



AD HOC QUERY ON 2019.100 European Union Long-term residence - Part III

Requested by EMN NCP Luxembourg on 13 November 2019

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden (22 in Total)

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

1. Background information

The report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of Directive 2003/109/EC concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents of 29 March 2019 (COM(2019) 161 final) concluded that “Since 2011, the implementation state of play of the long-term residents Directive across the EU has improved, also thanks to the numerous infringement cases launched by the Commission and judgements issued by the CJEU. However, some outstanding issues continue to undermine the full achievement of the Directive’s main objectives, which are to: constitute a genuine instrument for the integration of third-country nationals who are settled on a long-term basis in the Member States; and contribute to the effective attainment of an internal market. ...” and that “most Member States have not actively promoted the use of the EU LTR status, and continue to almost exclusively issue national long-term residence permits unless third-country nationals explicitly ask for the EU permit. [...]” Adding that “the way that most Member States have implemented the intra-EU mobility provisions of the Directive has not really contributed to the attainment of the EU internal market.”

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

EMN Luxembourg had been raising the issue that EMN should conduct a study to determine the state of play of the long-term residence permit in the EU as the report of the Commission is based on a study conducted by an external contractor throughout the period 2014-2016, which focused on the transposition of the Directive rather than on its practical implementation.

During the 24th EMN Steering Board Meeting that took place in Brussels on 21 October 2019, EMN Luxembourg was entrusted to do an EMN Inform on the State of Play of the EU LTR. In order to obtain the information EMN Luxembourg will launch four ad-hoc queries on the subject.

This ad-hoc query deals with **Residence in other MS (intra-EU mobility) and counts as two ad-hoc queries.**

2. Questions

1. Does your Member State accept applications lodged from the Member State where the applicant is a LTR (Article 15 second sub-paragraph)?

Available choices: Yes, No

2. a. If yes, from where applications can be lodged (embassy/consulate of the second MS in the first MS, by post...)?

3. Which are the conditions that a LTR TCN of another MS has to fulfil in order to obtain a residence permit for the exercise of an economic activity in your MS (Article 14(3))?

4. a. Does your MS apply a labour market test for permits on grounds of employment?

Available choices: Yes, No

5. i. If yes, please explain how the labour market test is applied.

6. b. Does your MS apply specific requirements for permits on grounds of self-employment?

Available choices: Yes, No

7. i. If yes, please explain what these requirements are.

8. Does your MS have a quota for admitting LTRs from other MS, on the basis of legislation already in place before the adoption of the Directive (Article 14(4))?

Available choices: Yes, No

9. a. If yes, what is the annual quota?

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

10. What is the documentary evidence required (Article 15(4)) for employment? A work contract, a statement by the employer, or a proposal for an employment contract?

11. a. For self-employment, what are the requirements?

12. b. For study or vocational training, what are the requirements?

13. If a LTR TCN of another MS is granted a residence permit on grounds of employment in your MS, does it have restrictions (i.e. specific sector, economic sectors are excluded, single employer...)?

Available choices: Yes, No

14. a. If YES, please explain.

15. Does your MS require LTR TCN of another MS to attend language courses (Article 15(3))?

Available choices: Yes, No

16. a. If YES, please explain

17. Under which conditions, if possible, a LTR TCN of another MS who has obtained a residence permit on the grounds of "other purposes" in your MS, can change the status to a residence permit on grounds of employment or self-employment?

18. Does your MS have a facilitated procedure for the re-acquisition of LTR status, in those cases where the person moved to another Member State for more than 6 years or outside the EU for more than 1 year (Article 9(5))?

Available choices: Yes, No

We would very much appreciate your responses by **28 February 2020**.



3. Responses

1

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.

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

		Wider Dissemination ²	
	EMN NCP Austria	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 Belgium	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. The application for a residence permit of more than 3 months can be lodged from the Belgian diplomatic or consular post in the member state where the foreign national has obtained the LTR status (Art. 61/7 Immigration Act, available in French at http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/eli/loi/1980/12/15/1980121550/justel).</p> <p>3. In Belgium, economic migration is a competence of the regions since the sixth state reform of 2014. The federal government is competent for the general migration policy, including access to the territory, residence, establishment and return of foreign nationals. Like other third-country nationals wishing to exercise an economic activity in Belgium, the LTR of another EU member state needs to apply for a single permit for work and stay at the level of the competent region. In order to obtain this single permit, he needs to meet the regional economic requirements, which may include a labour market test (see infra Q5). In addition, the applicant should receive or be able to receive stable, regular and sufficient resources to maintain himself and the members of his family. The application can be rejected if the foreign national poses a threat to public order or national security or to public health (Art. 61/7 Immigration Act).</p>

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."

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>The applicant needs to pay an administrative fee (currently set at 62 EUR for employed workers and at 140 EUR for self-employed workers).</p> <p>4. Yes</p> <p>5. Like other third-country nationals, a LTR in another EU member state can request to work and stay in Belgium as an employed worker if his future Belgian employer can prove that no qualified workers could be found on the labour market within a reasonable period of time. Certain categories of third-country nationals, such as highly-qualified workers and researchers, are exempted from this labour market test requirement.</p> <p>In addition to the standard system of labour market tests and exemptions, Flanders and Wallonia created a first shortage occupation list for medium-skilled third-country nationals in 2018 and 2019 (to be updated every two years in Flanders, every year in Wallonia). For these specific functions, employers can recruit third-country nationals (including LTR in another EU member state) irrespective of the labour market conditions.</p> <p>In Brussels Capital Region and the German-speaking Community, a special rule applies: a labour market test is generally required for the employment of a third-country national exercising a shortage occupation; only LTR in another EU member state are exempted from this requirement for specific occupations.</p> <p>6. Yes</p> <p>7. Like other third-country nationals wishing to exercise a self-employed activity in Belgium, a LTR in another EU member needs to comply with the regulatory obligations and needs to demonstrate the importance of his activity for the region in terms of economic value (for instance job creation, useful investments, innovative character or social and/or cultural value). If all conditions are met, the third-country national will be granted a professional card.</p> <p>Certain categories of foreign nationals are exempted from these requirements.</p> <p>8. No</p>
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>9. N/A</p> <p>10. Like other third-country nationals wishing to work and stay in Belgium, the LTR in another EU member state needs to submit an employment contract through his or her Belgian employer. If so required, the employer needs to provide evidence that no qualified workers could be found on the labour market within a reasonable period of time (labour market test).</p> <p>11. Like other third-country nationals, the LTR in another EU member state needs to submit evidence related to his self-employed activity. Depending on the competent region and the type of activity, this evidence may include a motivation letter, a resume, copy of degrees, proof of professional experience, proof of income, accounting data, product information, business plans and other relevant documents.</p> <p>12. Like other third-country nationals wishing to study in Belgium, the LTR in another EU member state needs to submit proof of enrolment in the educational institution and proof of sufficient means of subsistence.</p> <p>13. Yes</p> <p>14. In the first 12 months, access to the labour market is limited to a single employer. After 12 months of employment, the LTR in another member state is authorised to work for an unlimited period of time.</p> <p>15. No</p> <p>16. N/A</p> <p>17. In this situation, the LTR needs to fulfil the same conditions as other LTR of another member state wishing to exercise an economic activity as an employed or self-employed worker in one of the regions (see Q3 and Q7).</p> <p>18. Yes</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

	<p>EMN NCP Bulgaria</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. No</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4. No</p> <p>5.</p> <p>6. Yes</p> <p>7. According to the Art. 44, para 1 of the Law on Labour Migration and Labour Mobility the Executive Director of the Employment Agency shall issue a permit for conducting self-employed activity by a third-country national upon presenting a detailed plan of the activity for the term of the permit, based on which the Ministry of Interior shall issue an extended residence permit or a long-stay visa in accordance with Art. 24a of the Law for Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria.</p> <p>8. No</p> <p>9.</p> <p>10. Signed labour contract.</p> <p>11. According to Art. 9, para 1, p. 2 of the Law on Labour Migration and Labour Mobility the LTRs and their family members have access to the labour market without any restrictions. For other TCNs the requirements for self-employment are as follows:</p>


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>According to the Art. 44, para 1 of the Law on Labour Migration and Labour Mobility the Executive Director of the Employment Agency shall issue a permit for conducting self-employed activity by a third-country national upon presenting a detailed plan of the activity for the term of the permit, based on which the Ministry of Interior shall issue an extended residence permit or a long-stay visa in accordance with Art. 24a of the Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria Act.</p> <p>12. According to Art. 9, para 1, p. 2 of the Law on Labour Migration and Labour Mobility the LTRs and their family members have access to the labour market without any restrictions. For other TCNs the requirements for study or vocational training are as follows: According to the Art. 38 of the Law on Labour Migration and Labour Mobility third-country nationals who are full-time students at a higher education establishment in the Republic of Bulgaria can pursue short-term employment upon registration by the employer at the Employment Agency within 7 days of its beginning, in compliance with requirements of Art. 24c of the Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria Act:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. up to 20 hours a week during the school year, and 2. during officially declared vacations at the respective higher education establishment. After completing the training, the third-country national shall be entitled, within 9 months, to seek and start work, and to use employment mediation services under the Employment Promotion Act - after submitting an application for registration to the Employment Agency within 7 working days. <p>According to Art. 38a. third-country nationals, who have been admitted as trainees under employment contracts with a condition of internship with a local employer, shall exercise employment in the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria without work permits upon registration by the employer at the Employment Agency for the duration of the internship and with an authorized stay under Art. 24c, Para. 1 of the Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria Act. The employment contract shall contain a programme of the internship and conditions for conducting theoretical and practical training.</p> <p>13. No</p> <p>14.</p> <p>15. No</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>16.</p> <p>17. According to Art. 9, para 1, p. 2 of the Law on Labour Migration and Labour Mobility the LTRs and their family members have access to the labour market without any restrictions – regardless of the grounds that have obtained this status upon.</p> <p>18. Yes</p>
	EMN NCP Croatia	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. LTR TCN of another MS can apply for residence and work permit outside annual quota in line with provisions of Aliens Act in order to exercise an economic activity.</p> <p>4. No</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. Yes</p> <p>7. Please see answer to q. 3.</p> <p>8. No</p> <p>9. N/A</p>


