Normally, employers are entitled to 25 holidays annually, and holiday money is paid instead of the salary during the holiday. Usually, the holiday money is 10.2 % of the income you had the previous year.

### ***What happens if I fall ill?***

If you fall ill, it is important that you notify your employer immediately. During illness you are entitled to compensation if you have been employed for a minimum of 28 days. Compensation of illness shall equal your ordinary salary. You may contact NAV if your employer does not pay you the sickness benefit.

### ***What are my right if I become pregnant?***

You are not under obligation to tell your employer about the pregnancy as soon as you become pregnant, but you should notify your employer as soon as possible, to enable him/her to make arrangements for the period of your maternity leave. Leave of absence exceeding 12



weeks must be notified at least four weeks before the leave. Leave of absence exceeding one year must be notified at least 12 weeks before the leave.

### ***Am I entitled to parental leave in connection with the delivery?***

The parents, both the mother and the father, are entitled to a leave of absence, one year in all. An employee who is pregnant is entitled to take maximum 12 weeks of this leave during the pregnancy period. During the parental leave of absence, you might be entitled to parental benefit (*foreldrepenger*), if you have worked for minimum six months of the last ten months, among other things. If you are not entitled to parental benefit, you may be entitled to a benefit when the child is born (a lump sum grant). Contact NAV if you would like to know more about parental benefits.

### ***What do I do if my child falls ill when I have to go to work?***

If your child is ill, or the child-minder is ill, you are entitled to a leave to take care of your child. This right applies until the child is 12 years old. You are entitled to maximum 10 days off each year if you have up to two children. If you have more than three children, you are entitled to 15 days off. If you are a single parent, you are entitled to 20 and 30 days off, respectively.

### ***Can my employer fire me?***

An employer can fire you if there are valid grounds for it. One reason can be related to the circumstances in the company, for instance that changes are taking place which make you redundant. The notice may also have to do with you directly. For instance, you can be fired due to unlawful absence, drug abuse, poor work performance, breach of the confidentiality clause, or theft. There are rules as to how a notice shall be given. A notice must be in writing, and contain information as to your right to demand negotiations. You are entitled to know the reason for the notice, if you so request. If you hold that the notice is invalid, you can contact your labour union, or JURK.

### ***Contact list***

- Juridisk Rådgivning for Kvinner (JURK)
- The Answering Service of the Norwegian Labour Inspection Authority (*Arbeidstilsynets Svartjeneste*)
- The Equality and Anti-discrimination Ombud (*Likestillings- og diskrimineringsombudet*)
- The Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV)

You will find a detailed contact list on the last pages of this leaflet, with telephone numbers and addresses.

## CHAPTER 8

## USEFUL INFORMATION

### **8.1 Contact list**

The Answering Service of the Norwegian Labour Inspection Authority

(*Arbeidstilsynets svartjeneste*)

Telephone: 815 48 222

[www.arbeidstilsynet.no](http://www.arbeidstilsynet.no)

DIXI Ressurscenter

Telephone: 22 44 40 50 (Oslo)

51 52 03 60 (Stavanger)

The County Governor (*Fylkesmannen*)

[www.fylkesmannen.no](http://www.fylkesmannen.no)

The National Federation of Houseowners in Norway (*Huseiernes Landsforbund*) (HL)

Telephone: 22 47 75 00

[www.huseierne.no](http://www.huseierne.no)

The Rent Disputes Tribunal (*Husleietvistutvalget*) (HTU)

Telephone: 22 59 31 50

[www.husleietvistutvalget.no](http://www.husleietvistutvalget.no)

The Tenants' Union (*Leieboerforeningen*)

Telephone: 23 15 74 00

[www.lbf.no](http://www.lbf.no)

The Equality and Anti-discrimination Ombud (*Likestillings- og diskrimineringsombudet*)

Telephone: 800 41 556

[www.ldo.no](http://www.ldo.no)

Krisesentersekretariatet

Telephone: 23 01 03 41

[www.krisesenter.com](http://www.krisesenter.com)

The Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration

(*Norges arbeids- og velferdsforvaltning*) (NAV)

[www.nav.no](http://www.nav.no)

Norwegian Organisation for Asylum Seekers (*Norsk Organisasjon for Asylsøkere*) (NOAS)

Telephone: 22 36 56 60

[www.noas.no](http://www.noas.no)

Selvhjelp for innvandrere og flyktninger (SEIF)

Telephone: 22 03 48 30

[www.seif.no](http://www.seif.no)

Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (*Utlendingsdirektoratet*) (UDI)  
Telephone: 22 35 15 00  
[www.udi.no](http://www.udi.no)

The Norwegian Immigration Appeals Board (*Utlendingsnemnda*) (UNE)  
Telephone: 21 08 50 00  
[www.une.no](http://www.une.no)

Juss-Buss  
Telephone: 22 84 29 00  
[www.jussbuss.no](http://www.jussbuss.no)

Jusshjelpa i Midt-Norge  
Telephone: 73 51 52 50  
[www.jusshjelpa.no](http://www.jusshjelpa.no)

Jusshjelpa i Nord-Norge  
Telephone: 77 64 45 59  
[uit.no/jusshjelpa](http://uit.no/jusshjelpa)

Jussformidlingen i Bergen  
Telephone: 55 58 96 00  
[www.jussformidlingen.no](http://www.jussformidlingen.no)

## **8.2 Leaflets**

Below you will find a list over other leaflets prepared by JURK, which you can obtain on request. (In Norwegian)

- Arv
- Ektefellers rettsstilling
- Erstatning fra staten
- Ferie og permisjon
- Forliksrådet
- Helserettigheter i fengsel
- Husleie
- Håndtering av gjeldsproblemer
- Innvandrerkvinneres rettsstilling
- Krav på lønn og feriepenger
- Kvinner og odell
- Kvinners rettsstilling ved overgrep
- Oppsigelse, avskjed og permittering
- Sameie
- Seksuelt misbrukte barns rettsstilling
- Småbarnsforeldres rettsstilling
- Ugift samliv

**JURIDISK RÅDGIVNING FOR KVINNER**  
**(Legal counselling for women)**

**Postal address:**

Postboks 2691 Solli  
0204 Oslo

**Visiting address:**

Arbins gate 7

**Telephone no.:**

22 84 29 50

**Fax no.:**

22 84 29 51

**Telephone hours:**

Mondays 09.00 - 15.00  
Tuesdays 17.00 - 20.00  
Wednesdays 09.00 - 15.00

**Open for clients:**

Tuesdays 12.00 - 15.00  
Tuesdays 17.00 - 20.00

[www.jurk.no](http://www.jurk.no)

## KONTAKT OSS

**Telefon:**

22 84 29 50

**Postadresse:**

Juridisk rådgivning for kvinner  
Postboks 2691, Solli  
0204 Oslo

**Besøksadresse:**

Arbinsgate 7

**[www.jurk.no](http://www.jurk.no)**

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