



### AD HOC QUERY ON 2021.32 Period of validity of the residence permit for students

Requested by EMN NCP Finland on 7 May 2021

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

#### Disclaimer:

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## 1. Background information

In Finland, the Programme of Prime Minister Sanna Marin's Government states that TCN Students will be issued a residence permit for the full period of their studies. The Programme also states that the validity of the residence permit for the purpose of job-searching or entrepreneurship will be extended to two years. At the moment the residence permit for studies is issued for up to two years, and the residence permit for job-searching or entrepreneurship is granted for one year. Finland has implemented the directive (EU) 2016/801.

The synthesis report of the 2018 EMN study on Attracting and retaining international students in the EU covers the period 2013-2017 for statistics and 2012- 2018 for policy developments. This ad hoc -query will gather detailed and up-to-date information on some issues discussed in the report.

Due to the structure of the questions, this ad hoc -query will be counted as two ad hoc -queries.

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## **2. Questions**

- 1. What is the maximum validity period of first residence permit issued for international students in your Member State?**
- 2. Can a first residence permit be issued for the full period of studies (if the studies take, for example, three to six years)? (YES/NO)**  
*Available choices: Yes, No*
- 3. If the answer is YES to question 2, does your Member State require proof of adequate financial resources for the full period of time? (YES/NO) If you answer YES, please indicate what is the amount required and by which means such proof of financial resources is proven. If you answer NO, how will the subsistence of the TCN student be secured?**
- 4. If your Member State issues a residence permit for the full period of the studies and requires proof of financial resources for the full period, do most of the applicants usually satisfy the financial requirements or very few of the students?**
- 5. What is the maximum validity period for the residence permit issued for the purpose of job-searching or entrepreneurship after the completion of the studies?**
- 6. What is required as a proof of adequate financial resources when issuing a residence permit for the purpose of job-searching or entrepreneurship after completing studies?**
- 7. Does your Member State keep records/statistics of international students staying legally after the completion of their studies? YES/NO. If YES, can you please provide the three main reasons of international students for staying in your MS?**

We would very much appreciate your responses by **4 June 2021**.

## **3. Responses**



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<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.

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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	<p>1. Permission for long-term residence up to one year may be obtained by foreigners who hold a visa under article 15, paragraph 1 of the Law on Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria and are accepted as full-time students in a higher school in the Republic of Bulgaria.</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>3. Yes, it is required proof of stable, regular, predictable and sufficient means of subsistence, without recursing to the social assistance system, in the amount not less than the minimum monthly salary, the minimum scholarship or the minimum pension for the country, for the period of residence in the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria.</p> <p>4. Yes, the applicants satisfy the financial requirements.</p> <p>5. After completing his / her studies as a full-time student at a higher school in the Republic of Bulgaria, a foreigner who has received a long-term residence permit in the Republic of Bulgaria may obtain a long-term residence permit for a period of up to 9 months after submitting an application in accordance with the Regulations implementing the Law on Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria at</p>

<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>least 30 days before the expiration of the permitted period of residence. The Migration Directorate or the Migration Department / Sector / Group at the regional directorates of the Ministry of Interior shall check ex officio whether the foreigner has submitted an application to the Employment Agency within 7 working days after completing his / her studies at the higher school for registration as a job seeker according to the Employment Promotion Act.</p> <p>6. It is not required</p> <p>7. Yes. For work and marriage</p>
	EMN NCP Croatia	Yes	<p>1. A temporary stay permit for the purpose of university studies shall be issued with a period of validity of up to one year, i.e. until the end of the academic year (it can be renewed each year). As regards students covered by Union or multilateral programmes that comprise mobility measures or by an agreement between two or more higher education institutions, a temporary stay permit for the purpose of university studies shall be issued with a period of validity of up to two years or for the duration of the studies, if the latter is shorter.</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4. -</p> <p>5. Residence permit is issued up to one year for the purpose of job-searching or entrepreneurship and it can be renewed for one more year (1+1). After that, TCN could apply for resident permit on another grounds (employment...).</p> <p>6. Bank statement/bank accounts could be enclosed; providing that TCN has 3 381,50 HRK per month deposition (for 12 months-40 578 HRK).</p>


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			<p>7. In line with EUROSTAT methodology, table RP5 describes changes from one category to another; so some preliminary statistical data are available for year 2020. It can be seen that the main reason for residence permit after studying is remunerated activities.</p> <p>Previous permission granted for education reasons</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Total</th> <th>Family</th> <th>Remunerated activities</th> <th>Other reasons</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>22</td> <td>2</td> <td>15</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Total	Family	Remunerated activities	Other reasons	22	2	15	5
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	EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. 1 year</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>3. No, when the application for renewal of the permit after the first year is submitted, along with the application it is required to submit also a recent bank statement showing adequate and consistent income from abroad to cover the student's living expenses and a proof that the tuition fees are paid to the Educational institution for his/her registration for the second year etc.</p> <p>4. Not applicable</p> <p>5. 1 year</p> <p>6. About 8000 – 10000 euros for 1 year permit</p> <p>7. No</p>								


