



DET KONGELIGE UTENRIKSDEPARTEMENT

Are you submitting a request for a national identity number and/or passport application for a child born abroad?

The mission would like to provide you with the following useful information:

- In order to be issued a Norwegian passport, the following requirements must be met: 1) the child's paternity must be established; and 2) the child must be assigned a Norwegian national identity number. The Norwegian Tax Administration issues national identity numbers and the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV) is responsible for establishing paternity. In cases where a child was born and resides abroad, it is possible to start both of these processes at a mission.
- In order to minimise the number of times you need to travel to the mission for an appointment, it is possible for you to apply for a passport for the child when you start the processes to establish paternity and request a national identity number. Please note that an application for a passport may be rejected if paternity has not been established or if a national identity number has not been issued. The application fee is non-refundable.
- For children born in a group 2 state,¹ as specified in section 8-4-2 of the regulations to the Act relating to the National Population Register (*Folkeregisterforskriften*), a DNA test of the mother and the child is required, see section 8-4-4 of the same regulations. This test must be ordered in advance of the appointment at the mission. DNA analysis is to be ordered and paid for via Oslo University Hospital (OUS). The order form for DNA analysis is available on the Norwegian Tax Administration website. You must fill in the form and send it by email to OUS at the following address: rettsgenetikk@ous-hf.no. You will be sent a test number/reference number and an invoice from OUS. Once you have received these, you can set up an appointment at the mission. Bring the reference number you receive from OUS to the appointment. Contact information for Norwegian missions can be found on the Norway Portal.
- The Norwegian Tax Administration cannot assign a national identity number to the child before paternity has been established. Under section 4, paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Children Act, the Norwegian authorities may request a DNA test of the child and the man intending to declare paternity before establishing the paternity of a child born abroad. It is up to the mission or NAV to decide whether a DNA test is required to establish paternity, and the mission is responsible for carrying out the DNA test in these cases. If a DNA analysis of the child has already been carried out in connection with a request for a national identity number (as described above), the child's test results may be re-used, so that it is not necessary to travel to the mission for a new appointment. If the man intending to declare paternity is in Norway, the mission will forward the request to NAV, who will then contact the person concerned regarding further steps to be taken.
- The results of the DNA analysis for the mother and the child are sent directly to the Norwegian Tax Administration once payment has been registered by OUS. The Norwegian Tax Administration will inform the mission when the national identity number has been assigned, and the mission will let you know immediately. The mission may then begin to process the passport application, when relevant.

¹ Group 2 includes the following states:

a) In Africa: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

b) In Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Iraq, Myanmar (Burma), Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Syria, Vietnam and Yemen.

c) In Europe: Kosovo.