



### AD HOC QUERY ON 2021.21 The period of validity of the intra-corporate transferee permit

### Requested by EMN NCP Hungary on 16 April 2021

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, 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

Following the transposition of Directive 2014/66/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Hungarian legislation takes into consideration the following on the duration of legal residence for the purpose of intra-corporate transfer, and the period of validity of the residence permit issued for the purpose of intra-corporate transfer:

The period of validity of residence permits for the purpose of intra-corporate transfer is maximum 3 years in case of persons in management functions or specialists, or 1 year in case of trainee employees.

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Residence permits issued for the purpose of intra-corporate transfers may be extended within the period of time specified above (3 years or 1 year) by a similar period of time as specified above (3 years or 1 year respectively) for the purpose of intra-corporate transfer.

Nonetheless, both the application for a residence permit for the purpose of intra-corporate transfer and the application for the extension of a residence permit for the purpose of intra-corporate transfer shall be refused if a previous residence permit was issued for the third country national (hereinafter referred to as TCN) for the purpose of intra-corporate transfer either for 3 years as a TCN in management functions or as a TCN specialist, or for 1 year as a trainee employee.

However, the Hungarian legislation allows, for the possibility for the third-country national to apply for another residence permit on other grounds after having exhausted the maximum duration of the period of times specified above, without requiring the TCN in question to return to his/her country of origin/previous residence.

If it is an employment related residence permit, the TCNs have the possibility to extend their residence permit. The period of validity of residence permits for the purpose of employment is maximum 2 years, which may be extended by a maximum of 2 additional years at a time. If (s)he meets the requirements, a TCN may also be entitled to be granted an EU Blue Card. The maximum period of validity of an EU Blue Card is 4 years, which may be extended by a maximum of 4 additional years at a time. In case (s)he does not meet the requirements for obtaining an EU Blue Card and still intends to reside within the territory of Hungary by referring to employment, a residence permit for the purpose of employment may be issued for a TCN.

In regard to the above, the National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing, Hungary (hereinafter referred to as NDGAP) is seeking information from other MSs of the European Union concerning both their interpretation of the relevant articles of the Directive 2014/66/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, and the application of the directive regarding the maximum period of validity of intra-corporate transferee permits and the maximum period for the extension of legal residence for such purposes. Furthermore, NDGAP is also seeking the kind assistance of MSs in sharing their experience and listing the rights of residence, TCNs are allowed to reside in the given MS, and what the maximum period of validity of their residence permit is at a time, in case the TCN exhausts the maximum duration of legal residence for the purpose of intra-corporate transfer.

## 2. Questions

1. How does your Member State has transposed the maximum duration of the intra-corporate transfer pursuant to Article 12(1) of Directive 2014/66/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council and the period of validity of the intra-corporate transferee permit set out in Article 13(2) of Directive 2014/66/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council?

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- 2. What is the validity period of the issued residence permit for the purpose of intra-corporate transfer?
- 3. Does national legislation of your MS establish an end date later than the period of validity specified in the provisions of the directive referred to in Q1? If your answer to the previous question is yes, then what is the legal basis for establishing it?
- 4. How does your MS deals with TCNs who intend to stay after having exhausted the maximum duration of time for intra-corporate transfer?
- 5. What kind of a residence permit may be issued for a TCN who intends to stay in your MS for the purpose of employment after the maximum duration of the intra-corporate transfer?
- 6. In case your MS grants another type of residence permit, what is the period of validity of this permit?

We would very much appreciate your responses by 14 May 2021.

## 3. Responses

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	Wider Dissemination <sup>2</sup>	
EMN NCP	No	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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."

Austria		not disseminated further.
EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	<ol> <li>Preliminary note: in Belgium, access to the territory and residence is a federal competence, while economic migration is a regional competence.</li> <li>The provisions of Directive 2014/66/EU were transposed into national legislation by a series of acts at the interfederal, federal and regional level. The residence-related aspects were transposed by the Law of 31 July 2020 modifying the Law of 15 December 1980 regarding the access to the territory, residence, settlement and removal of foreign nationals (Immigration Act) with regard to intra-corporate transferees.</li> <li>The provision of Article 12(1) of the Directive can be found in Article 61/38, §1 of the Immigration Act (as inserted by the Law of 31 July 2020), Article 17 of the Cooperation Agreement of 2 February 2018 and Article 31 of the Cooperation Agreement of 6 December 2018 executing the Cooperation Agreement of 2 February 2018.</li> <li>Under Belgian law, third-country nationals are authorised to stay as an ICT for a period of up to 3 years (managers and specialists) or up to 1 year (trainee employees). The stay of these ICTs can be extended with a period equal to their initial authorised period of stay (Article 61/35 Immigration Act), which means that the period of stay of maximum 3 years can be extended with a new period of maximum of 3 years and a stay of maximum 1 year can be extended with a new period of maximum of 3 years and a stay of equal to the period of their initial stay, however, without exceeding the duration of the total period of residence in the first Member State (Article 61/47).</li> <li>Certain aspects of the ICT Directive still need to be implemented by a Royal Decree.</li> <li>Under Belgian law, third-country nationals are authorised to stay as an ICT for a period of up to 3 years (managers and specialists) or up to 1 year (trainee employees) (Art. 61/38, §1 Immigration Act).</li> <li>No.</li> <li>Once the maximum duration of the ICT permit has been reached, third-country nationals can</li></ol>