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	<p>EMN NCP Czech Republic</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. The Czech Republic issues long-term residence permit for the purpose of „studies“ usually for one year (it corresponds with the validity of students’ study confirmation issued by the school usually also for the period of one year) and can be prolonged. In special circumstances it can be issued for 2 year but only if the applicant fulfil conditions according the Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on Residence of Foreign Nationals, s.1 (44) (f).</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>3. Student applying for a long-term residence permit for the purpose of „studies“ has to submit with the application also a proof of accommodation and sufficient financial resources.</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. It is 9 months.</p> <p>6. A foreign national is obliged to prove the availability of funds that are 15 times the amount of the existential minimum (in accordance with the Government Regulation No. 61/2020 Coll. this minimum is equal to 2 490 CZK) for the first month and double the amount of existential minimum for every month afterwards, i.e. for instance:</p> <p>1 semester - for a stay from September 1st until February 28th it would be <math>(15 * 2\,490) + (5 * 2 * 2\,490) = 37\,350 + 24\,900 = 62\,250</math> CZK. 1 year - for a stay from September 1st until August 31st it would be <math>(15 * 2\,490) + (11 * 2 * 2\,490) = 37\,350 + 54\,780 = 92\,130</math> CZK</p> <p>More information see here <a href="https://www.mvcr.cz/docDetail.aspx?docid=21770900&amp;doctype=ART">https://www.mvcr.cz/docDetail.aspx?docid=21770900&amp;doctype=ART</a></p> <p>7. N/A The Czech Republic have introduced a new type of status for foreigners after the completion of their studies – purpose of search for work or to start business (max. up to 9 months). It was introduced in mid-2019 as a transposition of EU Directive. It would be possible to extract statistics for this specific</p>
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			<p>purpose of stay, however, we assume that these statistics will be very underestimated and wouldn't answer your question entirely, because is it expected that majority of students who completed their studies and are willing to stay in the Czech Republic would rather apply for changing their immigration status. Data on changes of immigration status are collected and also provided to Eurostat. Nevertheless we don't have any information whether they have completed their studies or not. Information might be inside individual application but it is not recorded in out information system so statistics cannot be produced.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Estonia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. According to Article 170 of the Aliens Act a temporary residence permit for study may be issued with a period of validity until the end of the nominal study period but no longer than the estimated duration of studies. A temporary residence permit for study may be extended until the end of the nominal study period or, if the nominal study period has terminated, until the end of the estimated duration of studies. In general, the maximum period of temporary residence permit can be up to five years.</p> <p>2. Yes Yes, but the maximum period of validity of the residence permit is up to five years.</p> <p>3. Aliens Act lists the general conditions for issuing a temporary residence permit. One of the requirements is sufficient legal income which would enable a TCN and the family members of a TCN the subsistence in Estonia. According to Article 9 of the Aliens Act lawfully earned remuneration for work, parental benefits, unemployment benefits, income received from lawful business activities or property, pensions, scholarships, means of subsistence, benefits paid by a foreign state and the subsistence ensured by family members earning legal income are deemed to be legal income for the purposes of this Act unless otherwise provided for by this Act. Additionally <b>Article § 1681 of the Aliens Act stipulated that the</b> requirement of sufficient legal income for the issue of a residence permit for study, for holding and extension thereof may also be complied with the income not specified in Article 9 of Aliens Act. Hence, also other proof of legal income are accepted.</p>

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			<p>The sufficient income for subsistence that the student has to demonstrate in Estonia is double the subsistence level. For 2021 the sufficient level of income is 300 euros per month for the student.</p> <p>4. TCN students declare that they have sufficient legal income to live in Estonia by signing the residence permit application. They are not automatically required to provide proof of it but caseworker might ask for evidence of it.</p> <p>5. According to the Aliens Act the TCN student has the right to stay in Estonia within the following 270 days as of the day of expiry of the period of validity of the temporary residence permit issued for studying if the period of validity of the residence permit of the TCN terminated on the date of expiry. An additional residence permit is not issued to the TCN.</p> <p>6. Estonia does not issue residence permits for job-searching but the TCN student is allowed to stay in Estonia for 270 days after the end of residence permit in order to search for a job. Typically students apply for a residence permit to work in Estonia after studies and in this case, there is no proof of financial resources required, since they will receive a salary. If student would like to apply for a residence permit to start a business in Estonia, then they would firstly need to be able to make an investment and also prove financial resources.</p> <p>7. Three main reasons is that they apply for a temporary residence permit to work, to settle or to join a spouse.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Finland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Pursuant to Section 7 of the Act on the Conditions of Entry and Stay of Third-country Nationals on the Grounds of Research, Studies, Training and Voluntary Service (719/2018), <b>a residence permit is issued as a temporary permit valid for two years, unless applied for a shorter period. However, the residence permit is only valid for the duration of studies, if studies take less than two years.</b></p> <p><b>Issuing a residence permit requires that the student has secure means of support</b> as stipulated by Section 39 of the Aliens Act (301/2004). If an applicant applies for a Finnish residence permit for the</p>




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			<p>purpose of studying, the applicant is required to have sufficient resources for the intended duration of the stay to provide means of support and cover the cost of return travel. As a rule, when applying for a first residence permit for one year, students are required to have €6,720 in available funds. As a rule, issuing a permit for the purpose of studying for a period of two years requires the applicant to have access to at least €13,440.</p> <p>The applicant is required to present a bank statement in their own name as evidence of secure means of support during their studies. Any scholarships and grants received by the student are taken into account in assessing the fulfilment of the requirement for means of support by deducting their amounts from the sum of other funds required. The student's means of support may be fully or partly secured by a scholarship or grant from the Finnish state, the applicant's home country, the hosting institution in Finland or the sending institution. In such cases, reliable evidence of the scholarship or grant must be provided. Benefits offered to the student by the education institution, such as free accommodation or meals, are also taken into account in assessing the fulfilment of the requirement for means of support.</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. Pursuant to Section 10 of the Act on the Conditions of Entry and Stay of Third-country Nationals on the Grounds of Research, Studies, Training and Voluntary Service, a third-country national who has been issued a residence permit on grounds of studies is issued a residence permit after the completion of an academic degree for the purpose of seeking employment or self-employment.</p> <p>The residence permit is issued as a temporary permit <b>valid for a maximum of one year from the expiration of the previous residence permit.</b></p>
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			<p>6. Issuing a residence permit requires that the applicant has secure means of support. <b>The income requirement for this permit is the same as it is for a residence permit for studies</b> explained in Q1.</p> <p>7. In 2020, top three categories for extended permits granted for those, whose previous residence permit was based on studies, and the stay in Finland had changed from studies to other reasons (employment etc.), were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A residence permit on the basis of employment, 63 %</li> <li>2. A residence permit for the purpose of seeking employment or self-employment, 25 %</li> <li>3. A residence permit on the basis of family ties, 8 %</li> </ol>
	EMN NCP France	Yes	<p>1. A long-stay visa equivalent to a residence permit (VLS/TS) is issued to foreign students with a maximum validity of one year. It allows students to stay in France for four months to one year in order to pursue higher education. The VLS/TS visa does not require a residence permit for the first year. If the holder wishes to stay in France longer than the validity of the visa, they must apply for a residence permit at the prefecture within 2 to 3 months before the expiration of the VLS/TS visa.</p> <p>Foreign nationals who can prove that they are studying in France and have sufficient financial resources and who did not enter France with a long-stay visa equivalent to a residence permit may be issued a temporary residence permit as "student" for a period of up to one year (Articles L. 422-1 and L. 422-2 of the Code on Entry and Residence of Foreign nationals and Right of Asylum, CESEDA).</p> <p>After one year of presence in France under a long-stay visa equivalent to a residence permit (VLS-TS) or a temporary student residence permit, provided that the conditions set out in the CESEDA are met (financial resources, course attendance, exam results, diploma obtained, etc.), the foreign student may receive a multiannual student residence permit, which is valid for a maximum of four years. Its duration is equal to the number of years remaining in the studying program in which the student is registered.</p>

