AD HOC QUERY ON 2019.11 Urgent FI additional questions to the FI Ad-Hoc Query on Cancelling residence permits and issuing entry bans for third country nationals who are residing abroad and cannot be heard

Requested by FI EMN NCP on 23 January 2019

Responses from EMN NCP Austria, EMN NCP Belgium, EMN NCP Croatia, EMN NCP Cyprus, EMN NCP Czech Republic, EMN NCP Estonia, EMN NCP Finland, EMN NCP France, EMN NCP Germany, EMN NCP Hungary, EMN NCP Latvia , EMN NCP Lithuania, EMN NCP Luxembourg, EMN NCP Netherlands, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Sweden, EMN NCP United Kingdom plus EMN NCP Norway (18 in Total)

1. Background information

Finland would urgently like to ask a few additional questions to the AHQ 2018.1313 launched in June 2018 on cancelling residence permits and issuing entry bans for TCN:s who are residing abroad and cannot be heard. Please find enclosed the closed compilation of that AHQ and below the background information for it.

According to the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union article 41 every person has the right to have his or her affairs handled

impartially, fairly and within a reasonable time. This right includes the right of every person to be heard, before any individual measure which would affect him/her adversely is taken. This principle of the right to be heard means that national authorities are also under obligation to hear every person before any individual measure which would affect him adversely is taken. Everyone has a right to good administration.
Under our current Aliens Act, an entry ban may only be issued to a third country national in connection with removal from the country when the person concerned is residing in Finland. We are currently examining the possibility of issuing an entry ban to a third country national in certain specific cases, where it might not be possible to hear the person in question at all, because he either has already left Finland (for Syria for example) and there is no information available about his current place of residence or he has not yet entered Finland (for example a person applying for residence permit and providing falsified travel documents in order to obtain it).
Under the current Aliens Act the possibilities for cancelling a permanent residence permit are limited. We are examining the possibility of cancelling a permanent residence permit in certain cases, where a person is considered to constitute a threat to public order or national security. Before cancelling a permanent residence permit it might also be necessary to withdraw the possible refugee status if the person concerned has been granted international protection in Finland. In these cases it might not be possible to hear the person concerned either, because he might have already left Finland (for Syria for example) or because there is no information available about his current place of residence.

Finland has consulted the following AHQ:s before launching this one:

2015.662 - COM AHQ on Entry bans entered into the SIS and consultation procedures in Member States
2016.1046 - BE AHQ on Motivation of return decisions and entry bans
2017.1206 - FI AHQ on Violation of entry bans and the applicability of sanctions/punishments
2017.1212 - LT AHQ on Legal status of aliens who are subject to the principle of non-refoulement and have been recognized as representing a threat to national security
2018.1260 - BE AHQ on the entering of alerts in SIS for reasons of public order (article 24, §§ 1 and 2 of SIS II Regulation)
2018-1313 - FI Ad-Hoc Query on Cancelling residence permits and issuing entry bans for third country nationals who are residing abroad and cannot be heard

2. Questions

1. Is it possible in your Member State to cancel a temporary or permanent residence permit issued to a third country national (TCN), who also has been granted refugee status or subsidiary protection status, in case where: -TCN concerned is currently residing abroad (not in his country of origin) and he/she is fighting for the cause of Islamic state or any terrorist organisation for example in Syria or in other war zones or he/she has left your Member State in order to avoid a penalty involving deprivation of liberty; AND - TCN concerned is considered to constitute a threat to public order and security or to national security if he/she returns to your Member State, which situation you might want to avoid?

2. Does the principle of non-refoulement play a role when deciding whether to cancel a permanent residence permit or not to cancel it in the abovementioned circumstances?

We would very much appreciate your responses by **7 February 2019**.

3. Responses

[1]

		Wider Dissemination[2]	
	EMN NCP Austria	Yes	1. The situation described (residence permit while having refugee status/subsidiary protection status) is not possible in Austrian law. Persons enjoying such a status are except from the residence and settlement act. If they apply for a residence permit, the application will be denied, because they are outside the scope of the residence and settlement act.However for your information here is an explanation of how this would work for a third country national holding a residence permit (but not enjoying an international protection status).In Austria, a return decision is, inter alia, to be issued to a third country national lawfully residing in Austria when ex post grounds for denying approval in accordance with Art. 11, para. 1 and 2 Settlement and Residence Act occur or become known, that stand in opposition to the issuance of the previously granted residence permit (Art. 52, para. 4,

[1] If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.
[2] A default "Yes" is given for your response to be circulated further (e.g. to other EMN NCPs and their national network members). A "No" should be added here if you do not wish your response to be disseminated beyond other EMN NCPs. In case of "No" and wider dissemination beyond other EMN NCPs, then for the Compilation for Wider Dissemination the response should be removed and the following statement should be added in the relevant response box: "This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further."

			subpara. 1 Aliens Police Act 2005). This also entails cases, where the stay of an alien constitutes a threat to public order or security as well as cases where the alien, inter alia, has a close relationship to an extremist or terrorist group, and with regard to the existing structures of such a group, extremist or terrorist acts by this group cannot be excluded (Art. 11, para. 2, subpara. 1. in conjunction with para. 4 Settlement and Residence Act).Art. 52 para. 5 of the Aliens Police Act 2005 stipulates that the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum is to issue a return decision to a third country national, who - prior to the occurrence of the relevant circumstance - was lawfully residing in Austria and is in possession of the residence permit “Permanent Resident -EU”, if Art. 53 para. 3 of the Aliens Police Act 2005 applies, justifying the assumption that the continued residence of that third country national would pose a serious threat to public order and security. In addition, residence permits issued to third country nationals can be revoked (Art. 28, para. 2 Settlement and Residence Act) when a legally enforceable expulsion decision (exclusion order), issued by another EEA member state, exists that states an acute danger for public order and security or national security as reason and the exclusion order 1. is based on a criminal conviction for a criminal offence committed with malice aforethought which is punishable by deprivation of liberty for a period of at least twelve months;2. was issued because reasonable suspicion exists that the third country national committed offences referred to in subpara. 1 or concrete evidence exists that he planned such acts within the sovereign territory of an EEA member state, or3. was issued because the third country national transgressed the laws on entry and stay of the issuing state.In any case, the procedure for issuing a return decision must respect the foreigner’s right to be heard, also in cases where the foreigner is currently not residing in Austria. With regards to Art. 11 General Administrative Procedures Act, should the whereabouts of the person with refugee or subsidiary protection status be unknown at the time of the initiation of a withdrawal procedure, it can be noted that the competent court shall be requested to appoint a trustee.§ 7 of the Austrian Asylum Act (Asylgesetz 2005) states the reasons for revocation of an already granted asylum status. This provision refers to the reasons for exclusion according to § 6 Asylum Act, which makes reference to Art. 1 Section D (protection or assistance by UN) and F (crime against peace, war crime, crime against humanity, serious non-political crime, acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the UN) of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. Further reasons for the exclusion from asylum according to § 6 Asylum Act (and also for revocation of asylum according to § 7 Asylum Act) are: when the immigrant represents a danger to security of the Republic of Austria or in case of a legally binding conviction by court because of an especially severe crime, when the convict’s criminal behavior is a