		Third-country nationals having enjoyed a stay of more than 90 days or having stayed within the framework of long-term mobility, may introduce a subsequent application for an ICT permit from abroad after a cooling-off period of 3 months (Art. 61/38, §2 Immigration Act).  5. Holders of an ICT permit cannot apply for a single permit (Art. 61/25-2, §2 Immigration Act).  6. N/A.
EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	<ol> <li>Permits for intra-corporate transferees with the right of long-term residence may be obtained by foreigners who meet the conditions for access to the labour market under the Law on Labour Migration and Labour Mobility and who have a visa under Article 15, paragraph 1 or a permit for long-term residence in Bulgaria on the same grounds, in the cases of re-issuance. Upon initial application for a permit, the foreigner must reside outside the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria. When the foreigner has been issued a residence permit the validity of which expires during the renewal procedure, he/she has the right to reside on the Bulgarian territory until a decision is made on their application.</li> <li>The permit shall be issued for a period of one year and can be renewed under the conditions of this Article. When the term of the employment contract is shorter than one year, the permit shall be issued for the term of the contract. The term of validity of the permit under para. 1 may be extended to a maximum of three years for managers and specialists and to one year for trainee employees.</li> <li>See the answer of question 1</li> <li>No</li> <li>See the answer of question 6</li> <li>After the transfer is completed, the person should leave the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria because he/she has been relocated for a certain period of time. At present, he/she cannot be granted the right of long-term residence on the basis of employment.</li> </ol>

		6. Third-country national shall comply with one of the grounds of Article 24 from the Law on Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria. Under national law, the permitted term of the prolonged residence is up to one year. However employment is excluded from this provision.
EMN NCP Croatia	Yes	<ol> <li>In line with Art. 117 Para. 3. of the Aliens Act, maximum duration of the ICT shall be:         -three years for managers and specialists; and         -one year for trainee.         After maximum period of intra-corporate transfer, they shall leave the territory of the Member States unless they obtain a residence permit on another basis in accordance with Union or national law.         Residence and work permit (status) for ICT would be issued for a period up to one year and could be extended up to a maximum duration of transfer. TCN will have to apply for renewal of ICT residence and work permit, at least 30 days before expiration of previous ICT residence and work permit (status). E-residence permit (card) would be issued for the duration of ICT residence and work permit (status), also for up to one year. After this period a permit shall be renewed if the ICT residence and work permit (status) is renewed.</li> <li>Residence and work permit (status) for ICT would be issued for a period up to one year and could be extended up to a maximum duration of transfer (e.g. if a manager is transferred for maximum period of 3 years, the residence and work permit (status) would be issued for one year, and than renewed for second and again for third year). TCN will have to apply for renewal of ICT residence and work permit every time, at least 30 days before expiration of previous ICT residence and work permit (status). E-residence permit (card) would be issued for the duration of ICT residence and work permit (status), also for up to one year. After this period a permit shall be renewed if the ICT residence and work permit (status) is renewed.</li> <li>No.</li> <li>In line with Ac. 117 Para 4 after maximum period of intra-corporate transfer, they shall leave the territory of the Member States unless they obtain a residence permit on another basis in accordance with Union or</li> </ol>

			national law.  TCN holder of ICT permit would be allowed to apply for residence permit on another basis form the territory, only if such application is made before the expiration of ICT residence permit. If he/she wishes to apply after the expiration of ICT permit, the applications from the territory would be considered as inadmissible if not allowed in accordance with Union or national law.  Also, intra-corporate transferees a foreigner is entitled to again request a temporary residence permit as an intra-corporate transferee, but only six months after expiry of the term of the previous temporary residence permit.  5. TCN could be granted any other work-related residence and work permit, if the conditions for those residence and work permit (status) are met (e.g. employed, self-employed, BC holder).  6. Regarding other resident permit on the basis of employment, except seasonal work:  Blue Card-up to two years, unless a contract of employment has been concluded for less than two years, in which case a residence and work permit shall be issued for the period of validity of the contract of employment increased by additional three months and are renewable. TCN will have to apply for renewal of BC residence and work permit, at least 30 days before expiration of previous BC residence and work permit (status).  Other residence and work permits-up to one year or the period of validity of the contract of employment, but for no longer than one year. They are renewable. TCN will have to apply for renewal of residence and work permit, at least 30 days before expiration of previous residence and work permit (status).  By way of derogation, a residence and work permit be issued to a third-country national who coming to work as essential personnel pursuant to the Protocol of accession of the Republic of Croatia to the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organisation with a period of validity.
V	EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	1. Articles 12(1) and 13(2) of Directive 2014/66/EU were transposed into Articles $18\delta \iota \varsigma(\Gamma)(1)$ and $18\delta \iota \varsigma(\Delta)(2)$ of the Aliens and Immigration Law of the Republic of Cyprus, respectively. The Law states that the maximum duration of the intra-corporate transfer cannot exceed three years for managers and specialists and one year

		for trainee employees, after which they must leave the territory of the Republic, unless they are granted a residence permit on another basis in accordance with Union or national law. The period of validity of the intracorporate transferee permit is at least one year or the duration of the transfer to the Republic, if it is shorter, and can be extended to a maximum of three years for managers and specialists and one year for trainee employees.  2. Usually permits are issued for one year and can be renewed up to three years for managers and specialists.  3. No, it does not.  4. No such cases have been reported.  5. A Single Permit may be issued, for residence and employment to a different employer, other than the one of the ICT residence permit.  6. That depends on the kind or residence permit (see Q.5). Currently, the period of validity can usually vary between one or two years.
EMN NCP Czech Republic	Yes	<ol> <li>Both articles were fully transposed.</li> <li>The ICT Card is issued for the duration of transfer to the territory of EU member states, but only to a maximum of 3 years for a manager and specialist and for 1 year for an employed intern. The card may be extended repeatedly to cover the duration of transfer to the territory of member states of the European Union, to a maximum of 3 years for a manager and specialist and for 1 year for an employed intern. An Intra-Company Employee Transfer Card may be extended repeatedly on condition of satisfaction of basically the same conditions for issuance of this card for the permitted duration of intra-company transfer to the territory of EU member states, which is a total of 3 years for a manager and specialist and a total 1 year for an employed intern.</li> </ol>