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			<p>In addition, a foreign national who has been admitted to reside in another European Union Member State and is enrolled in a mobility program in accordance with Directive (EU) 2016/801 may reside in France, after notification of their mobility to the competent administrative authorities, for a maximum period of twelve months, in order to carry out part of their studies in a higher education institution (L. 422-4 of the CESEDA)</p> <p>Foreign students who are part of a European Union program, a multilateral program involving mobility measures in one or more European Union Member States, or an agreement between at least two higher education establishments located in at least two European Union Member States, are issued a "student-mobility program" temporary residence permit for a period of up to one year, which is renewable (Article L. 422-5 of the CESEDA).</p> <p>In addition, foreign students who are part of one of these programs are issued a "student-mobility program" multiannual residence permit when they are first admitted to the country. The duration of the card is equivalent to the duration of the program or agreement, which cannot be less than two years (Article L. 422-6 of the CESEDA).</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>3. No. For each residence permit application (first application and renewal) the foreign student must justify sufficient financial resources for existence, corresponding at least to the level of the basic monthly maintenance grant paid to students with grants from the French Government, i.e. €615/month (Article R. 422-8 of the CESEDA).</p> <p>The type of resources that can be presented by the student is not specified by the CESEDA, the applicant's own resources (including grants) or resources drawn from any activity can be taken into account. Consequently, the student can provide all the documents in his possession: bank statements of regular transfers or sufficient credit balance, or, in the case of resources provided by a third party, bank statement of the programming of regular transfers or sworn statement of payment of the sums allowing to reach the required amount; pay slips; scholarship certificate of the paying organization of the country of origin specifying the amount and the duration of the scholarship.</p>
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			<p>4. For the first year of the residence permit's validity, the prefectures in charge of issuing the residence permit ensure that the student can prove the monthly financial resources requested. For the following years, their control focuses on the permanent nature of the financial resources that the foreign national can prove (bank payments, secondary work, certificates from third parties, etc.). The targeted, random and a posteriori departmental control plan of "student" multiannual residence permits allows prefectures to check whether the person concerned still meets the conditions for issuing this permit during the period of validity of the permit, particularly with regard to foreign national's financial resources, attendance and results.</p> <p>5. The « job seeker /company creation » residence permit is valid for 1 year and is not renewable.</p> <p>6. To prove that he has sufficient resources for existence, the foreign national applying for a "job seeker / company creation" residence permit must present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Proof that he/she is a French government grant holder or a beneficiary of European programs.</li><li>- A certificate of scholarship from the paying organization in the country of origin specifying the amount and duration of the scholarship if the applicant is a scholarship holder in his/her country of origin.</li><li>- The last three pay slips if the foreign national works.</li><li>- Proof of regular bank transfers or a sworn statement that the required amount of money has been paid if the foreign student is supported by a third party.</li><li>- A bank statement of sufficient credit balance</li><li>- Proof of each of the resources in case of multiple resources.</li></ul> <p>7. Yes.</p> <p>Concerning international students who have remained in France at least two years after the expiry of their residence permit as student or of the temporary stay authorization. As mentioned in the 2018 EMN study on 'attracting and retaining international students in France' the three main reasons of international students for staying in France are the following ones:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1/ Employment reasons (salaried employees)</li><li>2/ Family reasons</li><li>3/ Self-employment activity.</li></ol>
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			<p>Table. International students who have remained in France at least two years after the expiry of their residence permit as student, by reasons</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Employment reasons</td> <td>5 613</td> <td>7 242</td> <td>8 828</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Self-employment activity</td> <td>1 047</td> <td>1 273</td> <td>1 469</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Family reasons</td> <td>3 364</td> <td>3 458</td> <td>3 600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total (including other reasons)</td> <td>10 891</td> <td>13 064</td> <td>15 232</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2018	2019	2020	Employment reasons	5 613	7 242	8 828	Self-employment activity	1 047	1 273	1 469	Family reasons	3 364	3 458	3 600	Total (including other reasons)	10 891	13 064	15 232
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	<p>EMN NCP Germany</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. For the purpose of studying (temporary) a residence permit for international students is issued according to the German Residence Act for at least one year and should not be issued for more than two years. Furthermore, the maximum validity for the first time residence permit is at least two years if a foreigner participates in an EU or multilateral programme with mobility measures or if an agreement between two or more higher education institutions applies to him/her as stipulated in Section 16b (2)(2) of the German Residence Act.</p> <p>However, if studies are not completed within this time frame, an application for extension of the residence permit in this regard can be made as stated in Section 16b (2) of the German Residence Act. The extension depends on whether the objective of the study and therefore the purpose of the extension of the residence permit can still be achieved in a reasonable period of time.</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>3. All students must prove that they have an approved minimum financial capacity to study and live in Germany. In more detail, according to section 5(1)(1) of the German Residence Act, all Third Country Nationals must as one of the conditions for obtaining a residence permit for study purposes show proof of secured financial resources when applying to study and live in Germany. This financial requirement must be met by all prospective international students when applying for visa and during the stay in Germany to study.</p>																				


