



**AD HOC QUERY ON 2021.36 AHQ for Impact assessment on revision of the Long-term Residents and Single Permit Directives (Part 1 – Long-term residents Directive)**

**Requested by COM on 26 May 2021**

**Responses from Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden (23 in Total)**

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**1. Background information**

This EMN AHQ is launched at the request of DG HOME to support an impact assessment study on the revision of the Long-term Residents and Single Permit Directives. It consists of two parts: Part 1 on the Long-term residence permit and Part 2 on the Single Permits Directive. Due to the number of questions, this request will count as three EMN AHQ.

**2. Questions**

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- 1. Could you please provide data (or estimates) on the number of EU long-term residence holders from another Member State applying for a residence permit (for study or employment purposes) in your Member State, if available?**
- 2. Could you please provide data (or estimates) on the number of children born from parents (or a parent) holders of an EU long-term residence permit in your Member State, if available?**
- 3. Does your Member State apply exclusions from the right to access to private housing (e.g. pursuant to Article 12(d)(d) of the Single Permit Directive or Article 11(1)(f) of the LTR Directive)? YES/NO**
- 4. If your answer YES to question 3, does your Member State restrict purchasing private property for EU long-term residence or other TCNs**
- 5. Are there any special admission channels for TCN self-employed or independent professionals? Y/N**
- 6. If you answer yes to question 5 please elaborate. If you answer No to question 5, what are the migration routes and channels that such professionals can use to come to your Member State?**
- 7. Are there specific legal frameworks/schemes specifying admission conditions for low and medium-skilled third-country workers in your Member States? Y/N**
- 8. If you answer yes to question 7, please provide a description of the main characteristics of those programmes**



We would very much appreciate your responses by **23 June 2021**.

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### **3. Responses**

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
		Wider Dissemination <sup>2</sup>	
	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 Bulgaria	Yes	1. Yes 2. N/A 3. No information 4. No information 5. Yes 6.

<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>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."

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			<p>According to the Art.44 of the Labour Migration And Labour Mobility Act 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 the Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria Act.</p> <p>The permit to carry out self-employed activity shall be issued within 30 days from the submission of the application for permission to access the labor market, in a form approved by the Minister of Labour and Social Policy.</p> <p>The permit to carry out self-employed activity under shall be issued for a period of up to one year. This term may be extended, if the conditions for the initial issuance are still present. To issue and extend the permit the applicant shall submit the fee in amount of BGN 400.</p> <p>The terms and conditions for the issuance, rejection and withdrawal of a permit to carry out self-employed activity of third-country nationals in the Republic of Bulgaria shall be determined with the regulation on implementation of the act.</p> <p>7. No</p> <p>8.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Croatia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Not available.</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. Yes.</p> <p>In line with provisions of Art 138 para 1, point 6, third-country national who has been issued with a stay and work permit on the basis of a contract of employment with a Croatian employer, shall be entitled to the following rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• access to goods and services and the supply of goods and services made available to the public,</li> </ul>


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			<p>including the procedures for granting subsidized accommodation in line with the special legislation governing these areas, without prejudice to the freedom of contract in accordance with Union law and the law of the Republic of Croatia</p> <p>The rights referred to shall be exercised in line with the legislation of the Republic of Croatia governing the specific areas referred to.</p> <p>4. Yes. Based on a legal act (e.g. contract of purchase of property) a third country national who is not a citizen of a member state of the European Union can be acquired property ownership, if, with all the general and special assumptions of acquisition on it legal basis, additional preconditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- reciprocity (Art 356, para 1 of the Ownership and Other Proprietary Rights Act ) and</li> <li>- consent of the Minister of justice, unless otherwise provided by law (Art 356 paragraph 2 Ownership and Other Proprietary Rights Act).</li> </ul> <p>5. Yes.</p> <p>6. Third-country nationals who are self-employed in a company in which they hold an ownership share of at least 51% or in a sole trade in which they hold an ownership share of at least 51% can be issued with stay and work permit without a labour market test and the opinion provided by the Croatian Employment Service (as per Art. 110. para. 1 point 3) of Aliens Act).</p> <p>Along with general conditions that have to be met for residence (holds a valid foreign travel document, has means of subsistence, has health insurance, when applying for temporary stay for the first time, provides a document proving that he has not been convicted of criminal offences by a final ruling, which has been issued by his home country or a country in which he has resided for more than a year immediately prior to arriving in the Republic of Croatia, has not been forbidden to enter into the Republic of Croatia and stay in the Republic of Croatia, or if no alert has been issued in SIS for the purpose of forbidding his entry and does not pose threat to public policy, national security or public health),</p> <p>there are additional conditions to be fulfilled:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. he/she has invested at least HRK 200,000.00 in the establishment of his/her company or sole trade,</li> </ol>
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			<p>2. at least three Croatian citizens are employed permanently and full-time, and their gross salary corresponds to at least the amount of an average gross salary paid in the Republic of Croatia in the previous year according to the official data published by the state administration authority competent for statistics,</p> <p>3. his/her gross monthly salary corresponds to at least the amount of 1.5 average gross monthly salary paid in the Republic of Croatia according to the latest official data published by the state administration authority competent for statistics, whereas a third-country national self-employed in his own sole trade has to prove that the amount of his income from self-employment corresponds to at least the amount of 1.5 average net monthly salary paid in the Republic of Croatia according to the latest official data published by the state administration authority competent for statistics.</p> <p>7. No.</p> <p>8.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Cyprus</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. 5 applications for 2020 and 3 applications for 2021 (actual data)</p> <p>2. None</p> <p>3. NO</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5. NO</p> <p>6.</p> <p>7. NO</p> <p>8.</p>


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	<p>EMN NCP Czech Republic</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In 2020 53 applications were lodged in total. In 28 cases the main reason to stay was employment and in 5 cases the main reason was to study.</li> <li>2. These data are not available.</li> <li>3. No</li> <li>4. N/A</li> <li>5. No</li> <li>6. Such professionals can use the long-term visa for the purpose of “Business” or for the purpose “Others” or the long-term stay for the purposes of “Business, Investments or Others”.</li> <li>7. No</li> <li>8. N/A</li> </ol>
	<p>EMN NCP Estonia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 2020-0 2021-0</li> <li>2. 2020-0 2021-0</li> <li>3. Yes</li> <li>4. According to Article 10 of the Restrictions on Acquisition of Immovables Act, third country nationals are not allowed to acquire immovables for national defense reasons in certain areas in Estonia. According to subsection 2 of the same Article, the Government of the Republic may grant authorization by an order for the acquisition.</li> </ol>