			<ul> <li>3. No.</li> <li>4. If the TCN intends to stay in the Czech Republic for a purpose other than the one for which (s)he has been granted permission, (s)he is obliged to apply to the MOI for a new long-term residence permit. The same applies also for ICT Card holders.</li> <li>5. There is no limitation and the TCN can apply for any other residence permit. If (s)he wishes to stay on the territory for the purpose of employment, (s)he may apply for the Employee Card or for the EU Blue Card. Long-term residence permits are usually issued with a maximum validity of 2 years (with the possibility of repeated extension).</li> <li>6. The period of validity vary according the type of residence permit issued.</li> </ul>
-	EMN NCP Estonia	Yes	<ol> <li>Articles 12(1) and 13(2) of the Directive 2016/66/EU were transposed in to the Estonian legislation in 2017. Article 19020 of the Aliens Act regulates the period of validity of temporary residence permit for employment and Article 19021 of the Aliens Act regulates the extension of temporary residence permit for intra-corporate transfer.</li> <li>According to Article 19020 of the Aliens Act, a temporary residence permit for an intra-corporate transfer can issued for the longest:         <ol> <li>for up to one year for employment as a trainee employee;</li> <li>for up to three years for employment as an executive or specialist.</li> </ol> </li> <li>According to Article 19021 of the Aliens Act, a temporary residence permit for an intra-corporate transfer may be extended in the case of:         <ol> <li>trainee employees until the date of expiry specified in clause 19020 1) of the Aliens Act and</li> <li>managers and specialists until the day of expiry specified in clause 19020 2) of the Aliens Act.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

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			<ol> <li>According to Article 19020 of the Aliens Act, a temporary residence permit for an intra-corporate transfer can issued for the longest:         <ol> <li>for up to one year for employment as a trainee employee;</li> <li>for up to three years for employment as an executive or specialist.</li> </ol> </li> <li>No. According to the Article 19023 section 1 of the Aliens Act, the extension of a temporary residence permit for intra-corporate transfer is refused or the permit is revoked if the term specified in the Article 19020 of the Aliens Act has expired.</li> <li>The TCN has to leave the country or apply for a residence permit or a visa on other grounds.</li> <li>Depending on the situation of the TCN, the TCN may apply for the residence permit for employment if s/he fulfills the required criteria for that type of residence permit. There are different types of residence permits for the purpose of employment issued, e.g. residence permit for employment as temporary agency worker, EU Blue Card, temporary residence permit for employment with the purpose of research activities, temporary residence permit for employment as a lecturer in Estonia in an educational institution, etc.</li> <li>The period of validity depends on the type of residence permit issued.</li> </ol>
+	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	1. Finland transposed the EU ICT Directive in 2017 by enacting the so-called ICT Act (The Act on the Conditions of Entry and Residence of Third-country Nationals in the Framework of an Intra-corporate Transfer).  According to the Finnish ICT Act, the maximum duration of the intra-corporate transfer is three years for managers and specialists and one year for trainee employees. After that period of time, a transferee must leave the territory of Finland unless s/he gets a residence permit on other grounds. (Article 6)  The period of validity of the intra-corporate transferee permit (hereafter ICT-permit) is the duration of the intra-corporate transfer. An ICT-permit may be renewed when necessary within the period set out in Article 6, i.e. three years in total for managers and specialists and one year for trainee employees. (Article 11)

		<ul><li>2. The period of validity of the ICT-permit is the duration of the intra-corporate transfer.</li><li>3. No.</li></ul>
		4. The third-country national must leave the territory of Finland unless s/he get a residence permit on other grounds.
		<ul> <li>5. TCNs who have exhausted the maximum duration of intra-corporate transfer but intend to stay in the country for the purpose of employment are subject to the same requirements as other TCNs applying for a residence permit on the grounds of employment. The TCN can be granted any other residence permit on the grounds of employment, as long as the conditions for this type of residence permit are met. Different categories of residence permits issued on the grounds of employment include Residence permit for an employed person, Residence permit for a specialist, EU Blue Card, Residence permit for a start-up entrepreneur, Residence permit for scientific research, Residence permit for seasonal work etc.</li> <li>6. See answer to question 5. The maximum validity depends on the type of residence permit issued.</li> </ul>
EMN NCP France	Yes	1. Regarding the temporary intra-group transfer of an executive/expert third-country national, the Code on Entry and Residence of Foreign Nationals and the Right of Asylum (CESEDA) provides for a maximum transfer period of 3 years.  If the duration of the transfer is more than 3 months and less than one year, third-country nationals must apply for a long-stay visa equivalent to a residence permit, with the mention "ICT seconded employee", valid for one year (article R. 431-16, 11° of the CESEDA). If the duration of the transfer exceeds one year, third-country nationals must apply for a multi-annual residence permit "ICT seconded employee" (article L. 313-24 of the CESEDA). This permit is non-renewable and is valid for a maximum of 3 years, minus the duration of the period of stay carried out with a visa (3 months maximum) or a long-stay visa equivalent to a residence permit with the mention "ICT seconded employee".  For internships, the maximum duration is one year.  Third-country national trainees must either apply for a long-stay visa equivalent to a residence permit "ICT

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trainee", whose period of validity is equal to the duration of the internship, or for a temporary residence permit "ICT trainee", non-renewable and valid for one year (article L. 313-7-2 of the CESEDA), including the duration of the stay previously carried out with a long-stay visa valid as a residence permit. 2. See 01. 3. NO. After three years under the ICT seconded employee status, third-country nationals will not be able to renew their residence permit and will have to return to their country of origin and, if necessary, apply for a new longstay visa or a long-stay visa equivalent to a residence permit with the mention "ICT seconded employee", depending on the duration of their assignment extension. If the nature of the assignment in France changes, they may apply for a new residence permit on a new ground. In the case of trainees, in the event of an extension of the internship period, third-country nationals may request an amendment of their initial internship contract granting an extension of up to one year, including the initial internship, signed by the employer and submitted to the prefecture for validation. At the end of the one-year period, third-country nationals will not be able renew their residence permit and will have to return to their country of origin and, if necessary, file a new application for a residence permit on new grounds depending on the nature of their activity in France. 5. Third-country nationals may apply for a residence permit corresponding to the nature of their professional activity, for example: - An "employee" temporary residence permit, valid for one year and renewable, if the applicant can show proof of an unlimited-term contract; - A "temporary worker" residence permit, valid for one year and renewable, if the applicant can show proof of a fixed-term contract: - The multi-annual "talent passport" residence permit, valid for four years and renewable. This residence permit can be issued for various reasons: qualified employee, highly qualified job ("European blue card"), or recruitment in an innovative company. The grounds for issuing the residence permit and the conditions under