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			<p>There are approved and acceptable ways of funding which include setting up a blocked account bearing the recipient 's name ("Sperrkonto") in Germany with at least a current minimum of 10, 332 Euros per year corresponding to 861 Euros per month (this amount is regularly adjusted according to increases reflected in the German Federal Training Assistance Act - BAföG), a certified Declaration of Commitment ("Verpflichtungserklärung") from family relatives or friends in Germany. This will take the place of a blocked account if preferred. Another way of securing subsistence is through scholarship which can be provided by private or public institutions, government or from private individual sponsorship and which must be evidently verified.</p> <p>4. n/a</p> <p>5. After the completion of an academic education, a Third Country National may, as stipulated in Section 20(3) No 1 of the German Residence Act, obtain a residence permit for up to 18 months for job searching purposes in Germany. The prerequisite is that academic studies have successfully been completed in Germany. For entrepreneurship, the maximum period of a residence title issued to Third Country Nationals who have successfully finished their academic studies is three years, Section 21(2a) of the German Residence Act. After this time, a permanent residence title may be achieved, Section 21 (4) German Residence Act.</p> <p>6. According to general rules, in both cases proof of being able to secure one 's livelihood must be presented. Proof of it may be presented by regular income and/or a blocked bank account or a certified Declaration of Commitment ("Verpflichtungserklärung"). During this time, the graduate is allowed to work. The amount which has to be covered is not stipulated in the law, but it must be enough to secure that, with small exceptions, no government means will be needed. Therefore, the amount which has to be secured is in general about 750 EUR plus rent for a single person with an employment contract (which covers health insurance) or 450 EUR plus rent plus health insurance without a contract.</p> <p>7. Yes, based on the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) in 2013 a graduate study survey results which focused on persons who had previously studied and subsequently stayed in Germany, the satisfaction with life in Germany plays a significant role and influence on intentions to</p>
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			<p>stay after successful academic studies. From a scale 0 - 6 rating, where 6 is the highest and 0 the lowest, the more important factors are job-related ones. The three most important reasons of international students staying in Germany after studies are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gaining work experience (42.8%) with a total of 81.0% rating of this criterion between 4 and 6 (4.6 average)</li> <li>2. The quality of life in Germany with rating between 4 and 6 (4.3 average)</li> <li>3. The level of income (3.7 average) and opportunities on the labour market (3.8 average)</li> </ol>
	EMN NCP Hungary	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. According to Article 3 of Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals, the validity period of a residence permit issued for the purpose of study: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· is at least one year;</li> <li>· corresponds to the duration of training, if it is less than one year;</li> <li>· may be extended by at least one or at most by two additional years at a time.</li> </ul> <p>The validity period of the residence permit shall be set in consideration of the date of expiry of the passport. However, the validity period of a residence permit issued for the purpose of study may not exceed the validity period of the applicant's travel document.</p> </li> <li>2. No</li> <li>3. The validity period of the residence permit shall be set in consideration of the date of expiry of the passport. However, the validity period of a residence permit issued for the purpose of study may not exceed the validity period of the applicant's travel document. The validity period of a residence permit issued for the purpose of study is at least one year; corresponds to the duration of training, if it is less than one year; may be extended by at least one or at most by two additional years at a time. A third-country national is considered to have sufficient resources to cover his/her subsistence for residence exceeding ninety days within a one hundred and eighty day period if his/her lawful income or assets or his/her family member's income or assets is sufficient to cover their living expenses, including accommodation, return travel, and if necessary, healthcare.</li> </ol>

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			<p>In proceedings for the issue of a student mobility residence permit and related to student mobility notification the requirement of subsistence may be verified by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· a certificate on the payment of scholarship grant;</li> <li>· funds held on bank accounts;</li> <li>· other documents;</li> <li>· if the third-country national's residence in Hungary is financed by his/her family member, family relationship is to be verified, together with documentary evidence in proof of such family member's ability to provide support.</li> </ul> <p>In proceedings for the issue of a student mobility residence permit and related to student mobility notification the applicant shall provide proof of having access to comprehensive health insurance services (in particular on the basis of specific other legislation on the social security system, international agreement, or under specific agreement), or that he/she has the necessary financial resources to cover the costs of such services.</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. A residence permit for the purpose of job-searching may be issued for a period of 9 months from the date of submission of the application and may not be extended for the purpose of job-searching. The validity period of the residence permit shall be set in consideration of the date of expiry of the passport. The period of stay fixed in the residence permit is to be determined ascertaining that the travel document must be valid for at least 3 additional months beyond the date of expiry of the residence permit.</p> <p>6. The application may be approved if third-country national has sufficient means of subsistence and financial resources to cover his/her accommodation costs for the duration of the intended stay and for the return to his/her country of origin or transit to a third country. The requirement of subsistence may, in particular, be verified by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· a statement from a Hungarian or foreign financial institution concerning the applicant's bank account;</li> <li>· an income certificate issued by the tax authority for the previous year;</li> </ul>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· an income certificate issued by the employer;</li> <li>· a certificate issued by the employer and/or tax authority evidencing regular income received from abroad;</li> <li>· other reliable means.</li> </ul> <p>7. We do not have statistical data regarding the purpose of stay of third-country nationals, who entered and resided in Hungary for the purpose of study, after completing their studies. However, in general, based on our experience, it is characteristic for this group of persons that they intend to extend their residence by referring to occupational activity. We do not have statistical data regarding the purpose of stay of third-country nationals, who entered and resided in Hungary for the purpose of study, after completing their studies. However, in general, based on our experience, it is characteristic for this group of persons that they intend to extend their residence by referring to occupational activity.</p>
	EMN NCP Ireland	Yes	<p>1. Up to 12 months. The total time for permission as a student in Ireland is 7 years, but residence permits are renewed on an annual basis.</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>3. Students renew permission on an annual basis. At each renewal, students must provide proof that they are enrolled on a course of study, proof that fees have been paid and proof of medical insurance. At first registration, TCN students are required to present with proof that fees have been paid, proof of private medical insurance and proof that they have sufficient funds to support themselves while in the State or proof of scholarship funding. A TCN student must show evidence that they have direct access to finances as proof of this after they arrive here (showing they have direct access to €3,000 if staying for more than 6 months). At registration renewal TCN students are required to present with proof that fees have been paid and proof of private medical insurance and proof of scholarship funding if applicable.</p> <p>4. Not applicable.</p>


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			<p>5. This is called the Graduate Scheme in Ireland. The Graduate Scheme allows legally resident Irish educated non-EEA graduates holding an award of a recognised Irish awarding body to remain in Ireland after their studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Up to 12 months for students graduating at Level 8 on the National Framework of Qualifications, subject to a total period of 7 years (time as a student and time on the graduate permission).</li> <li>- Up to 24 months for students graduating at Level 9 or above on the National Framework of Qualifications, subject to a total period of 8 years (time as a student and time on the graduate permission). Level 9 Graduates will be granted permission for twelve months <u>initially</u> and can be renewed for a further 12 months. The graduate will need to show proof of efforts to seek graduate level employment at the renewal stage.</li> </ul> <p>6. Graduates on the Third Level Graduate Programme are permitted to work full time, while searching for graduate level employment and applying for a general employment permit, critical skills employment permit or research hosting agreement.</p> <p>The Immigration Authorities, while not strictly applying the lists or thresholds themselves, will have regard to the Highly Skilled Occupations List and Ineligible Occupations List and Employment Permit and Critical Skills Employment Permit salary thresholds of the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment in assessing the efforts of the graduate in securing appropriate graduate level employment.</p> <p>Full information is available at: <a href="http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/Student%20Pathway">http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/Student%20Pathway</a></p> <p>7. Statistics reported to Eurostat are based on immigration stamps granted. It is not possible to provide reasons for students choosing to remain.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">=</p>	<p>EMN NCP Latvia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Latvia grants residence rights for the all intended period of studies plus four months for completing procedures related to receiving a diploma, translating and legalizing it as well as for an application for a new permit if a student is willing to continue his/her residence in Latvia. Residence permit card is issued for one year and it shall be renewed annually according to the simplified procedure.</p>