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			<p>5. Yes</p> <p>6. A person can apply for a temporary residence permit to do business in Estonia or to work in Estonia.</p> <p>7. No</p> <p>8. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	<p>1. There are no statistics available on the number of such residence permit applications. However, these applications are rare and they are estimated to account to a few cases per year.</p> <p>2. There are no statistics or even estimates available.</p> <p>3. YES</p> <p>4. The answer to Q3 is yes, there are restrictions to the right of access to private property, namely real estate. Third-country-nationals will need a permit from the Ministry of Defence to buy <b>real estate</b> in Finland, with the exception of the Åland Islands. <b>A permit is not required when buying a housing share or renting a real estate.</b> Permission for the transfer of a piece of real estate may be granted if the transfer is not deemed to complicate the organisation of defence, the surveillance and safeguarding of territorial integrity or the assurance of border control, border security or the maintenance of emergency stocks of critical supplies.</p> <p>5. Y</p> <p>6. Regarding self-employed professionals, there is a specific residence permit type: the <b>residence permit for self-employed persons</b>. The conditions for issuing a residence permit for self-employed persons are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensuring that the intended business operations meet the requirements for profitable business (Aliens Act, Section 76)</li> </ul>




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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• alien's means of support are secured by gainful employment, pursuit of a trade or in some other way (Aliens Act, Section 76)</li> </ul> <p>There is also a specific residence permit type for growth/startup entrepreneurs: the <b>residence permit for a startup entrepreneur</b>. A startup entrepreneur is a foreigner, whose purpose is to act full-time in a position of responsibility in an innovative rapid growth company, which is registered in Finland. (Aliens Act, Section 47 g)</p> <p>7. Y</p> <p>8. <b>Residence permit for an employed person</b> applies to most of these situations although it has not been specifically limited to low and medium-skilled workers. Most of the applicants for a residence permit for an employed person are manual labourers. Sectors for which such residence permits are issued include for example agriculture, catering, construction, cleaning and transport. This is the most common employment related residence permit type granted in Finland.</p> <p>A decision for this residence permit application is made in a two-step process that includes a preliminary decision by an Employment and Economic Development Office. The preliminary decision is an overall consideration including a labour market test and making a general assessment of the conditions of employment. After the preliminary decision is made by the Employment and Economic Development Office, the Finnish Immigration Service makes the final decision on the residence permit application determining whether the general requirements for issuing a residence permit are met.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP France</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Data not available since EU long-term residence holders from another Member State applying for a residence permit (for study or employment purposes) in France do not need to provide a long term or short term visa and only need to apply for the residence permit within 3 months of their arrival in France</li> <li>2. data not available</li> <li>3. NO</li> </ol>


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			<p>4. n/a</p> <p>5. YES</p> <p>6. A TCN wishing to exercise a self-employed or independent activity can apply different residence permits depending on their professional project (amount of investment, viability of the project, proof of financial resources, etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a temporary residence permit under the category “entrepreneur / liberal profession” for a maximum validity of 1 year and renewable</li> <li>• a multi-year residence permit under the category “entrepreneur / liberal profession” for a maximum validity of 4 years and renewable</li> </ul> <p>Criteria for issuance of these permits are included in the AHQ 2019.100 of November 2019.</p> <p>7. Yes, they can apply for a residence permit under the category “salaried employee” or “temporary worker” depending on the duration of the work contract.</p> <p>8. They can apply for a residence permit under the category “salaried employee” (if they hold an unlimited-term employment contract) or “temporary worker” (for a limited-term employment contract). The provisions of the ordinary law will apply, such as the labour market test unless they can be exempted (for shortage occupations).</p>
	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	<p>1. The number of EU long-term residence holders from another Member State (Section 38a of the Residence Act (Aufenthaltsgesetz)) in 2019: 30.295 ; 2020: 29.897 ; and 2021: 29.584 (up to the end of May).</p> <p>2. no data available</p> <p>3. No.</p> <p>4. n/a</p>


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			<p>5. Yes.</p> <p>6. Section 21 of the Residence Act regulates residence solely for the purpose of self-employment. An English-language version of the Act with the abbreviation &gt;AufenthG&lt; is available at <a href="https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/Teilliste_translations.html">https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/Teilliste_translations.html</a></p> <p>7. Yes.</p> <p>8. It is assumed that Question 7 is to be understood in such a way that only those who are subject to special admission criteria should be listed. Otherwise, Section 18a of the Residence Act and Section 26 (1) of the Employment Ordinance would have to be cited, but these do not have any special admission criteria. There will be 25,000 residence permits available to nationals of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia each year between 2021 and 2023 inclusive. The prerequisite is that the Federal Employment Agency has agreed to grant the permit after checking that no German, EU citizen or other privileged worker is available to fill the position. The permit can be granted for any kind of employment regardless of the required qualification. However, the foreigner must not have drawn any of the public benefits defined in the Asylum Seekers' Benefits Act (Asylbewerberleistungsgesetz) in the 24 months prior to filing the application. In addition, the initial application must be submitted to the responsible diplomatic mission abroad.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Hungary</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Currently, 94 persons hold an Interim Permanent Residence Permit. We do not have statistical data in further details on how many of them hold an Interim Permanent Residence Permit for the purpose of gainful activity, for the purpose of employment, for pursuit of studies, for pursuit of vocational training, or for another, substantiated purpose.</p> <p>2. No statistical data available.</p> <p>3. Pursuant to Article 12 (1) d) of the 2011/98/EU Directive: <i>“Third-country workers as referred to in points (b)</i></p>

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			<p><i>and (c) of Article 3(1) shall enjoy equal treatment with nationals of the Member State where they reside with regard to: recognition of diplomas, certificates and other professional qualifications in accordance with the relevant national procedures". Pursuant to Article 11 (1) f) of the 2003/109/EC Directive: "Long-term residents shall enjoy equal treatment with nationals as regards: access to goods and services and the supply of goods and services made available to the public and to procedures for obtaining housing".</i></p> <p>4. -</p> <p>5. No</p> <p>6. No</p> <p>7. No</p> <p>8. No</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Ireland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Ireland does not participate in the EU Long Term Residents' Directive 2003/109/EC.</p> <p>2. Not available.</p> <p>3. Ireland does not participate in the LTR Directive or the Single Permit Directive.</p> <p>4. Not applicable.</p> <p>5. Yes.</p> <p>6. It is unclear how 'self-employed or independent professionals' is defined for this question. However, Ireland operates the Start-Up Entrepreneur Programme. Atypical working permissions may be granted for contracts for services under the Atypical Worker Scheme.</p>