			which it is issued will depend on the nature of the professional activity of the third-country national. 6. See Q5.
	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	<ol> <li>In Germany the maximum duration of the transfer is three years for managers and specialists and one year for trainees.</li> <li>In Germany the intra-corporate transferee permit is issued for the duration of the transfer but no longer than three years for managers and specialists and one year for trainees.</li> <li>No. The national legislation in Germany does not establish an end date later than the period of validity specified in the provisions of the directive referred to in Q1.</li> <li>TCNs who intend to stay in Germany after having exhausted the maximum duration of time for an intra-corporate transfer can not be granted an extension of the intra-corporate transferee permit.</li> <li>TCNs with a valid intra-corporate transferee permit can apply for a different residence permit in Germany if they plan to start an employment in Germany. In this case an EU Blue card or a national residence permit for qualified or highly qualified employment might be some options.</li> <li>National permits for qualified or highly qualified TCNs are issued for the duration of the employment but in each case for a maximum of four years. The EU Blue Card is issued for the duration of the employment plus three additional months but in each case for a maximum of four years.</li> </ol>
•	EMN NCP Ireland	Yes	<ol> <li>Ireland has not transposed Directive 2014/66/EU. However, Ireland grants an Intra-Company Transfer permit under national legislation. See question 6.</li> <li>N/A</li> </ol>

		<ol> <li>N/A</li> <li>N/A</li> <li>N/A</li> <li>Ireland grants an Intra-Company Transfer Permit under national employment permits legislation – Employment Permits Act 2006 (as amended). The duration of an Intra-CT Employment Permit is for the defined period given with regard to the transfer.</li> <li>Applications may be granted for a maximum period of up to 24 months in the first instance and may be extended upon application to a maximum stay of 5 years. Permits granted for personnel participating in a training programme are for a maximum period of 12 months.</li> <li>Following a successful application for an Intra Company Transfer employment permit, the TCN must secure immigration permission from the immigration authorities to enter the State and take up the employment on the permit. Immigration permissions may be granted in line with the validity of the permit held. While in the State on an Intra Company Transfer employment permit the TCN may apply for another type of employment permit, subject to eligibility and relevant criteria, which may be extended upon application to a maximum stay of five years.</li> <li>Eligibility criteria for this permit are available here: https://enterprise.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment</li> </ol>
EMN NCP Italy	Yes	<ol> <li>Italy, in transposing Directive 2014/66/EU, has introduced amendments to the national law by including, as the maximum duration of the intra-corporate transfer, the limit of 3 years for managers and skilled workers, as well as 1 year for workers in training. According to the same rule, the validity of the residence permit must coincide with the duration of the afore mentioned transfer.</li> <li>According to the national legislation in force, the residence permit must have a duration equal to the duration of the intra-corporate transfer and, in any case, cannot exceed the maximum duration established for the same transfer.</li> </ol>

		<ol> <li>With reference to the national legislation, an expiry date subsequent to the period of validity is not possible</li> <li>According to the current legislation, the third country national who intends to apply for a new intracorporate transfer, has the obligation to return to the country of origin or habitual work and to allow 3 months to elapse, from the end of the maximum duration for the transfer, before submitting a new application for entry for the same reason.</li> <li>5.</li> <li>6.</li> </ol>
EMN NCP Latvia	Yes	<ol> <li>According to Section 23 part (1) of Immigration law a foreigner has the right to request a temporary residence permit in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Law:         <ul> <li>for a period of <u>up to three years</u> if the foreigner requests a temporary residence permit as an intracorporate transferee to be employed in the position of a manager or specialist;</li> <li>for a period of <u>up to one</u> year if the foreigner requests a temporary residence permit as an employee-trainee within the framework of an intra-corporate transfer.</li> <li>This means that the period of validity of residence permits for the purpose of intra-corporate transfer is maximum three years or one year depending on persons in management functions - specialists or trainee employees. Article 12(1) of Directive 2014/66/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council declares the same order to the EU member states - The maximum duration of the intra-corporate transfer hall be three years for managers and specialists and one year for trainee employees after which they shall leave the territory of the Member States unless they obtain a residence permit on another basis in accordance with Union or national law.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Employees can submit requests to receive temporary residence permits as intra-corporate transferees, for a period of <u>up to three years</u> if the foreigner is going to be employed in the position of a manager or specialist.</li> </ol>

			The term of an eID card (residence permit) is <b>one year</b> . After this period a permit shall be <b>renewed</b> ( <b>registered</b> ). Those foreigners who requests a temporary residence permit as an employee-trainee within the framework of an intra-corporate transfer, receive residence permit for a period of <b>up to one year</b> .  3. No.  Latvian legislation and Immigration law doesn't establish an end date later than the period of validity specified in the provisions of the Directive 2014/66/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.  4. Immigration law prescribes that after expiry of the term of the temporary residence permit issued to intra-corporate transferees a foreigner is entitled to repeatedly request a temporary residence permit as an intra-corporate transferee, but not later than six months after expiry of the term of the previous temporary residence permit. It is possible to apply for another type of permit though.  5. Those to intra-corporate transferees who want to stay in Latvia for the purpose of employment when their temporary residence permit is being expired, could request a new temporary residence permit for the period of employment (Labour contract). The similar situation is with those intra-corporate transferees who request European Union Blue Card.  6.  Latvian legislation doesn't grants any other type of resident permit on the basis of employment except mentioned above.  In this case residence card will be issued for one year but the right to stay can be granted for up to 5 years (a permit shall be renewed (registered) every years.
-	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	1. The provisions of Directive 2014/66/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council were transposed into national legislation by means of Law No. XIII-382 of 25 May 2017 on the Amendment of Law No. IX-2206 on the Legal Status of Aliens.  The above-mentioned amending law introduced the concepts of "intra-company transfer" ("perkėlimas įmonės viduje"), as defined in Article 3(b) of the Directive, "host entity" ("priimančioji įmonė"), as defined in Article 3(d)