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			<p>2. Yes See an answer to the question 1.</p> <p>3. Adequate resources are required only for a period of validity of a card – for 1 year. The minimum amount is 500 EUR per month (minimum salary in the country) and it can be proved by a bank account or a statement of parents or guardians accompanied with a proof that these persons have access to the necessary funds (bank account, letter from an employer etc.).</p> <p>4. N/a</p> <p>5. 9 months.</p> <p>6. Bank account.</p> <p>7. Yes. These statistics have to be provided to EUROSTAT annually (table RP5). In 2020 this possibility was used by 423 students (59 – family reunification, 108 – remunerated activities, 253 – job-searching, 3 – other reasons).</p>
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. The duration of the first residence permit issued for international students depends on the type of their studies. According to Article 46 of the Law on the Legal Status of Aliens, temporary residence permits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to students enrolled in a study program(s) or a doctoral program may be issued for the duration of the program but <u>not longer than 2 years</u>;</li> <li>• to those enrolled in general or professional education schools, doing internships or attending qualification improvement courses may be issued for the duration of their studies, training or courses but <u>not longer than 1 year</u>.</li> </ul> <p>2. No</p>

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			<p>3. When applying for a temporary residence permit, TCN students must submit a document that proves they are in possession of sufficient financial resources. Such a document could be the student's bank statement, or the bank statement of the student's parents and their written pledge to provide sufficient financial resources; it could also be an employment contract. The required amount for students is equal to 0.5 of the minimum monthly salary per month for the duration of the validity of the temporary residence permit or at least 1 year. The minimum monthly salary is set by the Government (€642 in 2021).</p> <p>4. N/a.</p> <p>5. According to Article 494 of the Law on the Legal Status of Aliens, a foreigner who has completed studies in Lithuania may within one year apply for a temporary residence permit to search for a job or start working as a self-employed person. The residence permit issued on this basis is valid for 12 months.</p> <p>6. The required amount is 1 minimum monthly salary for each month of the duration of the residence permit. A bank statement is accepted as proof.</p> <p>7. Such statistics not available. According to a study done by the Science and Studies Monitoring and Analysis Center (MOSTA), only 7% of international students stayed in Lithuania upon completing their studies in 2017. <a href="#">A survey of international students</a> carried out by Create Lithuania program in 2018 revealed that 22% of international students were planning to search for a job in Lithuania for the following reasons: 51% because of the quality of life in Lithuania; 65% because of the possibility to work in English; and 10% because they had acquired some Lithuanian language skills.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Luxembourg</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. In accordance with article 57 (1) of the amended law of 29 August 2008 on free movement of persons and immigration (Immigration Law), the Directorate of Immigration can issue a residence permit for student valid for a minimum of one year. This permit may be renewed, upon request, for the same period of validity as long as the conditions for obtaining it are met.</p>

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			<p>The duration of the residence permit issued to students under a Union programme or a multilateral programme involving mobility measures, or under an agreement between two or more higher education institutions, is at least two years or equal to the duration of the studies, if shorter, as long as the conditions are fulfilled. In those cases, the student residence permit shall mention the program or agreement.</p> <p>Article 57 (2) also states that if the duration of the studies is less than one year, the residence permit shall cover only this period.</p> <p>2. No No. As it was mentioned in the answer to question 2, the student residence permit only can be issued for a maximum duration of two years under an EU programme or a multilateral programme involving mobility measures.</p> <p>3. N/A. Article 56 (1) 3 of the Immigration Law requires that the applicant must provide proof that he/she disposes of enough resources during the studies covering residence charges and return charges. Resources must be at least 1.234,98 EUR (80% of the actual social inclusion income in Luxembourg). Proof can be brought :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) either by the original scholarship certificate or student loan indicating the allocated amount and the duration; or</li><li>b) by an original bank certificate and a bank statement for the past 6 months:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) attesting that the student has enough financial resources on his/her own account; or</li><li>ii) attesting that the parents of the student, in case they are supporting their child during his/her studies, have enough financial resources and that they are financially solvent and capable to cover subsistence costs, medical and study cost for one year (12 months) as well as return travel costs ; or</li></ul></li><li>c) by a financial statement of support from a sponsor staying legally in Luxembourg;</li></ul> <p>Material advantages, such as free accommodation or the remuneration from a work contract (maximum 15 hours per week) in accordance with article 57 (3)), are taken into account.</p>
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			<p>4. N/A.</p> <p>5. According to article 67-4 (4) of the Immigration Law, for residence permits for personal reasons containing the wording "recherche d'emploi" ('finding a job') or "création d'entreprise" ('setting up a business') the maximum validity is for a period of 9 months.</p> <p>6. The proof of adequate financial resources is the same as the one required for a student in accordance with article 67-4 (1) 2 of the Immigration Law. The applicant must provide proof that he/she disposes of enough resources during the studies covering residence charges and return charges. Resources must be at least 1.234,98 EUR (80% of the actual social inclusion income in Luxembourg). Proof can be brought :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) either by the original scholarship certificate or student loan indicating the allocated amount and the duration; or</li><li>b) by an original bank certificate and a bank statement for the past 6 months:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) attesting that the student has enough financial resources on his/her own account; or</li><li>ii) attesting that the parents of the student, in case they are supporting their child during his/her studies, have enough financial resources and that they are financially solvent and capable to cover subsistence costs, medical and study cost for one year (12 months) as well as return travel costs ; or</li></ul></li><li>c) by a financial statement of support from a sponsor staying legally in Luxembourg;</li></ul> <p>7. No. It is important to mention that the Directorate of Immigration has statistics on the number of residence permits issued for international students (419 in 2019 and 224 in 2020) and on the residence permits issued for the purpose of job searching or entrepreneurship (26 in 2019 and 36 in 2020).</p> <p>However, a student can change the status after completing his/her studies to another category of residence permit (salaried worker or independent worker in accordance with article 59 of the Immigration Law or EU blue card (article 45-1)). In these cases, the former has to apply for the specific category of authorisation of stay, which is an independent application from the student file.</p>
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			Also, if the student gets married to a Luxembourg national, EU citizen or TCN legally residing in Luxembourg, he/she does not need to have finish his/her studies to obtain a residence card or residence permit as a family member.
	EMN NCP Malta	Yes	<p>1. 12 months, or in the case of students who are covered by Union or multilateral programmes that comprise mobility measures or by an agreement between two or more higher education institutions shall be at least two years or for the duration of the course where this is shorter.</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. 9 months</p> <p>6. They are required to produce bank statements or any other similar documentation showing that they have financial resources to maintain themselves during the said job seeking period.</p> <p>7. ▲ The Authorities keep records of the type of permit when there is a change of purpose of residence in Malta. It would appear that the main reason is job seeking.</p>
	EMN NCP Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. The residence permit is issued for the duration of the whole study plus 3 months, but for a maximum period of 5 years.<a href="#">[1]</a> If the study takes 6 years, the HEI should apply for an extension of the residence permit on behalf of the student. <a href="#">[1]</a></p>