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			<p><u>Start-Up Entrepreneur Programme:</u> The Start-up Entrepreneur Programme was introduced by the Irish Government in 2012 to allow for innovative entrepreneurs to apply for permission to establish their business and reside in Ireland on a full time basis. Applications are evaluated by an Independent Evaluation Committee consisting of senior civil and public servants. If the application is successful, the conditions attached to the residence permission are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• must establish the business as outlined in your application</li><li>• must work on this business on a full time basis</li><li>• not permitted to be employed in any other capacity</li><li>• must not become a financial burden on the Irish State</li><li>• must not be convicted of a criminal offence in any jurisdiction</li></ul> <p>For further information please see: <a href="https://www.irishimmigration.ie/start-up-entrepreneur-programme-step/#wh...">https://www.irishimmigration.ie/start-up-entrepreneur-programme-step/#wh...</a></p> <p><u>Atypical Worker Scheme:</u> Atypical working permissions can be granted for contracts for services/Intra-Corporate transfers (15 -90 days) where a skills shortage is identified, and for certain position in the medical sector (locum doctors and nurses undergoing a clinical adaptation process). Occupations on the Ineligible List of Occupations cannot get an atypical permission. Most permissions granted are in ICT and healthcare sectors. Most permissions are for contracts of up to 90 days (contracts of less than 14 days are not covered by the scheme). If the third country national is in the State for less than 90 days, registration for immigration permission is not required. For stays of longer than 90 days, registration is required.</p> <p><u>Researchers' Directive 2005/71/EC:</u> Ireland participates in Directive 2005/71/EC and researchers may be admitted to Ireland under a hosting agreement pursuant to this Directive.</p> <p>7. Yes.</p> <p>8. <u>Background Note on Ireland's labour migration framework</u> Ireland's labour migration needs from third country nationals are met via (1) the Employment Permits system (2) immigration (residence) permission allowing labour market access in certain circumstances without the need for an employment permit and (3) the Atypical Worker Scheme allowing entry and employment for up to 90 days</p>
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			<p>and for certain roles not covered by the employment permits system such as self-employed persons. It should be noted that Ireland does not participate in the EU legal migration acquis other than the original Researchers' Directive 2005/71/EC. The Blue Card, ICT or Seasonal Workers' Directives do not apply to Ireland.</p> <p><u>Employment Permits</u></p> <p>(a) Aim</p> <p>The State's general policy is to promote the sourcing of labour and skills needs from within the workforce of the European Union and other EEA states. However, where specific skills prove difficult to source within the EEA, and where such recruitment may benefit the State's economic or social development, employment permits enable us to supplement our domestic skills and labour supply by allowing enterprises to recruit nationals from outside Ireland and the European Economic Area (EEA).</p> <p>The system is provided for in the Employment Permits Acts. A description of employment permit policy is available here:  <a href="https://enterprise.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Employment-Permit-Policy/">https://enterprise.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Employment-Permit-Policy/</a></p> <p>(b) Format</p> <p>Two occupations lists are set out under Regulations to establish which occupations are eligible for an employment permit in Ireland and those that are not. The Critical Skills Occupations List sets out critical skills occupations which are eligible for a Critical Skills employment permit. The Ineligible Occupations List sets out those occupations which are not eligible for an employment permit. Occupations which are not on the ineligible list may be eligible for a General employment permit, if the job fulfils other criteria (e.g. LMNT, remuneration threshold).</p> <p>When deciding on which occupation to include on either list, the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment uses research conducted by the Expert Group on Future Skills Needs (EGFSN), Skills and Labour Market Research Unit (SLMRU) in Solas and other research bodies, submissions through a public consultation and input from relevant Government policy departments with the process overseen by an inter-departmental group, the IDG on Economic Migration Policy. Further information on the role of the EGFSN is found here:  <a href="https://enterprise.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Employment-Permit-Policy/Expert-Group-on-Future-Skills-Needs-EGFSN-/">https://enterprise.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Workplace-and-Skills/Employment-Permits/Employment-Permit-Policy/Expert-Group-on-Future-Skills-Needs-EGFSN-/</a></p> <p>(c) Main components</p> <p>There are nine categories of employment permit as follows:          Critical Skills Employment Permit          General Employment Permit</p>
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			<p>Intra-Company Transfer Employment Permit Exchange Agreement Employment Permit Dependant Employment Permit Contract for Services Employment Permit Sport and Cultural Employment Permit Reactivation Employment Permit Internship Employment Permit</p> <p>Note: From 6 March 2019, spouses or de facto partners of Critical Skills Employment Permit holders or Researchers on a Hosting Agreement in accordance with Directive 2005/71/EC may access the labour market without the requirement to hold an employment permit subject to relevant immigration permission granted by the Department of Justice.</p> <p>In general, all General Employment Permit applications and Contract for Services Employment Permit applications must satisfy a Labour Market Needs Test. Applications for occupations on the Critical Skills Occupations List do not need a Labour Market Needs Test.</p> <p><u>Atypical Worker Scheme</u></p> <p>The Atypical Worker Scheme is administered by the Department of Justice, which has primary responsibility for migration management in Ireland. The Atypical Worker Scheme provides a streamlined mechanism for certain other employment situations which are not covered by the Employment Permits Acts or by current administrative procedures under the Employment Permits Acts. For further information see: <a href="http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/atypical-working-general">http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/atypical-working-general</a></p> <p>Atypical working permissions can be granted for contracts for services/Intra-Corporate transfers (15-90 days) where a skills shortage is identified, and for certain positions in the medical sector (locum doctors and nurses undergoing a clinical adaptation process). Occupations on the Ineligible List of Occupations cannot get an atypical permission. Most permissions granted are in ICT and healthcare sectors. Most permissions are for contracts of up to 90 days (contracts of less than 14 days are not covered by the scheme). If the third country national is in the State for less than 90 days, registration for immigration permission is not required. For stays of longer than 90 days, registration is required.</p> <p><u>Other access to the labour market without an employment permit</u></p> <p>Ireland operates a system of immigration stamps denoting the conditions on which the third country national may live in Ireland. Further information on immigration stamps is available at: <a href="http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/registration-stamps">http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/registration-stamps</a></p>
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			<p>All third country nationals who are in Ireland for longer than 90 days must register with the immigration authorities (Department of Justice in Dublin; An Garda Síochána (national police) outside Dublin) and will obtain the EU-format Irish Residence Permit and the relevant immigration stamp in their passport. For example, employment permit holders receive Stamp 1. Stamp 4 permission allows access to the labour market without further conditions. Among the categories who may obtain a Stamp 4, are Critical Skills Employment Permit holders after 24 months of holding a Critical Skills Employment Permit.</p>
	EMN NCP Italy	Yes	<p>1. 460.041.</p> <p>2. Please see q1</p> <p>3. NO</p> <p>4. NO</p> <p>5. YES</p> <p>6. Italy provides (art. 26 of legislative decree 286/1998) for entry for self-employment - with the issuance of a specific visa - for foreigners who intend to carry out an industrial, professional, handicraft or commercial activity in Italy, or to set up companies or partnerships or to take on corporate roles. These foreigners must demonstrate that they have adequate resources for the exercise of the activity they intend to undertake in Italy and that they meet the requirements laid down by Italian law for the exercise of such activities. These workers must also prove that they have suitable accommodation and an annual income that exceeds the minimum level required by law for exemption from participation in health care costs. There is a maximum quota of entries for self-employment, established annually in the specific "Flows Decree"; for the year 2020 (Presidential Decree of 7 July 2020 art. 5), this quota was set at 500 total entries.</p> <p>7. YES</p>




