



AD HOC QUERY ON 2021.64 Attracting and retaining international researchers

Requested by COM on 10 October 2021

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden (21 in Total)

Disclaimer:

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

1. Background information

The importance of international researchers has long been recognised by the European Union. In 2004, the EU proposed the Researchers Directive,^[1] which was subsequently adopted in October 2005 with a transposition deadline for Member States of October 2007. Several years later, in 2016, the Council and the European Parliament adopted “the Students and Researchers Directive”, which is the result of the recast of the 2004 Directive on the conditions of admission of third-country nationals for the purposes of studies, pupil exchange, unremunerated training or voluntary service^[2] and the 2005 Directive on researchers,^[3] based on the 2011 evaluations of these Directives by the Commission.^[4] The Directive seeks to improve and harmonise minimum legal standards for welcoming and retaining international students and researchers. It also seeks to make the EU a more attractive destination for them, including via a right to stay at least nine months after finishing their studies or research in order to look for a job or to set up a business (Article

Disclaimer:

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

25) and via facilitated movement between Member States (Article 27) as well as the right for international researchers to bring their family members to the EU with a right to work during their stay (Article 26).

Following the EU's approach to address labour market shortages through the migration of highly skilled third-country nationals, the Pact on Migration and Asylum specifically points out that the international mobility of researchers (and students) can provide expertise to European universities and other research institutions to manage the move towards a green and digital economy. Additionally, the Pact underlines the importance of the full implementation of the Students and Researchers Directive to make the EU more attractive for international researchers (and students) and to promote knowledge circulation across the EU. The Pact also aims to facilitate partnerships as a tool to boost mutually beneficial international mobility. The Commission plans to launch "talent partnerships" in the form of an enhanced commitment to support skilled migration with key partner countries. The rationale behind this inform is to collect and analyse information on national practices to attract and retain international researchers, considered as talented and highly qualified workers who can contribute to filling labour market needs and ultimately to economic growth.

It is also an opportunity to analyse the challenges brought by the COVID-19 pandemic in this sector. Researchers will play a key role in the post-COVID-19 recovery in terms of medical research, and with regard to related research focussing on the economic and societal consequences of the pandemic. **This ad-hoc query counts as two as it includes all the questionnaire of the inform.**

[1] <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/HIS/?uri=celex:32005L0071> last accessed on 31 August 2021.

[2] Directive 2004/114/EC on the conditions of admission of third-country nationals for the purposes of studies, pupil exchange, unremunerated training or voluntary service. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32004L0114> last accessed on 31 August 2021.

[3] Directive 2005/71/EC on a specific procedure for admitting third-country nationals for the purposes of scientific research <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32005L0071> last accessed on 31 August 2021.

[4] European Commission (2011): Report on the application of Directive 2004/114/EC on the conditions of admission of third-country nationals for the purposes of studies, pupil exchange, unremunerated training or voluntary service, COM(2011) 587 final. https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/default/files/news/intro/docs/20110928/1_en_act_part1_v6.pdf and European Commission (2011): Report on the application of Directive 2005/71/EC on a specific procedure for admitting third-country nationals for the purposes of scientific research, COM(2011) 901 final. https://cdn3.euraxess.org/sites/default/files/policy_library/1_en_act_part1_v61.pdf last accessed on 31 August 2021.

2. Questions

1. Is attracting and retaining international researchers a national policy priority in your Member State? YES/NO. If yes, please explain in detail

2. What are the priority research sectors/areas for attracting and retaining international researchers in your Member State (e.g. green economy; digital economy, health research etc.)?

Disclaimer:

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

3. Are international researchers admitted in your Member State under any other bases than the Students and Researchers Directive (for instance as highly skilled workers or under other national schemes)? Please distinguish between researchers at universities/institutes for higher education and researchers in the private sector.

4. After the completion of their research, what is the policy and practice (and / or measures) with regard to the right of international researchers to seek employment/set up a business after the completion of their research?

5. After the completion of their research, how many international researchers have been issued a residence permit to seek employment or set up a business on the basis of Article 25 of the Directive?

6. How many international researchers have carried out a short-term or long-term mobility research period in your Member State on the basis of, respectively Articles 28 and 29 of the Directive between 2018-2020?

Note: The notification to the second Member State set out by Articles 28 and 29 is one of the criteria that can be used to determine this number. We are taking only the data between 2018 and 2020 as MS had until 2018 to transpose the directive.

7. Please indicate the measures that apply in your Member States that support attracting international researchers?

Available choices: Promotional activities and dissemination of information via leaflets, info days, websites, media campaigns, missions abroad, etc., Development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with third countries (e.g. linked to specific research sectors/areas), Financial facilitation or support provided (e.g. tax benefits, loans, family allowances), Measures with regard to the right to be accompanied by family members., Fast-track applications., Extension of maximum period of long-term mobility during which international researchers are allowed to stay in your Member State., Admission of international researchers in a second Member State for long-term mobility on the basis of 'no procedure', Application on the basis of a notification only.

8. Can you please provide further details of the measures you indicated when answering Q.7?

Notes: In case you choose the following options: "Development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with third countries (e.g. linked to specific research sectors/areas)." Please indicate the top 5 third countries covered by such agreements. "Extension of maximum period of long-term mobility during which international researchers are allowed to stay in your Member State." Please indicate the extended length of period if it differs from the period set in Article 29 of the Directive.

9. Please indicate the measures that apply in your Member States that support retaining international researchers?

Available choices: Support on arrival, Support in obtaining a residence permit and registering residence with national/local authorities, Induction and orientation (incl. opening a bank account, registering in the healthcare system, etc), Preferential rules with regard to the delivery of authorisations to stay for the purpose of employment or set up a business (e.g. exemption from the labour market test, minimum salary requirement), Extended length of the period during which international researchers are allowed to stay after the completion of the research to seek employment or set up a business.

Disclaimer:

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

10. Can you please provide further details of the measures you indicated when answering Q.9?

Note: If you answer "Extended length of the period during which international researchers are allowed to stay after the completion of the research to seek employment or set up a business." Please indicate the extended length of period if it differs from the period set in article 25 Directive.


11. Please identify the main challenges for i) attracting and ii) retaining international researchers in your Member States (up to three). Please include any specific challenges related to COVID-19.

12. Have any gaps / needs been highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic that will be considered in the future regarding i) attracting and ii) retaining international researchers such as new priority research sectors?

We would very much appreciate your responses by **3 December 2021**.

3. Responses

1

		Wider Dissemination ²	
	EMN NCP Austria	Yes	1. Yes. On the one hand Austria has a number of scholarships and research grants in place to attract international researchers (https://oead.at/en/to-austria/grants-and-scholarships), on the other hand there are specific residence permits for researchers in place such as the "Settlement Permit – researcher" according to Art. 43c Settlement and Residence Act (https://www.migration.gv.at/en/types-of-immigration/permanent-immigration/other-forms-of-settlement/). After two years the researcher can switch to a residence permit with free labour

¹ If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.

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

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>market access, which is already valid for three years (Art. 41a para 4 Settlement and Residence Act). Furthermore, the current Austrian government is planning to improve in the issuing of visas for scientific exchanges and research purposes (https://www.dieneuevolkspartei.at/Download/Regierungsprogramm_2020.pdf).</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>2. There are no priority research sectors/areas defined. However, some scholarships and research grants focus on specific areas. Furthermore, the residence permit "Red-White-Red Card" for "Very High Qualified Workers" gives priority to graduates in MINT subjects.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>3. Yes. A researcher that meets the criteria as a highly qualified worker or a key worker under the Red-White-Red Card scheme can choose to work in Austria under these rules. Furthermore researchers, who received a grant to study/research in Austria, can also choose to apply for a "Settlement Permit Special cases of gainful employment". It is up to the researcher which permit he/she chooses.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>4. After completion of the research project stated in the Hosting Agreement, the "Settlement Permit - Rese extended once for a maximum period of 12 months for the purpose of seeking employment or founding provided that the general granting requirements (except local accommodation) are met (Art 43c para 2 Residence Act).</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>After two years holding a "Settlement Permit – Researcher" the third country national researcher can switch to the "Red White Red Card plus" upon application (Art. 41a para 4 Residence and Settlement Act). This residence permit gives the researcher full access to the labor market, therefore also to activities outside of science and research.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>5. In the last three years, the following number of "Settlement Permit – researcher" were extended for the purpose of seeking employment (Art. 43c para 2 Settlement and Residence Act): 1 (in 2018), 4 (in 2019) and 1 (in 2020) (see the Settlement and Residence Act annual statistics on the homepage of the Mol: statistics (bmi.gv.at)).</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>6. Short-term stays - n.a. (Aliens Police Act 2005) Long-term stays - In the last three years, the following number of residence permits for researchers in programme ("researcher mobility" pursuant to Art. 61 Settlement and Residence Act) was granted for the (in 2018), 1 (in 2019) and 1 (in 2020) (see the Settlement and Residence Act annual statistics on the h Mol: statistics (bmi.gv.at)).</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>7. Promotional activities and dissemination of information via leaflets, info days, websites, media campaigns, missions abroad, etc., Development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with third countries (e.g. linked to specific research sectors/areas), Measures with regard to the right to be accompanied by family members., Fast-track applications., Extension of maximum period of long-term mobility during which international researchers are allowed to stay in your Member State.,</p>
--	--	--	--


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>8. The cooperation agreements for scholarships and grants target a large number of different countries and are available at https://oead.at/en/to-austria/grants-and-scholarships.</p> <p>4. Researcher: According to Art 46 para 1 Settlement and Residence Act family members of holders of a "Permit – researchers" shall be granted a "Red-white-red – card plus" if they meet the general granting conditions. This residence permit gives free labour market access.</p> <p>Mobile researcher: According to Art. 69 Settlement and Residence Act family members of mobile researchers holding a "Researcher-Mobility", may be granted a derived residence permit, when they meet the general granting conditions (with the exception of the requirement of local accommodation when it is shown, that they already stay in the member state as a family member of the holder of "Researcher-Mobility").</p> <p>5. Decisions about the granting of residence permits as a researcher or a mobile researcher shall be taken at the latest however within eight weeks by the relevant settlement and residence authority (Art. 43c para 3 Settlement and Residence Act)</p> <p>6. See answer to Q4</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>9. Support in obtaining a residence permit and registering residence with national/local authorities, Extended length of the period during which international researchers are allowed to stay after the completion of the research to seek employment or set up a business.</p> <p>10. 2. Austrian authorities are obliged to instruct applicants when they submit their personal application to the relevant settlement and residence authority.</p> <p>5. See the answer to Q4. After completion of the research activity, the "Settlement Permit - Researcher" can be extended once for a maximum period of twelve months for the purpose of seeking employment or starting a business provided that the requirements continue to be met (Art. 42c para. 2 Settlement and Residence Act).</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>11. From the perspective of the Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research, the enforcement of the Residence and Aliens Law should be mentioned as an essential point, because Austria is in competition with other countries here. To put it simply: Whoever can accept first is successful in recruitment. The most recent changes in enforcement practice for stays of more than six months have put Austria in a significantly worse position in this regard, because the outcome of the procedure on the application for a residence permit must be awaited abroad.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>12. No</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Belgium</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Preliminary note: in the Belgian federal state, scientific policy is a shared competence of the federal state and the federated entities; economic migration is a regional competence; and access to the territory and residence permits are a federal competence.</p> <p>Yes. Attracting and retaining international researchers is considered to be of strategic importance to the federated entities.</p> <p>In her policy note 2019-2024, the Flemish Minister for Economy, Innovation, Work, Social Economy and Agriculture announced that she would develop the science policy of Flanders by providing additional resources, reducing administrative burdens for researchers and entrepreneurs, investing in international cooperation and attracting and retaining international researchers (p. 36-37, available at https://publicaties.vlaanderen.be/view-file/32221). As part of this strategy, the Minister modified the frequency of the call for Odysseus fellowships for international researchers of the Research Fund Flanders from 5 to 2 years. Another example of Flemish Policy that aims at attracting international researchers is the distribution of financial resources through the Special Research Fund</p>

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>(BOF). The BOF distribution key is used to distribute the funds and includes a specific parameter on international cooperation. In addition, at least 3.5% of the BOF resources must be spent on mandates or projects in the context of international cooperation.</p> <p>The French Community from its side confirmed that it would further invest in promotional activities abroad to attract international students and researchers (Déclaration de politique internationale 2019-2024, p. 39-40, available at https://gouvernement.cfwb.be/home/publications/declaration-de-politique-internationale/maincontentright/declaration-de-politique-internationale-2019-2024.publicationfull.html; also see Q8).</p> <p>For their application at the economic migration departments of the regions, international researchers employed at a recognised scientific institute still have access to a simplified procedure on the basis of a 'hosting agreement', with an exemption from both the general labour market test requirement and the salary requirement for highly qualified workers.</p> <p>At the federal level, attracting and retaining researchers is not a policy priority, as there are no specific fellowships or grants for researchers coming from third countries.</p> <p>2. There are no overarching priority sectors or areas. Each research institution and foundation determines its own priorities.</p> <p>3. Yes. Pending the full transposition of the Researchers Directive, a dual system applies in Belgium:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a simplified procedure for researchers employed at 'recognised scientific institutes' (recognised by the Federal Science Policy Department BELSPO), who can apply for a single permit on the basis of a 'hosting agreement' as foreseen in the 2004 Researchers Directive (implying an exemption from both the general labour market test requirement and the salary requirement for highly qualified workers); - a standard procedure for other researchers (e.g. researchers in the private sector), who can apply for a single permit as highly qualified worker if they meet the specific criteria set by the competent region (including a higher education degree and salary requirements). <p>4. At the time of writing there is no specific procedure for researchers to seek employment or set up a business after the completion of their research, as Article 25 of the Researchers Directive has not yet been transposed by the federal government with regard to international researchers.</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>5. None, as this provision has not yet been transposed at the federal level (also see Q4).</p> <p>6. None, as these provisions of the Researchers Directive have not yet been transposed at the federal level.</p> <p>7. Promotional activities and dissemination of information via leaflets, info days, websites, media campaigns, missions abroad, etc., Development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with third countries (e.g. linked to specific research sectors/areas),. Financial facilitation or support provided (e.g. tax benefits, loans, family allowances),. Measures with regard to the right to be accompanied by family members., Fast-track applications.</p> <p>8. Promotional activities and dissemination of information via leaflets, info days, websites, media campaigns, missions abroad, etc., The Regions mentioned many activities. The international department of the French Community (Wallonie-Bruxelles International) has an external network of Academic and Cultural Liaison Officers (ALACs) and Scientific Liaison Officers (SLOs) who represent the region at international events, fairs and exhibitions to promote the French Community as a research destination. Flanders mentioned the Euraxess Service Centres, which received gadgets to improve the promotion of their services to researchers at home and abroad, and the organisation of activities and actions for international researchers in Belgium, which are actively promoted via Facebook and LinkedIn. Additionally, there is the Euraxess Belgium website, which provides clear and structured information to international researchers. Euraxess Flanders also participates in Job Fairs such as the Inter-University Job Market for Young Researchers in order to promote the activities of Euraxess and the service centres and to put Flanders and Belgium on the map. Fast-track applications. On the federal level, a special department of the Immigration Office, the Economic Migration Service/SMEDEM, fast-tracks residence permit applications for workers, including researchers. On the regional level, and pending the implementation of Directive 2016/801, researchers with a hosting agreement still enjoy a full and automatic exemption for access to labour. However, when</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>the Directive is implemented, this will change: a single permit will be required for both initial applications and applications for long-term mobility. In practice this means that the competent region has to confirm the ability to work, while the Immigration Office has to decide on the residence. The unique electronic platform 'working in Belgium' aims at ensuring that the applications are processed smoothly and transparently. Several options are examined to facilitate the transition to the single permit, such as a faster treatment, possibly via a fast-track procedure. Finally, it is possible for students educated in China to have exemptions from the APS-procedure, under certain conditions. These exemptions are based either on the existence of an agreement between French Community and Chinese institutions or on a scholarship (from the French Community or the China Scholarship Council, etc.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with third countries (e.g. linked to specific research sectors/areas), <p>We have interpreted it in a way that these cooperation agreements are mostly between states. However, regional cooperation agreements exist as well as international cooperation agreements that are concluded by the Belgian research community (which includes the universities). In this sense, and by way of example, a cooperation agreement exists between the French Community and Mitcas a (not-for-profit organisation that promotes growth and innovation in Canada and which has an international program that is financed by the Canadian government). Another example, from Flanders, is the Research Foundation – Flanders, which has signed bilateral agreements with a number of extra-European countries for the funding of joint research projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial facilitation or support provided (e.g. tax benefits, loans, family allowances). <p>We have interpreted this question as excluding grants. Several grants exist such as the 'InWBI Excellence Grant' or the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Postdoctoral Fellowships within the Seal of Excellence programme. No other specific measures are provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures with regard to the right to be accompanied by family members <p>The Immigration Office allows for long-stay visas for family members of researchers to be issued immediately and ex officio (i.e. without prior consultation of the Immigration Office) at the</p>
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>diplomatic missions/consular posts if certain conditions are met. This procedure saves much time for international researchers, as the normal procedure for their families would amount to 9 months for visa applications from non-EU family members.</p> <p>9. Support on arrival, Support in obtaining a residence permit and registering residence with national/local authorities, Induction and orientation (incl. opening a bank account, registering in the healthcare system, etc).</p> <p>10.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Support on arrival- Support in obtaining a residence permit and registering residence with national/local authorities- Induction and orientation (incl. opening a bank account, registering in the healthcare system, etc). <p>In Belgium, international researchers are welcomed by the staff of the Euraxess Service Centres. Amongst others, the Service Centers give support in obtaining a residence permit and registering residence. The www.Euraxess.be website also offers a lot of information for incoming and outgoing researchers. Finally, international researchers can visit the general www.Flanders.be website for more information on moving and housing, care & family, mobility, working and studying in Flanders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Preferential rules <p>See answer to Q1.</p> <p>11.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Complex administrative procedures;- Reputation. One of the challenge is to have pertinent indicators and rankings per discipline at the EU level;- In the context of COVID-19: extra financial means were made available for researchers to soften the financial impact of COVID-19 on research projects and programmes. However,
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>more generally, financial/budgetary limitations were considered an impediment for attracting and retaining international researchers.</p> <p>12. In relation to COVID: many problems occurred in the context of the mobility of international researchers (such as lack of clarity on the (timely) admission to the Belgian territory, uncertainty on the effective continuation of the project in which they would participate, etc). However, with regard to the future, no specific needs or gaps were identified.</p>
	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	<p>1. One of the main goals formulated in the National Strategy for Development of Scientific Research in the Republic of Bulgaria 2017-2030 is "Integration into the European Research Area and the International Scientific Community". The main factor for the development of science is the constant exchange of ideas and knowledge, which is carried out by the mobility of scientists, participation in scientific conferences and scientific cooperation. The vision of the strategy in this aspect includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing opportunities for Bulgarian scientists to disseminate scientific results through participation in national and international scientific forums; - Supporting the organisation of national and international scientific forums in the country; - Participation of Bulgarian scientists in national, European and international research networks; - Improving the qualification and exchange of ideas through regular scientific specialisations; - Development of attractive international post-doctoral programmes, including through legislative changes; - Providing information to support the mobility of researchers; - Maintaining bilateral and multilateral scientific cooperation; - Maintaining an operational information portal, supporting the preparation of international projects and organizing international conferences; - Participation in the EU initiative European Open Science Cloud.