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>10. Documentary evidence required for obtaining residence and work permit outside annual quota is: a valid travel document, means of supporting themselves and their family members, proof of health insurance, an employment contract or a written certificate of the concluded employment contract or other relevant proof of employment, proof of the registration of a company, branch office, representative office, craft, association or institution in the Republic of Croatia.</p> <p>11. Please see answer to q. 10 that applies accordingly. In case of self employment in own craft, there is no need to enclose an employment contract.</p> <p>12. In case of studying, LTR TCN of another MS would enclose: a valid travel document, means of supporting themselves and their family members, proof of health insurance, and proof that he/she is studying at a higher education institution.</p> <p>In order to exercise vocational training, LTR TCN of another MS can apply for residence and work permit outside annual quota, and would enclose: a valid travel document, means of supporting themselves and their family members, proof of health insurance, and proof that he/she is attending vocational training.</p> <p>13. No</p> <p>14. N/A</p> <p>15. No</p>
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>16. N/A</p> <p>17. LTR TCN of another MS if wishes to change status, can apply for residence and work permit outside annual quota.</p> <p>18. No</p>
	EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. In cases that the applicant is still residing in the first Member State, the application can be lodged on behalf of the applicant by an authorized representative or a lawyer</p> <p>3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant should possess stable and regular financial resources considering his/her personal circumstances, to exclude the possibility for him/her to have recourse to the social welfare system of the Republic • The applicant should possess Health Insurance Policy which covers him/her in the Republic • The applicant should not constitute a threat to the public order or security. <p>4. No</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. No</p> <p>7. N/A</p> <p>8. No</p>

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>9. N/A</p> <p>10. A valid employment contract, a statement by the employer, or a proposal for an employment contract.</p> <p>11. A statement by the applicant which includes details of the nature of the employment and the expected economic results or a business plan. The applicant should prove that he/she is qualified in regards to the proposed vocation.</p> <p>12. Proof of registration from an Educational Institution</p> <p>13. No</p> <p>14. N/A</p> <p>15. No</p> <p>16. N/A</p> <p>17. The applicant should submit new application which must be accompanied by the documents described in the answers to Questions 10 and 11a.</p> <p>18. Yes</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Czech Republic</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. § 42c Sec. 2 of the Act on Residence of Foreign Nationals</p>

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>An application for a long-term residence permit to reside in the territory may be submitted by a holder of a permanent residence permit with the legal status of a long-term resident in the European Community in another Member State of the European Union (hereinafter referred to as a "resident of another Member State of the European Union"), if he or she intends to reside in the territory temporarily for a period of longer than 3 months.</p> <p>An application for a long-term residence permit pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be submitted at a diplomatic mission or, in the territory, to the Ministry by a resident of another Member State of the European Union. In the territory, a resident of another Member State of the European Union shall submit the application within the validity period of authorisation to reside temporarily in the territory, such being within 3 months of entering the territory.</p> <p>An exception from the above mentioned territorial status could be made only in cases of citizens of States included in the public notice of the Mol No. 429/2010 Coll. The notice includes a list of States whose citizens are allowed to lodge an application for long-term visa, long-term residence permits or permanent residence permits at different diplomatic mission than those in a State of which he/she is a citizen or which issued to him/her a travel document or in which he/she has long-term/permanent residence permit.</p> <p>3. See below</p> <p>4. No</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. No</p> <p>7. N/A</p> <p>8. No</p> <p>9. N/A</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>10. § 42c Sec. 4 of the Act on Residence of Foreign Nationals- An applicant shall attach, to an application for a long-term residence permit for purpose of employment, an employment contract, an agreement on work activity, an agreement on the performance of work, or a contract on a future contract in which the parties undertake to enter into a basic labour-law relationship within an agreed time limit, and the particulars referred to in Section 31(1)(a), (d) and (e). An applicant shall also present the particulars pursuant to Section 31(4), if so requested.</p> <p>An application for a long-term residence permit for the purpose of business can only be filed at the MOI, if you are already staying in the Czech Republic on a visa for a stay of over 90 days for the same purpose.</p> <p>11. An application for a long-term residence permit for the purpose of business can only be filed at the MOI, if you are already staying in the Czech Republic on a visa for a stay of over 90 days for the same purpose.</p> <p>Along with the application, it is necessary to submit these requirements:</p> <p>travel document, proof of accommodation, 1 photographs; not valid if a pictorial record has been taken of you, proof of finance - a document proving that your aggregate monthly income alongside all persons residing in the Czech Republic with you will not be lower than the sum amount of the subsistence minimum for you and all persons assessed together with you and the highest amounts of standard costs for accommodation specified for the purpose of a contribution for accommodation by a special legal regulation, or the amount which you can credibly prove as an amount of reasonably justified costs for accommodation of yourself and all persons assessed together with you; a foreigner is on request obliged to submit the declaration of release obligation of secrecy of the Tax Office, in full range of data, in purpose of verification aggregate monthly income of the family; if a foreigner submitted the document to the request of income of the family member, he/she is on request also obliged to submit its declaration of release obligation of secrecy a document confirming the entry into the pertinent business register, list or record, confirmation of non - existence of arrears,</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>if you are the statutory body of a company or cooperative or its member, then a further confirmation of non - existence of arrears the company or cooperative, upon request an income tax assessment, upon request extract from the Penal Register record, upon request a document proving the fulfilment of conditions set out in the measure of Ministry of Health on prevention of the spread of infectious illnesses (medical report), a document on travel medical insurance, and upon request a document on having paid the insurance premium, it does not apply, if it is about cases listed in § 180j paragraph 4. Requisites of the request cannot be older than 180 days, except the passport and photograph of a foreigner, if it is not responsible to his/her real portrait. The confirmation of non-existence of arrears shall be no older than 30 days to the date of submission of the application. The time-limit for issuing a decision on an application for a long-term residence permit for the purpose of business is 60 days.</p> <p>12. General rules according the § 42d of the Act on Residence of Foreign Nationals (1) An application for a long-term residence permit for purpose of study in the territory9f) may be submitted at a diplomatic mission by a foreign national who intends to reside in the territory temporarily for a period of longer than 3 months for purpose of study pursuant to Section 64, with the exception of education in a primary school, secondary school or conservatory that does not take place within the scope of an exchange programme or remunerated training. (2) Together with an application for a long-term residence permit pursuant to paragraph (1), a foreign national shall: (a) present the particulars referred to in Section 31(1)(a), (b), (d) and (e); (b) present the consent of parents, other legal guardians or other guardians to the stay of a child in the territory; the consent of a parent, legal guardian or other guardian shall not be required if it is the parent, legal guardian or other guardian who has submitted the application on behalf of the child or with whom the child will be staying in the territory, or if the foreign national proves that, for reasons beyond his or her control, he or she is unable to present consent, or if the child is already residing in the territory on the basis of a long-stay visa or a long-term residence permit for other purposes;</p>
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>(c) prove that he or she has secured the resources needed to reside in the territory (Section 13) where this concerns study at a higher-education institution or unremunerated training; in other cases, the foreign national shall present a document evidencing that the costs of his or her stay will be covered by the domestic host organisation;</p> <p>(d) present the particulars pursuant to Section 31(4), if so requested.</p> <p>(3) Prior to the affixing of a visa for a stay of over 90 days in order to receive a long-term residence permit for purpose of study, a foreign national shall present a certificate of travel medical insurance covering his or her stay in the territory that complies with the conditions referred to in Section 180j. At the same time, he or she shall present proof of the payment of premiums indicated in the certificate of travel medical insurance if so requested. This shall not apply in the eventualities provided for in Section 180j(4).</p> <p>13. No</p> <p>14. N/A</p> <p>15. No</p> <p>16. N/A</p> <p>17. Possible, no additional conditions.</p> <p>18. Yes</p> <p>§ 66 Sec. 2 of the Act on Residence of Foreign NationalsA permanent residence permit shall also be issued, further to an application, to a foreign national whose previous permanent residence permit in the territory has been revoked on grounds pursuant to Section 77(1)(c) or (d), provided that not more than 3 years have passed since the decision became final. § 83 Sec. 4 of the Act on Residence of Foreign NationalsA foreign national whose legal status of a resident in the territory has been revoked (Section 85(1)) shall be entitled to request the re-granting of such legal status if, as of the date of the final decision on the revocation of the legal status of a resident in the territory, at least 5 years have passed and the foreign national proves the availability of means for permanent residence in the</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			territory pursuant to Section 71. The Ministry shall grant a foreign national the legal status of a resident in the territory if the foreign national has resided in the territory for the prescribed period continuously (Section 68), there are no longer grounds for the revocation of such legal status, and there is no substantiated risk that the foreign national might seriously disrupt public order or endanger the security of the State or another Member State of the European Union.
	EMN NCP Estonia	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Applications may be lodged at Estonian embassies in the other MS.</p> <p>3. In order to obtain a residence permit for the exercise of an economic activity the LTR TCN has to fulfill the conditions foreseen in the Aliens Act for temporary residence permit for employment (Article 179) or for enterprise (Article 192). Additionally, it is possible to exercise economic activities when the short-term employment has been registered.</p> <p>A TCN may apply for residence permit for employment with an employer registered in Estonia and for scientific or research works, if the institution has been entered with the register of science and development institutions.</p> <p>For the issue of a temporary residence permit for employment a TCN is required to have the requisite qualifications, training, state of health, work experience and the necessary professional skills and knowledge to assume such position.</p> <p>If a TCN complies with the above-mentioned conditions and the employer submits a confirmation about employment of the TCN, the Police and Border Guard Board may issue a temporary residence permit to a TCN or employment for commencement of work in the position for filling of which the Estonian Unemployment Fund has granted approval to the employer.</p> <p>A temporary residence permit for enterprise may be issued if the settling of a TCN in Estonia shall significantly contribute to the achievement of the purpose of the residence permit granted for enterprise and the following conditions are met:</p> <p>1) a TCN has a holding in a company or he or she operates as a sole proprietor;</p>