of the Directive, and harmonized the provisions of the Law on the Legal Status of Aliens with the provisions of the Directive.  2. According to Article 44(7) of the Law on the Legal Status of Aliens, temporary residence permits for intracorporate transferees are issued for the duration of intra-corporate transfer, but not longer than three years for managers and specialists and one year for trainee employees.  3. The period of validity in national legislation is the same as in the provisions of the directive referred to in Q1.  4. TCNs who have exhausted the maximum duration of time for intra-corporate transfer must depart from the Republic of Lithuania to a third country. If they want to continue residence in the country, they can:  1. apply for a residence permit on a different basis in accordance with national law; or  2. leave and apply for a new temporary residence permit for the purpose of intra-corporate transfer after 3 months from the date of leaving;  5. TCNs who have exhausted the maximum duration of intra-corporate transfer but intend to stay in the country for the purpose of employment are subject to the same requirements as other TCNs and do not represent a special category.  All TCNs can apply for a temporary residence permit for the purpose of employment in accordance with Article 44 of the Law on the Legal Status of Aliens. To get this type of permit, TCNs must first find a job for which they have suitable qualifications, and which is subject to the labor market test. Specialists with high qualifications can apply for the Blue Card in accordance with Article 441 of the Law on the Legal Status of Aliens. The procedure and the requirements of the application for the Blue Card depend on the salary. If the salary offered by the hiring Lithuanian company is lower than 1.5 average monthly salaries, the hiring will be subject to the labor market test. If the salary exceeds 3 average monthly salaries, the hiring will be subject to the labor market test. If the salary exceeds 3 average monthly salaries,
6. The temporary residence permit for the purpose of employment is valid for the duration of the employment contract, but not longer than 2 years (Art. 44 of the Law on the Legal Status of Aliens). The Blue Card is valid

			for the duration of the employment contract and an additional three months, but not longer than 3 years (Art. 441). The temporary residence permit for the purpose of lawful activities (e.g., shareholders or managers of companies meeting certain requirements; volunteers etc.) is issued for the duration of these activities, but not longer than 2 years (Art. 45). The temporary residence permit for the purpose of lawful activities related to the development of new technologies or economically and socially significant innovations (e.g., startups) is issued for 1 year (Art. 451), etc.
=	EMN NCP Luxembourg	Yes	<ol> <li>The maximum duration of the intra-corporate transferee residence permit as an expert or manager is of three years (article 47-1 (1) of the amended law of 29 August 2008 on free movement of persons – Immigration Law) and for a trainee is of one year (article 47-1 (2)).</li> <li>The Immigration Law establishes that the residence permit for an expert or manager will be established for a minimum duration of one year or for the duration of the transfer which could not exceed three years. In the case of a trainee, the residence permit will be established for the duration of the transfer, the maximum duration being one year.</li> <li>No. The residence permits can be renewed under the condition that they will not exceed the maximum duration mentioned above. A new application for an intra-group temporary transfer concerning the same third-country national shall be admissible only after a period of six months has elapsed between the end of the maximum duration of the first temporary transfer and the date of submission of the new application.</li> <li>There is no specific legal provision that allows the change of status. However, article 39 (3) of the Immigration Law establishes the general rule on changes of status by making the switch dependent on fulfilling the conditions of the category of stay the third-country national wishes to obtain. This general rule concerns switches to and from permits for a salaried activity, for self-employed worker, researcher, third-country national family member and private reasons. This provision also applies to transferred workers who may switch to another kind of residence permit if they fulfil the conditions pertaining to those permits. So, for example, the ICT worker can shift to a salaried worker or Blue Card if he/she fulfils the conditions foreseen by articles 42 and 45-1 respectively.</li> </ol>

			5. See answer to question 4.  6. The maximum validity depends on the type of residence permit. For example a salaried worker residence permit is for a maximum duration of one year, for one profession only with all employers and only in one sector) which at its expiration can be renewed for three years; and the maximum validity of an EU Blue Card residence permit is of 4 years (however, during the 2 first years, the residence permit is valid for a specific profession, in a specific sector, regardless of the employer).
=	EMN NCP Netherlands	Yes	<ol> <li>NL has incorporated the abovementioned articles in its policy document NL has incorporated the abovementioned articles in its policy document Section B3/3.6 of the Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines (Vc) 2000.</li> <li>To work in the Netherlands, an intra-corporate transferee needs an ICT- residence permit. (gecombineerde vergunning voor verblijf en arbeid or single permit). For managers and specialists, ICT-residence permits are valid for a maximum of 3 years. For trainees, these permits are valid for a maximum of 1 year. The maximum period of validity includes transfers between EU Member States.[1]</li> <li>https://ind.nl/en/work/working_in_the_netherlands/pages/intra-corporate</li> <li>No.</li> <li>In case the maximum duration of 3 years (managers and specialists) or 1 year (trainees) is exhausted, the intra-corporate transferee can only apply for a new ICT-permit after a break of 6 months. The employee should stay outside the EU for these 6 months.[1]</li> <li>https://ind.nl/nieuws/Paginas/Overplaatsing-binnen-een-ondernemingaspx</li> <li>In case the maximum duration of 1/3 year(s) is exhausted, the TCN could also opt to apply for the following</li> </ol>