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			<p>8. Italy provides for entry for seasonal work in the agricultural and tourism-hotel sector (art. 24 legislative decree 286/1998). There is a maximum quota of entries for seasonal work, established annually in the specific Flows Decree; for the year 2020 (Presidential Decree of 7th July 2020 art. 6), this quota was set at 18,000 total entries.</p> <p>The seasonal work permit authorises the performance of work activities in the national territory for a maximum of nine months in a twelve-month period.</p> <p>A foreigner who demonstrates that he has come to Italy at least once in the previous five years in order to carry out seasonal work may be granted, in the case of repetitive employment, a multi-year permit for this purpose, up to three years, with an indication of the period of validity for each year (Art. 5, par. 3-ter, legislative decree n° 286/1998).</p>
	EMN NCP Latvia	Yes	<p>1. A total number of EU long-term residents from another Member States whose purpose of stay is an employment or studies is not known. There are 8 EU long-term residents from other MS whose purpose of stay corresponds to the Article 14 paragraph 2 c) of the Directive 2003/109/EC – “other purposes”.</p> <p>2. According to statistical data the number of children born from parents (or a parent) holders of an EU long-term residence permit in Latvia is 2.</p> <p>3. No.</p> <p>4. N/a</p> <p>5. No.</p> <p>6. There are no specific migration routes and channels, the ordinary procedure of obtaining a residence permit is applied. Self-employed persons shall have their business registered, independent professionals – an agreement on provision of services.</p> <p>7. No.</p>


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			8. N/a
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. No statistical data is collected on the purposes for which long-term residents of other EU Member States apply for a residence permit in Lithuania. However, the Law on the Legal Status of Aliens states that third-country nationals can receive a temporary residence permit in Lithuania if they have the status of a long-term resident in another EU Member State and possess a residence permit issued by that Member State. On this ground, 4 decisions to issue or replace a temporary residence permit were made in 2020, 6 decisions were made in 2019, and 4 decisions were made in 2018.</p> <p>2. Not available</p> <p>3. No</p> <p>4. While foreigners can generally purchase private property, certain exceptions and restrictions do apply. Constitutional Law No. I-1392 of 20 June 1996 on the Implementation of Part 3 of Article 47 of the Constitution forbids the ownership of land, inland waters, and forests in Lithuania by foreign subjects (foreign citizens and residents, as well as legal entities founded abroad), with the exception of those foreign subjects who meet the criteria of Lithuania's European and transatlantic integration. According to this law, to meet the said criteria, foreign subjects must a) be founded in countries that are members of the EU, the EEA, NATO, or the OECD; and b) must not be founded in countries that participate in political, military, economic or other unions or commonwealths created on the basis of the former USSR (e.g., the Commonwealth of Independent States, Eurasian Economic Union, or the Collective Security Treaty Organization). The criteria of Lithuania's European and transatlantic integration are met by both citizens and permanent residents of the countries listed above, as well as the permanent residents of the Republic of Lithuania who are not citizens of the Republic of Lithuania. Foreign subjects who do not meet both conditions may rent and use but not own land, inland waters, and forests.</p> <p>5. No</p>

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			<p>6. In general, currently, there are no routes or channels for TCNs to come to Lithuania as self-employed or independent professionals. The exceptions are listed below.          According to Article 45 of the Law on the Legal Status of Aliens, residence permits can be issued for up to two years to sportsmen and coaches; performers; accredited journalists; members of a religious community recognized by the state as traditional, or clerics of other religious communities registered in Lithuania; persons involved in the implementation of inter-governmental programs; as well as certain persons carrying out voluntary work under recognized voluntary work programs.          Article 495 of the Law on the Legal Status of Aliens makes an exception for citizens of Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, the UK, and the USA, who have the right to obtain a residence permit for up to three years as self-employed persons.</p> <p>7. Yes</p> <p>8. The Labor Exchange of Lithuania approves a list of occupations in which there is a shortage of labor. The Minister of Social Security and Labor approves the annual quota of workers who can obtain jobs in construction, industry, services, and agriculture if their profession is on the list. Third-country nationals whose profession is on the list of shortage occupations are exempt from the labor market test and do not need a work permit until the quota is exhausted.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Luxembourg</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. No information available.</p> <p>2. No information available. Registration of birth is done based on nationality of the parents and not based on the type of residence permit.</p> <p>3. No.</p> <p>4. N/A.</p>


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			<p>5. Yes.</p> <p>6. Article 51 of the amended law of 29 August 2008 on free movement of persons and immigration (Immigration Law) establishes the conditions for entry and stay of self-employed workers/independent workers. Every third-country national requires an authorisation to stay and then a residence permit if they: either reside abroad and intend to set up residence in Luxembourg to carry out a self-employed activity; or already lawfully reside in Luxembourg without having worked there as a self-employed worker and wish to set up as a self-employed worker.</p> <p>Moreover, in order to be granted a residence permit as a self-employed worker, third-country nationals must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ provide proof of required qualifications to carry out the planned activity and, where applicable, in order to be registered with the respective professional body in the relevant professional register;</li><li>○ where applicable, ensure they fulfil the conditions set out by law to access the professions of craftsman, trader, industrialist and certain liberal professions;</li><li>○ provide proof that they have sufficient resources to carry out the desired activity in Luxembourg;</li><li>○ ensure that the activity carried out serves the interests of the country in terms of social or cultural interest, or economic benefit, i.e.:</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ as a response to an economic need;</li><li>○ in terms of integration in the national or local economic context;</li><li>○ in terms of viability and sustainability of the business project;</li><li>○ in terms of creating jobs;</li><li>○ and in terms of investment, namely in research and development, innovation or specialisation.</li></ul> <p>The application for a temporary residence certificate must be submitted by the applicant. However, he may appoint a third party to carry out the necessary procedures.</p> <p>Non-EU nationals who are family members of an EU citizen (or of a national of a country treated as such) living in Luxembourg or who have long-term resident status or who are under international protection in Luxembourg do not need to meet the conditions for a residence permit for a self-employed workers in order to carry out a</p>
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			<p>self-employed activity. However, they have to check whether they meet the conditions of access to the profession.</p> <p>Before applying for a temporary authorisation to stay, the applicant must fulfil the conditions of access to the profession concerned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• if the self-employed activity requires a business permit, the applicant must join to his application the outline consent from the Ministry of the Economy regarding the issuance of the business permit;</li> <li>• if the activity requires other authorisations, accreditations or registrations,, the applicant must join to his application a copy of his/her authorisation or registration/accreditations, or the outline consent of the competent authority.</li> </ul> <p>7. No. The normal rules for salaried workers foreseen by article 42 of the Immigration Law apply to low and medium skilled workers.</p> <p>8. N/A.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Malta</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Very few EU long-term residence holders from another Member State have applied for a residence permit (for study or employment purposes) in Malta.</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. Yes</p> <p>4. Long Term Residents may purchase private property and there are no restrictions. As regards TCNs falling under the Single Permit Directive they are required to apply for an acquisition of immovable property permit and the relative restrictions apply.</p> <p>5. No</p> <p>6. N/A</p>