			danger to society. Despite the reference to § 6 Asylum Act, § 7 Asylum Act also refers to Art. 1 Section C of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (voluntarily re-availed protection of country of nationality, voluntarily re-acquired nationality, acquired new nationality and enjoys protection of country of new nationality, voluntarily re-established in country left, circumstances for recognition as refugee ceased to exist). Finally, § 7 Asylum Act states that asylum is deprived, when the refugee's center of vital interests is in another country. A legally binding revocation of the asylum status leads to an automatic termination of the residence permit (§ 3 (4) Asylum Act). After the revocation of the Asylum status, subsidiary protection will be granted when the transfer to the country of origin represents a real risk of a violation of Art. 2 (Right to Life) and 3 (Prohibition of Torture) ECHR or the Additional Protocols No. 6 and 13 (Prohibition of Death Penalty) or a serious threat to life or physical integrity due to arbitrary violence in an international or non-international conflict (§ 8 (1) Asylum Act). § 9 Asylum Act states the reasons for the revocation of subsidiary protection: 1. conditions for granting subsidiary protection do no longer exist, 2. center of life in another country, 3. in case of expulsion no real risk of violation of Art. 2 and 3 ECHR or Additional Protocols No. 6 and 13 or serious threat to life or physical integrity due to arbitrary violence in an international or non-international conflict in country of origin. Further reasons for the revocation of subsidiary protection are: 1. reasons stipulated in Art. 1 Section F (crime against peace, war crime, crime against humanity, serious non-political crime, acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the UN) of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, 2. migrant represents a danger to society or security of the Republic of Austria, 3. legally binding conviction by a court because of a crime. In these three cases, subsidiary protection will not be granted any longer but the decision of deprivation contains the statement that the expulsion to the country of origin is not permitted because of the real risk of violation of Art. 2 and 3 ECHR or Additional Protocols No. 6 and 13 or serious threat to life or physical integrity due to arbitrary violence in an international or non-international conflict. The revocation of the subsidiary protection status leads to the withdrawal of the residence permit (§ 9 (4) Asylum Act).According to § 10 (1) Asylum Act, decisions on revocation of asylum or subsidiary protection must also include a return decision, unless the migrant fulfills the conditions for subsidiary protection when deprived of asylum or the migrant is granted a residence permit "special protection" according to § 57 Asylum Act. ---Source: Ministry of the Interior 2. If a residence title is cancelled on basis of a return decision issued by another Member State the settlement authority has to consider the principle of non-refoulement. In all other situations this is not

			necessary as only residence titles are withdrawn, but no return decision is issued.In the case of a return decision and an order of removal from the country the grounds for non-refoulement are evaluated according to Art. 50 Aliens Police Act (ex officio) in the same administrative decision (determination of admissibility of removal). If a removal is inadmissible because of violations of the non-refoulement principle the alien's stay is tolerated (Art. 46a Aliens Police Act, Art. 8 Para 3a and Art. 9 Para 2 Asylum Act 2005). The alien's obligation to depart is not affected and the alien does not acquire a right of residence. ---Source: Ministry of the Interior
	EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	1. Yes. But the international protection status has to be withdrawn first. In that case the beneficiary of international protection shall always be given the opportunity to be heard (at a personal interview or in writing). In general a registered letter will be send to his elected domicile. This letter will inform him when the interview will take place, or how he can give reasons for not withdrawing his protection status in writing. If he doesn't respond to the letter, a decision regarding his protection status can be made based on elements in his file (article 57/6/7 of the Immigration Act). So it's possible to end the international protection status without hearing the person concerned. An appeal against a decision to end the international protection status is always suspensive. After the protection status is withdrawn (and no suspensive appeal has been lodged within the time-limit of 30 days, or the appeal has been rejected), the residence right can be ended. Article 62, § 1 of the Immigration Act states that when it is considered to end or withdraw a residence right, the person concerned is informed about this in writing and is given the chance to bring forward relevant elements that can influence the decision. The person concerned has 15 days to bring forward these elements. However, this obligation shall not apply if (1) this is contrary to the interest of State Security, (2) if the special circumstances of the case prevent this by reason of nature or seriousness, (3) if the person concerned is unreachable. It's possible to launch a (non-suspensive) appeal against the decision to end the residence right. 2. Non-refoulement: In Belgium the Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons is competent to grant international protection. When it decides to end the international protection status (for example for reasons of public order or national security), it will give a non-binding advice whether or not an expulsion measure would violate the principle of non-refoulement. The

			competent body to end the residence right (and issue a return order) is the Immigration Office. It's important to make a distinction between the decision to end the residence right and a return order. When ending the residence right (as opposed to issuing a return order), examining the risk of refoulement is not necessary.
	EMN NCP Croatia	Yes	1. Article 65. of International and temporary protection act states that asylees and foreigners under subsidiary protection have the right of residence in the Republic of Croatia from the day of the service of the decision approving international protection, which is demonstrated by their residence permit. Residence permit is valid for 5 years for asylees and 3 years for foreigners under subsidiary protection.Right of residence shall be revoked in the part relating to approval of the right of residence in the Republic of Croatia if the asylee or foreigner under subsidiary protection moves out of the Republic of Croatia or resides continually abroad for longer than 6 months without previously informing the Ministry of this fact. If the person in question also represents a risk to national security or public order of the Republic of Croatia, international protection status can be revoked which also leads to revoking of residence permit. After establishing that abovementioned circumstances have arisen relating to the revocation of international protection, the Ministry shall inform the asylee or foreigner under subsidiary protection of the reasons for revocation and allow him/her to make an oral statement about those circumstances for the record. Invitation is sent to his last known adress. If he/she fails to answer invitation to give oral statement without relevant reason, Ministry can still revoke his status. Decision is also sent to his last known address. If service of decision fails it shall be deemed executed after the passing of 8 days from the day the document was placed on the notice board. Risk to national security or public order of the Republic of Croatia is one of the legal grounds for revoking a permanent residence status from article 99. of Foreigners act. 2. In all cases described above, non-refoulement is a principle which should be respected.

	EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	1. Cyprus has not encountered cases where there was a need to issue an entry ban to a third country national (TCN) residing abroad and who was a beneficiary of a permanent residence permit in Cyprus. However, the Cyprus Asylum Service may apply the provisions of article 14 (4), (a) of the Qualification Directive, to revoke refugee status to a person who is regarded as a danger to the national security, given that person is present to Cyprus. Also the Cyprus Asylum Service may apply the provisions of article 17 (1), (d) of the Qualification Directive, to exclude a beneficiary of Subsidiary protection if he or she constitutes a danger to the community or to the security of the Member State in which he or she is present. 2. Yes, it will be taken into consideration
	EMN NCP Czech Republic	Yes	1. Refugees/ subsidiary protection holders cannot have another temporary/permanent residence. CZ authorities may withdraw both statuses of persons not present in our territory. We do not face any particular problems with the principle of the right to be heard. Of course we need to have well justified information upon which status may be withdrawn. 2. See previous answer. Only refugee/sub.protection status may be withdrawed . If non-refoulement issues arise, status may be still withdrawn but the person may obtain less favourable tolerated stay visa.
	EMN NCP Estonia	Yes	1. Pursuant to the Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens § 43 p3 Estonian Police and Border Guard Board shall revoke a residence permit issued to an TCN, if the person poses a threat to national security, public safety or public order. So far there is no practice, that a beneficiary of international protection who poses a threat has not been heard, because s/he has already left Estonia and there is no information available about his current place of residence. The Administrative Procedures Act in its Article 40 (Hearing of opinions and objections of participants in proceedings) paragraph 3 provides for inter alia that an administrative proceeding may be conducted without

			hearing the opinions and objections of a participant in the proceeding if prompt action is required for prevention of damage arising from delay or for the protection of public interests or if notification of the administrative act or measure, which is necessary to allow submission of opinions or objections, does not enable achievement of the purpose of the administrative act or measure or if there is no deviation from the information provided in the application or explanation of the participant in the proceeding and there is no need for additional information. Estonia is also very interested of the outcome of the AHQ, Finland has launched. 2. We have not had abovementioned cases yet. All the relevant circumstances would have to be considered depending of the specific case.
	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	1. According to the Finnish legislation it is not possible to cancel a permanent residence permit in the situation described in question 1, if the TCN concerned has not resided abroad for at least two years. Only after the TCN has returned to Finland it will be possible to expel him/her, which also means that his/her residence permit will lapse automatically after expulsion. 2. The question remains open for the time being.
	EMN NCP France	No	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.
	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	1. The residence title of a beneficiary of subsidiary protection who is located abroad expires if they are expelled while outside of the federal territory (Residence Act, Section 51 (1), no. 5). In the case of terrorism and politically or religiously motivated acts of violence, the public interest in expulsion weighs particularly heavily (Residence Act, Section 54 (1), nos. 2, 4 and 5). This public interest in expulsion is to be weighed against the interest of the person concerned (and their dependants) in remaining, which

			in the case of a beneficiary of subsidiary protection also weighs particularly heavily (Residence Act, Section 55 (1), no. 5). Following expiry of the residence title, its reissuance (initially as a visa for reentry into the federal territory) would be precluded by the fact that the person had been expelled on serious grounds relating to public safety and order (Residence Act, Section 25, sub-section 2, sentence 2 in conjunction with sub-section 1, sentence 2). 2. Yes. Even if already located abroad, a person who has been recognised as possessing refugee status may only be expelled if their personal conduct presently poses a serious threat to public safety and order which affects a fundamental interest of society and their expulsion is crucial to protecting this interest (Residence Act, Section 53 (3)). Here too, this interest must be weighed against the personal interest in remaining in the federal territory. Expulsion results in expiry of the residence title (Residence Act, Section 51 (1), no. 5). This applies irrespective of the validity of the travel document for refugees, because expiry does not occur as a result of the person leaving the country (Residence Act, Section 51 (7)). Reissuance of the residence title (initially as a visa for re-entry into the federal territory) would be precluded by the fact that the person had been expelled on serious grounds relating to public safety and order (Residence Act, Section 25, sub-section 2, sentence 2 in conjunction with sub-section 1, sentence 2).You can find the English version of the Residence Act athttp://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_aufenthg/index.html
	EMN NCP Hungary	Yes	1. Due to the changes of the Hungarian legislation introduced in January 2019 it is not possible for a TCN granted temporary or permanent residence permit to be also granted refugee status or subsidiary protection at the same time. In the previously mentioned situation the status granted later has to be withdrawn.- TCN concerned is currently residing abroad (not in his country of origin) and he/she is fighting for the cause of Islamic state or any terrorist organization for example in Syria or in other war zones or he/she has left your Member State in order to avoid a penalty involving deprivation of liberty; For TCN, who is considered to constitute a threat to public order and security or to national security and who are residing at an unknown location, an entry ban can be issued without a decision on expulsion. In case the TCN is residing at an unknown location, the order on entry ban shall be

