

Residence permits by type/ purpose of permit and country of citizenship of holder (2011) (some nationalities)

Country of citizenship	14 Temporary permits	17 Governmental sector permits	18 Private sector permits	19 Business	20 Domestic help	22 Dependant permits	23 Study	24 Self residence permits	TOTAL
ARAB COUNTRIES									total
Iraq	90	173	4.184	5	79	10.596	0	251	15.378
Syria	1.380	5.248	51.583	76	332	73.141	2	239	132.001
Lebanon	379	1.082	17.563	48	31	23.066	0	142	42.311
Jordan	443	2.610	17.211	28	15	32.641	3	204	53.155
Palestine	64	242	3.137	4	8	4.471	0		8.040
Egypt	8.109	45.710	273.654	26	1.502	128.272	13	305	457.591
Other Arabs	330	2.574	9.881	1	832	10.894	41	76	24.629
Total Arab nationalities	10.795	57.639	377.213	188	2.799	283.081	59	1.339	733.113
OTHER COUNTRIES									
Iran	543	699	24.999	53	562	16.700	9	228	43.793
Philippines	1.832	3.489	47.857	0	79.346	7.360	33	47	139.964
Pakistan	1.880	2.730	88.307	22	2.659	26.981	32	20	122.631
India	9.582	20.739	287.789	47	242.368	86.705	18	47	647.295
Bangladesh	5.422	6.619	114.636	4	61.915	6.932	7	5	195.540
Sri Lanka	1.658	572	17.066	0	87.482	4.020	21	11	110.830
Other nationalities	5.570	4.258	60.335	28	116.139	23.338	586	137	210.391
TOTAL ALL NATIONALITIES	37.282	96.745	1.018.202	342	593.270	455.117	765	1.834	2.203.557

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, 2011

4. Data availability

2011' data is tabulated in MoI' 2011 Statistical Yearbook, in Chapter "Immigration statistics" (not available online). The volume may be directly obtained from MoI.