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			<p>7. No</p> <p>8. No</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Netherlands</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Data or estimates on the number of EU long-term residence holders from another Member State applying for a residence permit for study or employment purposes in the Netherlands are not available.</p> <p>2. The Immigration and Naturalisation Service does not register minor children born in the Netherlands who have one or two third-country national parents with an EU long-term residence status. The only available statistics are on minors having a long-term residence status in another EU Member State and who are in the possession of a residence permit as a family member in the Netherlands. There is a high chance that their third-country national parents also have a long-term residence status. However, since only the numbers of this specific group of minors are known, the available numbers are too limited to provide data or estimates on the number of children born from parents holders of an EU long-term residence permit in the Netherlands.</p> <p>3. No.</p> <p>4. Not applicable.</p> <p>5. No.</p> <p>6. The general conditions applicable to all residence permits are[1]:                      -The third-country national must possess a valid passport.                      -The third-country national does not pose a threat to public order or national security, has not been convicted for a crime and has not committed war crimes, terrorist acts or crimes against humanity.                      -The third-country national must take out a health insurance with sufficient coverage.                      -The third-country national must be examined for tuberculosis in the Netherlands (exempting those third-country nationals who already have a valid residence permit in the Netherlands).</p>


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			<p>-The third-country national must possess sufficient means of existence.</p> <p>Next to the general admission conditions, there a few additional conditions for self-employed or independent professionals. To qualify for this, it is assessed by means of the advice by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland, RVO) whether the activities are of an innovative nature and accordingly are of substantial interest for the Dutch economy.[2] This is done by means of a scoring system.[3] The scoring system consists of 3 parts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Personal experience (education, entrepreneurship, work experience)</li><li>2. Business plan (market analysis, product/service, price, organization, financing).</li><li>3. Added value for the Netherlands (innovation, employment creation, investments).</li></ol> <p>In addition, the following requirements must be met[4]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The third-country national sustainably and independently acquires sufficient means of existence from the activities concerned.</li><li>- The third-country national possesses the necessary permits/competency requirements to exercise his profession and is registered in the Trade Register of the Chamber of Commerce (Kamer van Koophandel, KvK).</li></ul> <p>Next to this there is a separate admission channel for start-ups.</p> <p>[1] B4 Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines 2000. [2] Section 3.30, sub 1, under a, Aliens Decree (Vb) 2000. [3] Section 3.30, sub 2, Aliens Decree (Vb) 2000. For more information, please refer to <a href="https://ind.nl/werk/Paginas/Zelfstandig-ondernemer.aspx">https://ind.nl/werk/Paginas/Zelfstandig-ondernemer.aspx</a>, consulted on 8 October 2018. [4] Section 3.30, sub 1, under b and c, Aliens Decree (Vb) 2000.</p> <p>7. No.</p> <p>8. No, as a general rule the labour market test is applicable to the admission of low and medium-skilled third workers. This means that third-country nationals that are low- or medium-skilled may apply for a residence permit for work in paid employment (only for highly-skilled migrants there is a separate scheme). To work in the Netherlands, a Single Permit (Gecombineerde Vergunning voor Verblijf en Arbeid, GVVA) is required, combining the residence permit and the work permit for third-country nationals (TWV). An application for a GVVA can be</p>
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			<p>filed at the IND, after which the IND requests an advice from the Employee Insurance Agency/Public Employment Service (Uitvoeringsinstituut Werknemersverzekeringen, UWV) on admission to the labour market. The UWV assesses it against the conditions of the Aliens Employment Act (Wet arbeid vreemdelingen, Wav). A residence permit will (among others) not be granted if there are sufficient candidates for the vacancy in the Netherlands or the EU (labour market test) or if the remuneration or other labour conditions are not in conformity with the labour law or with the usual standards in the market.</p>																																												
	EMN NCP Poland	Yes	<p>1. Applications</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Reason</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> <th>2021*</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>employment</td> <td>12</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>education</td> <td>10</td> <td>6</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>22</b></td> <td><b>12</b></td> <td><b>9</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>As of 1 June 2021</p> <p>Valid documents</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Reason</th> <th>01 January 2020</th> <th>01 January 2021</th> <th>01 June 2021</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>employment</td> <td>38</td> <td>57</td> <td>49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>education</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>41</b></td> <td><b>61</b></td> <td><b>53</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2. Providing numbers on children born from parents (or a parent) holders of an EU long-term residence permit in your Member State is unavailable, however, Poland can disseminate the numbers on applications/permits issued to a minor child of a foreigner staying in Poland based on a permanent residence permit or residence permit for EU long-term resident. It is important, that data cover not only the EU long-term resident holders, but also the permanent resident permit holders applying for their children.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> <th>2021*</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>applications</td> <td>859</td> <td>781</td> <td>476</td> </tr> <tr> <td>permits</td> <td>652</td> <td>446</td> <td>322</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>As of 1 June 2021</p>	Reason	2019	2020	2021*	employment	12	6	7	education	10	6	2	<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	Reason	01 January 2020	01 January 2021	01 June 2021	employment	38	57	49	education	3	4	4	<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>53</b>		2019	2020	2021*	applications	859	781	476	permits	652	446	322