			communicated by uploading the order to the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office and shall be considered as communicated on the day of the upload. - TCN concerned is considered to constitute a threat to public order and security or to national security if he/she returns to your Member State, which situation you might want to avoid? According to the present legislation, if a TCN is considered to constitute a threat to public order and security or to national security, both the temporary and the permanent residence permit application shall be refused, as well as the prolongation of these permits shall be refused; and if such a fact pops up while the validity of the TCN's temporary residence permit, the permit shall be revoked. However, the permanent residence permit will be revoked only in the case when the TCN was expulsed or an entry ban was ordered against him/her. Within 5 years from the issuing time of the permanent residence permit, the immigration authority may revoke the permit, if the conditions of the TNC had been changed so dramatically that it would not allow to grant the permit (i.e. in case that the TNC is considered to constitute a threat to public order and security or to national security). 2. Yes
	EMN NCP Latvia	Yes	1. Firstly it is important to mention, that in Latvia, in accordance with the Asylum Law (available in English on https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/278986-asylum-law), a refugee shall be issued a permanent residence permit, but the person, who has been granted subsidiary protection status, temporary residence permit for one year. According to the Immigration Law, in both above mentioned situations residence permits can be annulled only if the refugee or subsidiary protection status has been lost or revoked, which means, that residence permit can not be annulled separately from the international protection status.The Asylum Law (Section 56) foresees that refugee status shall be revoked for a person, if at least one of the following conditions exists: 1) the person has committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity, as defined in international documents;2) prior to arrival in the Republic of Latvia the person has committed a crime, which is not of political nature and which in accordance with the law of the Republic of Latvia should be recognised as a particularly serious crime;3) the person has performed activities, which are aimed against the objectives and

			principles of the United Nations Organisation;4) there is reason to believe that the person poses a threat to national security;5) the person who has been recognised as guilty of committing a particularly serious crime by a court judgement of the Republic of Latvia poses a threat to the society of Latvia;6) such person has provided false information or has not provided information, which had crucial role in granting refugee status, including has used falsified documents.Section 58 of the Asylum Law foresees that subsidiary protection status shall be revoked for a person, if at least one of the following conditions exists:1) the person has committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity, as defined in international documents;2) the person has committed a crime which, in accordance with the law of the Republic of Latvia, is recognised as a serious or an especially serious crime;3) the person has performed activities, which are aimed against the objectives and principles of the United Nations Organisation;4) there is a reason to believe that the person poses a threat to national security or public order and safety;5) prior to the arrival in the Republic of Latvia the person has committed a crime, for which the deprivation of liberty would be applied, if it had been committed in the Republic of Latvia and has left his or her country of origin solely in order to avoid punishment for this crime;6) such person has provided false information or has not provided information, which had crucial role in granting alternative status, including has used falsified documents. Section 59 of the Asylum Law defines the procedure regarding decision on the revocation of international protection status and procedures for appealing it. And it says, that, if the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs has become aware of any of the circumstances regarding revocation international protection status, it shall, within a month, request that the person who has been granted international protection status submits written information regarding why he or she should not be revoked international protection, or shall ensure such person with the possibility of providing the above-mentioned information in an interview.Decision regarding revocation of international protection status shall be taken not later than within two months from the day when he or she became aware of any of the circumstances mentioned in Section 56 or 58 of the Asylum Law, and shall notify it to the relevant person.The person may appeal the decision to the District Administrative Court within one month from the day of its entering into effect. The District Administrative Court shall take a decision within a month from the day of receipt of the application and shall notify it to the person. The decision of the District Administrative Court is final and shall not be appealed. Decisions of the District Administrative Court, which are taken by performing the procedural actions necessary for examination of the submitted application or the initiated matter, may not be appealed.During examination of the application the person shall retain refugee or subsidiary protection

			status. In accordance with the Declaration of Place of Residence Law (available in English on https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/64328-declaration-of-place-of-residence-law), which purpose of this is to ensure that every person is reachable in terms of legal relations with the State or local government, a foreigner who has received a residence permit issued in the Republic of Latvia has an obligation to declare a place of residence (in Latvia or in a foreign country, if the person resides outside Latvia for more). In accordance with the Law on Notification (available in English on https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/212499-law-on-notification) a document shall be notified to person to the address of the declared place of residence or the additional address indicated in the declaration. The document may be notified to another address in case if the addressee has pointed out objective circumstances due to which it is necessary. The addressee has a duty to be reachable at the indicated address.Taking into account above mentioned, in case of starting the revocation of international protection procedure the request to submit written information why he or she should not be revoked international protection should be sent in accordance with the Law on Notification. The document shall be deemed notified in accordance with the Section 8 and Section 10 of the Law on Notification. Revocation procedure should continue in accordance with the Section 59 of the Asylum Law. 2. Yes, the principle of non-refoulement is a factor in decision making process, however the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs evaluates case by case.
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	1. In accordance with the Republic of Lithuania Law on the Legal Status of Aliens Article 54, an alien’s Permit of a long-term resident of the Republic of Lithuania to reside in the European Union (hereinafter: 'permanent residence permit') shall be withdrawn if:1) the permit has been obtained by fraud;2) the alien’s residence in the Republic of Lithuania represents a threat to national security; 2(1)) the alien’s residence in the Republic of Lithuania represents a threat to public policy, and, in the case where the permanent residence permit is issued to the alien on the ground set out in Article 53(1)(7) of this Law (an alien may be issued a permanent residence permit if he has been granted refugee status), if the alien has been convicted by an effective court judgment of a grave crime and represents a threat to the community; 3) the alien has resided in a non-EU Member State for a period exceeding 12 consecutive months. If an alien who is in possession of a permanent residence permit on the ground set out in

			Article 53(1)(81) of this Law proves that he has left for his country of origin to take up employment, to engage in any other lawful activity or to study, the said period shall be extended for him and for his family members who are in possession of a permanent residence permit up to 24 consecutive months;4) the alien has resided in another EU Member State for more than six months or acquires long-term resident status in another EU Member State;5) the refugee status is withdrawn for the alien in accordance with the procedure laid down by this Law.In accordance with the Republic of Lithuania Law on the Legal Status of Aliens Article 90, refugee status granted to an alien shall be withdrawn if the alien, inter alia, there are serious grounds for believing that his presence in the Republic of Lithuania poses a threat to national security, or he or she has been found guilty by a final court decision of committing a very grave crime and poses a threat to society. Therefore, a permanent residence permit may be withdrawn on the grounds set out in Article 54 of the Law. If there is no ground to abolish the refugee status granted to an alien, after the alien's permanent residence permit has been withdrawn, the residence permit may be issued again on the grounds that the alien has been granted refugee status and he/she returns to live in Lithuania. A similar situation occurs in the case of cancellation of temporary residence permits in the Republic of Lithuania for foreigners who have been granted subsidiary protection. 2. According to the law, while adopting decision on the cancellation of permanent residence permit (only), the principle of non-refoulement is not considered.
	EMN NCP Luxembourg	Yes	1. 1. Yes. There are two grounds for cancelling/withdrawing the resident permit :a. Article 40 (4) of the amended law of 29 August 2008 on free movement of persons and immigration (Immigration Law) states that the third-country national who has the intention to leave the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg for more than six months must render the residence permit to the Minister in charge of Asylum and Immigration (Directorate of Immigration) and must make a declaration of departure at the municipality where s/he resides. In application of article 101 (1) of the Immigration Law, the residence permit can be withdrawn. Also article 26 of the amended grand ducal regulation of 5 September 2008 on the execution of certain dispositions regarding administrative formalities foreseen in the Immigration