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			<p>[1] This information was provided by the Immigration and Naturalisation Service on 26 May 2021.</p> <p>[1] IND, 'Study at university or university of applied sciences', <a href="https://ind.nl/en/study/Pages/study-at-university.aspx">https://ind.nl/en/study/Pages/study-at-university.aspx</a>, last accessed on 31 May 2021.</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>3. The student should have sufficient money to live and study in the Netherlands for 12 months. Each study year the student will have to show his or her income. The amount required monthly in 2021 is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Higher professional education (hbo) or university: € 921.17</li><li>• Secondary education or senior secondary vocational education (mbo): € 756.45</li></ul> <p>The recognized sponsor (the educational institution) has the obligation to keep record of the financial status of the student at the start of each academic year and to report changes, if they occur, to the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (Immigratie en Naturalisatiedienst, IND).[1]</p> <p>There are various ways the student can prove to have sufficient financial means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• By showing the money can be withdrawn from an owned bank account free of charge;</li><li>• By a scholarship declaration;</li><li>• By depositing the standard amount on the bank account of the educational institution;</li><li>• By filling in a 'financial statement of support (private person)';</li><li>• Or by filling in a 'financial statement of support (company)'. [2]</li></ul> <p>[1] IND, 'Legal obligations recognised sponsor study', <a href="https://ind.nl/en/Pages/Legal-obligations-recognised-sponsor-study.aspx">https://ind.nl/en/Pages/Legal-obligations-recognised-sponsor-study.aspx</a>, last accessed on 31 May 2021.</p> <p>[2] IND, 'Sufficient means of support as a student', <a href="https://ind.nl/en/pages/sufficient-means-of-support-as-a-student.aspx">https://ind.nl/en/pages/sufficient-means-of-support-as-a-student.aspx</a>, last accessed on 31 May 2021.</p> <p>4. See question 3. The educational institution is responsible to keep record, no numbers in this regard are available at the moment.</p>
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			<p>5. The residence permit for the orientation year for highly educated persons is valid for a maximum of 1 year. <a href="#">[1]</a></p> <p><a href="#">[1]</a> IND, 'Looking for a job after study, promotion or research', <a href="https://ind.nl/en/work/working_in_the_Netherlands/Pages/Looking-for-a-job-after-study-promotion-or-research.aspx">https://ind.nl/en/work/working_in_the_Netherlands/Pages/Looking-for-a-job-after-study-promotion-or-research.aspx</a>, last accessed on 31 May 2021.</p> <p>6. As is the case for all resident permit holders, adequate financial resources are required to stay in the Netherlands. However no proof is requested upon application.</p> <p>7. YES. We keep records of how many students legally stay after the completion of their studies. Currently, there is no information available for the reasons of staying. However, the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (Immigratie en Naturalisatiedienst, IND) is researching the main motives for TCN students and job-searchers to stay in the Netherlands via a cohort study.[1]</p> <p>[1] The study aims to answer the questions on international students staying in the Netherlands:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Who remain in the Netherlands? Did they find a job or are they currently staying on other grounds than work. If yes, what grounds?</li> <li>2. Are migrants from certain groups more often in the Netherlands and employed?</li> <li>3. When they are in the Netherlands, where do they work and live?</li> </ol>
	<p>EMN NCP Poland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. The first temporary resident permit for studies for the foreigner taking-up studies at the territory of the Republic of Poland during the first year of education is granted for 15 months, and in the case when the studies are covered with an EU programme or multilateral programme covering the mobility measures or an agreement between two or more higher education institutions providing for the intra-EU mobility, the first permit is granted for 2 years.</p> <p>When the studies justify the residence of the foreigner at the territory of the Republic of Poland for the period not exceeding 1 year, the first permit is granted for academic year or of the studies, extended by 3 months.</p>