		<ul> <li>if (s)he meets the criteria:</li> <li>A national highly skilled residence permit: This has a validity equal to the duration of the agreement with the employer, but not more than 5 years;</li> <li>European Blue Card (EBK): This has a validity equal to the duration of the agreement with the employer, but not more than 4 years;</li> <li>The Procedure for Entry and Residence (Procedure voor Toegang en Verblijf or TEV): Combined procedure for the application of a Regular provisional residence permit (MVV) and a residence permit (VVR) applies. This had a validity of a maximum of 5 years.</li> <li>Work in paid employment: single permit procedure applies. Most permits have a validity of 1 year. These permits can be renewed.</li> <li>6. See question 5.</li> </ul>
EMN NCP Poland	Yes	<ol> <li>Pursuant to Art. 12 of Directive 2014/66 / EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals in the framework of an intratransfer enterprises, concerning the period of transfer within enterprises:         <ol> <li>The maximum period for an intra-corporate transfer is three years in the case of managers and specialists and one year for trainee employees; on expiry of that period, they shall leave the territory of the Member States, unless they have received an authorization for residence on a different basis in accordance with EU or national regulations.</li> <li>Without prejudice to its obligations under international treaties of the state Member States may require that between the end of the maximum transfer period referred to in paragraph 1 and a subsequent application concerning the same third-country national for purposes of this Directive, a period of up to six months has elapsed in the same Member State.</li> <li>Pursuant to Art. 13 sec. 2 of the abovementioned directive, concerning the permission to transfer inside enterprise, the period of validity of the intra-corporate transfer permit is at least one year or equal to the period of transfer to the territory of the Member State concerned, whichever is shorter - and may be extended up to a maximum of three years for managers and specialists, and up to a maximum period of one year for trainee employees.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

Pursuant to Art. 98 sec. 2 of the Act of 12 December 2013 on a temporary residence permit is granted for the period necessary to achieve the purpose of the stay a foreigner on the territory of the Republic of Poland, but not longer than 3 years.  Pursuant to Art. 139c of the above-mentioned Act:  1. The permits referred to in Art. 139a paragraph. 1 (i.e. a temporary residence permit for the purpose of performing work as part of an intra-corporate transfer), if the purpose of the foreigner's stay is the territory of the Republic of Poland is to perform work as an employee undergoing an internship in as part of an intra-corporate transfer, it is granted for a period of up to 1 year.  2. The period of validity of the permit referred to in Art. 139a paragraph. 1 (i.e. a temporary residence permit in the purpose of performing work under the intra-corporate transfer), takes into account the periods in which the foreigner plans to take advantage of mobility on the territory of other Member States of the European Union.  The above-mentioned provisions of the Act on foreigners indicate that a temporary residence permit for the purpose of performance of work under the intra-corporate transfer is granted for a maximum period of 3 years, i.e. for the maximum period for which temporary residence permits are generally granted on the basis of the Polish Act on Foreigners. However, this permit is granted for a period of up to 1 year when the purpose of the stay of a foreigner on the territory of the Republic of Poland is to perform work in the capacity of an employee undergoing an internship as part of an intra-corporate transfer.  The period of validity of the temporary residence permit in order to perform work under the transfer inside the enterprise should take into account the periods in which the foreigner is planning to use from mobility within the territory of other Member States of the European Union.  As for the extension of the validity of the intra-corporate transferee permit up to a maximum period of three years fo

enterprises in the territory of the European Union, which is:  a) 3 years - in the case of work as a managerial staff member or specialist, or b) 1 year - in the case of work as an intern.  The period of validity of the ne Pursuant to Art. 12 of Directive 2014/66 / EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals in the framework of an intra-transfer enterprises , concerning the period of transfer within enterprises:  1. The maximum period for an intra-corporate transfer is three years in the case of managers and specialists and one year for trainee employees; on expiry of that period, they shall leave the territory of the Member States, unless they have received an authorization for residence on a different basis in accordance with EU or national regulations.  2. Without prejudice to its obligations under international treaties of the state Member States may require that between the end of the maximum transfer period referred to in paragraph 1 and a subsequent application concerning the same third-country national for purposes of this Directive, a period of up to six months has elapsed in the same Member State.  Pursuant to Art. 13 sec. 2 of the abovementioned directive, concerning the permission to transfer inside enterprise, the period of validity of the intra-corporate transfer permit is at least one year or equal to the period of transfer to the territory of the Member State concerned, whichever is shorter - and may be extended up to a maximum of three years for managers and specialists, and up to a maximum period of one year for trainee employees.  Pursuant to Art. 98 sec. 2 of the Act of 12 December 2013 on a temporary residence permit is granted for the period necessary to achieve the purpose of the stay a foreigner on the territory of the Republic of Poland, but not longer than 3 years.  Pursuant to Art. 139c of the above-mentioned Act:  1. The permits referred to in Art. 139a paragraph. 1 (i.e. a temporary residence per

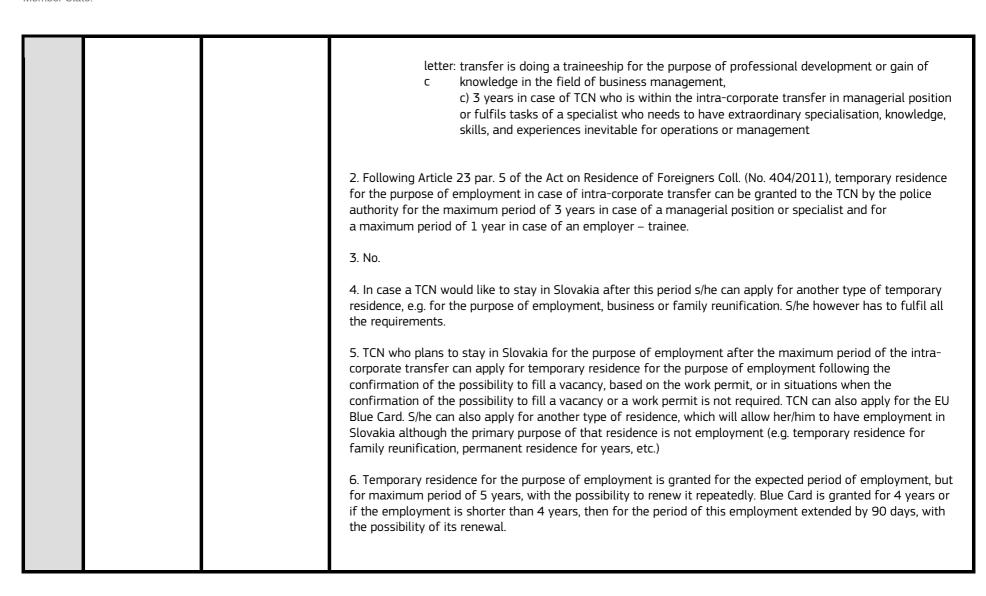
The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information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