			Law establishes that extended absences of the territory (over six months) makes that the residence permit loses validity, irrespective of both situations (joining a terrorist group and or evading justice)b. If there is sufficient proof that the TCN, beneficiary of international protection, is residing abroad and s/he is fighting for the cause of the Islamic State or any terrorist organization, the Directorate of Immigration can withdraw the residence permit based on considerations that the individual constitutes a threat to public order and national security in accordance with article 45 (2) a) c) and (3) in relation with articles 47 (3) a), (4) a) and b) (refugee status) and 52 (2) and 52 (3) a) in relation with 50 (1) a), b) c) and d) (in the case of subsidiary protection) of the amended law of 18 December 2015 on international protection and temporary protection and in relation with article 101 (1) of the Immigration Law. In any case the third-country national cannot enter the territory in accordance with article 99 of the Immigration Law and article 5 (3) paragraph 2 of the amended grand ducal regulation of 26 January 2005 establishing the modalities for granting a travel document for foreigners if s/he has been out of the territory for a period of more than six months.If the TCN has been residing more than 3 months but less the 6 months abroad and if there is sufficient proof that the TCN is fighting abroad with a terrorist organization the residence permit can be withdrawn based on the consideration that the individual is a threat to public order or national security under the same basis foreseen in the answer b. The decision can be notified to the TCN at his official residence in Luxembourg (if s/he has not declared her/his departure to the municipality). 2. 2. In the case that the third-country national who is considered as a threat to public order and national security, under the circumstances mentioned above, has left the country for a period of more than six months, s/he will have his/her residence permit withdrawn without taking into consideration the principle of non-refoulement, because the residence permit is no longer valid. The principle of non-refoulement will have to be taken into consideration is if s/he tries to enter the territory and s/he is subject to an expulsion in accordance with article 116 of the Immigration Law.When the stay is over 3 months but less than six months and if the Directorate of Immigration has sufficient proof of the activities of the individual, the residence permit can be withdrawn and an order to leave the country/expulsion will be issued by notifying the decision to her/his official address in Luxembourg. At this moment, the deadline for filing an appeal begins to run and even if s/he, via proxy, files an appeal, it does not have suspensive effect. Taking into consideration the principle of non-refoulement, the balance between the interest of the society (general interest) and the gravity of the consequences that

			the removal of the individual can cause to her/him can be analysed in the framework of an informal (recours grâcieux) or formal appeal (recours contentieux). If the individual does not file the appeal in the legal deadline, the principle of non-refoulement cannot be taken into consideration.
	EMN NCP Netherlands	Yes	1. Yes, this is possible according to the Netherlands Alien Act 2000, articles 32 and 35 in case of a threat to national security. 2. Regulations regarding cancelling a permanent residence permit are based on the UN Refugee Convention, DIRECTIVE 2011/95/EU, and the non-refoulement principle. However, when the TCN is not in the Member State at the time of the cancellation of the residence permit, one could argue that non-refoulement is not an issue. Please, see also the Dutch answers to AHQ of 4-7-2017: AHQ on legal status of aliens who are subject to the principle of non-refoulement and have been recognized as representing a threat to national security
	EMN NCP Slovakia	Yes	1. In the Slovak Republic, these are two separate things – a TCN can be granted temporary/permanent residence, if fulfilling all the necessary criteria given by the Act on Residence of Aliens or asylum/subsidiary protection, if one has applied for it and has been granted the status in line with the Act on Asylum. When granted asylum, the person is eligible to lawfully reside and work in the SR. However, Ministry of Interior (MoI) shall withdraw asylum if the person is reasonably considered to pose a threat to the security of the Slovak Republic or s/he was convicted for committing a particularly serious crime and poses a threat for public safety.The MoI shall also withdraw asylum when there is well-founded suspicion that the person granted asylum (note: a person granted permanent residence permit):a) has committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments (acc. to the Convention on the Status of Refugees),b) has committed a serious non-political crime outside the territory of the Slovak Republic prior to applying for

			asylum or subsidiary protection (acc. to the Convention on the Status of Refugees), c) has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Organisation (acc. to the Convention on the Status of Refugees),The same applies for revocation of subsidiary protection (note: a person granted temporary residence permit).In terms of temporary/permanent residence of TCNs, according the Act on Residence of Foreigners, it is possible to cancel a both a temporary and permanent residence granted earlier, if police unit finds out facts that constitute ground for rejection of an application for temporary residence. One of such is a situation when a reasonable suspicion exists that a TCN endangers the state safety or public security or public health. 2. No. Principle of non- refoulement is considered during the administrative expulsion proceeding, not during the cancellation of permanent residence.
	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	1. Please see our answer to the previous query 2. Not applicable
	EMN NCP United Kingdom	Yes	1. Third Country Nationals who are outside the UK can be excluded from the UK. If the person is neither an EEA national, nor the family member of an EEA national, the Secretary of State can personally decide that the person should be excluded from the UK. In these cases, the decision is taken on the basis that the person's exclusion from the UK is conducive to the public good, which can include where the person is considered to be a threat to national security or public order. If the person is an EEA national or the family member of an EEA national, a decision can be taken to make an exclusion order under the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2016 ('EEA Regulations') on grounds of public policy or public security. An exclusion decision or exclusion order prohibits the person from entering the UK.