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>2) the company or the sole proprietor is entered into the commercial register of Estonia; 3) a TCN has sufficient monetary resources for engaging in enterprise in Estonia A TCN who is applying for a temporary residence permit for enterprise as a sole proprietor is required to have the capital in the amount of at least 16,000 euros invested in Estonia. The requirement for the amount of investment does not be applied to a start-up company.</p> <p>The TCN shall submit the description of the business plan on the basis of which it is possible to assess if the grant of a residence permit to him or her shall be in compliance with the purpose of the grant of the residence permit for enterprise and provide evidence, in addition to other facts which are relevant in the proceeding, that there are no circumstances which would preclude his or her nomination as a member of the management body, procurator or the acquisition of a major holding or prohibit to be an actual beneficiary.</p> <p>4. No</p> <p>5.</p> <p>6. Yes</p> <p>7. A temporary residence permit for enterprise may be issued if the settling of a TCN in Estonia shall significantly contribute to the achievement of the purpose of the residence permit granted for enterprise and the following conditions are met: 1) a TCN has a holding in a company or he or she operates as a sole proprietor; 2) the company or the sole proprietor is entered into the commercial register of Estonia; 3) a TCN has sufficient monetary resources for engaging in enterprise in Estonia A TCN who is applying for a temporary residence permit for enterprise as a sole proprietor is required to have the capital in the amount of at least 16,000 euros invested in Estonia. The requirement for the amount of investment does not be applied to a start-up company. The TCN shall submit the description of the business plan on the basis of which it is possible to assess if the grant of a residence permit to him or her shall be in compliance with the purpose of the grant of the residence permit for enterprise and provide evidence, in addition to other facts which are relevant</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>in the proceeding, that there are no circumstances which would preclude his or her nomination as a member of the management body, procurator or the acquisition of a major holding or prohibit to be an actual beneficiary.</p> <p>8. Yes</p> <p>9. The general immigration quota applies also to LTRs from another MS. The annual immigration quota is established by a regulation of the Government of the Republic. In 2020 the quota is 1378.</p> <p>10.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an application for temporary residence permit • data of close relative and family members • an identity document • 1 digital colour photo • a document certifying the payment of the state fee • A statement by the employer <p>11.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an application for temporary residence permit, • data of close relative and family members • documents or data that prove the investment • description of a business plan except for start-ups and major investors • 1 digital colour photo • start-up business – provide an opinion of the expert committee or a number of the application of the expert committee, unless the company is one of the start-up companies listed in the Directive of the Minister of the Interior • major investor – submit documents or data on making the required investment • a document certifying the payment of the state fee <p>12.</p>
--	--	--	--


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An application for temporary residence permit • data of close relative and family members • a document proving sufficient legal income (except if the purpose of studies is participation in voluntary service of a youth project or program acknowledged by the Ministry of Education and Science) • an identity document • 1 digital colour photo • a document certifying the payment of the state fee • a contract of traineeship concluded between the institution conducting the traineeship or student organisation and the applicant, if the applicant arrives in the state for traineeship • a copy of the voluntary service contract concluded between the applicant and a youth association, if an applicant shall come to the state for voluntary service • Invitation by the educational institution or student organisation <p>An applicant in the status of long-term resident of another EU Member State is required to prove such status upon applying for the residence permit.</p> <p>13. Yes</p> <p>14. The residence permit is linked to the specific employer who invited and employed the TCN. At the same time the TCN who has been granted a temporary residence permit for employment may be employed by several employers concurrently following the conditions determined in the residence permit for employment.</p> <p>15. No</p> <p>16.</p> <p>17. If the LTR TCN of another MS has obtained a residence permit on the grounds of "other purposes" he or she can change his/her status if he/she fulfils the conditions foreseen for residence permit for employment or self-employment.</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>18. Yes</p> <p>According to Article 238 of the Aliens Act upon revocation of a residence permit for long-term resident due to staying outside Estonia or other member state of the European Union or due to the acquisition of a long-term resident status in a member state of the European Union the long-term resident's residence permit of an alien may be resumed if he or she complies with the following conditions: 1) he or she has lived in Estonia on the basis of a temporary residence permit for at least last two years immediately before the submission of an application for the resumption of a residence permit for a long-term resident; 2) he or she has a valid temporary residence permit; 3) he or she has a permanent legal income for his or her subsistence in Estonia; 4) he or she is deemed to be a person insured for the purposes of the Health Insurance Act or a treaty; 5) no facts which are the basis for the refusal to issue a residence permit for a long-term resident exist in respect of him or her. (2) The period of residence in Estonia required for the resumption of a residence permit for a long-term resident shall include his or her temporary stay outside Estonia which does not exceed four months within the last two years immediately before the submission of an application for the resumption of a residence permit for a long-term resident.</p>
	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Embassy / consulate of Finland.</p> <p>3. If this kind of residence permit is applied based on paid employment, it is handled like a normal employment-based application. So there are jobs that require partial decision by the Employment and Economic Development Office (TE Office) and some jobs that don't. The latter are listed in the section 77 of the Aliens Act and include for example foreigners who work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in expert duties in the middle or top management of a company or in expert duties that require special expertise • as professional athletes, coaches or umpires

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the service of a religious community or non-profit association • professionally in science, culture or the arts • in an international organization or in duties concerning official cooperation between states • professionally in the mass media (only if the employer has no office in Finland) • do market research, prepare for a company's establishment in Finland, negotiate and acquire customer orders or supervise the fulfilment of orders or have other similar duties (only if the employer has no office in Finland) <p>All the jobs that are not specifically mentioned in the section 77, require aforementioned partial decision. The partial decision includes for example a labour market test. In all cases Finnish Immigration Service makes the final decision about the residence permit and makes sure that so called general requirements (for example danger to public order or security and/or evasion of law) applied on every case don't prevent the positive decision.</p> <p>The applicant's means of support always has to be secured by the gainful employment in question. If the application requires partial decision, this is assessed by the TE Office, in other cases by the Immigration Service. Conditions of the employment have to comply with applicable employment-related legislation and collective agreement.</p> <p>If this kind of residence permit is applied based on self-employment, it is also handled like a normal application based on self-employment. The Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment makes a partial decision about profitability of the business and makes sure that the applicant's means of support are secured by the business.</p> <p>In all cases the Finnish Immigration Service makes the final decision about the residence permit and makes sure that so called general requirements (for example danger to public order or security and/or evasion of law) applied on every case don't prevent the positive decision.</p> <p>4. Yes</p> <p>5. As specified above, there are cases that require partial decision by the TE Office. Those are also the cases that are subjected to the labour market test, although many cases of permit extension are exempted from it.</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>In the labour market test the TE Office assesses whether suitable labour is available within a reasonable period of time for the job in question in the local labour market area (EU/EEA area). TE Office may require the employer to advertise the vacancy in its own employment services (te-palvelut.fi) and in the European cooperation network EURES services. If appropriate labour is realistically available within a reasonable time period, there is no justification for granting a non-EU citizen a resident permit on the basis of employment.</p> <p>6. Yes</p> <p>7. In the Finnish law the term used here is nowadays entrepreneur. Entrepreneur is a self-employed person that pursue a trade or profession in his/her own name or is comparable to such a person because of a corporate responsibility. The latter means a shareholder in a managerial position in a limited liability company (Managing Director or member of the Board of Directors) or a person working in another business in a managerial position if the shareholder of the limited liability company personally owns at least 30 per cent of the company's share capital, or personally has at least 30 per cent of the number of votes produced by the company's shares or, if in another business in a managerial position, has similar authority in the business concerned. Mere ownership is never decisive, working in Finland is always required. Issuing a residence permit for entrepreneurs is based on consideration to ensure that the intended business operations meet the requirements for profitable business. As said earlier the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment assesses this in its partial decision. The applicant has to prove that his/her business meets those requirements. The business has to be entered in the Trade Register maintained by the Finnish Patent and Registration Office.</p> <p>8. No</p> <p>9. N/a</p> <p>10. An applicant usually has to have a signed employment contract or a binding job offer.</p>
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>11. • Trade register extract or explanation why the company has not been entered in the Trade Register</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the company is a limited liability company, an establishment agreement as well as up-to-date articles of association and list of shareholders• Description of the business idea of the company and a business plan• Document concerning business premises (copy of the lease or a document of the ownership of the premises)• Report on the number of employees• Certificates on professional qualifications (diploma and/or letters of reference)• Report on assets and other income <p>12. • Certificate of acceptance/attendance from a Finnish educational institution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clarification of income• Documentation of the paid tuition fee or scholarship• Extract from student register (required when submitting permit extension application)• Previous degree/qualification certificates (from applicants other than undergraduate and exchange students when applying for the first residence permit)• Any employment certificates (from applicants other than undergraduate and exchange students when applying for the first residence permit) <p>13. Yes</p> <p>14. A residence permit for an employed person (one that requires afore-mentioned partial decision) entitles the holder to work in one or several professional fields. For special reasons, a residence permit for an employed person may be restricted to work for a certain employer in one or several professional fields. For example posted workers usually get a residence permit that includes a right to work only for a certain employer.</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>An alien who has been granted another kind residence permit for gainful employment has the right to work according to the basis of the permit. For example a specialist has a right to do work as specialist.</p> <p>15. No</p> <p>16. N/a</p> <p>17. By applying a new residence permit based on employment or self-employment. TCN's are allowed to make a new application, if the principal reason for their residence has changed or if they think they are entitled to a somehow more favorable status. This may also take place before their current permit has expired.</p> <p>18. No If the decision to cancel the LTR-permit has been made and it's final, the TCN who wants to return to Finland, has to start from the beginning like any other applicant in the similar situation.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP France</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. Since LTR holders are not subject to long term visa requirement to reside in France, the applicant can file his/her applications directly in France within 3 months after his/her arrival.</p> <p>3. The same conditions as TCNs under the common law: The underlying principle is to assess the employment situation in France before allowing the recruitment of a third-country worker, by analysing the labour market situation of the activity sector/for the job in question. Thus, in order to work in France, a third-country national must apply in advance for a work permit and/or residence permit, depending on his/her professional situation. The third-country national will be granted a residence permit if he/she can fulfil the criteria related to the employment conditions of the sector of</p>