# Union. The above-mentioned provisions of the Act on foreigners indicate that a temporary residence permit for the purpose of performance of work under the intra-corporate transfer is granted for a maximum period of 3 years, i.e. for the maximum period for which temporary residence permits are generally granted on the basis of the Polish Act on Foreigners. However, this permit is granted for a period of up to 1 year when the purpose of the stay of a foreigner on the territory of the Republic of Poland is to perform work in the capacity of an employee undergoing an internship as part of an intra-corporate transfer. The period of validity of the temporary residence permit in order to perform work under the transfer inside the enterprise should take into account the periods in which the foreigner is planning to use from mobility within the territory of other Member States of the European Union. As for the extension of the validity of the intra-corporate transferee permit up to a maximum period of three years for managers and specialists and up to a maximum period of one year for trainee employees, referred to in Art. 13 sec. 2 of the directive, on the basis of Polish regulations, it can be implemented by granting another temporary residence permit in order to perform work under the transfer inside the enterprise (the Act on foreigners does not provide for the extension of residence permits temporary, but the possibility of granting further temporary residence permits). Maximum periods of validity of subsequent temporary residence permits in order to perform work in intracorporate transfers are the same as the periods of validity of these authorizations for the first time, except that in accordance with Art. 139f paragraph. 2 point 2 of the above-mentioned act, to grant another one the permit referred to in Art. 139a paragraph. 1, is refused when the period of the transfer inside has expired enterprises in the territory of the European Union, which is: a) 3 years - in the case of work as a managerial staff member or specialist, or b) 1 year - in the case of work as an intern. The period of validity of the next temporary residence permit in order to perform work under intra-corporate transfers therefore take into account the maximum period of intra-corporate transfers enterprises in the territory of the European Union, including the territory of Poland, for 3 years, respectively for executives or specialists and 1 year for interns. xt temporary residence permit in order to perform work under intra-corporate transfers therefore take into account the maximum period of intra-corporate transfers enterprises in the territory of the European Union, including the territory of Poland, for 3 years, respectively for executives or specialists and 1 year for interns.

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'

2. Temporary residence permit for the purpose of performing work under the internal transfer the enterprise is granted for a maximum period of 3 years, in the case of managerial staff or specialists and for a maximum period of up to 1 year in the case of an employee undergoing an internship under the intra-corporate transfers 3. No. 4. An intra-corporate transferee before the end of the validity period held temporary residence permit for the purpose of performing work under the intra-corporate transfer may apply for another temporary residence permit on a different legal basis, if the maximum period of intra-corporate transfer has been exhausted. 5. Depending on the circumstances of the case, an intra-corporate transferee in a situation where referred to in point 4 may submit an application for a temporary residence permit for the purpose of work performed by a foreigner delegated to the territory by a foreign employer The Republic of Poland, and in the case of an employer established in Poland - granting a temporary residence and work permit or a temporary residence permit for the purpose of performing work in a profession requiring high qualifications. In the case of a temporary residence and work permit or a temporary residence permit for the purpose of performing work in a profession requiring high qualifications. In the case of a temporary residence and work permit or a temporary residence permit for the purpose of performing work in a profession requiring high qualifications is refused to initiate proceedings for granting the foreigner these permits, when on the day of submitting the application for granting permit, the foreigner stays on the territory of the Republic of Poland on the basis of obligations laid down in an international agreement to facilitate the entry and temporary stay of certain categories of natural persons involved in trade or investment. 6. Pursuant to Art. 98 sec. 2 of the Act on Foreigners, a temporary residence permit is granted for a period of necessary to achieve the purpose of the foreigner's stay on the territory of the Republic of Poland, but not longer than 3 years. It is a general rule concerning temporary residence permits granted to foreigners on the basis of this act, including the granting of subsequent temporary residence permits.

EMN NCP Portugal	Yes	<ol> <li>Residence permit for intra-corporate transferees shall be valid for one year, or for the duration of the transfer to Portuguese territory, subject to renewal for equal time periods, up to a maximum of three years for managers and specialists and one year for trainees, provided that the conditions for its granting are upheld.</li> <li>Residence permit for intra-corporate transferees shall be valid for one year, or for the duration of the transfer to Portuguese territory, subject to renewal for equal time periods, up to a maximum of three years for managers and specialists and one year for trainees, provided that the conditions for its granting are upheld.</li> <li>NA</li> <li>They must apply for a different residence permit according to the law</li> <li>They must apply for a residence permit for employed workers.</li> <li>The temporary residence permit for the exercise of a professional activity is valid for a period of two years from the date of issue of the respective title and is renewable for successive periods of three years.</li> </ol>
EMN NCP Slovakia	Yes	1. Based on the correlation table Act No. § 23 (5) Temporary residence for the purpose of employment in case of intra-corporate 404/2011 par: 5 transfer can be granted to the third country national (TCN) by the police authority for the Coll. maximum period of 3 years in case of a managerial position or specialist and for a maximum period of 1 year in case of an employer – trainee. § 21b  Act proposal par: 6 (6) Confirmation of the possibility to fill a vacancy, which contains also the approval to fill (Art. III) letter: this vacancy is issued for the period for which the employment should last, but b maximum for b) 1 year in case of a TCN with university education who within the intra-corporate