			2. Yes, each case is decided on it's merits. However, if the applicant is deemed a threat to national security or public order they will be refused.
	EMN NCP Norway	Yes	1. In Norway, we can make decisions even in a case where the person is not available/ present. The regulations are available here in the Public Administration Act .See attachment for full details.Section 16.(Advance notification) A party who has not already expressed his opinion on the case through an application, or by other means, shall be notified before an administrative decision is made and be given an opportunity to express his opinion within a stipulated time limit. If a minor over 15 years of age is a party to the case and is represented by a guardian, this provision shall also apply to the minor himself. The time limit runs from the day on which the notification is dispatched unless otherwise expressly stated.The advance notification shall explain the nature of the case, and otherwise contain such information as is considered necessary to enable the party to protect his interests in a proper manner. Normally, such advance notification shall be in writing. Should it be especially burdensome to provide notification in writing, notification may be given orally or in some other way.Advance notification may be omitted if:a) such notification is not practicable or would entail a risk that the administrative decision cannot be implemented,b) the party has no known address and tracing him would require more time or effort than is reasonable in regard to the party's interests and to the significance of the notification,c) the party concerned has already been informed by other means of the impending administrative decision and has had reasonable opportunity and time to express an opinion, or if such notification for other reasons is considered to be obviously unnecessary.Section 27.(Notification of the administrative decision)The administrative agency that has made the administrative decision shall ensure that the parties are notified of the decision as soon as possible. If a minor over 15 years of age is a party to the case and is represented by a guardian, the agency shall also notify the minor himself. Notification shall be given by the administrative agency that has made the decision unless there are special reasons for leaving this to another agency. Normally the notification shall be in writing. Should it be particularly burdensome for the administrative agency to give written notification, or if the matter is urgent, notification may be given orally or by other means. In such a case a party may request written confirmation of the administrative decision. Notification of the administrative decision may be entirely

			omitted insofar as such notification may be regarded as obviously unnecessary and the decision does not cause any harm or inconvenience to the party concerned.In cases where, according to section 24 (Norwegian Immigration Act), grounds shall be given at the time of making the administrative decision, the grounds should be stated in the notification. Wherever special circumstances prevent this, and similarly, where the parties may request that grounds be given pursuant to section 24, second paragraph, the notification shall instead inform the parties of how they may acquaint themselves with the grounds for the decision.The notification shall furthermore provide information on the right of appeal, the time limit for an appeal, the appellate instance, and the specific procedure to be followed for appeals as well as on the right to examine the documents in the case pursuant to section 18, cf. section 19. If it is conceivable that the administrative decision may be implemented to the detriment of a party before the appeal case is decided, the said party shall be notified of the right to request that such implementation be deferred, cf. section 42, first paragraph. If, pursuant to section 27 b of this Act or any other statutory provision, the right to file a legal action is conditional upon a party having availed himself of the right to bring an administrative appeal, or legal action being filed with a certain time limit, the party shall be duly notified of such conditions in the notification of the decision. If this is not done, such conditions for filing a legal action shall not apply to the said party.In addition to the guidance pursuant to the third paragraph, the notification of an individual decision to the parties to the case shall inform them about the following matters when there is reason to do so under the circumstances:a) the right to apply for free legal advice,b) the administrative agencies' duty to provide guidance pursuant to section 11 and regulations prescribed pursuant thereto, andc) the right to be awarded costs pursuant to section 36.The person can be given information on the decision as soon as he or she contacts the authorities:Section 29.(Time limit for appeals)The time limit for lodging an appeal shall be three weeks from the date on which notification of the administrative decision has reached the party concerned. If notification is made by public announcement, the time limit for an appeal shall run from the date on which the administrative decision was first published.For a person who has not received notification of the administrative decision, the time limit shall run from the date on which he has or should have obtained knowledge of the decision. However, in the case of administrative decisions that confer a right on any person, the time limit for an appeal for other persons shall expire not later than three months from the date on which the administrative decision was made.If a party has requested to be informed of the grounds for an administrative decision pursuant to section 24, second paragraph, the time limit for an appeal shall be interrupted. A new time limit for an appeal

			shall begin to run from the date on which notification of the grounds has reached the party or he has otherwise been apprised of them.The subordinate instance or the appellate instance concerned may in special cases extend the time limit for an appeal before it expires.These regulations must be viewed together with the regulations on reversal Section 31.(Exceeding the time limit for an appeal)Even if the appellant has exceeded the time limit for an appeal, the appeal may be dealt with ifa) the party or his agent cannot be blamed for having exceeded the time limit or for having been tardy in lodging the appeal afterwards, orb) special circumstances indicate that it would be reasonable for the appeal to be tried.When deciding whether the appeal should be tried, due regard shall also be paid to whether altering the administrative decision may be detrimental or cause inconvenience to others.The appeal may not be dealt with as an appeal case if more than one year has elapsed since the administrative decision was made.Please note: If the person has a lawyer, the person is regarded as having been given notice when the lawyer has been given notice: Section 12.(Advocate or other agent)A party has the right to call on the assistance of an advocate or other agent at all stages of the proceedings.Any person who is of age or any organization of which the party concerned is a member may be employed as an agent. The administrative agency may nevertheless reject any person who, although not an advocate, seeks a gainful occupation by acting on behalf of others in administrative cases, but may not do so in cases where the agent concerned is entitled to render legal assistance, pursuant to section 218 of the Courts of Justice Act. An official employed by an administrative agency within the administrative sector to which the case belongs, may not act as an agent.All enquiries in a case may be made through an agent, and the party concerned has the right to be accompanied by his agent when he appears in person before the administrative agency. All notifications and requests from the administrative agency shall be made to the party's agent insofar as they fall within the scope of his power of attorney. The party may also be notified directly, if this is deemed appropriate. The party may require the notification to be sent to him, in addition to, or instead of, the agent.An agent who is not an advocate shall produce a written power of attorney. An advocate need not produce a written power of attorney, unless the administrative agency finds reason so to request.Norway has specific regulations regarding threats to national security etc in the Norwegian Immigration Act chapter 14 (inserted in full here, available online here: https://lovdata.no/dokument/NLE/lov/2008-05-15-35/*#KAPITTEL_15 Chapter 14 Special rules for cases involving fundamental national interests or foreign policy considerationsI. Material rules and the processing of cases by the public administrationSection 126.Significance of fundamental national