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>employment, his/her professional experience and academic formation, the sustainability of his/her economic project, etc. These criteria depend on the TCN's job category. However, some TCNs are exempted from this procedure as they can provide specific skills or talents that contribute to the French economic development.</p> <p>4. Yes</p> <p>5. At least 3 months before their arrival, their employers must submit an application for a work permit to the local employment entity (the Regional Directorate for Business, Competition, Consumer Affairs, Labour and Employment - DIRECCTE) . The employer must provide a work contract and evidence of research to find a national / EU candidate in the national labour market. S/he also needs to prove that s/he respect the French employment law (duration of work, salary, etc.).</p> <p>6. Yes</p> <p>7. The TCN needs to prove that s/he can obtain sufficient financial resources from this self-employment activity.</p> <p>8. No</p> <p>9. n/a</p> <p>10. The TCN needs to provide a work contract or proposal for a work contract which mentions all employment law requirements (salary, duration of work, applicable collective bargaining agreement, etc.). The employer needs also to prove that he has always respected employment law regulations.</p> <p>11. For the creation of a new business / for the continuation of an existing company: Proof of company registration (company statutes, registration certificate) or affiliation to the social security scheme for the self-employed workers</p>
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>Documents related to specific activity as independent Any evidence of the economic viability of the project to create a company or any proof of the effectiveness of the company and the resources drawn from the activity at least equivalent to the full-time minimum wage (equivalent to a gross monthly amount of Euro 1 539,42 for a full time job as of 1 January 2020)</p> <p>For independent / liberal activity: In order to create a new business: proof of registration to the social security scheme and proof that the activity can provide a level of resources at least equivalent to the full-time minimum wage. For the continuation of an existing activity: any proof of the effectiveness of the activity and justification of the resources drawn from the activity at least equivalent to the full-time minimum wage. for regulated professions : authorization to exercise or registration to the competent Association or professional corporation.</p> <p>12. Proof of registration with a school or university and proof of financial resources.</p> <p>13. Yes</p> <p>14. Usually the activity during the first year is limited to the employer and the job position for which the residence permit was issued. For talents the activity is limited to the one which was authorized for the issuance of the residence permit. TCNs cannot perform regulated jobs or employments arranged only to French nationals.</p> <p>15. Yes</p> <p>16. YES as long as the TCN is subject to the Republican Integration Pathway and the related language and civic training.</p> <p>17. He has to apply for a change of status based on the common law process and fulfills the criteria for the residence permit adapted to his/her new activity.</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			18. Yes
	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Embassy/consulate of the second MS in the first MS</p> <p>3. In general, the temporary residence permit entitles its holder in Germany to take up employment if the Federal Employment Agency has granted its approval or it has been determined by intergovernmental agreement that such employment may be taken up without approval from the Federal Employment Agency.</p> <p>4. No</p> <p>5. n/a</p> <p>6. Yes</p> <p>7. 1. An economic interest or a regional need applies, 2. The activity is expected to have positive effects on the economy and 3. The foreigner has personal capital or an approved loan to realize the business idea.</p> <p>8. No</p> <p>9. n/a</p> <p>10. The employment shall be credibly demonstrated. Work contract is mostly a safe option.</p>


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>11. 1. An economic interest or a regional need applies, 2. The activity is expected to have positive effects on the economy and 3. The foreigner has personal capital or an approved loan to realize the business idea.</p> <p>12. For study purposes: (in general terms) Admission to a recognized university Proof of means of subsistence Knowledge of the language in which the course of studies is delivered</p> <p>13. Yes</p> <p>14. see under No.3</p> <p>15. Yes</p> <p>16. LTR TCN shall be exempted from the obligation to take an orientation course if they prove that they have already participated in integration measures in another member state of the European Union in order to attain their legal status as a long-term resident.</p> <p>17. For persons holding a temporary residence permit in Germany based on the status of long-term residents in other member states of the European Union in order to changes their status for employment the approval of the Federal Employment Agency is required as explain in Nr.3 and for self-employment the requirements mentioned in Nr. 7 have to be fulfilled.</p> <p>18. No</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

	<p>EMN NCP Hungary</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. Answer to question 1 was 'no'.</p> <p>3. The third-country nationals applying for an interim permanent residence permit, a national permanent residence permit or an EC permanent residence permit must satisfy the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) must have a place of abode and subsistence in the territory of Hungary secured; b) must have full healthcare insurance or sufficient financial resources for healthcare services; and c) must be exempt from any reason for rejection set out in the Act II of 2007. <p>Residence for the purpose of employment may be verified by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a prior agreement concluded with a view to entering into a contract for the employment relationship, or a document verifying the employment relationship. - a temporary employment book. <p>Residence for the purpose of gainful activity may be verified by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a business plan for economic activities; - a private entrepreneurial license, or failing this a private entrepreneur register number; - a small-scale agricultural producer's license; - a personal service contract, contract for professional services or a use contract entered into as a private individual; or - other reliable means. <p>4. No</p> <p>5. Answer to question 4 was 'no'</p> <p>6. Yes</p> <p>7. Residence for the purpose of gainful activity may be verified by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a business plan for economic activities;
---	----------------------------	------------	--


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">- a private entrepreneurial license, or failing this a private entrepreneur register number;- a small-scale agricultural producer's license;- a personal service contract, contract for professional services or a use contract entered into as a private individual; or- other reliable means. <p>8. No</p> <p>9. Answer to question 8 was 'no'.</p> <p>10. Residence for the purpose of employment may be verified by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- a prior agreement concluded with a view to entering into a contract for the employment relationship, or a document verifying the employment relationship;- a temporary employment book. <p>11. Residence for the purpose of gainful activity may be verified by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- a business plan for economic activities;- a private entrepreneurial license, or failing this a private entrepreneur register number;- a small-scale agricultural producer's license;- a personal service contract, contract for professional services or a use contract entered into as a private individual; or- other reliable means. <p>12. Residence for the purpose of pursuit of studies or vocational training may be verified by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a certificate of admission from the relevant educational institution;• a document to verify his/her student status;• or other reliable means. <p>13. No</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>14. If a LTR TCN of another MS submits an application for a residence permit on grounds of employment, the application shall be considered as an interim permanent residence permit.</p> <p>15. No</p> <p>16. Answer to question 15 was 'no'.</p> <p>17. During the application procedure, the third-country national has the right to change the purpose of stay. He/She shall attach the mandatory enclosures. The third-country national has also the right to lengthen the permit for a new purpose.</p> <p>18. Yes</p>
	EMN NCP Ireland	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. <u>Clarification to question 1</u> Ireland does not participate in the EU Long Term Residents' Directive and consequently does not apply EU LTR. Intra-EU mobility in the sense of the Directive is not applicable to Ireland. As noted in the EMN Study <i>Intra-EU mobility of third country nationals: Ireland</i> (Quinn, E. ESRI, 2013), the national rules and procedures regarding visa and residence permits that apply to third-country nationals holding a long-term residence permit under the Directive, who wish to move to Ireland for the purposes of work, are the same as the national rules and procedures that apply to third-country nationals who migrate to Ireland from a third country for the first time. Similarly, the rules and procedures regarding employment permits are the same for third-country nationals holding a long-term resident permit under the Directive, as for third country nationals who migrant to Ireland from a third country for the first time.</p>


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			3. N/A
			4. No
			5. N/A
			6. No
			7. N/A
			8. No
			9. N/A
			10. N/A
			11. N/A
			12. N/A
			13. No
			14. N/A
			15. No
			16. N/A
			17. N/A
			18. No