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			<p>3. YES</p> <p>The principles and procedures for the acquisition of real estate by foreigners are set out in the Act of 24 March 1920 on the acquisition of real estate by foreigners (Dz. U. of 2017, item 2278), hereinafter: the "Act". Pointing out that the acquisition of a real estate by foreigners is subject to rationing in Poland and that Poland, as an EU Member State, applies derogations to the right of access to private housing to ensure the possibility to control and monitor real estate transactions involving foreigners. At the same time, the Act provides for exceptions from the obligation to obtain a permit for the acquisition of real estate for citizens of third countries, including long-term residents of the European Union.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>1. for EU long-term residence or other TCNs?</p> <p>By the general principle expressed in Act of the above-mentioned Act, the acquisition of a real estate by a foreigner requires a permit from the minister competent for internal affairs.</p> <p>The exemptions from the authorization requirement are as follows:</p> <p>a) the acquisition of an independent dwelling within the meaning of the Act,</p> <p>a) the acquisition of independent commercial premises with a garage purpose or a share in such premises if it is connected with meeting the housing needs of the purchaser or the owner of the real property or independent residential premises;</p> <p>b) acquisition of a real estate by a foreigner residing in the Republic of Poland for at least 5 years from the date of granting a permanent residence permit or a residence permit for a long-term EU resident;</p> <p>c) the acquisition by a foreigner who is the spouse of a Polish citizen and residing in the Republic of Poland for at least 2 years from the date of granting him/her a permanent residence permit or a residence permit for a long-term resident of the European Union of real property, which as a result of the acquisition will constitute the spouses' statutory joint property;</p> <p>d) acquisition of a real estate by a foreigner, if on the date of acquisition they are entitled to statutory succession within the meaning of the Polish law after the transferor of the real estate, and the transferor has been the owner or perpetual usufructuary of the real estate for at least 5 years;</p> <p>e) acquisition by the entity referred to in Art. 1 sec. 2 items 4 of the Act, for its statutory purposes, of undeveloped real estate, the total area of which in the whole country does not exceed 0.4 ha in urban areas;</p> <p>f) acquisition of a real estate by a foreigner, who is a bank and at the same time a mortgage creditor, by way of taking over the real estate as a result of the ineffective auction in enforcement proceedings;</p>
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			<p>g) purchase or acquisition by a bank that is a legal person defined in Art. 1 section 2 item 4 of the Act of shares or stocks in a company referred to in Art. 3e, in connection with the bank's pursuit of claims arising from banking activities.</p> <p>The above exemptions, following Article 8(3) of the Act, do not apply to real estate located within the border area and agricultural land exceeding 1 ha (the list of municipalities and other units of principal territorial division of the state located in the border area are specified in the Regulation of the Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration of 29 August 2005 on the list of municipalities and other units of principal territorial division of the state located in the border area animal zone and a table indicating the extent of that zone</p> <p>Another restriction on the acquisition of a real estate by foreigners is the area restriction. Under Article 1a(5) of the aforementioned Act the area of real estate purchased by a foreigner to satisfy his/her subsistence needs cannot exceed 0.5 ha, while in the case referred to in paragraph 2(5) (i. e. performance of business or agricultural activity in the territory of the Republic of Poland following the provisions of the Polish law) it should be justified by actual needs resulting from the nature of the performed activity economic. Therefore, if a foreigner purchases real estate for his/her own needs (e. g. housing, recreation, or other non-business activity), its area cannot exceed 0.5 ha.</p> <p>In connection with the above, it is worth pointing out that the provisions of the Act are aligned with the requirements of European law, and in particular with the freedom of capital movement enjoyed by entities from states - parties to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and the Swiss Confederation, which is reflected in particular in Article 8. 2 of the Act. Thus, while foreigners - citizens of one of the states party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area or of the Swiss Confederation - may freely acquire real estate and shares in commercial companies, i. e. without a permit, regardless of the location and area of the real estate, foreigners from outside the European Economic Area and the Swiss Confederation - including foreigners from third countries who have been granted a residence permit for a long-term EU resident have the obligation, in principle, to obtain a permit for the acquisition of any real property (unless they are subject to the above exemptions provided for in the <u>Act</u>.</p> <p>5. No</p> <p>6. <u>Self-employed third-country nationals</u></p> <p>7. No</p>
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			8. N/A
	EMN NCP Portugal	Yes	<p>1. Considering flows there were 63 resident permits for work and 0 for studying.</p> <p>2. Not available.</p> <p>3. No</p> <p>4. Not available</p> <p>5. Yes</p> <p>6. There are two programs for TCN who wish to work in Portugal:  <u>TECH VISA</u>                      Tech Visa is a certification program addressed to companies that wish to attract highly qualified and specialized staff to Portugal, nationals from countries not included in the Schengen area.</p> <p>If you are a highly qualified worker and want to work in Portugal, find here the list of certified companies.</p> <p><u>StartUP Visa</u> is a residence visa for entrepreneurs, which aims to attract to Portugal investment, talent and innovation capacity.</p> <p>By investing and creating qualified employment, entrepreneurs can integrate a startup incubator in Portugal and benefit from all the incentives and support of the StartUP Portugal Program. This program aims to strengthen the innovation ecosystem and to affirm Portugal as an open country to entrepreneurship and to all those who, with their knowledge and capacity for innovation, can bring investment to the Portuguese economy, capable of strengthen and enhance national skilled human resources.</p> <p>7. NO</p>