			interests and foreign policy considerations in cases under the Immigration ActOut of regard for fundamental national interests or foreign policy considerations, an administrative decision or other decision may be made to refuse a permit or right that could otherwise have been granted under the Act or regulations. Correspondingly, limitations or conditions may be imposed, or an administrative decision concerning rejection may be made.Out of regard for fundamental national interests, an administrative decision may be made concerning expulsion or revocation of a granted permit or other rights.No administrative decision concerning expulsion or revocation may be made under the second paragraph if, in view of the seriousness of the matter and the foreign national's connection with the realm, it would be a disproportionate measure against the foreign national personally or against the closest family members. In cases concerning children, the best interests of the child shall be a fundamental consideration.Out of regard for fundamental national interests or foreign policy considerations, a foreign national may be granted a residence permit for Norway, or another administrative decision or other decision may be made in favour of the foreign national.In cases concerning protection under chapter 4 and protection against removal under chapter 9, the provisions of the said chapters take precedence over the provisions in the first and second paragraphs of this section. Protection against removal under section 73 first to third paragraphs, does not preclude the making of an administrative decision concerning expulsion out of regard for fundamental national interests, but the administrative decision may not be implemented until the grounds for non-refoulement no longer apply. No right to recognition as a refugee under section 28, first paragraph, (b), applies if there are grounds for expelling the foreign national out of regard for fundamental national interests.In addition to entitlement to free legal advice without means testing under section 92, first and second paragraphs, free legal advice shall be given without means testing in connection with administrative proceedings before the Directorate of Immigration if(a) the foreign national has applied for a residence permit under section 28 or has invoked protection against removal under section 73, and(b) the case may involve foreign policy considerations or fundamental national interests.The King may issue regulations containing further provisions, including on the effect of the procedural rules in chapter 11 of the Act and on exceptions to the right to free legal advice.Section 127.Power to make administrative decisionsAdministrative and other decisions in cases that involve fundamental national interests or foreign policy considerations shall be made by the Directorate of Immigration unless(a) the Ministry decides that the case shall be decided by the Ministry,(b) the decision concerns the use of coercive measures or other decisions that are to be made by the police

			under the Act, or(c) otherwise prescribed by this section.In cases where the Directorate of Immigration receives an assessment from the Police Security Service regarding fundamental national interests, or from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding foreign policy considerations, the received assessment shall as a general rule be applied.No residence permit may be granted and no other administrative decision or other decision in favour of the foreign national be made under section 126, fourth paragraph without the Ministry's consent.Administrative decisions under section 126 to expel a foreign national who has a residence permit in Norway, to revoke a residence permit or to refuse renewal of a residence permit that the foreign national is otherwise entitled to have renewed shall be made by the Ministry. The Ministry also makes administrative decisions in corresponding cases that concern foreign nationals with a right of residence under chapter 13 of the Act. The same applies to administrative decisions regarding cessation of protection against removal for a foreign national who has previously been expelled; see section 73.When the Ministry makes an administrative decision or other decision under the first or fourth paragraph, the Ministry may also decide all other related cases.The King may issue regulations establishing exceptions to the first, third and fourth paragraphs, and issue further provisions on matters including of the following(a) when subordinate bodies must refer cases that may involve fundamental national interests or foreign policy considerations to the Ministry,(b) the obtaining of assessments from the Police Security Service and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,(c) the significance of statements from bodies other than the Police Security Service and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,(d) power to make administrative decisions in cases concerning rejection.Section 128.Authority to issue instructions, etc.The Ministry may, independently of the limitations specified in section 76, issue instructions on procedural matters and on all procedural decisions in cases that may involve fundamental national interests or foreign policy considerations. The Ministry may not issue instructions on the use of coercive measures decided under chapter 12 of the Act; see section 130.The Ministry may in all cases instruct subordinate agencies to grant a residence permit for Norway or to make another administrative decision or other decision in favour of a foreign national if the case involves fundamental national interests or foreign policy considerations.The Ministry may issue instructions in cases concerning residence status under section 35 (resettlement refugees) if the case involves fundamental national interests or foreign policy considerations.The Ministry may instruct subordinate bodies to prepare decisions in cases where the Ministry is to make an administrative decision or other decision.The King may issue regulations containing further provisions.Section 128 a. Exchange of information between public bodiesThe King may issue

			regulations containing further provisions on the exchange of information between public bodies in cases that may involve fundamental national interests or foreign policy considerations.Section 129. Right of appeal, etc.The Ministry is the appeals body in cases that have not been decided by the Ministry itself at first instance and where fundamental national interests or foreign policy considerations have been decisive, in whole or in part, for the outcome of the case.In cases where the Ministry makes an administrative decision at first instance, the administrative decision may not be appealed, but if proceedings are instituted against the Ministry's administrative decision, the State bears all costs in the case.If the Ministry has issued instructions on the residence status of a foreign national who has been granted an entry permit under section 35, any appeal against the decision shall be considered by the King in Council.A decision by the Ministry to refuse consent under section 127, third paragraph, may not be appealed.Administrative decisions may be implemented at an earlier date than follows from section 90. A time limit of less than seven days may be set, or a time limit under section 90, fifth paragraph, may be dispensed with if the foreign national has been found to pose a threat to fundamental national interests.If a foreign national invokes refugee status or otherwise provides information indicating that the protection against removal under section 73 will apply, an administrative decision may only be implemented before it is final if(a) the application for residence has been rejected under section 32,(b) the applicant has previously had an application for asylum rejected in another country, or(c) the conditions for residence under section 28 or for protection against removal under section 73 are manifestly not met.The King may issue regulations containing further provisions.Section 130. Coercive measures, etc.Travel documents may be seized under section 104, or a duty to report and to have a specific place of residence may be imposed under section 105, if(a) the foreign national has been found to pose a threat to fundamental national interests, and(b) has not complied with an administrative decision requiring him or her to leave the realm, or a forced return cannot be implemented otherwise.A foreign national may be arrested and detained under section 106 if he or she poses a threat to fundamental national interests and this has been established in an administrative decision in the immigration case and measures are taken in respect of the foreign national with a view to removal. The provisions in section 106, fifth paragraph, relating to the maximum overall period of detention do not apply.In wartime or when there is a threat of war, or otherwise when particular circumstances apply, the King may, out of regard for fundamental national interests, issue further provisions on the duty to report in addition to those contained in section 19 and regulations issued under section 20.II. Considerations of cases by the courtSection 131. Effect of the Dispute