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

	<p>EMN NCP Italy</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. No Please find in attachment further comment 2019.100_european_union_long-term_residence_-_part_iii.docx</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3. According to art. 9 bis of law 286/1998 (introduced by the legislative Decree 3/2007 implementing the Directive 2003/109/EC) the alien, holder of an EU residence permit for long-term residents issued by another Member State of the European Union and in course of validity, can ask to reside on the national territory for more than three months to carry out an economic activity in quality of subordinate or autonomous worker, pursuant to the general regulation about authorization to access to labour market (art. 5, 5 bis, 21, 22 and 26 of law 286/1998). However, there is a significant difference from the ordinary procedure: the holder of an EU long-term residence permit issued by another EU Member State is allowed to enter in the national territory without a visa. For more information, see questions 10 and 11.</p> <p>4. No</p> <p>5.</p> <p>6. No</p> <p>7.</p> <p>8. Yes</p> <p>9. On 12 March 2019 has been emanated the Flow Decree of 2019 which provides:</p>

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12.850 entries for paid and self-employment, among which 100 reserved to holder of an EU long-term residence permit issued by another Member State of the EU. - 18.000 for seasonal work in agricultural sector and hotel industry. <p>10. With regard to subordinate work, it is necessary – as for all foreigners– that the employer, who desires to hire a foreign worker resident abroad, ask for an authorization (“nulla osta”) before the competent office. But, while for foreigners in general this authorization is a necessary precondition for the issue of entry visa for work purposes, the holder of an EU long-term residence permit issued by another EU Member State is allowed to enter in the national territory in exemption of visa. Then, within 8 days from the entry in the Italian territory, the foreign has to require from the competent office a residence permit. This office, after verifying the employment relationship and the availability of a suitable accommodation, makes the foreign to subscribe a residence agreement. According to art. 5 bis of law 286/1998, this agreement contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the employer’s guarantee concerning the availability of an accommodation for the employee; b) the employer’s commitment to pay the travelling expenses for the worker to return to the Country of origin. <p>11. In case of self-employment (art. 5 comma 3 quarter and 26 of Law 286/1998), the authorization for the entry has to be required directly by the worker who also has to show the documentation about the license of the activity or the enrolment at the Chamber of Commerce.</p> <p>12. According to art. 9 bis para 5 of law 286/1998, the applicant - who wants to reside in Italy for more than 90 days for the purpose of education/professional training – is allowed to enter in the national territory without a visa. Other requirements to obtain a residence permit for the purpose of education/professional training are the same provided by the general regulation for all foreign applicants (law 286/98, art. 4 and 4bis of implementing regulation n. 394/1999).</p> <p>13. No</p> <p>14.</p>
--	--	--	--


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>15. Yes</p> <p>16. If a LTR TCN of another MS wants to obtain an EU residence permit for long term resident also in Italy, the conditions required are the same provided for all foreigners regularly resident in the national territory. So, he has to demonstrate the knowledge of Italian languages equivalent at least to the level A2, according to EU common framework for knowledge of languages (art. 9 co. 2-bis law 286/1998) (as well as a valid residence permit for at least 5 years, the availability of an income not less than the annual amount of the social allowance suitable accommodation).</p> <p>In general, when a migrant asks for a residence permit for at least a year, he has to sign an integration agreement, established by art. 4-bis of Law 286/1998 and aimed to achieve, in a mutual interest (for the state e for the migrant), an effective integration path. The foreign shall undertake to learn an adequate level of knowledge of Italian spoken language (equivalent at least to level A2), a sufficient knowledge of fundamental principles of Italian Constitution, of civic culture and life in Italy.</p> <p>17. In order to convert the type of residence permit already obtained, a foreign national must first seek authorization from the Immigration Desk at the Prefettura in the province of his/her residence and then apply for the conversion of the permit at the Headquarters. The conditions for the conversion are the provision for entry quotas in the so-called "Migrant Inflow Decree" and the validity of the residence permit.</p> <p>Residence permits for education/professional training purposes may be converted into permits for employment or self-employed activities, if the holders fulfill the requirements for that type of permit. A residence permit for seasonal work may be converted into a permit for indefinite or minimum one-year employment contracts, when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">the migrant worker has entered Italy for a seasonal job for the second year in a row and holds a valid residence permit;the migrant worker has entered Italy for the purpose of a seasonal job and, at the end of a first period of seasonal work, holds a valid residence permit.
--	--	--	--


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			18. Yes
	EMN NCP Latvia	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. From embassy/consulate of the second MS or in the second MS.</p> <p>3. S/he has to be a board member/council member of an enterprise or s/he has to be registered as self-employed person.</p> <p>4. Yes</p> <p>5. An employer shall advertise a vacancy and it shall be open for all applicants for 10 working days. If nobody applies or a candidate does not correspond to the requirements, an employer can invite LTR TCN of another MS.</p> <p>6. Yes</p> <p>7. A person is not issued a residence permit in case of tax debts.</p> <p>8. No</p> <p>9. N/a</p> <p>10. An invitation from employer, a contract (or draft contract), an education or experience in the corresponding field.</p>

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>11. To be registered as self-employed person in Latvia. Business plan shall be submitted as well as proof of sufficient financial means to fulfill the business plan.</p> <p>12. To be admitted to the educational establishment.</p> <p>13. Yes</p> <p>14. The right to work is granted only for single employer.</p> <p>15. No</p> <p>16. N/a</p> <p>17. Labour market test will be applied in the case of employment or s/he has to register as self-employed person and to fulfill the criteria (business plan, financial means).</p> <p>18. Yes The LTR status can be applied for after two years of residence in Latvia with temporary residence permit which has to be acquired no later than within 3 years period after the revoking of LTR status. So, in other words. If a TCN is outside of the EU/Latvia his/her status will be revoked. If he returns to Latvia during next 3 years since the date of revoking of the status and acquires a temporary residence permit, after 2 years s/he is entitled to re-acquire the LTR status in Latvia.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Lithuania</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. N/A</p>


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>3. The Law on the Legal Status of Aliens stipulates, that an alien may be issued a temporary residence permit to live in Lithuania solely on the basis that s/he has acquired LTR status in another EU Member State and holds a residence permit issued by that country. Temporary residence permits may be issued or renewed on this basis, if an alien fulfils the conditions of entry set out in the Schengen Borders Code, is in possession of valid document evidencing health insurance, has sufficient means of subsistence and/or receives regular income which is sufficient for his stay in the Republic of Lithuania, has accomodation, produces a list of his visits and stays in foreign states, provides detailed information about himself and relations (former and / or current) with persons residing in Lithuania, as well as relations with foreign intelligence, security and / or military institutions.</p> <p>4. No</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. No</p> <p>7. N/A</p> <p>8. No</p> <p>9. N/A</p> <p>10. N/A</p> <p>11. N/A</p> <p>12. N/A</p> <p>13. No</p> <p>14. N/A</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>15. No</p> <p>16. N/A</p> <p>17. According to the Law on the Legal Status of Aliens, an alien may be issued with a temporary residence permit on the sole ground that the alien has acquired long-term resident status in another EU Member State and holds a residence permit issued by that state. If such alien would like to obtain a temporary residence permit in Lithuania on another basis, he could do so in the general procedure, i.e. he would be subject to the same grounds and conditions as other aliens.</p> <p>18. Yes</p>
	EMN NCP Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. In accordance with article 39 (1), 85 (1) and 86 (1) of the amended Law of 29 August 2008 on free movement of persons and immigration (Immigration Law) and article 16 (1) of the amended grand ducal regulation of 5 September 2008 implementing certain dispositions related to the administrative formalities foreseen in the Immigration Law. The application can be lodged in the diplomatic or consular representation of Luxembourg or of a MS which represents Luxembourg interests in the second MS, by post, in person or by proxy.</p> <p>3. In accordance with article 86 (2) of the Immigration Law the applicant has to fulfil the conditions foreseen in articles 42 (1) 1 (salaried workers) and 51 (1) (independent workers) of the Immigration Law. The conditions for salaried worker are the following: a) Having passed the labour market test (the priority in matters of recruitment and employment accorded to certain workers under Article L. 622 4(4) of the Labour Code is not thereby affected”);</p>