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			8.NA.								
	EMN NCP Slovakia	Yes	<p>1. Valid residence permits in the Slovak Republic as of 30 April 2021</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Long-term residence holder from another MS – special activities</td> <td>Long-term residence holder from another MS - business</td> <td>Long-term residence holder from another MS – family reunification</td> <td>Long-term residence holder from another MS - study</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">32</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: Ministry of Interior of the SR Source: Ministry of Interior of the SR</p> <p>2. These data are not available.</p> <p>3. No.</p> <p>4. NA.</p> <p>5. Yes. Third country nationals planning to open business in Slovakia (self – employed persons) can apply for a temporary residence permit for the purpose of business. There is also a possibility to apply for the temporary residence permits for the purpose of special activities in case the third country national wishes to come to Slovakia to perform activities like lecturing, sport, artistic and voluntary activities, activity of an accredited journalist, medical treatment, internship etc.</p> <p>6. See response to question 5.</p> <p>7. No. The Slovak Republic has no specific legal frameworks/schemes specifying admission conditions for low and medium-skilled third-country workers. Within the single permit regime, the Slovak Republic applies the equal treatment principle, i.e. The single permit regime applies also to low and medium-skilled third-country workers. Such workers can also get a residence permit in Slovakia for the purpose of seasonal work.</p>	Long-term residence holder from another MS – special activities	Long-term residence holder from another MS - business	Long-term residence holder from another MS – family reunification	Long-term residence holder from another MS - study	2	32	11	7
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			<p>In line with Article 12 letter ai) of the Act No. 5/2004 on Employment Services, the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family publishes a list of occupations where labour shortage occurs for the last quarter in regions where the average recorded unemployment rate was lower than 5%. This list however contains all occupations where shortages occur, it is not specifically focused on low or medium skilled positions. This list serves for the purposes of accelerated procedure in employing third country nationals. The Slovak Republic considers the current legal provisions in this regard as satisfactory.</p> <p>8. NA.</p>						
	<p>EMN NCP Slovenia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Data obtained on 1.6. 2021, from the records of residence registration certificates and residence permits show the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2019 application for temporary residence permit was filled by 26 foreigners , EU long-term residence holders from another Member State. All applications were filed due to work reason.</li> <li>• In 2020 application for temporary residence permit was filled by 17 foreigners , EU long-term residence holders from another Member State. Again, all applications were filed due to work reason.</li> </ul> <p>2. The table below presents data on the number of children born from parents holders of an EU long-term residence permit in Slovenia in 2019 and 2020.</p> <table data-bbox="801 1054 1892 1145"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of initiated procedures due to child birth</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>417</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>410</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>3. There is no special national law that would allow foreigners to acquire ownership rights to real estate in Slovenia, however foreigners may acquire ownership rights to real estate under conditions provided by law or a treaty ratified by the National Assembly. Some treaties require procedure for establishing reciprocity.</p> <p>4. See answer on question number 3.</p>	Year	Number of initiated procedures due to child birth	2019	417	2020	410
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			<p>5. No.</p> <p>6. There are no special admission channels for TCN self-employed or independent professionals in Slovenia. The aforementioned TCN have to use the same migration routes and channels as other TCN.</p> <p>7. No.</p> <p>8. /</p>																		
	<p>EMN NCP Spain</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. We have information concerning the number of residence authorisations granted in Spain to holders of an EU Long-term residence permit 2014-2021 (31 May):</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="801 794 1991 858"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> <th>2021 (31 May)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of authorisations</td> <td>126</td> <td>242</td> <td>275</td> <td>309</td> <td>393</td> <td>436</td> <td>229</td> <td>80</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2. Data not available</p> <p>3. No</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5. YES</p> <p>6. 1.- There is an authorisation for temporary residence and work for a foreigner who is not resident in Spain for the purpose of carrying out a gainful activity on his own account.</p> <p>Requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not to be a citizen of a State of the European Union, of the European Economic Area or of Switzerland, or to be a relative of citizens of those countries to whom the Union citizen regime applies.</li> </ul>	Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 (31 May)	Number of authorisations	126	242	275	309	393	436	229	80
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not found irregularly in Spanish territory.</li> <li>• Lack of criminal records in Spain and its previous countries of residence for offences existing in the Spanish legal system.</li> <li>• Not to be prohibited from entering Spain and not to be rejected in the territorial area of countries with which Spain has signed an agreement to that effect.</li> <li>• It is not, where appropriate, within the commitment period of non-return to Spain that the alien has assumed upon voluntary return to his country of origin.</li> <li>• To comply with the requirements of current legislation for the opening and operation of the planned activity.</li> <li>• To possess the required professional qualification or proven experience, sufficient in the exercise of the professional activity, as well as, where appropriate, the collegation where required.</li> <li>• It is not, where appropriate, within the commitment period of non-return to Spain that the alien has assumed upon voluntary return to his country of origin.</li> <li>• To comply with the requirements of current legislation for the opening and operation of the planned activity.</li> <li>• To possess the required professional qualification or proven experience, sufficient in the exercise of the professional activity, as well as, where appropriate, the collegation where required.</li> <li>• To prove that the planned investment is sufficient and the impact, where appropriate, on job creation.</li> <li>• To be able to prove that it has sufficient financial resources for its maintenance and accommodation, after deducting those necessary for the maintenance of the activity.</li> </ul> <p>Procedure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subject entitled to submit the application: The foreigner, personally.</li> <li>• Place of presentation: Spanish diplomatic mission or consular post corresponding to your place of residence.</li> <li>• Residence and work rates: They shall accrue at the time of admission of the application and shall be paid within ten working days. The subscription form may be downloaded from the Internet portal of the Secretariat of State for the Public Service</li> <li>• Deadline for the resolution of the application: 3 months from the day following the date on which it was entered in the register of the competent body for processing. The application may be deemed to have been rejected by administrative silence after the expiry of that period without the administration having made the notification.</li> <li>• The diplomatic mission or consular post shall notify the person concerned of the decision on the application for</li> </ul>
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			<p>temporary residence and self-employment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In the case of a grant, the worker has one month from the date of notification to apply for a visa personally at the diplomatic mission or consular post in whose demarcation he resides. The application must accompany:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ordinary passport or travel certificate recognised as valid in Spain with a minimum validity of four months.</li><li>• Certificate of criminal record issued by the authorities of the country of origin or of the country or countries in which you have resided during the last five years.</li><li>• Medical certificate.</li><li>• Justifying that the visa fee has been paid,</li></ul></li><li>• The diplomatic mission shall decide on the request within one month.</li><li>• Notified of the granting of the visa, where appropriate, the worker must collect it personally within one month of the date of notification. In the absence of collection within the abovementioned period, the file shall be deemed to have waived and the file shall be archived.</li><li>• Once the visa has been collected, the worker must enter Spanish territory within the period of validity of the visa, which shall be three months.</li><li>• From the date of entry into Spain, the worker has three months to register at the social security and to pay the subsequent contributions under the terms laid down by the social security regulations applicable.</li><li>• Within one month of the worker's after registration at the Social Security, he/she must personally apply for the Aliens Identity Card from the Aliens Office or Police Commissioner of the province where the authorisation has been processed. To see where to go, the schedule and if you have to make an appointment can be consulted: <a href="https://www.mptfp.gob.es/porta//delegaciones_gobierno/extranjeria/extranjeria_ddgg.htm">https://www.mptfp.gob.es/porta//delegaciones_gobierno/extranjeria/extranjeria_ddgg.htm</a></li></ul> <p>More information: <a href="https://extranjeros.inclusion.gob.es/es/InformacionInteres/InformacionProcedimientos/Ciudadanosnocomunitarios/">https://extranjeros.inclusion.gob.es/es/InformacionInteres/InformacionProcedimientos/Ciudadanosnocomunitarios/</a></p>