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>The overall objective of the programme "Petar Beron i NIE" is to accelerate reintegration and career development in Bulgarian higher schools and research organisations of experienced researchers with internationally recognised scientific results (Experienced researchers). The programme stimulates the development of the research potential in Bulgaria as a necessary fundamental step for the creation of a sustainable scientific and innovation environment and for the development of a competitive high-tech economy in Bulgaria.</p> <p>2. Among the priority research sectors/areas for attracting and retaining international researchers in Bulgaria are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chemistry (CHE) - Social Sciences and Humanities (SOC) - Economic Sciences (ECO) - Information Science and Engineering (ENG) - Environment and Geosciences (ENV) - Life Sciences (LIF) - Mathematics (MAT) - Physics (PHY) <p>3. No</p> <p>4. The latest amendments to the Bulgarian Law on Labour Migration and Labour Mobility were published in the State Gazette on 16 March 2018. This is the law that transposes the Directive in Bulgaria. The law provides for that third-country nationals with Bulgarian origin will be able to work in Bulgaria without special permission from the Employment Agency. Instead, registration by the employer in the Employment Agency will be required under the terms and conditions set out in the Regulation for the implementation of the law.</p> <p>This significantly increases the maximum percentage of foreigners outside the EU that Bulgarian companies can hire – from 10% of the total staff to 35% for small and medium enterprises and 20% for large enterprises. In addition, the issuance of blue cards will no longer be limited to the list of professions with a lack of highly qualified professionals.</p>
--	--	--	--


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>This comes 2 years after the introduction of a law that aims to attract highly qualified third-country nationals by eliminating the so-called “market test” obligation – requiring employers to publish a vacancy announcement for which they can hire specialists/candidates from abroad only if there are no candidates from Bulgaria.</p> <p>5. There is no case in which international researchers have applied and respectively received a residence permit for job search or starting a business on the basis of Article 25 of the Directive for the period 2018-2020.</p> <p>6. The information obtained from the higher education institutions and the Bulgarian Academy of Science on this topic is a representative sample which we use as a basis for the opinions and answers provided on the respective questions (as appropriate). According to this information, the number of international researchers residing on short-term or long-term mobility projects in Bulgaria on the basis of Articles 28 and 29 of the Directive (between 2018-2020) is <u>2,240</u>.</p> <p>7. Promotional activities and dissemination of information via leaflets, info days, websites, media campaigns, missions abroad, etc., Development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with third countries (e.g. linked to specific research sectors/areas).</p> <p>8. No</p> <p>9. Support on arrival, Support in obtaining a residence permit and registering residence with national/local authorities, Induction and orientation (incl. opening a bank account, registering in the healthcare system, etc).</p> <p>10. No</p> <p>11. According to the information provided by the higher education institutions and research institutes, the main challenges for attracting and retaining international researchers in Bulgaria are:</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The low level of remuneration in Bulgaria with which our country loses its attractiveness for foreign researchers; 2) Aggravated administrative procedures and insufficient opportunities for career development of foreign researchers in Bulgaria; 3) The lack of modern scientific infrastructure. <p>12. According to the information provided by the higher education institutions and research institutes, the main measures that can help to attract and retain international researchers in Bulgaria in the future are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Attracting and retaining foreign scientists and researchers dealing with public health would have a positive effect on the pandemic situation in the country (medicine, pharmacy and health sciences, bio- and nanotechnologies); 2) Creation of an academic portal to facilitate the realisation of joint research projects without relying on mobility programs; 3) Attracting foreign researchers for long-term residence in the country, especially with expertise in key sectors.
	<p>EMN NCP Croatia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes, attracting and retaining international researchers is a part of several national policies in the area of research and innovation.</p> <p>The Croatian National Development Strategy 2030 recognizes the development of science and technology as one of the crucial steps in creating a competitive and innovative economy. Within this strategic goal, a necessity of creating working conditions (inciting scientific excellence, linking career development to research results, establishing collaborating links) that should encourage foreign researchers to Croatia is noted. Specifically, the National Development Strategy announces modernization of the legislative framework which regulates the academic and research sector, with increased investment in research and development. Therefore, the focus of research and development priorities will be to increase investment in knowledge creation, dissemination of ideas, innovation and their successful commercialization. The National Development Strategy points out</p>

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>researchers as the greatest strength of the research sector and the most important component of human capital. Thereby, in accordance with the policy of human resources development, working conditions will be created for researchers which will encourage them to stay in the country, but also encourage the return of Croatian scientists from abroad and the arrival of foreign researchers to Croatia.</p> <p>Furthermore, Croatian National Recovery and Resilience plan 2021 – 2026 lists the reform directed towards employment, advancement and research careers built on results and capabilities as crucial for attracting foreign researchers and preventing further „brain drain“, with one of the main goals being raising research and innovation capacity. Consequently, the Croatian government aims to strengthen human, institutional and infrastructural capacities of research institution and universities by reforming research and academic sector as well as research and innovation funding system to achieve global standards of excellence and innovation that will create conditions for attracting foreign researchers in Croatia. Also, one of the goals is to contribute to innovation and competitiveness of the economy, which is a prerequisite for sustainable and inclusive growth and greater resilience of the economy. Through advances in science and investment in new research infrastructure, Croatia will be stronger integrated into the European Research Area.</p> <p>Following Croatian Presidency of the Council of the European Union, Zagreb Call for Action on Brain Circulation 2020, a result of the Croatian Presidency of the Council, is addressing important measures which need to be implemented to achieve balanced brain circulation and, in this way, ensure equal opportunities. The document is focusing on improving the prosperity of the researchers (research careers and social security), creation and sustainable collaborative networks (to exchange scientific knowledge and excellence), increasing inclusiveness and participation of all Member states, and strengthening complementarity and responsibility on national levels.</p> <p>Ministry of Science and Education is currently in the preparation process of an Action plan for the new programming period, but the former Action plan for Mobility of Researchers for the period 2017-2020 noted the following five measures with the goal to improve working conditions for foreign researchers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- employment of foreign researchers in scientific and scientific-teaching positions,
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improving the working conditions of researchers, - enabling easier regulation of the temporary stay of foreign researchers, - further development of a support system for researcher mobility, - encouraging international, interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral mobility of researchers. <p>The new Act on Scientific Activity and Higher Education, which should be adopted in 2022 is expected to enable the implementation of the abovementioned reforms by providing a legal and financial framework for the organizational and functional integration of universities and research institutes and a dialogue on institutional objectives and a new results-based funding framework</p> <p>2. Accordingly to the Q1, areas that are covered by the twin transition: digital transition and green transition are specified in the strategic documents (the National Development Strategy 2030 and National Recovery and Resilience plan 2021 – 2026) as main areas for interventions, including those in R&D system.</p> <p>3. International researchers are admitted under the Students and Research Directive provisions and the Directive has been implemented into Croatian legislation by the amendments of the Aliens Act. Aliens Act regulates residence and work of third-country nationals in Croatia, including third-country researchers. Also, the Rulebook on status and work of Aliens in the Republic of Croatia prescribes the ways of determining the conditions for residence and work of third-country researchers. On the other hand, the Law on nationals of Member States of the European Economic Area and their family members regulates residence and work of foreign researchers coming from the member states of the European Economic Area and Switzerland.</p> <p>Third-country researchers are admitted at universities and institutes for higher education under the Aliens Act and the Rulebook on the Procedure and Conditions of Hosting Third-Country Researchers. Universities and institutes for higher education which wish to host a third-country researcher are obliged to request approval or accreditation from the Croatian Ministry of Science and Education to host the researcher for the purpose of conducting research as a precondition for concluding a hosting agreement between the researcher and the legal entity to obtain a temporary residence permit for the purpose of research.</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>Also, under the Act on Scientific Activity and Higher Education and Aliens Act, the hosting research organization and the international researcher can sign an employment contract when third-country researcher stays and works in Croatia based on the residence and work permit.</p> <p>Third-country researchers applying for a job in a private sector, are also subjected to the Aliens Act with an obligation to obtain temporary residence for the purpose of research or residence and work permit.</p> <p>Temporary residence in the Republic of Croatia for the purpose of scientific research is granted to a third-country national who has a guest contract or a third-country national who has a guest contract concluded with a legal entity accredited to host researchers for five years.</p> <p>Also, as highly qualified persons, they can regulate their employment status through the institute of residence and work permit "EU Blue Card".</p> <p>Researchers who are third-country nationals who intend to work in scientific, scientific-teaching or other research positions in scientific legal entities may be issued a residence and work permit without the obligation to conduct a labor market test and without the opinion of the Croatian Employment Service.</p> <p>Consequently, if foreign researchers come to the Republic of Croatia on the basis of a guest agreement concluded with a legal entity accredited to host researchers, then he is granted temporary residence for research purposes, and if he is employed in the Republic of Croatia (for example in the private sector) then he is issued an "EU Blue Card" or a residence and work permit without the obligation to conduct a labor market test and without the opinion of the Croatian Employment Service.</p> <p>Private research organizations can also host foreign researcher for the purpose of conducting research by the approval or accreditation from the Croatian Ministry of Science and Education. For foreign researchers coming from the member states of the European Economic Area and Switzerland, there is no difference in being employed in the public or private sector – the same conditions for their employment apply under the Law on nationals of Member States of the European Economic Area and their family members.</p> <p>4. Third-country researchers can seek employment or establish a company or register a trade in Croatia after the completion of their research in Croatia on the basis of a temporary residence</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>permit for other purposes (Aliens Act, Article 76). This type of permit can be issued on the period of one year, without the possibility of further extension.</p> <p>Temporary residence for other purposes for the purpose of seeking employment or founding a company or registering a trade may be granted to a researcher who, in addition to fulfilling the general conditions for granting temporary residence, submits proof of completion of research activities in the Republic of Croatia.</p> <p>Such a stay may be granted for a maximum period of two years.</p> <p>5. In the requested period, there were no registered approved temporary stays in the Republic of Croatia for other purposes (for the purpose of looking for a job or founding a company or establishing a trade).</p> <p>6. In the requested period, there are no registered researchers on short-term or long-term mobility in the Republic of Croatia.</p> <p>7. Promotional activities and dissemination of information via leaflets, info days, websites, media campaigns, missions abroad, etc.</p> <p>Croatian EURAXESS network provides daily service and support to foreign researchers (both incoming and outgoing) and administrative staff of Croatian research organizations wishing to host or employ researchers by advising them on all mobility-related issues, i. e. residence, work permits, taxation and salary, health and pension insurance, etc. Croatian EURAXESS Service Center is also managing EURAXESS Croatia Portal (in English) that gives in-depth information on all issues regarding mobility and everyday life in Croatia. Croatian EURAXESS Service Center also issued the fifth edition of A Foreign Researcher's Guide to Croatia (in English), Key steps for coming and working in Croatia (in Croatian and English), Guidelines for coming and working in Croatia (in Croatian) and, up to the COVID-19 pandemic, has organized yearly gathering for foreign researchers and their family members in Croatia.</p> <p>8. The Ministry of Science and Education, as the designated body for framework programmes for research and innovation, coordinates visibility and informational activities within the national support system to Horizon Europe which, among other, promotes mobility. Short term speaking,</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>from October 2021 to February 2022, the Ministry of Science and Education and the Agency for Mobility and EU Programmes are organizing a cycle of national information days of Horizon Europe with national contact persons on the opportunities provided by the Program in each area. The information days will include the presentation of the work programs 2021-2022 of certain areas of Horizon Europe, the national support system and measures to strengthen national participation in EU programs, services provided by national contact persons, experiences of applicants from previous calls and / or experiences evaluator. Following this, information and visibility activities will continue throughout this programming period.</p> <p>Complementing its role as the designated body for research, Ministry has put in place measures in a form of financial incentives for participation in Union programmes. First measure is oriented towards preparation and a submission of a project proposal and the other is directed towards preparation of re-applying a proposal that has (initially) exceeded the evaluation threshold. The first strand of the measure includes financing of activities directed towards networking (participation/organization of conferences, meetings etc.), trainings, partner meetings and advisory services. The other strand is directed towards activities relating to dissemination of research costs, maintenance of equipment, lab work, IPR etc.). For both strands of measures, the main condition, apart from utilizing the financial support accordingly to legislation, submitted documentation etc., is project submission to a Union programme within a year from receiving the support. More specifically, when it comes to the foreign researchers, the beneficiaries of the measures are expected to be employees of the organizations submitting their requests for financial support. However, for MSCA Fellowship and European Research Council project preparation there is an exception to this rule.</p> <p>Furthermore, there is an obligation to publish job advertisements on scientific organizations and on the official website of the European Research Area job portal - EURAXESS - European Commission portal has been introduced, which has increased the possibility of employing foreign researchers in Croatian scientific organizations.</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>Also all official documents and requirements for regulating the status and residence of aliens in Republic of Croatia have been translated into English and published on the websites of relevant state administration bodies.</p> <p>In alignment with the Directive (EU) 2016/801 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of research, studies, training, voluntary service, pupil exchange schemes or educational projects and au pairing, a new and improved ordinance on the manner of determining the conditions for granting temporary residence to foreign researchers for the purpose of scientific research was adopted and it was translated into English and posted on the websites of the competent authorities. The ordinance simplifies the participation of foreign scientists in research activities in Croatia. This Ordinance was enacted to facilitate the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of research, studies, training, volunteering, exchange of students or educational projects.</p> <p>The Declaration of Acceptance of the Charter and the Code has been signed by 40 research organizations, including six Croatian universities in Croatia, and 14 research organizations have received the HR Excellence in Research (HRS4R) logo.</p> <p>In order to attract foreign researchers, the Republic of Croatia has concluded a number of bilateral and multilateral agreements. Based on bilateral programmes over 400 months of scholarships for foreign students and researchers at Croatian higher education and research institutions are realized annually. Based on bilateral programs, and in accordance with common interests and priority areas, the Ministry of Science and Education generally supports two-year international scientific research projects with the following countries: Albania, Austria, France, India, China, Hungary, Macedonia, Germany, USA and Slovenia.</p> <p>About 200 bilateral scientific research projects from all fields of science are being implemented. The Ministry of Science and Education covers exclusively of the costs of stay of foreign partners in Croatia (mobility) according to the propositions established by the implementation programs. The most represented are projects from natural, biomedical, technical and biotechnical sciences.</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>Multilateral activities also take place in CEEPUS (Central European Student and Teacher Exchange Program), CERN (Center for Nuclear Physics, Geneva), ESF (European Science Foundation), EMBO Organization - European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL), European Molecular Biology Laboratory, EUMETSAT (European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites) and other multilateral activities such as ICAF International Foundation for Children's Arts), CIVITAS (non-governmental organization for civic education), UNESCO ASPnet (Associated Schools Network).</p> <p>9. Croatian EURAXESS network provides daily service and support to foreign researchers who reside and work in Croatia by advising them on all mobility-related issues, i. e. residence, work permits, taxation and salary, health and pension insurance, etc. Furthermore, starting from 2004, Ministry of Science and Education is implementing a project directed towards returning Croatian and foreign researchers from abroad.</p> <p>10. EURAXESS researcher mobility service centre in Croatia assist the researcher and his family in every step of relocation, from the researcher's homeland to the settlement of researchers in the Republic of Croatia. Also EURAXESS researcher mobility service centre provides information and support services to professional researchers during their stay in the Republic of Croatia. We have issued "A Foreign Researcher's Guide to Croatia" which aim is to help researchers from all over the world to plan their scientific researchers in Croatia, and to ensure their stay is pleasant and successful one. The Guide offers lots of practical information about everyday life and guidelines for dealing with formalities of employment and work in Croatia. "A Foreign Researcher's Guide to Croatia" is published by the EURAXESS Service Centre of the Agency of mobility and EU Programmes.</p> <p>EURAXESS researcher mobility service centre assist researchers and their families on the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - accommodation - banking - daycare, schooling & family related issues - departure conditions/visas - health insurance - IPR
--	--	--	---