			ActThe Dispute Act applies unless otherwise provided by provisions issued in or in accordance with this Act.Section 132. Time limits for instituting proceedings and case preparationProceedings concerning the validity of an administrative decision under this chapter, or claims for compensation as a result of the decision, may not be instituted unless the party has made use of his or her right to appeal the validity of the administrative decision and the appeal has been decided on by the highest available appeal body. Section 27 b, second sentence, of the Public Administration Act does not apply.Administrative decisions made on the grounds of fundamental national interests or foreign policy considerations under the provisions of this chapter must be brought before the district court within one month of the date on which notification of the administrative decision reached the party.The time limit may be extended in the event of failure to observe the time limit under the second paragraph if(a) information is submitted on significant factual circumstances that were unknown or had not arisen at the time the case was decided, and the foreign national brings the case before the court as soon as possible after the information becomes known, or(b) a binding decision by an international court or other similar circumstance indicate that the administrative decision may have been based on incorrect application of international law.Section 133. Appointment of a special advocateAs a condition for the submission of evidence concerning circumstances that may otherwise be kept secret in the interests of national security or relations with a foreign state, see section 22-1 (1) and (2) of the Dispute Act, the King may decide that the information shall only be disclosed to a special advocate appointed for the foreign national. The same applies when the courts are considering cases relating to coercive measures imposed on the basis of fundamental national interests; see section 130.The special advocate shall be appointed by the court as soon as possible after a decision mentioned in the first paragraph has been made and shall be remunerated by the State in accordance with the rules in the Legal Aid Act. This applies even if the foreign national has not been granted free conduct of the case, and without a means test being carried out.The same special advocate shall be appointed for all stages of the case, unless special grounds indicate otherwise.The King may issue regulations containing further provisions on who may be appointed as a special advocate, including on security clearance requirements.Section 134. Role of the special advocateIf a special advocate has been appointed for a foreign national, the special advocate shall be notified of the information and evidence that will be presented by consent under section 22-1 (2) of the Dispute Act, see also section 133, first paragraph, and shall safeguard the interests of the foreign national in connection with the court's consideration of these. The court decides the means by which the special advocate is to be granted

			access to the classified material.The special advocate shall be notified of all court hearings held in the case, and has the right to be present throughout a court hearing.The special advocate shall keep confidential the content of information mentioned in the first paragraph, what is revealed when the information is examined and the part of the court's judgment that refers to the information. The duty of secrecy also applies after the special advocate has completed the assignment.The King may issue regulations containing further provisions.Section 135. Examination of information as mentioned in section 22-1(1) of the Dispute ActNo witnesses other than those to whom the King has consented may be summoned on the basis of information as mentioned in section 22-1(1) of the Dispute Act; see section 133, first paragraph, of the Immigration Act.The foreign national and his or her ordinary legal counsel shall not participate in the part of the case where information as mentioned in the first paragraph is examined. Such information shall only be disclosed to the court and the special advocate.If the court finds that the conditions in section 22-1(1) of the Dispute Act are not satisfied, the court may, at the request of the special advocate or on its own initiative, decide to grant the foreign national access to the information. In such cases, the King may decide that the information shall not be used as evidence in the case. No person who has had access to the information concerned may continue to serve as a judge in the case.Section 136. Communication between the special advocate, the foreign national and his or her ordinary legal counselAfter the special advocate has been given access to the information mentioned in section 133, first paragraph, he or she may not discuss the case orally or in writing with the foreign national or his or her ordinary legal counsel, or make statements at court hearings attended by the foreign national or his or her ordinary legal counsel. However, the special advocate may receive written enquiries.The King may issue regulations containing further provisions on communication between the special advocate and the foreign national and his or her ordinary legal counsel. The King may also issue regulations containing provisions on the special advocate's right to be involved in the case in question at a later date.Section 137. Other provisions on the court's consideration of the caseConsideration of the case shall be given priority and accelerated as much as possible.The court may not include a deputy judge or lay judges. Section 9-12(1) and section 29-17 of the Dispute Act do not apply.Section 138. Decisions of the courtThe court pronounces a judgment after the party and the special advocate have had the opportunity to make statements.The decision of the court under section 135, third paragraph, is issued in the form of a ruling. The special advocate or the State may appeal the ruling within two weeks.The foreign national

			and his or her legal counsel are not entitled to have access to the part of the court's decision that contains information as mentioned in section 133, first paragraph. 2. Norway considers non-refoulement in all cases. If the person is in Norway and cannot be removed, the person might get a very limited permit until the impediment to removal no longer applies. Legal basis: Immigration Act sections 73 and 74: Section 73. Absolute protection against removalA foreign national may not be sent to an area where he or she would be in a situation as mentioned in section 28, first paragraph, (a), unless(a) the foreign national is excluded from protection under section 31, or(b) the foreign national is on reasonable grounds deemed to pose a threat to national security or has been finally convicted of a particularly serious crime and therefore pose a threat to Norwegian society.A foreign national may not be sent to an area where he or she would be in a situation as mentioned in section 28, first paragraph, (b). The protection under this provision also applies in situations as mentioned in the first paragraph, (a) and (b).The protection under the first and second paragraphs also applies to removal to an area where the person concerned would not be safe from subsequent removal to an area as mentioned in section 28, first paragraph.The protection under the first to third paragraphs applies in respect of all forms of administrative decision under the Act.Section 74. Residence permit for a foreign national whose protection against removal under section 73 is the sole basis for residenceA foreign national whose protection against removal under section 73 is his or her sole basis for residence in the realm may be granted a temporary residence permit until the impediment to removal no longer applies. It may also be stipulated that the permit shall not confer the right to take employment. Residence permits under this section do not confer the right to visit other Schengen countries. The King may issue regulations containing further provisions, including on the duration and renewal of permits under this section.Further provisions available in the Immigration Regulations, available here: https://www.udiregelverk.no/no/rettskilder/sentrale/Immgration_Regulations/ no_response.fi_emn_additional_ahq_on_cancelling_residence_permits_and_issuing_entry_bans_for_tcn_residing_abroad_and_cannot_be_heard.docx

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