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			<p>2. No</p> <p>3. n/a</p> <p>4. n/a</p> <p>5. The relevant residence permit may be granted only once, directly after graduation, for 9 months.</p> <p>6.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a traveler's cheque /</li> <li>• a certificate on credit card limit issued by the bank that issued the credit card/</li> <li>• a certificate confirming the holding of funds in a bank or a cooperative savings and credit union with its registered office in the territory of the Republic of Poland/</li> <li>• a document confirming the award of a domestic or foreign scholarship/</li> <li>• a certificate of employment and the number of earnings</li> </ul> <p>(issued not earlier than one month before the date of applying)</p> <p>The amount of monthly financial means possessed by the foreigner for covering the costs of living and return should be higher than the social assistance generating income as stipulated in the Act of 12 March 2004 on social assistance granted to a foreigner and every family member supported thereby (it should exceed PLN 528 for persons in a family or PLN 701 for a person running a household alone / ap. 118 Euro per person in a family or 156 Euro for a single person).</p> <p>7. NOo ****'</p> <p>**** The statistics are available only for graduates who apply for a temporary residence permit for job-searching or entrepreneurship after completing studies (see below table 1). Only the case-by-case queries would make it possible to establish what are the main purposes of the residence permits granted immediately after graduation. From our observations and experience (not confirmed by the specific analysis), these are work (general permit / EU Blue Card), job-seeking, and family ties.</p> <p>Table 1: Number of former foreign students who obtained a temporary residence permit for purpose of job searching or entrepreneurship after completing studies (as of 25th May 2021).</p>
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			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of decisions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>242</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>389</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>1028</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>755</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>862</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>893</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>968</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>523</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>5660</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>However, the information about international graduates registered (taking up employment after the completion of their studies) in the Social Insurance Institution (ZUS) will be available in the Polish Graduate Tracking System: <a href="https://ela.nauka.gov.pl/en">https://ela.nauka.gov.pl/en</a> In addition, the Polish National Agency for Academic Exchange (NAWA) plans to run NAWA Scholarship Graduate Tracking System.</p> <p><b>According to our knowledge and experience the three main reasons of international students for staying in Poland after the completion of their studies are:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the Polish origin of large number of international students,</li> <li>- the possibility of obtaining the residence permit issued for the purpose of job-searching or entrepreneurship after the completion of the studies,</li> <li>- the possibility of obtaining the employment without work permit.</li> </ul>	Year	Number of decisions	2014	242	2015	389	2016	1028	2017	755	2018	862	2019	893	2020	968	2021	523	<b>Total</b>	<b>5660</b>
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	EMN NCP Portugal	Yes	<p>1. Residence authorisation granted shall be valid for one year, subject to renewal for equal time periods, if the holder continues to meet the initial conditions for its granting.</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>3. NA</p>																				

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			<p>4. NA</p> <p>5. 1 year</p> <p>6. Evidence of sufficient means of subsistence, as per the provisions of <u>Order no. 1563/2007 of 11/12</u> is the same as for the residence permit for studying.</p> <p>7. No</p>
	EMN NCP Slovakia	Yes	<p>1. Following Article 24 par.2 of the Act on Residence of Foreigners a police department shall grant temporary residence for the purpose of study for the assumed duration of study, however maximum for six years.</p> <p>2. Yes</p> <p>3. No, when applying for the residence permit. However, when applying for the residence permit the applicant has to submit a document which confirms financial resources (Article 32 par 2c) of the Act on Residence of Foreigners). Following Article 32 par. 14 of the Act on Residence of Foreigners financial resources shall be demonstrated by a third country national (TCN) in the amount of subsistence minimum for each month of residence (until 30 June 2021 the subsistence minimum is 214,83 EUR/month); if the residence length exceeds one year, financial resources must be demonstrated in the amount of twelvefold subsistence minimum (i.e. 2 577,96 EUR). A minor third country national shall demonstrate a half of the financial resources for residence according to first sentence. Following Article 32 par. 6 of the Act on Residence of Foreigners means of subsistence shall be proven by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bank account balance confirmation in the name of the applicant</li> <li>• Confirmation on the provision of scholarship</li> </ul>


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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confirmation of a legal person 's statutory body on the provision of the financial coverage during applicant 's residence, or</li> <li>• Affidavit of a person on the provision of a financial coverage, accompanied by a bank account balance confirmation of that person.</li> </ul> <p>At the same time following Article 111 par. 1e) a TCN shall be obliged to prove, at the residence check, funds for the granted residence amounting to at least the subsistence minimum for every remaining month of the residence, but for no more than one year ahead; in the case of a minor TCN, it shall be a half of the subsistence minimum for every remaining month of the residence, but for no more than one year ahead.</p> <p>4. N.A. See question 3 (financial coverage is required for not more than 1 year ahead in case the residence is issued for more than 1 year). Relevant data are not available.</p> <p>5. Following Article 34 par. 1b) of the Act on Residence of Foreigners temporary residence of a university student who want to stay in Slovakia once completing his/her studies, with the objective to look for a job or to start doing business, may be renewed for a period of 9 month.</p> <p>6. Following Article 34 par. 3b) and par. 9 of the Act on Residence of Foreigners the application for the renewal of the temporary residence has to be accompanied by a document on financial coverage of stay, as described in question 3.</p> <p>7. Statistics we are providing are from Eurostat data - Eurostat statistics on residence permits (Data collection under Art. 6 of Reg. 862/2007), while education reasons comprise universities, high schools and language schools. Data are provided for 2018, 2019 and 2020. Grants of permission to stay issued to TCN on the occasion of a person changing immigration status or reason to stay – 2020</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Previous permission granted for education reasons</th> </tr> <tr> <th>TOTAL</th> <th>Family</th> <th>Remunerated activities</th> <th>Other reasons</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>518</td> <td>51</td> <td>393</td> <td>74</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Previous permission granted for education reasons				TOTAL	Family	Remunerated activities	Other reasons	518	51	393	74
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	EMN NCP Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. A temporary residence permit for study purposes shall be issued for the duration of the studies, but for not more than one year. If the studies last longer than one year, the permit shall be extended on an annual basis, but for not more than one year.</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>3. In order to issue the first temporary residence permit or to renew a residence permit for study purposes, the student may prove the fulfilment of the condition of sufficient means of subsistence, by assets earned through work, by labour or insurance rights (except by reimbursement of work-related expenses), by income from property or capital and other sources, or with the help of those obliged to maintain him or her, by scholarship, by resources allocated to the foreigner from the educational</p>																