Disclaimer:

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

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (research) job opportunities medical care - pension rights - recognition of diplomas - research funding opportunity - taxation/salaries - unemployment - work permit - access to the culture of the host country/language courses - career development - research landscape <p>The goal of the project that the Ministry of Science and Education is implementing is to provide the conditions that would enable permanent return through the permanent employment at Croatian research organizations. This should contribute to the successful reintegration of Croatian scientists and foreign researchers from abroad with the aim to continue scientific and research careers in Croatia.</p> <p>11. Croatian EURAXESS Service Centre has identified the following obstacles in attracting international researchers: 1) uneven understanding and implementation of Aliens Act provisions by police directorates/police stations across Croatia; 2) further amendments of the Aliens Acts are stricter than the previous ones thus making the process of the approval of residence and work permit for third-country researchers more complicated. The same obstacles can be identified as obstacles for retaining international researchers, in cases where foreign researchers wish to stay and work in Croatia for a longer period of time.</p> <p>12.</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

	<p>EMN NCP Cyprus</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. N/A 3. No 4. After the completion of their research, international researchers have the right to remain in the country for one year to look for a job. 5. 0 6. No data available for short-term mobility. 0 for long-term mobility. 7. 8. N/A 9. 10. N/A 11. No challenges can be mentioned due to the rarity of those cases in Cyprus 12. No gaps/needs can be mentioned due to the rarity of those cases in Cyprus
	<p>EMN NCP Czech Republic</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, attracting and retaining international researchers is a national priority in the Czech Republic. There are three strategic documents that aim to simplify conditions and speed up the process of employing international researchers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operational Programme Research, Development and Education; 2.1. Priority axis 1: Strengthening capacity for high-quality research

Disclaimer:

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

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Innovation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2019 - 2030 - National policy of Research, Development and Innovation of the Czech Republic 2021+ - Strategic Plan of the Ministry for Higher Education for the period from 2021 <p>Priority objective: Strengthen strategic management and the effective use of capacities in research and development at higher education institutions</p> <p>The goal of the measures is to change this situation, i.e. to improve the internationalization of research conducted at higher education institutions by participating in international projects and increasing the number of foreign specialists working here, strengthen the strategic role of university leaders and make their management more effective. The development of the quality and internationalization of research, and linking it more closely with educational activities, will also lead to improvements in the quality and relevance of teaching.</p> <p>2. The Innovation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2019 – 2030 defines nine strategic pillars that are crucial to becoming one of Europe's innovation leaders: Digital State; Manufacturing and Services; Mobility and Construction Environment; Smart Marketing; Intellectual Property Protection; Smart Investment; Innovation and Research Centres; National Start-up and Spin-off Environment; Funding and Evaluation of R&D.</p> <p>3. EU Directive 2016/801 was fully implemented into national legislation through Act No. 176/2019 Coll. on the Residence of Foreign Nationals in the Czech Republic.</p> <p>Regarding researchers at universities/institutes for higher education: Most of the international researchers admitted in the Czech Republic at universities/institutes for higher education are admitted under the Students and Researchers Directive. Researchers apply for Long-term residence for the purpose of scientific research.</p> <p>A researcher for this purpose is defined as a third-country national, holding an appropriate higher education qualification, who is selected by a research organisation (university/institute for higher education) to carry out a research project for which such a qualification is normally required.</p> <p>A researcher submits their visa application at a Czech Embassy in their home country (or a country of their current residence) if Hosting agreement was concluded with them for more than 3 months.</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>Regrading researchers in the private sector: Most of international researchers admitted in the Czech Republic for jobs in private sector are not admitted under the Students and Researchers Directive. Majority of private institutions can't issue Hosting agreement. Researchers in private sector are admitted under Blue Card, Employee Card and/or as highly skilled workers under other national schemes.</p> <p>4. Foreign nationals who are residing in the territory of the Czech Republic with a long-term residence permit for the purpose of studies and who successfully completed their university education are eligible to file an application for a long-term residence permit for the purpose of seeking employment or, as the case may be, an application for a long-term residence permit for the purpose of starting a business.</p> <p>Foreign nationals who are residing in the territory of the Czech Republic with a long-term residence permit for the purpose of scientific research and who completed their research are also eligible to file the same application.</p> <p>After completing their studies or scientific research, university graduates and researchers thus have the option to obtain a residence permit, the purpose of which is merely to seek employment or start a business.</p> <p>The Central Record of Vacancies Available for Employee Cards serves foreigners to facilitate finding a job respectively The Central Record of Vacancies Available for Blue Cards to the foreigners with high qualification. In the event that an international researcher intends to remain in the territory for business purposes after completing his / her research, he/she does not have to fulfil the condition of five years of residence in the territory. International researchers can also use the services of the Support Services for Foreigners, which provide legal advice not only on employment relations but also in the services of interpreters.</p> <p>5. Researchers and students know quite a lot about this kind of permit. It's one of the information given to them when attending the Adaptation-Integration courses. Though awareness about this kind of permit was among researchers and students much earlier before the Adaptation-Integration courses started (they started in 2021). From practical experience, we can say that this kind of permit is very welcome by researchers and students. It gives them hope and security in case they don't find another job after finishing the current one (or studies – in the case of students). In the</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>end, not that many researchers and students would apply for it as they prefer to find a job quite well in advance so they are fluently changing their jobs in the Czech Republic (a different department within the same institution, a different institution, private sector, ...), in other Member State or coming back home. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, however, doesn't collect the data about the number of residence permits that have been issued.</p> <p>6. The Czech Republic does not have this type of statistic.</p> <p>7. Promotional activities and dissemination of information via leaflets, info days, websites, media campaigns, missions abroad, etc., Development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with third countries (e.g. linked to specific research sectors/areas), Financial facilitation or support provided (e.g. tax benefits, loans, family allowances), Measures with regard to the right to be accompanied by family members., Fast-track applications., Extension of maximum period of long-term mobility during which international researchers are allowed to stay in your Member State., Admission of international researchers in a second Member State for long-term mobility on the basis of 'no procedure'.</p> <p>8. The maximum period of long-term mobility during which international researchers are allowed to stay in Czech Republic is not extended than the period set in Article 29 of the Directive.</p> <p>9. Support on arrival, Support in obtaining a residence permit and registering residence with national/local authorities, Induction and orientation (incl. opening a bank account, registering in the healthcare system, etc), Preferential rules with regard to the delivery of authorisations to stay for the purpose of employment or set up a business (e.g. exemption from the labour market test, minimum salary requirement), Extended length of the period during which international researchers are allowed to stay after the completion of the research to seek employment or set up a business.,</p> <p>10. The extended length of the period does not differ. It 's 9 months as set in article 25 Directive.</p> <p>11. Despite the support of the arrival of new researchers from abroad in recent years, the area of limited internationalization remains one of the most pressing problems of the Czech research</p>
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>system. One of the reasons for the inability to attract or retain a larger number of excellent researchers or promising young scientists from abroad is the insufficient readiness of conditions in research organizations in the Czech Republic for the arrival and retention of these researchers. The necessary infrastructure to ensure the integration of researchers from abroad in the Czech environment is lacking, as well as the insufficient language skills of employees of research organizations, resp. their lack of openness.</p> <p>A significant number of Czech research organizations still do not have sufficient long-term and stable relations with research institutions from abroad. This entails not only a lower ability to participate and succeed in international grant programmes but also a closed research environment, which is then less able to develop dynamically due to insufficient absorption of experience from abroad. The institutional environment of Czech research organisations, which is not sufficiently internationalized, is more prone to inbreeding, lagging behind in progress and lower potential to produce excellent R&D results. The motivation of research organisations to increase activity towards internationalization should be increased in the coming years by the newly set system of research organisations evaluation from the national level, but many of them face insufficient capacity to adapt to this trend. It is therefore necessary to support a change in the institutional environment of the research organisations, a change in the setting of processes and the development of employees' competencies so that the environment is attractive and long-term favourable for international researchers. Emphasis must be placed on active international mobility of employees in research, which will help not only their personal career development, the ability to formulate and implement research plans with new approaches, but also as a tool for building and developing international links for research organisations.</p> <p>We could consider the low degree of internationalization of the Czech HEI has even deepened in the pandemic situation; this includes the low ability of higher education institutions in the Czech Republic to provide a highly competitive environment on an international level where top careers in science could be developed. So the problems or barriers mentioned above have been even highlighted.</p> <p>12. There haven't been considered any new procedures so far, as the situation is evolving swiftly and unpredictably, however, any future measure would have to be subject to discussion at the governmental level.</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

	<p>EMN NCP Estonia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes. In 2014-2020, two of the four sub-objectives of the national Estonian Research and Development and Innovation Strategy “A knowledge-based Estonia” (“Teadmistepõhine Eesti”) were related to internationalisation of research in Estonia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub-objective 1: Research in Estonia is of a high level and diverse. - Sub-objective 4: Estonia is active and visible in international RDI cooperation. <p>To fulfil the sub-objectives, different measures were proposed, of whom Measure 1 “Ensuring the high level and diversity of research” focuses, on among activities, also on international researchers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the openness of competitions for academic positions to foreign researchers. - Continue shaping, in inter-ministerial cooperation, a smart and flexible migration policy, and policy supporting the adaptation of new immigrants, which would increase the attractiveness of Estonia as a target country for research and study. - Increase researcher mobility, incl. from enterprises, and ensure integrated financing of the research groups led by top researchers who have come to or are already in Estonia. Reinforce the impact of the researcher-professor institution in the RD. <p>Measure 4 “Increasing the participation and visibility of Estonia in international RDI cooperation” entails:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring the openness of Estonian research and development programmes for international cooperation on mutually beneficial bases. - Developing cooperation opportunities with third country researchers and research institutions. <p>Several relating goals are stated also in the new RDI Strategy and Entrepreneurship Strategy (2021-2035), concerning better mobility possibilities for researchers between sectors and internationally (point 2.5). It is stated that recruiting top level researchers (also internationally) is going to be supported (2.6.) Efforts will be made also regarding enhancing researchers’ career models (1,4). It also states that continuous support will be provided to researchers and post-docs for coming to Estonia (both for new international researchers as well as for returning researchers (1.5).</p>
---	----------------------------	------------	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>To help international researchers settle in Estonia, they can participate in a Research module (8h) of the Settle in Estonia programme, with the aim to give a thorough overview of the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - research activities and research institutes in Estonia; - the rights and obligations of foreigners who have migrated to Estonia by way of research mobility; - various academic networks and organisations; - research funding etc., and much more. <p>2. There are not officially set distinctive priority areas for attracting and retaining researchers in Estonia. As for the sectors, it is an interest to attract and retain researchers both in public and private sector. An example is a rather new initiative / public funding scheme by Estonian Research Council and State Shared Service Centre for intersectoral mobility, open also to international researchers.</p> <p>3. The Estonian legislation is set according to the lines of the Students and Researchers Directive. Certain beneficial conditions are set for recruitment to research and development organisations (so it is possible that it is not always as beneficial for employing international researchers in private sector).</p> <p>4. The researchers finishing their working contract have a special case on 270 extra days after the termination of their residence permit to stay in the country and apply on a new, different basis for residence permit.</p> <p>5. After completion of their research, in 2018-2020 in total 9 researchers have been issued a residence permit for employment (2018:1; 2019:3; 2020:5).</p> <p>6. No data available.</p>
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>7. Promotional activities and dissemination of information via leaflets, info days, websites, media campaigns, missions abroad, etc., Development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with third countries (e.g. linked to specific research sectors/areas), Measures with regard to the right to be accompanied by family members., Extension of maximum period of long-term mobility during which international researchers are allowed to stay in your Member State.</p> <p>8. Development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with third countries (e.g. linked to specific research sectors/areas): There are bilateral agreements to Japan and Taiwan.</p> <p>9. Support on arrival, Extended length of the period during which international researchers are allowed to stay after the completion of the research to seek employment or set up a business.</p> <p>10. Support on arrival: To help international researchers settle in Estonia, they can participate in a Research module (8h) of the Settle in Estonia programme, with the aim to give a thorough overview of the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - research activities and research institutes in Estonia; - the rights and obligations of foreigners who have migrated to Estonia by way of research mobility; - various academic networks and organisations; - research funding etc., and much more. <p>11.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relatively low funding - Providing sufficient services for family members. <p>12. N/A</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

	<p>EMN NCP Finland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES. Sustainable growth programme emphasizes the need of attracting talented people in Finland. Talent Boost is a cross-administrative programme of Prime Minister Sanna Marin's Government designed to boost the immigration of senior specialists, employees, students and researchers. The programme aims to raise Finland to a new level in terms of its attractiveness to specialists and their families. The programme supports the Government's 75% employment rate target.</p> <p>Furthermore, Talent Boost Programme compiles target setting and measures for international talent attraction and retention. Promoting the employment of international students and researchers, is one the key priorities of the programme. In addition, Roadmap for Education-based and Work-Based Immigration 2035 issued in September 2021 includes the following service promise for students and researchers: Finland offers a high-quality education and research environment, guidance, education in the national languages, and work experience and contacts to support post-study career prospects and integration in Finland. (https://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/163576/VN_202... , p.21)</p> <p>2. All, universities are responsible for recruiting and attracting talents. Academy of Finland (Research Councils) programmes for researchers are open for foreign researchers. The selection of researchers is based on and is highly competitive.</p> <p>3. In addition to the researchers referred to in the Directive, a residence permit may be issued in Finland on the basis of national regulations to an alien who has completed a bachelor's degree and is engaged in scientific research and is employed by a research organization (Aliens Act, Section 77 (1) (4)). In addition, national legislation allows a researcher to be granted a residence permit on other grounds when the relationship between the researcher and the research organization is not an employment relationship.</p> <p>Research lasting up to three months is also possible with a visa/visa waiver. According to the established interpretation of the Finnish Aliens Act, researchers can be equated with experts within the meaning of the law who may perform gainful employment as an expert by invitation or contract for a maximum of three months (Aliens Act, Section 79 (1) (1)). Finnish missions abroad decide on issuing visas.</p>
---	----------------------------	------------	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>National regulations do not differentiate between expert and research work done for a university or company. The above national provisions can therefore be applied in both situations.</p> <p>4. The researchers referred to in the Directive can apply for a residence permit to look for work/entrepreneurship once their research has been completed. The purpose of the residence permit is to give the researcher time to find a job in Finland or to set up a company. This kind of a residence permit can be granted only once for a maximum of one year. The condition for the permit is that the TCN has sufficient financial resources to live in Finland. This procedure applies only to researchers referred to in the Directive. Researchers in Finland whose residence permits are based on national regulations (Aliens Act, Section 45 and 77 (1) (4)) cannot therefore obtain a residence permit on this basis.</p> <p>5. Below can be seen the amount of people who have obtained a first residence permit on the basis of scientific research and then an extended residence permit to look for work. This includes only researcher with at least a master's degree and who are employed by a research organization.</p> <p>An extended permit to look for work / Number of persons who received a positive decision: (2021: 2) (2013: 7) (2014: 3) (2015: 1) (2016: 4) (2017: 6) (2018: 5) (2019: 10) (2020: 23) (1.1.-11.11.2021: 18) (All in total: 80)</p> <p>6. Positive decision/Residence certificates and notices/Mobility notifications for researchers: (2019: 6) (2020: 5) (2021: 2) (All in total: 13)</p> <p>7.</p> <p>8. - Academy of Finland programmes: https://www.aka.fi/en/ - EURAXESS Finland pages: https://www.euraxess.fi/ - Recruiting by higher education institutions, research institutes and companies - Team Finland Knowledge network: https://okm.fi/en/team-finland-knowledge-network (science counsellors)</p>
--	--	--	--