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			<p><a href="https://hoja029/index.html">hoja029/index.html</a></p> <p>2.- In addition, there are specific channels for access to a residence and work permit for entrepreneurs:</p> <p>Whenever they develop an entrepreneurial and entrepreneurial activity, of an innovative nature, with special economic interest for Spain there are two ways of access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• By means of a visa, if the entrepreneur is out and needs to come to Spain to carry out the necessary formalities to start the entrepreneurial activity.</li></ul> <p>From outside Spain: Residency Visa for Entrepreneurs will be requested in the Spanish Consulate in the country of residence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• By means of a residence permit, if the person is already in Spain and can launch a project. There are no minimum levels of investment or job creation. There is always an individual analysis of each project. Therefore, a business plan should be provided that will allow us to assess the economic interest of the project for Spain.</li></ul> <p>From Spain or if you have an entrepreneur's visa: A residence permit for entrepreneurs will be requested in the Unit for Large Enterprises and Strategic Collectives (UGE-CE).</p> <p>It may be requested by the entrepreneur himself or by a duly accredited representative by attaching the application according to the official model.</p> <p>Experts from the Directorate-General for International Trade and Investment will assess the project.</p> <p>The visa and authorisation are valid for work and residence throughout the territory national, including family members if they meet the age provided for in the labour regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fast deadlines: Visas: 10 days. Authorisations: 30 days approx.</li><li>• The application for a residence permit or its renewal to the UGE-CE extends automatically the applicant's stay or residence in Spain until his file is resolved.</li></ul>
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			<p>7. YES</p> <p>8. Collective management permits the recruitment of workers who are neither present nor resident in Spain, selected in their countries of origin on the basis of generic offers submitted by employers.</p> <p><b>REQUIREMENTS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Administration:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations must have approved the corresponding Order for Collective Management of Contracts at Origin, with the forecast of occupations and the number of jobs that may be filled at source in that year.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>In particular, the Ministerial Order may include:              The provisional number of stable jobs (one-year employment contracts).              Jobs for campaign or season (fixed-term contracts).              Scenarios in which it will be possible to process nominative offers.              In any case, it shall lay down the procedure for the recruitment of workers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The number and distribution of eligible job vacancies may be reviewed throughout the year in order to adapt it to developments in the labour market.</li> </ul> <p>or Once the year has elapsed, the remaining figure may be extended if the contract was less than planned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employees:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They may not be found or reside in Spain.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>they may not be citizens of a State of the European Union, of the European Economic Area or of Switzerland, or be relatives of citizens of those countries to whom the Union citizen regime applies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Should have no criminal record in Spain and its previous countries of residence for offences existing in the Spanish legal system.</li> <li>- Not to be prohibited from entering Spain and not to be rejected in the territorial space of countries with which Spain has signed an agreement to that effect.</li> <li>- They may not be found, where appropriate, within the time limit for the non-return to Spain that the alien has assumed upon voluntarily returning to his country of origin.</li> <li>- They shall not suffer from any of the diseases likely to have serious public health implications, in accordance with the provisions of the International Health Regulations 2005.</li> </ul> <p>0 In season or campaign, they must undertake to return to the country of origin.</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employers:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They must submit generic offers, in which workers are selected in their countries of origin, which will preferably be with those with which Spain has signed agreements on the regulation and management of migratory flows.</li> <li>- Offers may be submitted by employers or by those who have the legal representation which, in this case, may also be business organisations.</li> <li>- Employment contracts must be signed and contain, in addition to the essential elements required by the rule, a net wage forecast to be paid by the worker.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>PROCEDURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Order of the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations regulating the Collective Management of Contracts at Origin for the year concerned shall establish the procedure for the processing of tenders.</li> <li>• Selection process:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employers may participate directly or indirectly at their request, representatives of the Directorate-General for Migrations, and as advisers and when requested by the administrations of both countries, representatives of the most representative Spanish trade union and business organisations or of the country in which the selection process is carried out.</li> <li>• The applicant employer must be registered with the social security system and be aware of the fulfilment of its tax obligations and social security obligations.</li> <li>• Training courses may be developed in Spain or in the countries of origin for selected workers.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Residence and work visa of workers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The maximum period for submitting the application is two months after notification of the decision on the residence and temporary authorisation and employment or employed account of fixed duration for work or service.</li> <li>• it shall be submitted by the enterprise or business organisation or its accredited representatives by designation to the Aliens Office, the Directorate-General for Migration, where appropriate, in the competent body of the Autonomous Community, as well as in the Department of Labour and Immigration of the Diplomatic Mission concerned or, failing that, of the Consular Office.</li> </ul> <p>In view of its speed, it may be admitted that the presentation is made through the selection body, jointly, for all workers whose recruitment is intended for the same period.</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The visa shall be issued by the consular authority within a maximum of five days. Exceptionally, this period may be extended to a maximum of 15 days when the high number of applications makes it necessary.</li> <li>• The validity of the visa: In season it will be equal to the period authorised to reside and work, with a maximum of nine months and enable them to enter and work as an employed person. In fixed duration for work or service, it will be a maximum of six months, and will allow for entry into Spain. In stable it will be up to three months, and will allow for entry into Spain.</li> <li>• Effectiveness of residence and work authorisation:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In season, the visa authorises to work as an employed person. In the event that within one month of the entry into Spain of the worker there is no record that he has been discharged from the relevant social security scheme, the competent body may decide to terminate the authorisation.</li> <li>• In stable or fixed duration for work or service, within three months of entry the corresponding social security scheme must be discharged.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>																		
	<p>EMN NCP Sweden</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;">2016</th> <th style="text-align: right;">2017</th> <th style="text-align: right;">2018</th> <th style="text-align: right;">2019</th> <th style="text-align: right;">2020</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Residence permits granted to individuals with long-term resident status in another Member State</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 108</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 437</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 009</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 284</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 602</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Residence permits granted to family members of individuals holding long-term resident status in another Member State</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 186</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 616</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3 177</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3 945</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 956</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2. No information available.</p> <p>3. No</p> <p>4. Not applicable</p>		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Residence permits granted to individuals with long-term resident status in another Member State	1 108	1 437	2 009	2 284	1 602	Residence permits granted to family members of individuals holding long-term resident status in another Member State	1 186	1 616	3 177	3 945	1 956
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			<p>5. Yes</p> <p>6. Third-country nationals who want to come to Sweden to start up their own businesses, to acquire an already existing company or to become co-owners of a business can apply for a residence permit. In order to be granted such a residence permit, certain conditions need to be fulfilled. Among other requirements, applicants have to prove that they are the persons who are running the company, have executive responsibility and own at least 50 per cent of the company. There is also a passport requirement, a financial support requirement, a language requirement and other requirements. For details, please see: <a href="https://www.migrationsverket.se/English/Private-individuals/Working-in-S...">https://www.migrationsverket.se/English/Private-individuals/Working-in-S...</a> (<u>Residence permits for people who have their own business - Swedish Migration Agency (migrationsverket.se)</u>)</p> <p>7. No. The Swedish labour immigration framework is open to individuals with all skills levels. The main rule is that if the person has a work offer he/she will be granted a residence permit. The person must also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have a valid passport,</li> <li>• have been offered terms of employment that are at least on par with those set by Swedish collective agreements or which are customary within the occupation or industry,</li> <li>• have been offered a salary that is at least on par with that set by Swedish collective agreements or which is customary within the occupation or industry,</li> <li>• must be offered a position that will enable the person to support him/herself. In order to satisfy this support requirement, he/she needs to work to an extent that will result in a salary of at least SEK 13,000 per month before taxes,</li> <li>• have an employer who intends to provide insurance covering health, life, employment and pension when the person begin to work.</li> </ul> <p>8. Not applicable, please see above (question 7).</p>
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