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>b) the pursuit of the activity in question serves the country's economic interests;</p> <p>c) the third-country national possesses the professional qualifications needed to pursue the activity in question;</p> <p>d) the third-country national has an employment contract concluded in respect of a position which has been declared to the Agence pour le développement de l'emploi as being vacant, in accordance with the formal requirements and on the conditions provided for by the relevant legislation in force.</p> <p>The conditions for self-employment are the following:</p> <p>a) the third-country national demonstrates that he/she possesses the skills and qualities needed for the pursuit of the proposed activity, including, as the case may be, for registration on the rolls of the relevant profession and in the relevant professional registers, and that he/she fulfils, where appropriate, the conditions laid down by the Law of 28 December 1988, as amended, (i) regulating authorisation to engage in business as a craftsman, tradesman or industrial entrepreneur and admission to certain professions, and (ii) amending Article 4 of the Law of 2 July 1935 regulating the conditions for obtaining the title and certificate of master craftsman;</p> <p>b) he/she demonstrates that he/she has sufficient resources to pursue the activity that he/she intends to pursue in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg;</p> <p>c) the pursuit of the proposed activity serves the interests of the country, to be assessed in terms of economic usefulness, that is to say, meeting an economic need, integration in the national or local economic context, the viability and continuity of the proposed business, job creation, investment, notably with regard to research and development, innovation and/or specialisation, or in terms of social or cultural relevance.</p> <p>4. Yes</p> <p>5. The labour market test is only applied in the cases of salaried work which is not highly skilled labour (EU Blue Card - the candidates are exempted). Before recruiting a salaried worker, employers must make a declaration of vacant position to the ADEM. The declaration will allow the employment agency to check whether there is a suitable candidate available on the local or EU job market. If the job offer cannot be filled with a person registered at the ADEM within a 3 week deadline, the employer is</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>allowed to conclude an employment contract with a person of his choice, under certain conditions, including a non-EU national.</p> <p>To this end, the employer must submit an application on plain paper to ADEM's director and request a certificate granting him the right to hire a third country national. The employer must sign a dated employment contract with the future employee. It may be stated in the contract that the start date is "subject to the employee obtaining an authorisation to stay for salaried workers/work permit". The employer must hand over the original certificate to the third-country national, who will attach it to his application for the authorisation to stay.</p> <p>6. Yes</p> <p>7. The conditions for self-employment are the following:</p> <p>a) the third-country national demonstrates that he/she possesses the skills and qualities needed for the pursuit of the proposed activity, including, as the case may be, for registration on the rolls of the relevant profession and in the relevant professional registers, and that he/she fulfils, where appropriate, the conditions laid down by the Law of 28 December 1988, as amended, (i) regulating authorisation to engage in business as a craftsman, tradesman or industrial entrepreneur and admission to certain professions, and (ii) amending Article 4 of the Law of 2 July 1935 regulating the conditions for obtaining the title and certificate of master craftsman;</p> <p>b) he/she demonstrates that he/she has sufficient resources to pursue the activity that he/she intends to pursue in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg;</p> <p>c) the pursuit of the proposed activity serves the interests of the country, to be assessed in terms of economic usefulness, that is to say, meeting an economic need, integration in the national or local economic context, the viability and continuity of the proposed business, job creation, investment, notably with regard to research and development, innovation and/or specialisation, or in terms of social or cultural relevance.</p> <p>8. No</p> <p>9. N/A.</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>10. The application for a temporary authorisation to stay must contain the applicant's identity details (surname, first name(s) and address) and must be accompanied by the following documents and information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) a copy of the valid passport, in its entirety;b) an extract from the criminal records or an affidavit (sworn oath) established in the country of residence (he/she must not constitute a threat to public policy or public security);c) a curriculum vitae;d) a copy of their diplomas or professional qualifications;e) a copy of the employment contract (compliant with Luxembourg law), dated and signed by both the applicant and his future employer in Luxembourg;f) the original copy of the certificate from the National Employment Agency granting the employer the right to hire a third-country national;g) where necessary, a power of attorney. <p>11. The application for a temporary authorisation to stay must contain the applicant's identity details (surname, first name(s) and address) and must be accompanied by the following documents and information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) a copy of their valid passport, in its entirety;b) an extract from the criminal records or an affidavit (sworn oath) established in the country of residence (he/she must not constitute a threat to public policy or public security);c) a curriculum vitae;d) a business and a financing plan;e) proof that the applicant has the necessary economic resources to carry out his business project;f) in the case of a takeover of a business, the balance sheets and profit and loss accounts for the past three financial years;g) in the event of an activity subject to a business permit, the agreement in principle;h) in the case of an activity subject to other authorisations, accreditations or registrations, the agreement in principle from the competent authority;i) where necessary, a power of attorney.
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>12. In accordance with article 85 (2) of the Immigration law the applicant has to fulfil the conditions of article 56 (2) of the Immigration Law and article 17 of the amended grand ducal regulation of 5 September 2008 implementing certain dispositions related to the administrative formalities foreseen in the Immigration Law. The application for a temporary authorisation to stay must contain the applicant's identity details (surname(s), given name(s) and address) and must be accompanied by the following documents and information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a copy of their valid passport, in its entirety; b) a copy of the residence permit issued in another EU Member State if they already reside in the Schengen area; c) an extract from their criminal record or an affidavit (sworn oath) established in the country of residence (he/she must not constitute a threat to public policy or public security). d) proof that they are enrolled in a higher education establishment in Luxembourg and e) proof of sufficient resources to cover for living expenses and return-travel costs. <p>The monthly resources must amount to at least 80 % of the current social inclusion income. The following may be used as proof:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the original document of the certificate of scholarship or student loan stating the amount and its duration; - an original bank certificate and a bank statement for the past 6 months; - attesting that the student has enough financial resources on his/her own account; or - in case the student is supported by the parents: attesting that the student's parents have enough financial resources and that they are financially solvent and capable to cover subsistence costs, medical and study cost for at least one year (12 months) as well as return travel costs; - the original financial statement of support for the intention of the Luxembourg State and the student, signed by a sponsor of Luxembourgish nationality or staying legally in Luxembourg, and regarding subsistence costs, medical and study costs for at least 1 academic school year as well as return travel costs, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) a health insurance certificate covering illness in Luxembourg (travel insurance). <p>13. Yes</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>14. In accordance with article 43 (2) of the Immigration Law during the first year of his/her legal employment on the territory, the holder of a "salaried worker" residence permit or of a work permit shall have access to the labour market, limited to a single sector and a single occupation with any employer.</p> <p>15. No</p> <p>16. N/A.</p> <p>17. The LTR TCN of another MS who has obtained a residence permit on the grounds of "other duly substantiated purposes" can change his/her status if he/she fulfils the conditions of article 42 (1) 1 (salaried worker) or article 51 (1) (self-employed worker) if the residence permit allows the change.</p> <p>18. Yes ahq_2019.100ltr.docx</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Netherlands</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. In general, when the applicant is abroad, then he/she will need to approach the Dutch Embassy or Consulate in the country of origin or the country in which he/she is staying. When the applicant already has a valid residence permit of another EU MS, he/she does not have to apply for an entrance visa (MVV) and can freely travel to the Netherlands to lodge an application there. (https://ind.nl/en/Forms/7528.pdf).</p> <p>3. LTR TCNs from another MS have to apply for a residence permit in the Netherlands. For that, they have to meet the national conditions that apply for the purpose of residence for which they come to the Netherlands. In case of employment the LTR TCN can apply for a residence permit to work him-</p>

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>/herself (the employer does not have to do this). The IND will appoint the employer as sponsor. The difference between a LTR TCN and other types of TCN is that the employer needs a permit to employ the LTR only during the first year.</p> <p>4. Yes</p> <p>5. The most important criterion is that no Dutch or EU citizen can be found to fill the vacant position. The labour market test will only be necessary during the first year of paid employment.</p> <p>6. Yes</p> <p>7. As a LTR TCN you are exempted from the assessment of the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO). However, as a self-employed person you have to be registered in the Trade Register of the Chamber of Commerce (KvK), you have to meet the requirements for practicing your business or profession, meaning that you need to have all the necessary licenses and you have to proof that you are going to earn a sufficient income[1] from your activities as an independent entrepreneur. This should be evident from the business plan. (https://ind.nl/en/work/working_in_the_Netherlands/Pages/Self-employed-pe...)</p> <p>[1] For 2019, the amount will be €1,236.52 including holiday allowance (https://ind.nl/en/Pages/required-amounts-income-requirement.aspx#Applica...).</p> <p>8. No</p> <p>9. N/A</p> <p>10. A copy of the EC residence permit for long-term resident issued by the other MS, the completed and signed appendix 'Declaration by sponsor (employment), a copy of the employment contract showing that you will be carrying out paid employment and (if necessary), a copy of the application for the work permit (TWV). (https://ind.nl/en/Forms/7528.pdf)</p>
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>11. Self-employed applicants have to enclose a copy of the EU residence permit for long-term resident issued by the other MS, if applicable, a copy of the document that was issued by the competent Dutch authority showing that you have the necessary permits to be allowed to practice a particular profession or run a particular enterprise, a business plan, copies of all diploma 's awarded, in case this include foreign diploma 's; they have to be provided with a Nuffic/Colo evaluation, if there is an enterprise in the country of origin, a copy of the deed of incorporation and the articles of association of the enterprise have to be included, employment contracts from the former employers, copies of certificates, turnover date relating to the Dutch market, and, if you are a freelancer; copies of agreements relating to the assignments.</p> <p>12. For students, the requirements are equal to the requirements for ordinary applicants.</p> <p>13. Yes</p> <p>14. Generally there are no restrictions. However, the LTR TCN has to keep satisfying the initial conditions of his/her residence permit in order to stay in the Netherlands. When the residence permit is changed on grounds of employment, a labour market test will be conducted (see also question 4A of this query).</p> <p>15. No</p> <p>16. The residence permit as LTR from another EU country is not valid in the Netherlands. Therefore, the applicant will have to apply for a residence permit in the Netherlands. For this, the applicant has to meet the national conditions that apply for the purpose of residence for which they come to the Netherlands. Only in the case of a residence permit for indefinite time a certain level of language proficiency is required, among other things.(https://ind.nl/Paginas/Inburgering-in-Nederland.aspx) More information on the language test can be found in Q12 of AHQ 2019.98.</p> <p>17. Only when the LTR TCN fulfills the criteria on which such a permit is issued.</p> <p>18. No</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

	<p>EMN NCP Poland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. N/A.</p> <p>3. Temporary residence permit owing to other circumstances is granted to the foreigner, if he/she holds a long-term resident's EU residence permit granted by other Member State of the European Union, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Intends to perform work or conduct business activities on the territory of the Republic of Poland on the basis of the provisions binding in this respect on this territory or b) Intends to undertake or continue studies or vocational trainings on the territory of the Republic of Poland or c) Proves that there are other circumstances justifying his/her stay on the territory of the Republic of Poland <p>The residence permit shall be granted to a foreigner if he/she has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - health insurance within the meaning of the Act of 27 August 2004 on health care services financed from public funds, or a document certifying that the costs of healthcare treatment in the territory of the Republic of Poland will be covered by the insurer; - a source of steady and regular income sufficient to cover the costs of subsistence for the foreigner himself/herself and family members dependent on him/her, - has a guaranteed place of residence in the territory of the Republic of Poland, <p>The grounds for applying for a permit should justify his/her stay in the territory of the Republic of Poland for a period longer than 3 months.</p> <p>4. No</p> <p>5. N/A.</p>