Disclaimer:

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

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Fast track in progress. - HEI LIFE! Higher Education Institutions' Support for International Academics & Staff - Living, Integration, Family and Employment in Finland: In this project focus is in creating national models for supporting researchers, staff and families coming to work at higher education institutes in Finland. Together with HEIs and international academics from the capital, Tampere and Turku regions the project will bring solutions, e.g. new material and services, for practical help with settling-in and integrating into Finland.- Finnish Academic Mobility Support-network (FAMO): Finnish Academic Mobility Support network FAMO is network of HR professionals working with global staff and research mobility issues at Finnish universities and VTT. The network was set up in 2011 and it has since established itself as a functional and useful peer network in Finland. - Legislative proposal to make it easier for foreign students and researchers to stay in Finland: According to the proposal, students would receive a residence permit for the entire duration of their studies. The proposal would also extend a residence permit for researchers and graduates who have completed their studies, or the so-called job-seeking permit, to two years. The permit would not need to be used immediately, but could be applied for within five years of graduation or the completion of research. The Act is due to enter into force on 1 April 2022.- Strengthen the global attractiveness of Finnish higher education institutions, education solutions that contribute to retention, and guidance activities: Develop and introduce service packages for the application stage, other attractiveness-promoting solutions, and measures that promote integration and employability in order to increase the numbers of international students, researchers and teaching staff. In addition, to explore the possibility of expanding the upcoming national D visa to also apply to incoming students and researchers. 9. 10. - Responsibility of higher education institutions, research institutes, companies, also municipalities: support on arrival, support on residence permits
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>- Selected Higher education institutions to support incoming students and researchers (funding by the Government)</p> <p>- Generally speaking, the aim is that researchers find work corresponding to their competencies, connect to growth and innovation ecosystems and progress in their careers. Furthermore, aim is to establish a faster, robust and well-functioning path for qualifying into the Finnish job market for talent with qualifications acquired in another country, including both incoming and existing residents.</p> <p>11. 1) Finland is not internationally well known from career perspective 2) More diverse work life needed Challenges related to COVID: Finland was prepared to move to remote working from the very beginning of the pandemic. The pandemic affected laboratory and fieldwork.</p> <p>12.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP France</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES The Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation (MESRI) wants to strengthen the international openness and attractiveness of French and EU education and research to third countries by making regulation more transparent, facilitating and coherent. The reception process for foreign researchers have been simplified by Law 2016-274 of 7 March 2016 on the law of foreigners in France, which creates, inter alia, the multiannual 'Talent Passport' residence permit. The 'Talent Passport' residence permit under the category 'researcher mobility programme' for researchers covered by a mobility or host programme of the European Union or a public or private body with a previously approved research or higher education mission has been created inter alia, to "increase the attractiveness of the country and improve the reception of international talent and skills", including researchers and recruits of innovative companies. The Talent Passport residence permit is dedicated to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • researchers and doctoral candidates with an employment contract

Disclaimer:

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

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visiting researchers remaining employed by their home institution • Researchers and doctoral fellows, hosted under a research residence agreement, whose monthly funding (grant + possible top-up of the host institution) exceeds the minimum amount of the doctoral public law contract. <p>This multi-annual residence permit was created to simplify the installation of employed foreigners who want to contribute to France's economic attractiveness. The employment contract or length of installation must be longer than 3 months. It allows for a maximum of 4 years of continuous residence from the time of arrival in France and is renewable once the user continues to meet the conditions.</p> <p>The researcher talent passport residence permit also allows to be accompanied by his or her close family (spouse and children of the couple) who then have a residence permit for a Talent Family Passport. The duration of the permit shall be equal to the period remaining on the beneficiary's residence permit and shall allow work without having to apply for a work permit.</p> <p>Moreover the Multi-annual Research Programming Law adopted on 24 December 2020 created a new scheme to facilitate the reception of foreign researchers and doctoral candidates: "Search stay". In order to be eligible, foreign doctoral candidates and researchers must have a scientific grant awarded by a foreign government, a foreign institution or the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The host person must sign a search residence agreement with the host institution setting out the arrangements for taking charge and completing the Cerfa application form for the hosting agreement, which allows the visa to be obtained.</p> <p>2. Information not available at this stage, to be completed later on,</p> <p>3. NO</p> <p>4. A one-year "job-search/business" residence permit can be issued to researchers at the end of their research work in the following cases:</p> <p>1° the applicant intends to supplement his/her training with initial professional experience, without limitation to a single job or employer;</p> <p>2° he/she must provide evidence of a project to set up a business in a field corresponding to his training or research.</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>5.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Reason of stay</th> <th>type of residence permit issued</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> <tr> <th>First application</th> <th>Renewal</th> <th>First application</th> <th>Renewal</th> <th>First application</th> <th>Renewal</th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Researcher in job search position or willing to set up a business</td> <td>residence permit valid for one year</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>221</td> <td>3</td> <td>285</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passport talent residence permit for researcher covered by a mobility programme</td> <td>multi annual residence permit</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>14</td> <td>22</td> <td>1</td> <td>328</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The Talent Passport residence permit for 'Researcher — Mobility Programme' is issued for the periods mentioned below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Long-term mobility shall have a maximum duration of 12 months. - Short-term mobility shall have a maximum duration of 180 days in any period of 360 days. <p>6. In 2019, around 7,150 scientific visas were issued to researchers who were not EU or EEA nationals: 34 % were for stays of 3 months or less and 66 % for stays beyond. For long-stay visas (longer than 3 months), 70 % were issued to nationals of the following countries: China, Brazil, India, Algeria, Tunisia, United States, Lebanon, Iran, Morocco, Japan (Source MESRI : https://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/fr/accueil-en-france-des-s...).</p> <p>Number of "passport talent" residence permit issued to researchers per year (start of validity) since 2018</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reason of stay	type of residence permit issued	2018	2019	2020				First application	Renewal	First application	Renewal	First application	Renewal			Researcher in job search position or willing to set up a business	residence permit valid for one year	0	0	2	221	3	285	Passport talent residence permit for researcher covered by a mobility programme	multi annual residence permit	0	0	14	22	1	328									2018	2019	2020			
Reason of stay	type of residence permit issued	2018	2019	2020																																													
First application	Renewal	First application	Renewal	First application	Renewal																																												
Researcher in job search position or willing to set up a business	residence permit valid for one year	0	0	2	221	3	285																																										
Passport talent residence permit for researcher covered by a mobility programme	multi annual residence permit	0	0	14	22	1	328																																										
2018	2019	2020																																															

Disclaimer:

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

First application	Renewal	First application	Renewal	First application	Renewal
4660	7329	5131	7573	3160	7826

7. Promotional activities and dissemination of information via leaflets, info days, websites, media campaigns, missions abroad, etc., Measures with regard to the right to be accompanied by family members., Application on the basis of a notification only.

8. see above

9. Support on arrival, Support in obtaining a residence permit and registering residence with national/local authorities, Preferential rules with regard to the delivery of authorisations to stay for the purpose of employment or set up a business (e.g. exemption from the labour market test, minimum salary requirement), Extended length of the period during which international researchers are allowed to stay after the completion of the research to seek employment or set up a business.

10. "Extended length of the period during which international researchers are allowed to stay after the completion of the research to seek employment or set up a business." : extension of stay for one year

The 40 EURAXESS Centres spread across the whole territory gather almost 100 people working daily in their universities to support international researchers arriving in France. The services proposed by the members of the EURAXESS FRANCE network contribute to the scientific attractiveness of the country and its influence at the international level.

They offer free and personalized assistance to the international researchers and their families to:

- **Prepare their stay:** assistance on entry, residence and work procedures (visas, work permits, residency permits...)
- **Help them settle in France:** assistance in finding accommodation, healthcare coverage, bank account...


Disclaimer:

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

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Help them with the daily administrative procedures: registering for social security, family benefits, taxes, pensions... - Facilitate integration: French language classes, cultural activities, sports, babysitting & children schooling... <p>More than 60 000 researchers from more than 144 different countries have already benefited from the services of the EURAXESS FRANCE network, regardless of their research field.</p> <p>The network works in close collaboration with the relevant Ministries (Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs) via, for example, annual meetings organised during national EURAXESS France days enabling updates to be provided on current legislative developments, direct communications in the event of any malfunction on the ground, together with any consultations on future developments. The French EURAXESS network articulates its work around 7 working groups aimed at facilitating the reception and mobility of foreign researchers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the "housing" group has published a bilingual guide for foreign researchers detailing French housing practices; a new interactive version of this guide shall be available soon. - the "communication" group is responsible for developing promotional tools for the EURAXESS France network; - the "ALFRED" group: the network has a database allowing service centres to set up detailed follow-ups for persons who have been provided with accommodation and assistance. This database is set up and run by FnAK-CiUP and is based on voluntary registrations. The working group is responsible for monitoring the national database of foreign researchers, - the "best practices/quality" group, is responsible for setting up an identification system and system for the exchange of best practices within the French network. - the "procedures" group has sent various ministries a series of comprehensive proposals in relation to migration procedures affecting foreign researchers (harmonisation of prefectural practices, changes of status, renewal of residence permits, etc.). - the "trainings" group is responsible for identifying network members' needs and responding to them by offering appropriate training.
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the "EURAXESS portal" group has been created to update the content of the French national EURAXESS portal and to improve the quantity and the quality of information that researchers can find on this portal. <p>11. Information not available at this stage, to be completed later on</p> <p>12. Information not available at this stage, to be completed later on</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Germany</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES, attracting and retaining international researchers is a national policy priority in Germany.</p> <p>1. Recognised Research Institutions: Germany has chosen to not restrictively implement Art. 9 of Directive 2016/801 (EU) thus making it possible for research institutions to file an application to become a recognised research institution. Researchers who plan to work in a recognised research institution in Germany will benefit from an accelerated application procedure. Upon fulfilment of the necessary requirements the residence permit will be issued within 60 days from the filing of the application. A labour market check is not required in these cases according to Sect. 34 Sentence 1 No. 4 of the German Residence Regulation.</p> <p>State and state-recognised universities as well as research institutions funded primarily by public means do not need to file an application to become recognised research institutions. They are recognised research institutions by law.</p> <p>1. Fast-track procedure: Since 2020 there is a second option for a fast-track procedure in Sect. 81a Para. 5 of the German Residence Act. This fast-track procedure can be requested from the receiving research institution on behalf of the foreigner. In this fast-track procedure it is inter alia the task of the authorised foreigners' authority to advise the research institution on the documents to be submitted.</p>

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>This procedure also covers the subsequent immigration of spouses and minor, unmarried children whose visa applications are submitted around the same time.</p> <p>Researchers are eligible for this fast-track procedure, which aims to reduce the total processing time to 4 months (including prior approval from the immigration authorities, approval for a work permit from the Federal Employment Agency, recognition of qualifications and issuing of a visa). The costs for this procedure are € 411 and include family members, even if they enter Germany within 6 months of the researcher's entry. (https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_aufenthg/englisch_aufenthg.html#p1739)</p> <p>In addition, the German Diplomatic Missions abroad often give priority to applications of researchers as a special visa category.</p> <p>1. Permanent residence permit upon arrival: For researchers with special technical knowledge and teaching personnel in prominent positions and scientific personnel in prominent positions there is an option in Sect. 18 Para. 3 Residence Act to receive a permanent residence permit in Germany upon arrival. This permanent residence permit can be issued, if there is reason to assume that integration into the living conditions in Germany and the foreigner's subsistence without state assistance are assured.</p> <p>1. Faster access to a permanent residence permit: Since 2020, according to Sect. 18c Para. 1 No.1 Residence Act researchers can apply for a permanent residence permit after four years of employment as a researcher. Until 2020 this was only possible after five years of employment as a researcher.</p> <p>1. German Academic Exchange Service: The German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) is the largest German support organisation in international academic cooperation. With a budget of 596 million Euro in 2019 and around 900 employees it is one of the tasks of the DAAD to attract foreign researchers to Germany.</p> <p>1. Information and advertising:</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>The website research-in-Germany which is conducted by the Federal Ministry for Education and Research is a platform where international researchers can get an overview over job and career opportunities, funding organisations and scholarships and other relevant information on the life in Germany.</p> <p>2. In line with the “Strategy for the Internationalization of Education, Science and Research (Internationalization Strategy)” which was adopted in 2017 the German Federal Government has established a range of measures and schemes in order to attract international researchers and to boost international cooperation. Some of those schemes are not focusing on specific research sectors, but are aiming at boosting excellence in general through international cooperation and the promotion of mobility. Besides the more general measures there are schemes which are more targeted focusing for example on key technologies like artificial intelligence or green hydrogen (e.g. “Internationale Zukunftslabore”, “KI-Schools”).</p> <p>Researchers who plan to work in the areas of sciences, mathematics, medicine or engineering can more easily be granted an EU Blue Card than other researchers because of the lower salary threshold for migrants working in these areas.</p> <p>The incoming German Federal Government has identified six key research sectors of strategic relevance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Modern technologies for a competitive and climate neutral industry 2. Climate, biodiversity, sustainability 3. A modern healthcare system 4. Technological sovereignty and the potentials of digitalisation (artificial intelligence and quantum technology) 5. Research on space and seas and their sustainable use 6. Societal resilience, gender equality, solidarity, democracy and peace <p>It can be expected that the German Federal Government’s efforts to strengthen these sectors will include measures to attract and retain international researchers who are experts in these fields.</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>However concrete measures in these sectors cannot yet be seen from the incoming German Federal Government.</p> <p>3. YES, international researchers may be admitted on other legal bases. International researchers who work at universities/institutes for higher education as well as researchers in the private sector can be granted a Blue Card EU if they fulfil the relevant prerequisites if they request. For researchers with special technical knowledge and teaching personnel in prominent positions and scientific personnel in prominent positions there is an option in Sect. 18 Para. 3 Residence Act to receive a permanent residence permit in Germany upon arrival. This permanent residence permit can be issued if there is reason to assume that integration into the way of life in Germany and the foreigner's subsistence without state assistance are assured. There is no differentiation between the public and the private sector except for the above-mentioned possibility of public institutions to be recognized research institutions by law whereas an institution in the private sector must generally seek recognition (unless publicly funded) or cannot profit from the fast-track procedure mentioned above (see Q1, No. 1).</p> <p>4. According to Sect. 20 Para. 3 No. 2 German Residence Act researchers will be granted a residence permit for job seeking for up to nine months upon the fulfilment of their research activity.</p> <p>According to Sect. 21 Para. 2a German Residence Act researchers may be granted a residence permit for the purpose of starting a self-employed economic activity. The envisaged self-employment must demonstrate a connection to the research or scientific activities.</p> <p>5. In 2020, a total of 127 persons in Germany have been issued a residence permit to seek employment according to Article 25 of the Directive after holding a residence permit for research purposes.</p> <p>The residence permit for the purpose of setting up a business according to Art. 25 of the Directive 2016/801 (EU) (implemented in Sect. 21 Para. 2a German Residence Act) is being issued for both</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>former students and researchers. This is the reason why it is not possible to determine exactly how many of the residence permit's total issuances fall upon international researchers. In 2020 a total of 361 have been issued to persons previously holding a residence permit for research as well as for student purposes.</p> <p>However, according to the data available it is possible to note that there are at least 124 permits definitely issued to former students and only 9 permits definitely issued to formers researchers, while the former status of the holders of the remaining 228 residence permits is unclear.</p> <p>6. The numbers of international researchers who have carried out a short-term or long-term mobility research period in Germany on the basis of Article 28 or 29 of the Directive between 2018-2020 are as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Mobility / Year</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Short-Term Mobility</td> <td>4</td> <td>10</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long-Term Mobility</td> <td>4</td> <td>12</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>7. Promotional activities and dissemination of information via leaflets, info days, websites, media campaigns, missions abroad, etc., Development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with third countries (e.g. linked to specific research sectors/areas),. Financial facilitation or support provided (e.g. tax benefits, loans, family allowances),. Measures with regard to the right to be accompanied by family members., Fast-track applications., Admission of international researchers in a second Member State for long-term mobility on the basis of 'no procedure'.</p> <p>8. Promotional activities and dissemination of information via leaflets, info days, websites, media campaigns, missions abroad, etc.,</p> <p>The German Federal Government coordinates national measures in support of mobility closely at European level. It funds the expansion of information portals and the provision on professional, career and living conditions as well as on provision for old age, including such elements as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Research in Germany" <p>https://www.research-in-germany.org/en/</p>	Mobility / Year	2018	2019	2020	Short-Term Mobility	4	10	13	Long-Term Mobility	4	12	7
Mobility / Year	2018	2019	2020												
Short-Term Mobility	4	10	13												
Long-Term Mobility	4	12	7												

