

Residence permits by type/ purpose of permit and country of citizenship of holder (2009) (some nationalities)

Country of citizenship	14 Temporary permits	17 Government sector permits	18 Private sector permits	19 Business	20 Domestic help	22 Dependant permits	23 Study	24 Self residence permits	TOTAL ALL PERMITS
ARAB COUNTRIES									total
Iraq	87	153	4.324	4	78	10.597	0	252	15.495
Syria	994	4.801	52.261	90	383	72.387	2	197	131.115
Lebanon	215	1.074	19.056	53	33	22.779	3	132	43.345
Jordan	284	2.322	16.659	27	12	30.588	7	205	50.104
Palestine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	3.828	42.103	268.120	22	1.570	111.058	18	298	427.017
Other Arabs	225	2.474	12.477	5	666	13.879	29	181	29.936
Total Arab nationalities	5.633	52.927	372.897	201	2.742	261.288	59	1.265	697.012
OTHER COUNTRIES									
Iran	316	691	28.305	55	649	16.545	7	231	46.799
Philippines	1.239	3.058	42.727	0	55.985	6.769	32	42	109.852
Pakistan	1.195	2.825	94.782	41	2.931	25.613	27	19	127.433
India	5.188	16.373	267.158	46	229.724	76.504	15	46	595.054
Bangladesh	2.146	6.376	122.552	2	70.181	7.351	3	3	208.614
Sri Lanka	1.360	484	14.550	0	81.291	3.706	14	13	101.418
Other nationalities	3.481	3.920	50.200	30	110.994	22.481	529	129	191.764
TOTAL ALL NATIONALITIES	20.558	86.654	993.171	375	554.497	420.257	686	1.748	2.077.946

Source: Ministry of Interior

ANNEXED NOTE

1. Definitions

Residency procedures do not apply to GCC nationals.

The bidoun, a stateless population, are not included in the residency documents holders.

Data presented in the table are stock data: all the non-national residents holding a residence permit on December 31st, the given year. The table excludes the Bedoon, the non-Kuwaiti GCC citizens and those in irregular situation.

Temporary permit: An expatriate may be granted temporary residence under article 14 of the immigration regulations in special cases where he does not need or cannot get ordinary residence.

This allows the expatriate to stay for up to one year, for personal emergencies such as illness, or after resignation from employment in order to settle financial affairs or a court case.

Dependent permit: spouse, children or elderly dependent relatives can join visa holder (sponsor) in Kuwait, if the expatriate has obtained a residency

and is earning a minimum of KD250 a month (private and government sector alike).

A working wife cannot sponsor her husband as a dependent. Also, sons over the age of 21 years cannot be sponsored as dependants, though adult daughters and parents may be permitted. Dependent family members are not allowed to work on a Dependent Visa, unless they transfer it into a work visa under Kuwaiti sponsorship. This can be done only after 6 to 12 months of holding a dependent visa.

Every children including new born babies must hold a residency permit. The application for the infant's residence must be made within 60 days of the birth

The Dependent Visa holder is permitted to stay as long as the sponsor holds a valid visa.

Self residence permit: Expatriates may sponsor themselves under article 24 of the regulations and obtain a residence for two to five years under several conditions

(among which: being aged 60 and more, having worked no less than 25 years in Kuwait, owning a capital of 10000 KD at least; being able to produce a certificate of good conduct, being effectively residing in Kuwait with his/her family, etc.).

This form of residence can be renewed upon expiry. Self-sponsored expatriates may sponsor their wives and children.

Permits 17, 18, 19 and 20 are only granted after Ministry of Labour issues a work permit.

2. Institution which provides data

Ministry of Interior

3. Period of data coverage

December 31st, 2009

4. Data availability

2009' data is published in MoI' 2009 Statistical Yearbook, in Chapter "Immigration statistics", available online at:

<http://www.moi.gov.kw/portal/varabic/statistics/stats.htm>

Last date of access: September 5th, 2013.