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>6. No</p> <p>7. N/A.</p> <p>8. No</p> <p>9. N/A.</p> <p>10. Any document proving that the foreigner intends to perform work on the territory of the Republic of Poland, e.g. a work contract, a statement by the employer, or a proposal for an employment contract.</p> <p>11. Any document proving that the foreigner intends to perform work or conduct business activities on the territory of the Republic of Poland on the basis of the provisions binding in this respect on this territory.</p> <p>12. Any document proving that the foreigner intends to undertake or continue studies or vocational training on the territory of the Republic of Poland, e.g. a certificate from higher educational institution or institution organizing vocational training.</p> <p>13. No</p> <p>14. N/A.</p> <p>15. No</p> <p>16. N/A.</p> <p>17. The person would have to submit another application for a temporary residence permit under the particular legal basis referring to the other purpose of stay. However, all holders of temporary residence permit issued to EU long-term residents from another EU Member State are entitled</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>to access to the Polish labour market as well as to take up and pursue economic activity on the territory of the Republic of Poland on the same terms as Polish citizens regardless of the purpose for which the temporary residence permit was granted.</p> <p>18. Yes</p>
	EMN NCP Portugal	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3. Conditions are the same that are requested to TCN applying for residence; general conditions are: Possession of a valid residence visa, issued for one of the purposes provided for the granting of a residence permit; Non-existence of any facts which, if known by the competent authorities, would preclude the granting of a visa; Presence in Portuguese territory; Possession of means of subsistence Accommodation; Enrolment in social security, whenever applicable; Absence of any conviction for a crime which in Portugal would be punishable with the deprivation of liberty for more than one year; Not being subject to prohibition from entering Portuguese territory, following a removal order from the country; Absence of inclusion in the Schengen Information System; Absence of inclusion in the SEF Integrated Information System for the purpose of non-admission; As for economic activity, Portuguese Law does not refer to such; it specifies different conditions according to pre-defined types of professional activity. Conditions are also the same ones requested to TCN applying for residence:</p>

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>Residence permit for employment purposes: Possession of a legal employment contract and being registered in the social security system, or; Possession of an employment agreement or promissory employment agreement, or an employment relationship proven by a trade union, by a representative of migrant communities with a seat on the Migration Board or by the Labour Conditions Authority; Legal entry into Portuguese territory. Residence permit for self-employment purposes or for immigrant Incorporation of a company pursuant to the law, declaring the start of business with the tax authorities and social security as a natural person, or the signing of a service provision agreement to practice a liberal profession; A qualification to carry out independent professional activity, when applicable; Possession of the the means of subsistence; Submission of a statement from the respective professional association that they meet the requirements of enrolment, when required; Legal entry into Portuguese territory. Residence permit for teaching, highly qualified or cultural activities Possession of an employment agreement or service provision agreement compatible with the teaching or highly qualified activity; Invitation letter from an academic or vocational training institution; or Submission of a liability form from a company certified pursuant to terms defined by order of the government members in charge of internal administration and the economy; Involvement in a cultural activity in Portuguese territory within the scope of a project recognised, by the government member in charge of culture, as being of interest to the country. Residence permit for investment activities Possession of valid Schengen visas; Legal registry of their stay in Portugal within 90 days of their first entry into Portuguese territory; Fulfilment of the requirements set specifically for investment activities (e.g. amount of investment, number of jobs created, real estate acquisitions).</p> <p>4. No</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>5.</p> <p>6. Yes</p> <p>7. Besides general requirements the TCN must present proof of: Incorporation of a company pursuant to the law, declaring the start of business with the tax authorities and social security as a natural person, or the signing of a service provision agreement to practice a liberal profession; A qualification to carry out independent professional activity, when applicable; Possession of the the means of subsistence; Submission of a statement from the respective professional association that they meet the requirements of enrolment, when required; Legal entry into Portuguese territory.</p> <p>8. No</p> <p>9.</p> <p>10. Legal employment contract and social security system registration, or; Employment agreement or promissory employment agreement issued by a trade union, by a representative of migrant communities with a seat on the Migration Board; or by the Labour Conditions Authority;</p> <p>11. Besides general requirements the TCN must present proof of: Incorporation of a company pursuant to the law, declaring the start of business with the tax authorities and social security as a natural person, or the signing of a service provision agreement to practice a liberal profession; A qualification to carry out independent professional activity, when applicable; Possession of the the means of subsistence; Submission of a statement from the respective professional association that they meet the requirements of enrolment, when required;</p>
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>Legal entry into Portuguese territory.</p> <p>12. Besides general requirements the TCN must present proof of: Enrolment in a higher education institution; Payment of tuition, if applicable; Means of subsistence; Coverage by the National Health Service or health insurance.</p> <p>13. Yes</p> <p>14. According to the law, the Council of Ministers, with a prior opinion from the Standing Commission for Social Dialogue, shall approve an annual resolution determining an overall quota of employment opportunities presumed not filled by the workers referred to in the above paragraph, potentially excluding sectors or businesses without labour needs, if job market circumstances so justify. However, this procedure has proven not to be feasible, and it is expected to be terminated shortly.</p> <p>15. No</p> <p>16.</p> <p>17. Portuguese Law does not envisage «other purposes» as reasons to apply for a residence permit. TCNs must comply with legal requirements for each type of residence permit.</p> <p>18. Yes TCN in such case will only have to meet the following requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o have steady, regular means of subsistence for themselves and their family o members, without use of the welfare sub-system; o have health insurance; o have accommodation; They are thus exempted from the 5 year residence in Portuguese territory and the fluency in basic Portuguese requirements.</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

	<p>EMN NCP Slovakia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. The application can be submitted at the Embassy of the Slovak Republic accredited for the country of which the foreigner is a citizen or at the Embassy of the Slovak Republic accredited for the country in which the foreigner resides. If the application is submitted to the embassy, embassy will conduct a personal interview with the foreigner for the preliminary examination of the application.</p> <p>3. The police department may grant temporary residence to a TCN who is a long-term resident in another Member State. (1) A police department shall grant temporary residence to a TCN who has been granted long-term resident status in another Member State, unless there are grounds for refusing an application pursuant to art. 33 para 6. a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) who engages in business activity in the territory of the Slovak Republic, b) who is employed in the territory of the Slovak Republic, c) who studies at a school in the Slovak Republic, d) who carries out the activity referred to in Article 25 (special activity) or Article 26 (research and development) of Act on Residence of Foreigners; or e) who is a family member of a TCN under the Act on Residence of Foreigners and the family already existed in another Member State which has granted TCN the status of long-term resident. <p>The application for temporary residence of a TCN who has been granted long-term resident status in another Member State and who wishes to perform a remunerated activity in Slovakia must be enclosed (in brief):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Valid passport, 2. Two color photos (3 x 3.5 cm) 3. Evidence of the purpose of the stay, depending on the purpose for which the temporary stay is requested; 4. Proof of accommodation in Slovakia for at least 6 months or for the entire stay if applying for a temporary stay for a shorter period (exceptions stipulated by law), 5. Proof of financial support for the minimum subsistence level for each month of residence if the period of residence exceeds 1 year or 12 times the subsistence level,
---	-----------------------------	------------	--