Disclaimer:

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

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Make it in Germany” https://www.make-it-in-germany.com/en/working-in-germany/professions-in-demand/scientists - “Study in Germany” https://www.study-in-germany.de/de/ and - the European “Euraxess” initiative https://www.euraxess.de/de/germany <p>Furthermore, special information about the application of the Directive, especially mobility, is provided by the German Federal Office of Migration and Refugees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comprehensive information on the notification procedure for short-term mobility and on the application procedure for long-term mobility https://www.bamf.de/EN/Themen/MigrationAufenthalt/ZuwandererDrittstaaten/MobilitaetEU/MobilitaetWissenschaftler/mobilitaet-wissenschaftler-node.html#a_444524_2 - Flyer on the mobility rights of TCN under the Directive https://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/EN/MigrationAufenthalt/flyer-rest-mobilitaetsrechte.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=7 - Overview of the implementation status of the Directive in the other EU Member States https://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/EN/MigrationAufenthalt/umsetzungsstand-rest-richtlinie.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=5 - Development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with third countries (e.g. linked to specific research sectors/areas) <p>Large-scale research infrastructures are a key instrument which the German Federal Government uses to strengthen research excellence via worldwide cooperation. While globally renowned scientific infrastructures and large-scale facilities attract top international researchers, the resources required mean that in many cases research infrastructures can only be built and operated jointly by several partner states. The German Federal Government is thus working to strengthen Germany’s role in the creation, operation and use of research infrastructures through</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>targeted measures implemented at national, EU and international level. The Federal Government also plays an active role in the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI). International cooperation forms the most important basis for attracting international researchers. Adopted in 2017, the German Federal Government Strategy for the Internationalization of Education, Science and Research (Internationalization Strategy) is a guide for international cooperation in these fields. A highly relevant objective is the strengthening of excellence through worldwide cooperation. A national scientific and research landscape based on excellence is fundamental to the attractiveness of a location. Germany maintains forms of cooperation with a number of third countries. Of particular importance, and often building on a longer history, are the Scientific and Technological Cooperation Agreements (Abkommen zur Wissenschaftlich-Technischen Zusammenarbeit, WTZ) that exist with other industrialized countries. There are, in sum, 60 agreements with other countries worldwide (including EU member states).</p> <p>Financial facilitation or support provided (e.g. tax benefits, loans, family allowances)</p> <p>The German Federal Government has declared its aim to further consolidate Germany's pre-eminent position as an internationally attractive location for science, research and innovation. This requires, among others, a reliable and continuous high level of funding. Against a background of considerable progress over the last few years, the German Federal Government, together with the "Länder" and the private sector has set itself the goal of investing 3.5 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) in research and development (R&D) by 2025. With funds invested in R&D in 2019 amounting to 3.2 per cent of economic output, Germany is already one of the most research intensive economies in the world.</p> <p>Through the German Academic Exchange Service's (DAAD) Scholarship and Assistance Programme (Stipendien- und Betreuungsprogramm – STIBET), funded by the German Federal Foreign Office, we are supporting the culture of welcome in academic institutions and the integration of foreign students by creating a better environment at higher education institutions. This is being done, for instance, through specialist study support and tutoring programmes aimed at promoting integration. We are committed to intensifying the cross-linking of mobility measures in support of the next generation of scientists between German research and intermediary organizations. The German Federal Government has a number of mobility programmes in place to strengthen international exchange along all career phases of science and research work. Specially tailored</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>scholarship programmes, internationally oriented research training groups, improved legal framework conditions and comprehensive assistance and information services at the various universities are all used to attract foreign students and doctoral candidates to either study in Germany or apply for a research stay.</p> <p>The German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) and the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (AvH) continue to occupy a central role in the continuous expansion of international mobility at all levels of the science system. The DAAD is the largest international academic exchange organization in the world, continuously expanding academic mobility under new cooperation programmes. In particular the new initiative “Postdoc-NeT-AI” – funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) – connects Postdocs to top researchers in their research field and provide insights into the research system, career options and employers expectations in Germany. At the core of the program is a five-days information visit for all successful participants covered by the DAAD, including comprehensive information and networking before and after the trip. All applicants will be granted access to comprehensive information on the host institutions and on funding opportunities. Additionally, it offers information sessions on research funding and opportunities in Germany to all applicants and offer even more events for shortlisted candidates.</p> <p>The AvH combines individual funding of exceptionally well qualified scientists with their lifelong integration into a worldwide network of excellence using established funding instruments, such as Humboldt research scholarships and research prizes. World leaders in all areas of science are brought to Germany through Alexander von Humboldt professorship. As a contribution to the German Federal Government’s Artificial Intelligence Strategy, up to 2024, 30 additional Alexander von Humboldt Professorships are being established in the field of artificial intelligence (AI). Researchers from all research areas who address the investigation and use of AI as well as its impact on society are eligible to be nominated. By introducing the Henriette Herz Scouting Programme the AvH has opened up a new way of accessing the Humboldt Research Fellowship. This new, active scouting procedure enables successful academics in Germany to directly approach highly sought-after candidates from abroad who have so far not applied to the Foundation and invite them to conduct joint research at their institutions. Both in terms of subject and region, the</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>programme thus recruits new collaborative partners for Germany. It also seeks to increase the percentage of women sponsored under the Humboldt Research Fellowship Programme.</p> <p>Career paths at German universities need to offer good scope for planning and transparency. Responsibility for appropriate further development of career structures lies essentially with the universities and "Länder" authorities (state authorities). We advocate attractive, internationally competitive work and career conditions. To be internationally competitive, it is particularly important to establish tenure-track assistant professorships. In amending the German Academic Fixed-Term Contract Law, we have improved the conditions of work for young scientists in a sustainable way. The amendments have improved time limit regulations and are intended, in particular, to ban the setting of inappropriate time limits on contracts. Our intention here is to counter undesirable trends in how contracts are time-limited, without at the same time prejudicing the flexibility needed in the scientific environment.</p> <p>With Germany's Excellence Strategy, the federal and "Länder" (state) governments jointly and continuously promote research excellence at German universities. The Excellence Strategy is the logical successor to the highly effective Excellence Initiative, which triggered a new dynamic in Germany's standing as a science and research location, thus strengthening its competitive ability on the international stage. The associated clusters of excellence and universities cooperate internationally in a variety of ways, and a large share of their staff is recruited from abroad. In the predecessor Excellence Initiative, some 30 per cent of the researchers funded by means of institutional strategies (Zukunftskonzepte) had previously worked abroad.</p> <p>Measures with regard to the right to be accompanied by family members</p> <p>The legal framework provides that visa for family members can be applied for at the same time as the researcher's visa. For the visa application or the first issuance of a residence permit of family members, no German language knowledge is required, if the researcher has a residence permit for research or is taking part to a long-term mobility as a researcher, according to Sect. 30 Para. 1 Sentence 1 No. 3c Residence Act. Furthermore spouses have the right to work (for both employment and self-employment) according to section 4a Residence Act.</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>Fast-track applications</p> <p>Generally, in all other cases than described for the item of ,no procedure', a visa will be required. As well as the visa, international researchers have to apply for a residence permit. With some countries, such as Australia, Israel, Japan and the USA, Germany has an agreement so that their citizens only need to obtain the required residence permits after arrival. Researchers with a university degree that gives access at least to doctoral programs can receive a residence permit for research purposes, if a research institution has signed a contract with them to pursue a research project. This residence permit allows initially spending up as a minimum one year for researching and teaching in Germany. It is possible to have this residence permit extended. Another advantage is that international researchers can easily spend a temporary period researching and teaching in other EU countries (apart from Ireland and Denmark). Furthermore, the EU Blue Card as a special residence permit for graduates from outside the EU who wish to work in Germany (or the EU) is applicable.</p> <p>We further increase international mobility. In December 2018, the Federal Government adopted a comprehensive Skilled Labour Strategy in order to secure the skills base for Germany to remain a top business location. Following a three-pillar approach, the priority is to raise potential from the domestic market and within the European Union and also to intensify the recruitment of skilled workers from third countries. Innovation and education are also important fields of action in the German Federal Government's Demographic Strategy.</p> <p>There are the following acceleration possibilities in detail along the regular visa procedure: Research institutions can submit an application for recognition according to Sect. 38a Ordinance on Residence to the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees. The recognition is not mandatory, but it offers two advantages: The visa procedure does not require the approval of the immigration authorities according to section 34 sentence 1 no. 4 Ordinance on Residence. If the requirements for issuance are met, the residence permit must be issued within 60 days after submission of the application (instead of 90 days).</p> <p>The German Diplomatic Missions abroad often give priority to applications of researchers as a special visa category.</p> <p>Along the fast track process set up by Sect. 81a Residence Act, researchers have the following advantages: The Skilled Immigration Act from 1st March 2020 expands the possibilities</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>for qualified professionals to come to work in Germany and establishes an accelerated procedure for skilled workers. Researchers are eligible for this fast-track procedure, which aims to reduce the total processing time to 4 months (including prior approval from the immigration authorities, approval for a work permit from the Federal Employment Agency, recognition of qualifications and issuing of a visa).</p> <p>The costs for this procedure are € 411 and include family members, even if they enter Germany within 6 months of the researcher's entry. (https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_aufenthg/englisch_aufenthg.html#p1739)</p> <p>9. Preferential rules with regard to the delivery of authorisations to stay for the purpose of employment or set up a business (e.g. exemption from the labour market test, minimum salary requirement), Extended length of the period during which international researchers are allowed to stay after the completion of the research to seek employment or set up a business.</p> <p>10. Preferential rules with regard to the delivery of authorisations to stay for the purpose of employment or set up a business (e.g. exemption from the labour market test, minimum salary requirement)</p> <p>With a residence permit for Researchers according to Sect. 18d German Residence Act, a certain number of requirements do not apply: no official recognition of the diploma or of the qualification, no approval for a work permit from the Federal Employment Agency, no German knowledge, no minimum salary requirement in contrast to the Blue Card.</p> <p>Besides, a residence permit for self-employment purposes (i.e. to set up a business) according to Sect. 21 Para. 2a German Residence Act may be issued for researchers, provided the intended self-employment is related to research or scientific activities.</p> <p>https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_aufenthg/englisch_aufenthg.html#p0621</p> <p>Extended length of the period during which international researchers are allowed to stay after the completion of the research to seek employment:</p> <p>After completing the research activities and according to Sect. 20 Para. 3 no. 2 German Residence Act, it is possible to extend the residence permit by up to nine months to seek employment.</p> <p>https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_aufenthg/englisch_aufenthg.html#p0570</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>11. Main challenges for attracting international researchers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fundings: In the past, practitioners have seen a lack of funding or fellowship programmes for researchers in Germany compared with other states as the USA for instance. Researchers in the public sector often earn (much) less money than in the private sector or in other countries. Improving funding opportunities would certainly make Germany more attractive for researchers. Therefore, the German Federal Government is seeking measures as mentioned under 8) "Financial facilitation or support provided" in order to advance in the ambit of funding and fellowship programmes. - Language knowledge: Even if German knowledge is not absolutely necessary for the visa and for the job, good knowledge of German remains essential for social and societal integration outside the professional environment. Unfortunately, this is often an obstacle to move to Germany, in contrast to Canada, the USA or Australia, where English covers all aspects of life. - Supporting structures for family members: When deciding to move to Germany, the needs of the accompanying family members also play an important role. Often the family stays alone in the new home while the researcher is at work. They have only few social contact or connection to other families or locals. Without a good network of foreign and German contacts, families often feel abandoned and isolated. <p>Main challenges for retaining international researchers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Language knowledge: Many researchers usually have little time to learn German in addition to their job. Language courses are not always geared towards the target group of highly qualified workers. More flexible learning opportunities and environments could counteract this. The linguistic qualification of accompanying family members also remains a key factor in staying in Germany for the long term. - Supporting structures for family members and family integration: If the family does not feel welcome and cared for, they might find themselves increasingly isolated. In order to enable social participation, further advice and support offers for families, in addition to German courses, are necessary. Some cities in Germany have therefore set up a Welcome
--	--	--	--


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>Center that takes care of the interests of researchers and their families. Many universities and research institutions have already developed similar structures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work perspective for spouses: Researchers' spouses or partners are often (highly) qualified themselves. Following their spouse to Germany often leads to a break in their career. Due to a lack of language skills and / or complex recognition procedures, they are often unable to do the same job in Germany as they did in their home country. They might have the feeling of having to back off professionally, which means that they might prefer to return to their home country in order to continue their professional career there. The development of advisory and support structures for highly qualified spouses could have a positive effect on the German labour market and on long-term social integration. <p>12. As in many countries, the COVID-19 pandemic has refrained in some degree the immigration of skilled workers and researchers to Germany. Some measures to combat the spread of the pandemic have also made it difficult for researchers to enter Germany. However, throughout the whole pandemic and despite all restrictive measures, the entry of researchers and skilled workers in the health sector has always been a priority.</p> <p>Gaps/needs for attracting international researchers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the first pandemic waves in 2020, international researchers had to show credibly the reason for their stay in Germany. Providing such evidence was a difficult hurdle. - In addition, there was a ban on entry from areas of variants. Thus, researchers from certain countries were not allowed to travel to Germany (e.g. South Africa) <p>Gaps/needs for retaining international researchers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the first months of the pandemic and due to the lockdowns, many social structures have been cut back. Thus, foreign researchers might have been left to fend for themselves at the beginning of their stay, which could have led to a possible departure and return to their home country.
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In addition, family reunification was more difficult at the beginning of the pandemic, so that in the long run it was no longer acceptable for researchers to live alone in Germany. Hence, the pandemic may prompt some researchers to leave the country. <p>In general, mobility schemes implemented by AvH and DAAD are not targeting specific research sectors. With regard to the development of the actual mobilities no thematic trends can be identified so far. As a general reaction to the COVID-19 pandemic virtual and/or hybrid formats of mobility will be developed further and might complement physical mobility schemes more often in the future.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Hungary</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES There are several programmes fostering this ambition:</p> <p>The “Frontline – Research Excellence Programme” of the National Research, Development and Innovation Office provides substantial grant for up to five years to excellent researchers in their most dynamic and creative career phases, belonging to the top of the international scientific community, for research activity in a Hungarian research centre. The programme follows a funding model that supports frontline discovery research while offering grant opportunities to internationally top-performing researchers for implementing their projects in a Hungarian host institution in connection with European Research Council (ERC) calls. This way, the Frontline programme enhances Hungary’s efforts to become a regional hub for research, development and innovation. The aim is to help internationally acclaimed researchers to prepare for and succeed in ECR calls. The programme is financed from the National Research, Development and Innovation Fund. Further information: https://nkfih.gov.hu/english/nrdi-fund/frontline-research-excellence-programme-kkp-20/call-for-project-proposals-kkp-20</p> <p>Momentum (in Hungarian: „Lendület”) Programme: a funding scheme operating under the aegis of the Hungarian Academy of Science. It aims at a dynamic renewal of the research work going on at</p>