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			<p>organization or by funds in an account opened with a bank or a savings institution in the Republic of Slovenia or abroad.</p> <p>In accordance with the requirements of Directive (EU) 2016/801, the student must prove sufficient funds for the entire period of intended residence (i.e. for one year, if he is granted a residence permit for one year and the amount of funds must be provided monthly at least in the amount of the basic amount of the minimum income in the Republic of Slovenia). If the foreigner will show sufficient means of subsistence exclusively with funds in the bank account (i.e. he will not receive a scholarship or any additional funding with the other evidence referred to above), he must have on his bank account, at the time of issue of the temporary residence permit, funds sufficient for the entire intended stay in the Republic of Slovenia. If the student also provides proof of the other means of subsistence (e.g. proof of eligibility for a scholarship), then the administrative unit will take into account, in addition to any funds in the bank account, the funds it receives from this title.</p> <p>4. /</p> <p>5. Single residence permit for the purpose of seeking employment or self-employment is issued with a validity of nine months.</p> <p>6. In order to issue the single residence permit for the purpose of seeking employment or self-employment after completing studies, the foreigner may prove the fulfilment of the condition of sufficient means of subsistence, by assets earned through work, by labour or insurance rights (except by reimbursement of work-related expenses), by income from property or capital and other sources, or with the help of those obliged to maintain him or her, by scholarship, by resources allocated to the foreigner from the educational organization or by funds in an account opened with a bank or a savings institution in the Republic of Slovenia or abroad.</p> <p>7. Yes, three main reasons of international students for staying in Slovenia after the completion of their studies are employment or work, self-employment and family reunification.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Spain</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. The duration of the stay shall be equal to that of the activity in respect of which the authorisation was granted, with a maximum limit of one year; Or two years, when the curriculum takes place in an approved higher education institution and leads to a recognised higher education degree, which may include a preparatory course for such higher education or compulsory training practices (art. 37.3 of the Regulation of Organic Law 4/2000 on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration, approved by Royal Decree 557/2011 of 20 April, (<a href="https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2011-7703">https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2011-7703</a>))</p> <p>2. No, but the initial stay authorisation, subject to the maximum durations mentioned in the previous point, may be extended annually when the person concerned proves that he/she continues to meet the necessary requirements for a study stay or for the activity for which he was authorised to remain in Spain. Where appropriate, it must also prove that it has passed the relevant tests or requirements for the continuity of its studies or that the research carried out by the foreigner is progressing or continuing with non-working practices or voluntary services. This requirement may be certified by carrying out studies or research in the territory of another Member State of the European Union, in the framework of temporary programmes promoted by the Union itself. (Article 40.1 of the above mentioned Regulation)</p> <p>3. At the time of entry, it must be proved that it has sufficient resources or financial means to support it and that of the dependants who travel with him during the period of stay in Spain, or that he is in a position to legally obtain such means, as well as to cover the transfer to another country or the return to the country of origin, in accordance with the following amounts (Article 38.1 of the said Regulation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For its support, on a monthly basis, 100 % of the IPREM (Public Indicator of Income of Multiple Effects), which in 2021 amounts to the amounts listed below, unless it is duly shown to have the accommodation paid in advance for the duration of the stay.</li> <li>• For the support of their family members, on a monthly basis, 75 % of IPREM for the first family member and 50 % of IPREM for each of the other persons, unless it is duly certified that the accommodation has been paid in advance for the duration of the stay.</li> </ul> <p>Monthly IPREM amount 2021: EUR 564,90/month. Current annual IPREM amount 2021: EUR 6778,80/year.</p>
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			<p>For the purpose of ensuring such support, the amounts used or to be used to cover, where appropriate, the cost of studies, mobility programme or non-working practices shall not be counted.</p> <p>Among the means of proof that can be provided and without exhaustiveness are, among other sources: Own resources or from relatives, grants, aids and scholarships.</p> <p>In the case of students studying higher education in Spain, account shall be taken, for the purposes of assessing these financial resources, of a valid employment contract or a firm offer of employment in accordance with Article 7(1)(e) of the Directive and without prejudice to the general provisions of Article 42 of the Regulation. In the case of other types of studies other than higher education, financial resources arising from a valid employment contract or from a firm offer of employment may not be considered in this individualised assessment.</p> <p>Accreditation of the payment of the accommodation for as long as the stay is understood as an alternative. Under no circumstances can an amount be required that represents 100 % of the IPREM monthly and the payment of the accommodation. In these cases shall be credited with an amount representing 50 % of the IPREM monthly</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5. The residence permit for students to seek employment or to undertake a business project shall have a maximum duration of twelve months, having effect from the day following the termination of the prior authorisation to stay.</p> <p>Once the corresponding authorisation has been granted and during its validity, in case of finding a suitable job in relation to the level of studies completed, or having undertaken a business project, the corresponding authorisation must be requested from among those regulated in Organic Law 4/2000 or Law 14/2013. In no case shall it be required to obtain the visa.</p> <p>6. Indeed, the possession of resources must be proved, for which it will suffice to submit a responsible statement detailing the means by which it proves the sufficiency of resources. The responsible declaration may conform to the officially available model.</p> <p>In relation to the level of these adequate resources, it shall be verified that the</p>
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			<p>for its support, with a monthly amount representing 100 % of the IPREM, unless it is duly established that the accommodation has been paid in advance for the period of 12 months to last the residence. In these cases, an amount representing 50 % IPREM as well as the payment of the accommodation must be credited each month.</p> <p>For the support of family members who are in charge, during the time of the residence permit: A monthly amount representing 75 % of the IPREM, for the first family member, and 50 % of IPREM for each of the other persons who are going to integrate the family unit in Spain, unless proven duly have the accommodation paid in advance for as long as the stay lasts.</p> <p>Further information in:</p> <p>Instructions for students: <a href="https://extranjeros.inclusion.gob.es/ficheros/normativa/nacional/instruc...">https://extranjeros.inclusion.gob.es/ficheros/normativa/nacional/instruc...</a></p> <p>Instructions for employment search: <a href="https://extranjeros.inclusion.gob.es/ficheros/normativa/nacional/instruc...">https://extranjeros.inclusion.gob.es/ficheros/normativa/nacional/instruc...</a></p> <p>7.</p>
	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	<p>1. Normally it is one year but During the period 16 October 2019 to 16 October 2022 a pilot project in cooperation between the Swedish Migration Agency and five higher education institutions enables students to apply for two-year residence permits for studies.</p> <p>The higher education institutions taking part in the pilot project are: Jönköping University KTH Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm Linnaeus University Lund University</p>

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			<p>Umeå University.                  During this period a student admitted to a multi-year degree programme at any of these higher education institutions will be able to apply for a two-year residence permit for studies in Sweden. This providing that all conditions, including the student's ability to support himself/herself, are met for the whole of the permit period applied for.</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>3. Also when applying for a extended residence permit the student must provide bank account statements that show that he/she has money for his/her support for the time for which he/she is applying for a residence permit, or documents issued in his/her name that show that he/she have a stipend or the like with information on the monthly amount and the period during which the person will receive the money.</p> <p>4. Not applicable</p> <p>5. One year</p> <p>6. The applicant is required to provide an account statement from a bank or other documents showing that he/she has money to support him/herself during the period for which he/she is applying for a residence permit</p> <p>7. No. The Swedish Migration Agency only has statistics on the number of international students who apply for / are granted a residence permit for job-seeking after completion of their studies. In 2020, 911 such permits were granted.</p>
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