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>6. Proof of financial security of business activities (if TCN will conduct business in Slovakia), 7. Administrative fee (EUR 165.50 for employment, EUR 232 for business), 8. Administrative fee if he / she submits an application at the Slovak Embassy abroad (170 EUR - employment, 240 EUR - business), 9. Administrative fee of EUR 4.50 for the issue of a residence document. 10. Other conditions stipulated by the Act on Residence of Foreigners. When employed, a TCN may work while being granted a temporary residence only with a valid work permit within the period of 12 months from the beginning of the stay in the territory of the Slovak Republic. After 12 months from the beginning of his/her stay in the Slovak Republic, s/he can work without the need for further permits.</p> <p>4. Yes</p> <p>5. Long-term residents in another EU MS who will work in remunerated employment in the Slovak Republic need a work permit only for the first 12 months of getting a temporary residence. Employer needs to notify the Labor office about the vacancy and to file a vacancy notice 10 working days before applying for a work permit. The Labor Office shall issue a work permit if the vacancy cannot be filled by the jobseekers listed in the list of job applicants.</p> <p>6. No</p> <p>7. N/A</p> <p>8. No</p> <p>9. N/A</p> <p>10. A TCN may work while being granted a temporary residence only with a valid work permit within the period of 12 months from the beginning of the stay in the territory of the Slovak Republic. After 12 months from the beginning of his/her stay in the Slovak Republic, s/he can work without the need for further permits.</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>An application for a work permit shall be submitted on an official form to be submitted to the competent labor office. The application shall be submitted in person, by post or may be filed by the future employer on behalf of the TCN.</p> <p>An application for a work permit may be filed 10 working days after the announcement of the vacancy at the earliest.</p> <p>The application for a work permit shall be accompanied by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Printed, completed and signed official application form for a work permit in Slovak,2. A copy of the document of residence in Slovakia or the decision to grant the residence,3. The employment contract, or the employer's pledge to his/her recruitment,4. The decision on recognition of an education certificate or a certified and officially translated document about the required education, in the case of a regulated profession,5. Written mandate for filing an application on one's behalf (if the prospective employer is applying for a TCN). <p>11. The police department may grant temporary residence to a TCN who is granted long-term resident status in another Member State.</p> <p>(1) A police department shall grant temporary residence to a TCN who has been granted long-term resident status in another Member State, unless there are grounds for refusing an application pursuant to art. 33 para 6) and engages in business activity in the territory of the Slovak Republic (...).</p> <p>The application for temporary residence to a TCN who has been granted long-term resident status in another Member State and who wishes to do business in Slovakia must be enclosed with (in brief):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Valid passport;· Two color photos (3 x 3.5 cm),· Business plan, business plan for the implementation of an innovative project, or a document confirming the business license,· Proof of accommodation in Slovakia for at least 6 months or for the entire stay if applying for a temporary stay for a shorter period,
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Evidence of financial support in the amount of the subsistence minimum for each month of stay, if the stay exceeds 1 year, in the amount of 12 times the subsistence minimum, · Administrative fee (EUR 232 for business), · Administrative fee if he / she submits the application at the Slovak Embassy abroad (EUR 240 for business), · Administrative fee of EUR 4.50 for the issue of a residence card. <p>12. In addition to the aforementioned documents, the purpose of the residence must be declared by confirmation of the state administration authority, school or accredited institution of the admission of the foreigner to study or vocational training.</p> <p>13. Yes</p> <p>14. During the temporary stay granted, the TCN can only work with a valid work permit for a period of up to 12 months from the beginning of the stay in the territory of the Slovak Republic. Without the need for further permits, s/he can work in the period after 12 months from the beginning of his / her stay in the Slovak Republic.</p> <p>15. No</p> <p>16. N/A</p> <p>17. A foreigner may also carry out several activities in this case (it is not necessary to change the purpose of stay). However, if a foreigner is interested in changing the purpose of stay (i.e. to carry out an activity other than that for which s/he was granted temporary residence), the Act on the Residence of Foreigners allows for this and sets out a standard procedure for this. The TCN is obliged to submit a new application for temporary residence and submits all necessary particularities (pursuant to the Act). When changing the purpose of stay, TCN does not have to attach to the application for temporary residence a criminal record document, if it was attached to the application for the previous residence. The same applies for a medical assessment. The stay of TCN in</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>the territory of the Slovak Republic is considered to be legal until the decision on the application for the change of the purpose of stay is issued.</p> <p>18. No The Act states that a police department shall grant long-term residence, unless there are grounds for rejecting the application pursuant to Art. 54 par. 2, to a TCN whose long-term residence has ceased because s/he has been granted long-term residence in another Member State or the TCN has been staying outside the territory of the Slovak Republic for more than 6 years, s/he is permanently residing outside the territory of the Member States for 12 consecutive months.</p>
	EMN NCP Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. In accordance with Article 48(3) of the Foreigners Act the long-term resident may apply for a single permit for a specific purpose or a temporary residence permit for himself or herself and his or her family members prior to arrival in the Republic of Slovenia at a diplomatic mission or consular post of the Republic of Slovenia in the EU Member State where he or she has long-term resident status. If the application has been lodged at a diplomatic mission or consular post of the Republic of Slovenia abroad, the long-term resident and his or her family members referred to in the preceding paragraph may enter the Republic of Slovenia before a decision is taken, of which they must notify, upon arrival, the authority competent to decide on the application. The diplomatic mission or consular post of the Republic of Slovenia abroad shall issue a certificate of application for a single permit for the purpose of employment or work, self-employment, seasonal work or for a cross-border worker or a temporary residence permit, which shall serve as a temporary residence permit until the final decision on the application or, in the case of an application for a temporary residence permit for study purposes or on other reasonable grounds or for the family members referred to in the preceding paragraph, until the administratively final decision on the application. A long-term resident and his or her family members who already reside in the Republic of Slovenia shall be served a single permit for the purpose of</p>

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>employment or work, self-employment, seasonal work or for a cross-border worker or a temporary residence permit, the decision refusing a permit, the order suspending the procedure or the order rejecting the application issued in a single permit procedure for a specific purpose or a temporary permit procedure by the competent authority in the Republic of Slovenia.</p> <p>3. Regarding the issuance and extension of a single permit for a long-term resident, the provisions of Articles 37 (Single permit to reside and work), 37a (Competence and procedure for issuing a single permit), 37b (Single permit for work as a self-employed person) and 45 (Single permit for posted workers) of the Foreigners Act shall apply.</p> <p>4. Yes</p> <p>5. /</p> <p>6. Yes</p> <p>7. In accordance with Article 37.b of the Foreigners Act a foreigner wishing to reside in the Republic of Slovenia for work as a self-employed person may be issued a single permit for work as a self-employed person after a one-year period of uninterrupted legal residence in the Republic of Slovenia, except in the case of a foreigner entered in the business register as a person pursuing a professional activity in a self-employed capacity, if he or she complies with the conditions laid down in paragraph three of Article 33 of the Foreigners Act, if the competent authority grants consent to the issuance of a single permit in accordance with the Act governing the employment and work of foreigners, and if there are no reasons for refusing a permit referred to in indents one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, nine, ten or eleven of paragraph one of Article 55 of the Foreigners Act. If a foreigner does not need consent to the issuance of a single permit for work as a self-employed person in accordance with the Act governing the employment and work of foreigners, consent shall not be a condition for issuing a single permit for work as a self-employed person.</p> <p>8. No</p>
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>9. /</p> <p>10. In accordance with Article 37.a(2) of the Foreigners Act the foreigner or his or her employer must include with the application for the issuance or extension of a single permit evidence demonstrating compliance with the conditions laid down in Article 33 of the Foreigners Act (the foreigner's photo or reference number from the electronic photo clipboard; passport or certified photocopy of the foreigner's passport, proof of adequate health insurance covering at least essential health services in the Republic of Slovenia when the foreigner states that he is not compulsorily insured in the Republic of Slovenia; proof of sufficient means of subsistence), the employment or work contract, signed by employer and other evidence demonstrating compliance with the Act governing the employment and work of foreigners regarding the granting of consent.</p> <p>11. See answer to question 7.i.</p> <p>12. In accordance with Article 44(1) of the Foreigners Act a foreigner who has been accepted for studies, other forms of education, specialisation, advanced professional training, or practical training, or who will participate in an international study exchange scheme in an appropriate educational institution in the Republic of Slovenia or in an educational international volunteer exchange programme and who complies with the other conditions for being issued a permit under this Act, may be issued a temporary residence permit. Adequate proof of compliance with the requirement of sufficient means of subsistence corresponding to at least the basic minimum income in the Republic of Slovenia shall take the form of a written statement by the student's parents or his or her statutory representative confirming that they will financially support him or her during the studies, if this is required under the law of his or her country of citizenship.</p> <p>The issuance of a permit shall be conditional upon the submission of evidence of acceptance to the study, education, specialisation or advanced professional training course issued by the educational institution that accepted the foreigner as a student, confirmation from the state authority that is responsible for the implementation of international or bilateral agreements or is the grant-awarding</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>authority, or confirmation issued by a state-authorized organisation responsible for the implementation of a specific course.</p> <p>13. No</p> <p>14. /</p> <p>15. No</p> <p>16. /</p> <p>17. A foreigner holding a permit for temporary residence in the Republic of Slovenia may, prior to the expiry of the period for which the permit was issued, lodge an application with the competent authority in the Republic of Slovenia for a subsequent residence permit for a different purpose (e. g. single permit to reside and work (conditions for obtaining this permit are stipulated in Article 37 of the Foreigners Act), single permit for work as a self-employed person (conditions for obtaining this permit are stipulated in Article 37.b of the Foreigners Act)).</p> <p>18. No</p>
	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. A filled form should be sent to the Swedish Migration Agency by post or can be handed in at a Swedish Mission abroad.</p> <p>3. They need to show their identity and that they have an EU residence permit (showing that the LTR has a LTR-status in another EU country) and show proof of employment or a document which demonstrates that the applicant is self-employed.</p>

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>4. No</p> <p>5. Not applicable</p> <p>6. No</p> <p>7. Not applicable</p> <p>8. No</p> <p>9. Not applicable</p> <p>10. - a certificate of employment from the employer, - the latest salary specification.</p> <p>11. - F-tax card and certificate of registration from the Swedish Companies Registration Office - the most recent VAT report (if the business is obliged to report VAT) - evidence that the applicant run the business, for example, customer invoices, receipts for materials that he/she have purchased and rental contracts for the business' premises. If the applicant has bought a business in Sweden, he/she must also include - the transfer agreement - the most recent annual report.</p> <p>12. - certificate of admission to a course which is at upper-secondary school level (gymnasium) or higher. - certificate which proves that the applicant is covered by the social insurance system in the country of origin. The certificate should be issued by the authorities in the country of origin and it should indicate that the person is covered by another EU country's social insurance system. If the applicant cannot get a certificate like this, he/she must sign up for comprehensive private health insurance which will be</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>valid during the stay in Sweden - an assurance that the applicant has enough money to support him/herself.</p> <p>13. No</p> <p>14. Not applicable</p> <p>15. No</p> <p>16. No, but Swedish for immigrants is offered to everyone not having Swedish as their native language.</p> <p>17. If the LTR still meet the requirements of "other purposes", the grounds for the residence permit is normally not changed. If the LTR doesn't meet the requirements, the grounds for the permit can be changed.</p> <p>18. No</p>
--	--	--	---