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>research institutions and universities, via attracting internationally acclaimed scientists and highly-talented young researchers either by hiring them from abroad or keeping them in Hungary. Its purpose is to provide funding for research teams to be set up at host institutions with a view to conducting research on new research themes. It has two sub-programmes. Lendület I: researchers at the outset of their independent research career: promising young researchers, aged under 38, with an outstanding and steadily increasing scientific output. Grantees in this category must undertake to apply to any of the funding schemes of the ERC. Lendület II is for researchers consolidating their independent research career: internationally acclaimed leading researchers with excellent and steadily increasing scientific output, aged between 35 and 45. Grantees in this category must undertake to apply to the Consolidator Grant Call or the Advanced Grant Call of the ERC. Further information: https://mta.hu/english/mta-lendulet-momentum-programme-20202025-110368</p> <p>The Distinguished Guest Scientist Fellowship Programme of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences supports internationally acclaimed foreign researchers to conduct research in Hungary for a period of 3-6 months.) Calls are launched for applications for the invitation of internationally acclaimed foreign researchers to conduct joint research for a period of 3-6 months in any field of science as member of a research group which is based either at a research institution belonging to the Secretariat of Eötvös Loránd Research Network (ELKH) or at a Hungarian higher education institution or at a Hungarian public collection or public institution engaged in scientific research. Further information: https://mta.hu/data/dokumentumok/palyazatok/Vend%C3%A9gkut%C3%A1s%2022/Distinguished_Guest_Scientist_Fellowship_Programme_call_for_applications_2022.pdf</p> <p>2. There are no priority sectors or areas; the above programmes support research/researchers at any field of science.</p> <p>3. Yes, the provisions of Directive 2016/801 have been transposed into the Hungarian national legislation and the residence of third-country nationals applying for a residence permit in Hungary for research purposes is authorised accordingly. If the third-country national does not comply with these provisions, (s)he is entitled to a residence permit for other purposes under the Hungarian</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>national legislation, provided that (s)he fulfils the general conditions of entry and residence and has a substantiated purpose of residence.</p> <p>4. If a third-country national who is a holder of a residence permit for the purpose of research intends to seek employment/start a business after completing the research, (s)he is entitled to a residence permit for the purpose of job-searching or for the purpose of entrepreneurship, provided that (s)he fulfils the general conditions of entry and residence.</p> <p>5. The migration authority does not have precise statistical data concerning the number of international researchers who have been issued a residence permit to seek employment or set up a business on the basis of Article 25 of the Directive. It should be noted that third-country nationals who are holders of a residence permit for the purpose of study may also apply for a residence permit for the purpose of job-searching or for the purpose of entrepreneurship.</p> <p>6. The migration authority does not have precise statistical data on the persons concerned indicated in the question.</p> <p>7.</p> <p>8. Notification: For short-term research mobility, third-country nationals only have to notify the competent immigration authority and do not need to apply for a residence permit. The time limit for examining applications for residence permits for the purpose of research and for residence permits for long-term mobility of researchers is 15 days instead of 21 days under the general rule.</p> <p>Development of bilateral cooperation: Hungary has entered into science and technology (S&T) cooperation agreements with 37 countries at intergovernmental level and 10 countries at inter-institutional level. Interstate science and technology (S&T) cooperation strengthens the relationships between partner countries in the field of research, development and innovation and also support foreign policy efforts. The National Research, Development and Innovation Office is responsible for the execution of these agreements.</p>
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>Based on these agreements, joint bilateral S&T support programmes are regularly launched to support research cooperation and mobility in given fields specified by the programmes.</p> <p>Government Decree 181/2007 provides for the accreditation of research organisations receiving third country researchers, where the accrediting authority is the National Research, Development and Innovation Office. Accreditation is not obligatory, however, it facilitates the admission of 3rd country researchers. Accreditation is granted for 5 years. Between 2017 and 2021, 35 research organisations were granted accreditation and they received 134 3rd country researchers. Disaggregation by country is not available.</p> <p>Other:</p> <p>The aim of the Hungarian Office of EURAXESS, as national coordinator of EURAXESS Hungary, is to offer information and assistance primarily via online channels, such as the fully bilingual webpage https://www.euraxess.hu, and the Facebook page EURAXESS Research in Hungary, and by answering queries addressed to them directly (via e-mail, telephone etc.). At the above webpage under „Essential information/Alapvető tudnivalók” there are 19 topics listed on which they offer information</p> <p>9. In the case of short-term research mobility, the notification and, in the case of long-term mobility, the application for a residence permit may be submitted in Hungary to the competent aliens policing authority as per the place of accommodation of the person in question in Hungary, provided that the residence permit issued by the first Member State is valid.</p> <p>10. The time limit for examining applications for residence permits for the purpose of job-searching/entrepreneurship is 15 days instead of 21 days under the general rule.</p> <p>11. The main challenges are those which have already been identified by many studies about researchers' mobility in EU 13 countries. These include lower level of researcher salaries than compared to EU14, language barriers, lower level of administrative/institutional support, low emphasis on internationalisation.</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>Due to COVID-19, many bilateral mobility projects could not have been implemented as planned and had to be prolonged.</p> <p>12. Due to COVID-19, many bilateral mobility projects could not have been implemented as planned and had to be prolonged</p>
	EMN NCP Ireland	Yes	<p>1. YES. Improving Ireland’s attractiveness to internationally mobile researchers is a national policy priority. Under the Third Country Researchers Directive, Council Directive 2005/71/EC, Ireland offers a fast-track work permit, or a hosting agreement, for third-country researchers from countries outside of the European Economic Area (EEA). Additionally, this scheme allows the researcher’s immediate family to reside in Ireland for the duration of the agreement and work without the need to obtain an employment permit. EURAXESS Ireland manages the operation of the hosting agreements, under the Irish Universities Association (IUA), and on behalf of the Department of Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science.</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. See response to Q1.</p> <p>The Hosting Agreement scheme applies to all non-EEA researchers employed in accredited research organisations. Research organisations must be accredited before non-EEA employees can fast-track their work permit to work in Ireland. Research organisations can usually apply for non-EEA hosting accreditation if they are carrying out funded research as part of their functions. In addition to the Hosting Agreement scheme visiting researchers can avail of the Atypical Working Scheme operated by the Department of Justice. This category of researchers must be paid in line</p>

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>with requirements of national employment law and their period of work in Ireland must not exceed 90 days.</p> <p>4. After two years on a Hosting Agreement, researchers can apply for a Stamp 4 immigration residence permission for a further two years, renewable after that point. This immigration status offers increased flexibility and makes it easier for researchers to move between sectors and employers without the need for any working permission or a new Hosting Agreement.[1]</p> <p>[1]https://www.euraxess.ie/ireland/fast-track-work-permit-non-eu-rd-hosting-agreement-scheme/researchers</p> <p>5. Data not available</p> <p>6. Data not available</p> <p>7. Measures with regard to the right to be accompanied by family members., Fast-track applications., Extension of maximum period of long-term mobility during which international researchers are allowed to stay in your Member State.</p> <p>8. Measures with regard to the right to be accompanied by family members. Holders of a Hosting Agreement are allowed to be accompanied by immediate family members who have a right to work, study and they may also bring dependent children. Further, since March 2019, the de facto partners of the Hosting Agreement holders are eligible for a streamlined procedure regarding immigration permission (Stamp 1G – eligible to work full time, study, bring dependent children below 18 years of age). De Facto partners of Hosting Agreement holders must apply for pre-clearance prior to entering the State.</p> <p>Fast-track applications. Research organisations must be accredited before non-EEA employees can fast-track their work permit to work in Ireland. Research organisations can usually apply for non-EEA hosting accreditation if they are carrying out funded research as part of their functions.</p>
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>Extension of maximum period of long-term mobility during which international researchers are allowed to stay in your Member State. In Ireland, researchers availing of the Hosting Agreement can carry out research from 3 months to 5 years</p> <p>9. Support on arrival, Support in obtaining a residence permit and registering residence with national/local authorities, Preferential rules with regard to the delivery of authorisations to stay for the purpose of employment or set up a business (e.g. exemption from the labour market test, minimum salary requirement).</p> <p>10. Support on arrival. EURAXESS Ireland has an information website and provides an immigration advice service.</p> <p>Support in obtaining a residence permit and registering residence with national/local authorities. EURAXESS Ireland has an information website and provides an immigration advice service.</p> <p>Preferential rules with regard to the delivery of authorisations to stay for the purpose of employment or set up a business (e.g. exemption from the labour market test, minimum salary requirement). In the case of researchers invited to work in Ireland on the basis of a Hosting Agreement, a lower level of minimum salary is required as compared to employment permit holders. The minimum salary level ranges from 23,181 Euro for researchers without dependants in Ireland to 30,000 Euro for researchers with dependants in Ireland. After the period of stay (minimum 24 months) on the basis of the Hosting Agreement researchers are allowed to work in Ireland without an employment permit or set up a business in the State.</p> <p>11. The Department of Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science noted that there are many factors that influence the decisions of international researchers to locate in a particular MS – these include clear career progression paths, working conditions, access to sophisticated infrastructure and funding and incentives to promote intersectoral mobility between academia and industry.</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>The Hosting Agreement scheme is only one instrument which enables non-EEA researchers to be employed by accredited organisations.</p> <p>The Hosting Agreement scheme serves its purpose well but other arrangements may need to be considered for international PhD research students</p> <p>According to EURAXESS Ireland, PhD students are treated as students and are ineligible for the hosting agreement scheme as they are not employed, and their spouses do not have the right to work.</p> <p>12. The Department of Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science is not aware of any specific issues.</p>
	EMN NCP Latvia	Yes	<p>1. Yes.</p> <p>The recruitment of foreign researchers is set out in the Science, Technological Development and Innovation Guidelines for 2021-2027, which highlights the recruitment of foreign academic staff and researchers.</p> <p>2. "Development of human capital for R &" students, doctoral candidates and young scientists, including from abroad, ensure involvement in R & D programmes financed and co-financed by the State budget.</p> <p>"International mobility, attracting excellence and cooperation" action includes an aspect of developing international cooperation and attracting outstanding foreign academic staff and foreign specialists and experienced scientists, including from the diaspora, to work in the Latvian science environment.</p> <p>3. Latvia admits international researchers under the Students and Researchers Directive if they are going to do research in organizations which are included in the Register of Scientific Organizations. In other cases they are admitted as workers with a temporary residence permit issued for employment or as highly-qualified workers with the EU Blue card.</p>


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>In some cases, PhD students do their research as students with a student residence permit but in the same time, if they would submit an application as researchers, they could qualify for researchers permit as well.</p> <p>There are the same admission criteria for both universities/institutes for higher education and researchers in the private sector if only the institution has been registered in the Register of Scientific Organizations.</p> <p>4. Researchers can stay in Latvia if they have completed their research activity and have requested a temporary residence permit not later than three months after their researchers' residence permit expires. Residence permit is issued for nine months.</p> <p>5. Number of admitted researchers is very low in Latvia. There have been issued only 3 first-time temporary residence permits in 2020 and 16 in the first half of 2021. None of the researchers has used the possibility to apply for a residence permit after the completion of their research yet.</p> <p>6. Latvia does not require a notification about short-term mobility so there is no information about the number of researchers who have arrived within a framework of short-term mobility program. There have not been any applications for long-term mobility in the period 2018-2021.</p> <p>7. Fast-track applications., Extension of maximum period of long-term mobility during which international researchers are allowed to stay in your Member State.</p> <p>8. 1. The researcher can apply for residence permit as EU Blue Card applicant. Applications are examined within 10 working days. Accelerated procedure is available – 10 working days or 5 working days (5 working days for the EU Blue Card), but permanent residence permit – 10 working days.</p> <p>2. As well researcher can stay in Latvia if they have completed their research activity and have requested a temporary residence permit not later than three months after their researchers' residence permit expires. Residence permit is issued for nine months.</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>9. Preferential rules with regard to the delivery of authorisations to stay for the purpose of employment or set up a business (e.g. exemption from the labour market test, minimum salary requirement).</p> <p>10. A certification regarding the right to employment with a specific employer and in a specific specialty (profession) is not required for researchers. As well there are no restrictions for researchers granting right to employment. A researcher to whom a long-stay visa or a temporary residence permit has been issued in another Member State of the European Union in relation to research is entitled to stay in the Latvia within the validity period of the aforementioned visa or temporary residence permit for the purpose of conducting the research work for a period of 180 days in any time period of 360 days. A family members of the researcher who has a valid long-stay visa or temporary residence permit issued in another Member State of the European Union can stay together with the researcher or a family members of the researcher can submit a visa or a temporary residence permit application.</p> <p>11. Due to small number of researchers, there is hard to identify particular challenges.</p> <p>12. Due to small number of researchers, there is hard to identify particular gaps and needs.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Lithuania</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES The goal of attracting international researchers is regularly mentioned in strategic policy documents. For example, the Lithuanian Development Strategy 2030 mentions the need to create a favorable science and research environment that would make Lithuania attractive to top-level scientists and researchers. The National Program for the Development of Studies, Scientific Research and Experimental (Social and Cultural) Development for 2013-2020 notes the need attract the best scientists and other researchers from both the Western and Eastern countries in order to carry out international scientific projects and conduct cutting-edge scientific research. The program of the 17th Government (2016-2020) mentioned that the salaries of lecturers and researchers in</p>

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>Lithuania are among the lowest in the EU and that the government plans to support cooperation between the researchers from Lithuania and other EU countries. The program of the 18th Government (2020-) mentions specifically the goal of improving conditions for researchers in order to become one of the centers of attraction, as well as attracting young scientists from abroad by increasing funding for postdoctoral internships followed by a subsequent job offer. However, a study by the Social Innovations Institute in 2019 showed that attracting and retaining researchers has been a goal but not a priority of national policy. For example, the funding for research and development as a share of the GDP has consistently remained more than twice below the EU average during the past decade. The number of researchers has decreased during the past decade, while the share of researchers among the total employed has remained consistently lower than the EU average.</p> <p>2. According to the government program (Art. 52), the government prioritizes research and innovations in the areas of biotechnologies, health technologies, IT, circular economy, marine research, and education. As part of the aim to create a system of converting scientific products into commercial products, the government placed emphasis on applied research, including the creation of new materials and prototypes.</p> <p>3. According to Article 40 of the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners, researchers who have an employment contract with a science and education institution can apply for a temporary residence permit. The law makes no provisions for researchers in the private sector. According to Article 49⁵ of the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners, citizens of Australia, Japan, the UK, the US, Canada, New Zealand, and South Korea can apply for a temporary residence permit for 3 years to engage in legal activities, including self-employment for the purpose of research.</p> <p>4. According to Article 49² of the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners, a foreigner who has terminated the employment as a teacher or a researcher or upon the expiry of the foreigner's employment contract concluded with higher education and research institution must leave the Republic of Lithuania, unless he is issued a residence permit on another basis in accordance with this Law. According to Article 49⁴ of the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners, within the first</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>year of completing their research, researchers have the possibility to apply for a temporary residence permit for 12 months in order to look for a job or start working independently.</p> <p>5. No information on such residence permits issued. In 2020, 29 long-term national visas (D) were issued to researchers and educators. The Migration Department also issued and renewed 32 temporary residence permits on the grounds of teaching or researching at a science and education institution.</p> <p>6. No such data is available.</p> <p>7. Measures with regard to the right to be accompanied by family members.</p> <p>8. Family members of a researcher get a national visa or a temporary residence permit for the same period as the researcher.</p> <p>9. Support in obtaining a residence permit and registering residence with national/local authorities</p> <p>10. As of 7 September 2020, researchers can lodge applications for the issue of temporary residence permits via MIGRIS and their applications will be examined without waiting for them to provide biometrics. Thus, researchers can enter Lithuania after receiving a notification from the Migration Department under the Ministry of the Interior about the completion of the examination of his application. This option is also available to their family members.</p> <p>As of 7 September 2020, when a foreigner applies for the issue of a temporary residence permit on the ground that he intends to take up employment as a researcher or is a national of Australia, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Canada, New Zealand and South Korea who intends to take up employment or to engage in any other lawful activity in the Republic of Lithuania, a personalized temporary residence permit may be collected by the higher education and research institution.</p>
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>11. According to a study by the Social Innovations Institute in 2019, international researchers in Lithuania comprise only about 3% of researchers working in the field of science and technology. The main challenges to attracting international researchers are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relatively low funding - Uncompetitive salaries - Legal environment regulating employment - Linguistic barriers <p>It should be mentioned that only two institutions (Lithuanian Sports University and Kaunas University of Technology) have been awarded HR Excellence in Research award in Lithuania, which indicates their commitment to implement fair and transparent recruitment and appraisal procedures for researchers.</p> <p>The main challenges for retaining international researchers are the same as the challenges to attracting them, as well as the following additional factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comparatively higher loads of administrative work - The relative unpreparedness of institutions of science and education to receive international researchers - Issues related to project communication and management - Limited independence given to researchers - Difficulty in attracting other international researchers to participate in ongoing projects due to uncompetitive salaries, obstacles to relocation etc. - Lack of integration for spouses <p>12. During the pandemic, the Minister of the Interior made the process of applying for temporary residence permits easier for international researchers by providing an opportunity to submit documents online. However, in general, due to the low number of international researchers, the COVID-19 pandemic has not significantly affected either attracting or retaining international researchers.</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