EMN No Sloveni	 <ol> <li>The first single intra-corporate transferee permit shall be issued for the period of the transfer specified in the employment contract and act on transfer, but for not more than one year. For managers and specialists, a single intra-corporate transferee permit may be extended for the period of the transfer as specified in the employment contract and the act on transfer; the total length of the foreigner's residence in the Republic of Slovenia on the basis of a single intra-corporate transferee permit must not exceed three years.</li> <li>For trainee employees, a single intra-corporate transferee permit may be extended for the period of the transfer as specified in the employment contract and the act on transfer; the total length of the foreigner's residence in the Republic of Slovenia on the basis of a single intra-corporate transferee permit must not exceed one year.</li> <li>For managers and specialists, the first single intra-corporate transferee permit shall be issued for the period of the transfer specified in the employment contract and act on transfer, but for not more than one year and may be extended for the period of the transfer as specified in the employment contract and the act on transfer, but not for more than two years.</li> <li>For trainee employees, the first single intra-corporate transferee permit shall be issued for the period of the transfer specified in the employment contract and act on transfer, but for not more than one year and may be extended for the period of the transfer as specified in the employment contract and the act on transfer; the total length of the foreigner's residence in the Republic of Slovenia on the basis of a single intra-corporate transferee permit must not exceed one year.</li> <li>No.</li> </ol>
	4. A foreigner holding a single intra-corporate transferee permit 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.
	5. A single permit for the purpose of employment or work, a single permit for the purpose of highly qualified employment – EU Blue Card.
	6. A first single permit for the purpose of employment or work shall be issued to a foreigner for the period of

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			validity of the employment or work contract, but for not more than one year and may be extended for the period of validity of the employment or work contract, but for not more than two years.  An EU Blue Card shall be issued for a period of two years unless the work contract covers a shorter period, in which case the EU Blue Card shall be issued for the duration of the work contract plus three months, but for not more than two years. An EU Blue Card may be extended for three years, unless the work contract covers a shorter period, in which case the EU Blue Card shall be issued for the duration of the work contract plus three months, but for not more than three years.
6	EMN NCP Spain	Yes	<ol> <li>Spanish legislation (see response to question 3) establishes that employees transferred by their companies may be granted an EU-ICT Intra-corporate transferee residence permit consistent with the duration of the transfer, which may be up to two years. The authorisation may be renewed by periods of up to 2 years, provided that the conditions are maintained, although there is a maximum duration of the transfer for certain categories which affects the validity of the authorisation and the possibility of renewal. Thus, the transfer of managers and specialists has a maximum duration of 3 years, and the transfer of employees in training a maximum duration of one year.</li> <li>See the previous answer.</li> <li>It should be added that the EU ICT Intra-corporate transferee residence permit incorporates the right of intra-EU mobility. This allows companies located in Spain to transfer their managers, specialists and employees in training to their centres in other EU member states in accordance with the simplified procedures of each member state. Likewise, companies established in another EU member state, following prior communication to the Large Business and Strategic Groups Unit, may transfer the holders of an EU ICT Intra-corporate transferee residence permit issued in another EU member state.</li> <li>NO</li> <li>In any case, we communicate that Law 14/2013 of the 27th of September on supporting entrepreneurs and their internationalisation (<a href="https://boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2013-10074">https://boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2013-10074</a>, modified by Law 25/2015 regarding incorporation of European Union Law), provides for and regulates a significant part of the provisions</li> </ol>

		contained in Directive 2014/66/EU, and is therefore the main instrument for partial transposition of this directive.  Likewise, there are certain aspects of Directive 2014/66/EU of a general and preceding nature, already set out in Spanish legislation (for example, certain procedural aspects, as well as provisions related with equality of treatment).  4. Once the maximum duration of the EU ICT Intra-corporate transferee residence permit has ended, companies or business groups established in Spain or another country which, in the context of a labour, professional or professional training relationship, transfer one or more foreign citizens to Spain, may request, if applicable, a National residence permit for intra-corporate transferee, also set out in Law 14/2013. If not, the employee whose residence and work authorisation has ended must leave Spain.  5. See the previous answer.  6. 2 years, extendible by periods of two years provided that the conditions which generated the right are maintained.
 EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	<ol> <li>The total period of ICT permit may not exceed three years for managers and specialists or one year for trainees.</li> <li>Residence permits issued for the purpose of intra-corporate transfers may not be given for a longer than the duration of the assignment. The ICT-permit for managers and specialists can be issued up to two years (first permit) and then extended for one year (2 + 1).</li> <li>No. Sweden has this same end date of permit validity as in the directive.</li> <li>It depends on what is a reason of staying in Sweden. If TCN after having exhausted the maximum duration of time for ICT wish to continue working in Sweden within ICT, he or she need to leave and EU before the a new ICT-permit can be issued. If stay in Sweden is no longer an intra-corporate transfer TCN can apply on</li> </ol>

AD HOC QUERY ON 2021.21 The period of validity of the intra-corporate transferee permit

#### Disclaimer

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	work permit in Sweden according to national legislation. The residence and work permit based on national legislation in this case can be issues while TCN is in Sweden. If TCN applies for EU Blue Card he or she needs to leave Sweden before this permit can be issued.  TCN who wants to stay in Sweden for other purposes than work need to apply for residence permit and obtain this permit while being outside Sweden. There is a number of exceptions from this main rule aiming for specific kind of permits or if there are special reasons for granting the permit after entry.  5. The residence and work permit based on national legislation can be issued after entry. This permit can be given for maximum duration of four years (2+2) and can be extended up to sex years if there are special reasons for extension of permit. After four years of having work permit in Sweden within the last seven years may TCN be granted a permanent residence permit here. ICT-permit and EU Blue Card can also be counted in.  6. Please see answer to question 5.
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