	<p>EMN NCP Luxembourg</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes. On 26 February 2020, the National Research and Innovation Strategy for Luxembourg was unveiled. According to this strategy, Luxembourg aims to be a diverse and sustainable knowledge and secure digital society by 2030. The mission of research and innovation should be to make a significant contribution to the realisation of the vision “Luxembourg 2030”. Artificial intelligence should play an important role in this process and Luxembourg should be used optimally as a living test laboratory because of its small size.</p> <p>The mission is to be achieved through the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinated governance, infrastructure and policy - Research as a driver of innovation in industry, services and the public sector - Anchoring science in society <p>The research strategy is to be implemented, through more public funding for research. The Luxembourg government plans to increase public investment in research and development to 1% of GDP in the next few years, in line with the objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy (investment was still below 0.7% in 2018). This target of 1% includes public spending in the public and private sectors, with public sector spending expected to reach 0.8% of GDP, according to the strategy document.</p> <p>In 2021, public research institutions in Luxembourg should have receive an additional 16 million euros. The individual research institutions will continue to conclude multi-year contracts with the government in which performance indicators are defined. These are to reflect the mission of the research and innovation strategy.</p> <p>Furthermore, the strategy is to be implemented through targeted funding instruments of the FNR (mainly: CORE) around newly defined research priorities, as approved by the Government and published in December 2019. The inclusive process that led to these revised priorities took two years and involved multiple stakeholders: the national and international research community, public and private stakeholders as well as the various ministries.</p>
---	-------------------------------	------------	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>This strategy will allow the consolidation and the further development of a research ecosystem delivering scientific excellence and making Luxembourg internationally visible and attractive for talented researchers. This task will be done by the National Research Fond (NFR) through CORE projects and talent-attraction programmes and through mission-oriented research programmes. (See National Research and Innovation Strategy for Luxembourg, Luxembourg, 2020, p. 13).</p> <p>2. Luxembourg for its size has prioritized the following research areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Industrial and Service transformation: a) Integrative materials science and technology; b) trusted data-driven economy and critical systems (e.g. security, cybersecurity, reliability and trust), c) Future computer and communication systems; d) Autonomous and intelligent systems and robotics for earth and space; e) Space telecommunications, earth observation and space resources; f) FinTech/RegTech and transformative applications of distributed ledger technologies; g) Fundamental tools and data-driven modelling and simulation. 2. Personalised Healthcare: a) complex biomedical system – data and models; b) precision medicine, including environmental, lifestyle and socio-economic factors; c) understanding preventing and treating the health-disease transition; d) data-driven healthcare; 3. Sustainable and Responsible Development: a) climate change: energy efficiency and smart energy management; resilient eco- and agrosystems; b) Economic: green sustainable finance/circular and shared economy; Social: migration and social cohesion/cultural identities, cultural heritage and nationhood; d) Responsible development: regulations and ethics for a data-driven society. 4. 21st Century Education: a) Innovative digitally enhanced learning and assessment environments; b) Learning in a multilingual and diverse society; c) Equality of educational opportunity; and d) Adult education, up/re-skilling and lifelong learning. <p>3. No. international researchers are admitted in accordance with articles 63 to 67-3 of the amended law of 29 August 2008 on free movement of person and immigration (Immigration Law) as it was amended by law of 1st August of 2018 which transposed the Students and Researchers Directives.</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>If the researcher is hired as a high skilled worker, the case will be dealt under the articles of the Immigration law concerning the EU Blue Card but they will not be considered as a researcher.</p> <p>4. Article 67-4 of the Immigration Law allows that after completing their research work or their mobility, third-country nationals researchers may stay in Luxembourg to seek employment or start a business. They must then apply for a residence permit for the purposes of job search or business creation, before the expiry of the residence permit as a researcher or the end of the mobility of the researcher in Luxembourg. The applications for residence permits for the purpose of a job search or a business creation must be submitted 30 days prior to the expiry of the residence permit for researchers or the end of the mobility period at the latest. Once the application file is complete, the Immigration Directorate takes its decision within 90 days. Residence permits for personal reasons containing the wording 'job search or business creation' are valid for a period of 9 months.</p> <p>Before the expiry of their residence permit for job search or business creation purposes, applicants must submit an application for an authorisation to stay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- as a salaried worker; or- as a self-employed worker. <p>The salaried or self-employed work must be in relation with their academic background.</p> <p>5. During 2019, 26 residence permits were issued under article 67-4 of the Immigration Law and 36 in 2020. However, these number comprehend students and researchers. There are no statistics available breaking down the categories of researchers and students.</p> <p>6. There are no statistics available.</p> <p>7. Promotional activities and dissemination of information via leaflets, info days, websites, media campaigns, missions abroad, etc., Development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with third countries (e.g. linked to specific research sectors/areas), Measures with</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>regard to the right to be accompanied by family members., Application on the basis of a notification only.</p> <p>8. In the case of the University of Luxembourg and the research centers there are promotional activities and dissemination of information via leaflets, info days, websites, media campaigns and mission abroad. One of the best example of these leaflets is the Foreign Researcher's Guide to Luxembourg (https://cdn1.euraxess.org/sites/default/files/domains/lu/08903_euraxess_brochure_web.pdf) or the International Relations at the University of Luxembourg (https://www.goldenfuture.education/brochures/luxembourg/university-of-luxembourg.pdf - see pages 37 et seq.). Also, there are all the websites of the University of Luxembourg (www.uni.lu) of the Luxembourg National Research Fund (https://www.fnr.lu/), LISER (https://www.liser.lu/), Luxembourg Institute of Health (www.lih.lu) Luxembourg institute of Science and Technology (LIST – www.list.lu), Interdisciplinary Center for Security, Reliability and Trust (SnT – https://www.eni.uni.lu/snt), Luxembourg Centre for Systems Biomedicine (LCSB – https://www.eni.uni.lu/lcsb), Luxembourg Centre for Contemporary and Digital History (C²DH – https://www.c2dh.uni.lu/) Max Planck Institute Luxembourg for International, European and Regulatory Procedural Law (https://www.mpi.lu/home/), National Health Laboratory (LNS – www.lns.lu). Also, there are the sites of the governance bodies: Luxembourg National Research Fund (FNR – www.fnr.lu), Luxinnovation (www.luxinnovation.lu), Luxembourg Space Agency (www.space-agency.public.lu), Institute of Intellectual Property Luxembourg (IPIL) (www.ipil.lu) Ministry of Higher Education and Research (https://mesr.gouvernement.lu/en.html) and Ministry of Economy (https://mec.gouvernement.lu/en.html). There is a temporary representation of the University of Luxembourg to promote the institution in Dubai and there are mission of research institution abroad.</p> <p>There are development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with third countries. The University of Luxembourg has a large network of academic partners abroad (see https://www.eni.uni.lu/international/partners/academic_partners) and other partners (https://www.eni.uni.lu/international/partners/other_partners) which allow the attraction of international researchers.</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>Measures regarding to the right to be accompanied by family members: The researcher has the right to be accompanied by his/her family members (his/her spouse/partner or his/her unmarried minor children (or those of his/her spouse/partner). However, in this case, the researcher must file an application for family reunification.</p> <p>Concerning the application on the basis of notification: this only applies for short-term mobility. For stays lasting fewer than 180 days within a 360-day period, the researcher or the research institution established in Luxembourg must notify the competent authorities in the first Member State, as well as the Luxembourg Immigration Directorate of their intention to do part of their research at the research institution located in Luxembourg.</p> <p>The notification must be submitted as soon as plans are made for the mobility project, and in all cases, before the mobility period actually starts.</p> <p>If the researcher's period of short-term mobility has already begun and a period of long-term mobility proves to be necessary, the application for an authorisation to stay for the purpose of long-term mobility must be submitted to the minister at least 30 days before the end of the short-term mobility.</p> <p>9.</p> <p>10. There are no precise actions to retain the researchers from the MS but from the research institutions. They provide</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support on arrival in order to find the researcher adequate housing and familiarized with the country (e.g. International Department of the University of Luxembourg – EURAXESS); 2. Support in obtaining a residence permit and registering residence with national/local authorities: Normally the Human Resources Department of the Research Institutions provides with a welcoming package of the procedures and forms that the Researcher has to fill in order to obtain the residence permit and registering with the municipality 3. Induction and orientation (incl. opening a bank account, registering in the healthcare system, etc). See answer to b) 4. Preferential rules with regard to the delivery of authorisations to stay for the purpose of employment or set up a business (e.g. exemption from the labour market test, minimum
--	--	--	--


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>salary requirement). Article 67-4 of the Immigration Law allows that after completing their research work or their mobility, third-country nationals researchers may stay in Luxembourg to seek employment or start a business. They must then apply for a residence permit for private reasons for the purposes of job search or business creation, before the expiry of the residence permit as a researcher or the end of the mobility of the researcher in Luxembourg. In this case it is not required to pass the market labour test. However, when the researcher finds an employment s/he must fulfil all the conditions of the salaried worker including the labour market test and the minimum salaried requirements. With regard the establishing of a business the applicant has to fulfil all the requirements established in article 51 (1) of the Immigration Law and obtain the permit as a self-employed worker.</p> <p>11. The main challenges to attract international researchers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Competition with bigger Member States which best renown research institution (e.g. Germany, France, Belgium or Netherlands). - The multilingualism in Luxembourg. Even though research is conducted generally in English the multilinguism environment will affect the researcher to bring his/her family to Luxembourg because of the integration in the educational system of the children. - Access of the partner/spouse to the labour market. - The high cost of living. - No affordable housing. <p>The main challenges to attract and retain international researchers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The languages of the country and the labour market, particularly French and Luxembourgish as main working languages in the private/public sectors - The costs of living, particularly related to finding affordable housing. - The lack of awareness of researchers and employers regarding the opportunities provided by the newly introduced residence permit for 'private reasons' in view of seeking employment or establishing a business.
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>Even though researchers were included in the list of exempted third-country nationals who are able to continue coming into the country (the borders are closed for third country nationals from 18 March 2020 until the 31st December 2021), the fact that air travel has been severely affected has provoked that some researchers decided not to come as they will not be able to return to their country of origin.</p> <p>12. No.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Netherlands</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes, attracting and retaining international researchers is a national policy priority in the Netherlands. This is concluded based on the following developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Modern Migration Policy Act (Momi, effective as of 2013) introduced, among others, an accelerated admission procedure that applies to several groups such as highly skilled migrants, students and thus also researchers. Please also see question 8 (Fast-track applications). - The coalition agreement 'Vertrouwen in de toekomst' ('Confidence in the Future') of October 2017, in which the government detailed its plans for the years 2017-2021, mentions in general wording the facilitation of legal migration that could support the knowledge economy.^[1] In addition, the 'Integrale Migratieagenda' (Integral Migration Agenda) of 2018 states the ambition to provide a favorable business climate for highly skilled migrants, which includes researchers that are admitted based on a national scheme (please refer to Q3). - The Dutch ambitions when it comes to science policy are set out in the policy letter 'Curious and Committed – the Value of Science' of January 2019 of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science.^[2] International cooperation in research to address global challenges is a cornerstone of science policy. A balanced circulation of researchers is considered an important element to achieve this. Furthermore, one of the ambitions of the Netherlands is to be a breeding ground and a harbour for (national and international) talent.

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>[1] VVD, CDA, D66 en ChristenUnie (2017). Vertrouwen in de toekomst, Regeerakkoord 2017-2021, https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/regering/documenten/publicaties/2017/10/10/regeerakkoord-2017-vertrouwen-in-de-toekomst last accessed on 21 september 2018.</p> <p>[2] Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, 'Curious and committed – the value of science', 2019, https://www.government.nl/topics/science/documents/policy-notes/2019/01/28/curious-and-committed---the-value-of-science.</p> <p>2. In principle, the Dutch government does not choose priority sectors. This is the responsibility of the research- and higher educational institutions. Priority sectors for actively attracting international <u>students</u> are listed in the 'International Knowledge and Talent Strategy' of December 2020.[1] Students in the technical and IT sectors are needed with a view of shortages on the labor market.</p> <p>[1] Parliamentary Papers II, 2020-2021, 31288, no. 893.</p> <p>3. Yes, although almost all researchers are admitted under the Directive 2016/801 for universities in a variety of research fields[1], some researchers can also be admitted as a highly skilled worker.[2] It concerns mostly researchers in the private sector, working for a company or research organization. However, this policy is currently under revision in order to clarify the Dutch policy in line with the Directive.[3]</p> <p>[1] This information was provided by the Ministry of Justice and Security on 23 November 2021. [2] IND, 'Kennismigrant', Kennismigrant Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst (IND), last accessed on 19 October 2021. [3] This information was provided by the Ministry of Justice and Security on 23 November 2021.</p> <p>4. <u>Seeking employment during orientation year</u> For researchers it is possible to seek a job as highly skilled migrant during the so-called 'orientation year' after completion of their research. To do so, the researcher must apply for a temporary residence permit. [1] An application for this residence permit can be filed up to three years after the research was finished. [2] The scheme allows researchers to choose whether they want to start</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>their orientation year immediately after research or within 3 years of completing their research practice.</p> <p>During the orientation year, no restrictions on access to the labour market are in place. This exempts the researcher's employer from the condition of having to have a work permit during this year. This way, researchers can sustain their own livelihood. If the researcher finds a job as highly skilled worker/migrant within the orientation year, the residence permit is changed, for example to a residence permit for a highly skilled migrant, which can be granted for up to 5 years. [3]</p> <p><u>Setting up a business</u></p> <p>Researchers can get a residence permit based on working as a self-employed person or a founder of a start-up. The same conditions apply to researchers as compared to other migrants. The most prominent conditions are listed below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For a self-employed person: the employment activities should have an essential importance for the Dutch economy and the product or service offered should be innovative.[4] This is examined by means of a determined points system (e.g. personal work/self-employment experience, business plan and level of innovation) - For a founder of a start-up: the founder works together with a reliable facilitator and his product or service is innovative and he has a valid plan for developing his idea to a real business.[5] <p>[1] Section 14, sub 3, Aliens Act (Vw) 2000. Section 3.4, sub 1, under n, Aliens Decree (Vb) 2000. Section 3.58, sub 1, under n, Aliens Decree (Vb) 2000.</p> <p>[2] Section 3.42, sub 1, under b, Aliens Decree (Vb) 2000.</p> <p>[3] Section 14, sub 3, Aliens Act (Vw) 2000. Section 3.4, under d, Aliens Decree (Vb) 2000.</p> <p>[4] IND, 'Self-employed person', <u>Self-employed person Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND)</u>, last accessed on 19 October 2021.</p> <p>[5] This information was provided by the Ministry of Justice and Security on 23 November 2021.</p> <p>5. Below the number of international researchers that have been issued a residence permit to seek employment or set up a business on the basis of Article 25 of the Directive (in the Netherlands this is the so-called orientation year, see question 4). The numbers are shown for the years 2018 (from</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>May 2018 until December 2018, since the Directive was implemented in May), 2019, 2020 and 2021 (until 19 October 2021). The numbers below have been rounded to the nearest integer.[1]</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>2018</td> <td>2019</td> <td>2020</td> <td>2021</td> <td>Total</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of international researchers issued a residence permit for 10 the orientation year</td> <td>20</td> <td>30</td> <td>20</td> <td>80</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>[1] This information is provided by the Immigration- and Naturalisation Service, BIC (department providing numerical data).</p> <p>6.</p> <p>In below table the number of researchers that carried out a short-term or long-term mobility research period in the Netherlands between 2018-2020 are shown. The numbers below have been rounded to the nearest integer.[1]</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>2018</td> <td>2019</td> <td>2020</td> <td>Total</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of international researchers carrying out short-term mobility in NL</td> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> <td>5</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of international researchers carrying out long-term mobility in NL</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table> <p>[1] This information is provided by the Immigration- and Naturalisation Service, BIC (department providing numerical data).</p> <p>7. Promotional activities and dissemination of information via leaflets, info days, websites, media campaigns, missions abroad, etc., Development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with third countries (e.g. linked to specific research sectors/areas), Financial facilitation or support provided (e.g. tax benefits, loans, family allowances), Measures with regard to the right to be accompanied by family members., Fast-track applications., Application on the basis of a notification only.</p> <p>8. <u>Promotional activities:</u> -EURAXESS[1] provides a database with employment and funding opportunities. It also</p>		2018	2019	2020	2021	Total	Number of international researchers issued a residence permit for 10 the orientation year	20	30	20	80			2018	2019	2020	Total	Number of international researchers carrying out short-term mobility in NL	5	10	5	20	Number of international researchers carrying out long-term mobility in NL	0	0	0	0
	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total																									
Number of international researchers issued a residence permit for 10 the orientation year	20	30	20	80																										
	2018	2019	2020	Total																										
Number of international researchers carrying out short-term mobility in NL	5	10	5	20																										
Number of international researchers carrying out long-term mobility in NL	0	0	0	0																										

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>encompasses a website with practical information for researchers that want to move to the Netherlands.</p> <p>-The Netherlands has formalized the Talent Coalition in 2019, which is a collaboration between regional development organizations, international welcome centers, Nuffic[2] and the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The Talent Coalition shares data and best practices regarding attracting and retaining talent (including international researchers). It participates on behalf of all members in fairs and it has developed a website with the purpose of attracting international talent. This website will be launched in 2021.</p> <p>-The Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO) participates in international career events. Moreover, RVO develops promotion movies that are spread through marketing campaigns, such as the Orientation Year Visa on Vimeo.[3]</p> <p><u>Development of cooperation agreements:</u></p> <p>The Netherlands has successful cooperation agreements with various third countries. There is a general MoU (Memorandum of understanding) for scientific cooperation with the following 7 countries: South-Africa, Japan, France, China, Indonesia, India and Brazil.</p> <p>With France, South-Africa, India and Brazil, there is an agreement to organize a (bi)annual Joint Committee Meeting to discuss shared themes and topics for research collaboration.</p> <p>With some of these countries the Netherlands has additional specific agreements, which focus on topics such as the sustainable development goals (urban resilience, vertical farming, green cities, etc.).</p> <p>Two intermediary organizations are worth mentioning with regards to international cooperation: the Dutch Research Council (NWO) and the Royal Dutch Academy of Sciences (KNAW). The KNAW aims to promote outstanding research[4]: it is a venue where top researchers from the entire spectrum of research can exchange knowledge and share it publicly. It serves as a forum for debate and manages and sets policy for the national research institutes. Both KNAW and NWO have strengthening international cooperation in research as part of their strategic plans. The goal is to strengthen the position of the Netherlands in international scientific endeavor, among other things through more 'science diplomacy'. NWO furthermore has a specific fund (Merian fund) for international cooperation with emerging science nations.[5]</p> <p><u>Financial facilitation:</u></p> <p>Researchers can make use of the 30% facility. This facility is not specifically aimed at attracting</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>researchers, but more broadly at attracting employees recruited from outside the Netherlands who work in the Netherlands temporarily. Expat employees Third-country national employees of international companies who satisfy certain conditions need not pay tax on up to 30% of their salary. Since 1 January 2019 workers who qualify for this may use this 30% facility for only 5 years. The 30% facility is available to employees who are recruited from outside the Netherlands to work here temporarily. This government measure helps them cover the additional costs they incur from working in the Netherlands, such as travel expenses, additional housing costs and day-to-day expenses.</p> <p><u>Accompanying family members:</u> The residence permits for researchers and highly skilled migrants extend access to the Dutch labour market to direct family members.</p> <p><u>Fast-track applications:</u> On the basis of recognised sponsorship^[6], a residence permit for the purpose of 'research' can be issued within a short period of time, allowing an institution to apply for a combined provisional residence permit and residence permit through the Entry and Residence (Toegang en Verblijf, TEV) procedure, or a residence permit without provisional residence permit (for international researchers to whom the requirement of a provisional permit does not apply). The target term for the IND to process applications for the purpose of 'research' is two weeks (ten working days) if all documents are valid. The statutory decision term is 60 days. Hence, this fast track can be used if the application is filed by the recognised sponsor. Please also see question 1.</p> <p><u>Application on the basis of a notification only:</u> Researchers with a residence permit for research in another EU country, except Denmark and Ireland, can stay and work in the Netherlands without applying for a Dutch permit under intra-EU mobility for a maximum of 180 days out of 360 days. There is no application procedure, however recognized sponsors need to notify the authorities of their guest. Family members of researchers staying under intra-EU mobility do not have access to the Dutch labour market.</p> <p>[1] This is a pan-European initiative delivering information and support services to professional researchers: https://euraxess.ec.europa.eu</p> <p>[2] Nuffic is the Dutch organization for internationalization in education.</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>[3] https://vimeo.com/499176427.</p> <p>[4] KNAW, Academy policy — KNAW, last accessed on 26 October 2021.</p> <p>[5] Merian Fund, https://www.nwo.nl/en/researchprogrammes/merian-fund</p> <p>[6] (educational) institutions act as sponsors for the international researcher applying and check whether the researcher complies with the admission requirements for stay in the Netherlands and enrolment on the institution.</p> <p>9. Support on arrival, Support in obtaining a residence permit and registering residence with national/local authorities, Induction and orientation (incl. opening a bank account, registering in the healthcare system, etc.), Extended length of the period during which international researchers are allowed to stay after the completion of the research to seek employment or set up a business.,</p> <p>10. <u>Support on arrival:</u> In December 2021 the platform Welcome to the Netherlands will be launched. This platform will include an onboarding tool for international talent. With this tool researchers amongst others will be actively supported in for example arranging healthcare and childcare, by providing information on these topics. This is done in cooperation with the local welcome centers (expat centers). These centers will help with answering specific questions of incoming international talent.</p> <p><u>Support in obtaining a residence permit and registering:</u> Usually universities and research centers are the recognized sponsors of incoming researchers. They will support and submit the application on behalf of the researchers. Various institutions have 'welcome offices' or similar facilities to support international staff. Moreover, the Netherlands Point of Entry[1] also supports incoming researchers with obtaining residence permits and registering.</p> <p><u>Induction and orientation:</u> Recognized sponsors have dedicated staff members who assist researchers with matters such as healthcare. In addition there is extensive information on these matters specifically for researchers and academic staff on the EURAXESS website. Moreover, local expat centers assist researchers when it comes to induction and orientation.</p> <p><u>Seeking employment during orientation year</u></p>
--	--	--	--


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>Researchers who have completed their research project in the Netherlands can apply for an orientation year for highly educated people up to 3 years after completion of the research project. This permit allows them free access on the Dutch labour market for a year. Researchers that would qualify for the orientation year for highly educated people are eligible for the lowered salary criterium in the residence permit scheme for highly skilled migrants. For more information please see the answer to question 4.</p> <p><u>Setting up a business:</u> Researchers and academic staff are allowed to set up their own business and work as an independent contractor under both the EU-directive residence permit for researchers and under the residence permit for highly skilled migrants. Under the directive researchers are also allowed free access to the Dutch labour market. Researchers can receive a residence permit based on working as a self-employed person or a founder of a start-up. For more information please see the answer to question 4.</p> <p>[1] This is an organization helping international entrepreneurs setting up or scaling up in the Netherlands. It is powered by the RVO and the Ministry of Economic Affairs.</p> <p>11. -One the challenges for retaining international researchers during the COVID-19 pandemic related to the income requirement. As stated by the government, the coronavirus crisis made it more difficult to meet the income requirement for self-funded researchers and students. In order to prevent the revocation of residence permits for researchers (and students) who were unable to secure sufficient income due to the pandemic, the income requirement was temporarily relaxed in July 2020. Researchers to which this measure applied were researchers who obtained a PhD in the Netherlands, resided in the Netherlands as a highly skilled migrant to undertake scientific research, or resided for the purpose of scientific research within the meaning of EU Directive 2005/71/EC or 2016/801.</p> <p>-A second challenge would be the housing shortage. Affordable housing is in short supply in the Netherlands, which makes it difficult for young researchers to come and stay in the Netherlands.</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>-A third challenge would be the availability of affordable English medium education for researchers, especially if they stay in the country for shorter periods, which is often the case for post-doc researchers.</p> <p>12. The following gaps/needs have been highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic, that can also be relevant in the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The lockdowns and various travel restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic have made it more difficult to conduct live interviews, which slows down hiring procedures. In some cases, candidates can simply not be hired due to travel restrictions.^[1] This was one of the reasons for an exemption for researchers on the entry ban. - A recent report by Nuffic on the effects of the Corona pandemic on the stay rate of students and researchers shows that the information provision on starting a career in the Netherlands and on the developments around the Corona pandemic is seen as insufficient.^[2] In general, efforts are made to improve the information provision. <p>^[1] This information was provided by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science on 19 November 2021.</p> <p>^[2] Nuffic, 'How is COVID-19 affecting the plans of international graduates in the Netherlands?', 2020, https://www.nuffic.nl/sites/default/files/2020-10/how-is-covid-19-affecting-the-plans-of-international-graduates-in-the-netherlands-part-3.pdf, last accessed on 23 November 2021.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Poland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes.</p> <p>The national migration policy for years 2021-22 is still at the draft stage. The document underlines the significance of attracting international students and researchers as highly skilled specialists. The directions described in the draft mentions the need for further promotion of Polish educational and research landscape abroad to attract international students and researchers, simplifying the process of admitting international researchers, as well as introducing support measures for incoming students and researchers in the times of COVID-19 pandemic.</p>

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>There are several improvements in legal acts, i.e. The Act on Foreigners (ustawa o cudzoziemcach) or The Law on Higher Education and Science act (ustawa Prawo o szkolnictwie wyższym i nauce) which both set provisions encouraging migrant researchers to conduct their research performance in Polish Higher Education and Research Institutions. The main goal of provisions is in attracting talented and ambitious PhD candidates and post-docs for utilizing their research agenda in Poland (regardless the citizenships, enrolled PhD are eligible for Doctoral Scholarship).</p> <p>2. The National Research Policy has not been set yet. The only binding strategic document is Strategy for Responsible Development (Strategia Odpowiedzialnego Rozwoju) which outlined major challenges and goals for economic development in Poland with regard to the science sector. However, Poland agrees on strategic missions of European Commission as set for Horizon Europe and European and Structural Funds, therefore green economy, digital economy and health research are included into the national priorities for further redistributing EU funds.</p> <p>3. Yes, they are.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Researchers in higher education: are admitted based on (1) visa/residence permit for the purpose of conducting scientific research (Students and Researchers directive), (2) visa/residence permit for the purpose of work, which are dedicated to any type of employees; (3) the EU Blue Card – for highly skilled staff. - Researchers in the private sector have fewer options because the visa/residence permit for the purpose of conducting scientific research (under the Students and Researchers directive) is not available to them. The reason is that the employing organisations are obliged to obtain the ministerial approval to admit third country nationals, and in the current law private sector organisations are not included in the list of the research organisations eligible for the approval. <p>Therefore, researchers in the private sector use either the visa/residence permit for the purpose of work or the EU Blue Card.</p> <p>Foreign workers performing work in connection with their research activity are included in the national regulations defining the catalog of professions exempt from the obligation to obtain a</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>work permit. However, there are no dedicated legislative solutions for this particular category of employees, apart from the applicable EU regulations.</p> <p>[Pursuant to the Regulation of the Minister of Labour and Social Policy of 21 April 2015 on cases in which entrusting work to a foreigner in the territory of the Republic of Poland is permissible without the need to obtain a work permit (Journal of Laws, item 588, as amended U of 2017, item 2346), and other regulations; the performance of work by foreigners on the territory of the Republic of Poland without the need to obtain a work permit is allowed in the case of foreigners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - delivering, up to 30 days in a calendar year, occasional lectures, papers or presentations of special scientific or artistic value; - graduates of Polish upper secondary schools, full-time higher education or full-time doctoral studies at Polish universities, research institutes of the Polish Academy of Sciences or research institutes operating on the basis of the regulations on research institutes; - performing work as research workers in entities referred to in the regulations on research institutes; - foreigners employed at universities as academic teachers (Article 109 (3) of the Law on Higher Education), - foreigners - research workers and research and technical workers employed in scientific institutes and auxiliary scientific units established by the Polish Academy of Sciences (Article 93 of the Act on the Polish Academy of Sciences).] <p>4. There are no special solutions dedicated to foreigners who have completed the research activity included in the above catalog. Such foreigners may apply for work permits or may set up a business on general principles dedicated to citizens from third countries. A foreigner who is staying in Poland on the basis of a temporary residence permit for the purpose of scientific research, and who has finished conducting scientific research or development works, may apply for a temporary residence permit due to other circumstances dedicated to his/her</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>situation. This permit is granted in order to seek employment or in connection with the intention to conduct business activity on the territory of Poland.</p> <p>A temporary residence permit due to other circumstances is granted in such a case for a period of 9 months on condition that the application for the permit is submitted directly after the completion of research or development works during the legal residence in Poland on the basis of a permit for scientific research. The purpose of the permit is to enable the foreigners, who have completed scientific research or development works in Poland, to continue their stay in Poland - they gain the necessary time after the completion of the research to find out the situation on the Polish labor market or complete the formalities related to starting business activity.</p> <p>The permit is granted in the form of an administrative decision by a voivode competent for the foreigner's place of residence, and in the case of an appeal procedure - by the Head of the Office for Foreigners, once. A foreigner interested in continuing their stay in Poland before its expiry should apply for a temporary residence permit due to the other main purpose of residence or a permit of unlimited duration (i.e. permanent residence permit or long-term resident's EU residence permit).</p> <p>According to our experience, after completing their research researchers are either offered prolonged or new contracts or they leave Poland. Due to the value of higher education institution autonomy, the further decision on employment is depended on the potential employer's decision, there are no special quotas or limits in this regard. Access to the public grants (from National Science Centre, National Centre for Research and Development and National Agency for Academic Exchange) is open to all students / researchers (despite their nationality) if legally connected to the higher education or research institution (as students, PhD candidate, post-doc or regular employee) and might make possible to gain extra funding for prolonging stay of foreign in Poland</p> <p>5. Based on the art. 186 para.1 p. 7 of the Act on Foreigners - 1</p> <p>6. Short-term mobility research - 0</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>Long-term mobility research – 0 (data not available)</p> <p>7. Promotional activities and dissemination of information via leaflets, info days, websites, media campaigns, missions abroad, etc., Development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with third countries (e.g. linked to specific research sectors/areas), Financial facilitation or support provided (e.g. tax benefits, loans, family allowances), Measures with regard to the right to be accompanied by family members., Fast-track applications.,</p> <p>8. The promotional activities as well as legislative practice are divided into two organisations responsibly: NAWA – National Agency for Academic Exchange (bilateral programmes, national programmes and promotional activities) and Ministry of Education and Science (providing legal frameworks and negotiating bilateral agreements and other bilateral legal instruments based on national and international law).</p> <p><u>Concerning NAWA programmes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ulam NAWA programme is a post-doc fellowship for the period of 6 to 24 months. The Programme allows both recognised and promising scientists who hold at least a doctoral degree, to visit Poland in order to strengthen the scientific potential of Polish entities and to participate in their scientific activities, primarily research projects and didactics. The Programme allows to invite scientists regardless of their age, from all around the world and representing all fields of science. It includes a family allowance, thus facilitating the arrival of the researcher with family members. - The NAWA Chair programme is to support the highest quality scientific and research as well as didactic activities conducted by Polish academic and scientific units by including world-class foreign scientists in these activities. The programme is addressed to selected institutions of the higher education and science system, among others Polish universities, scientific institutes and research institutes. They will be allowed to invite to Poland outstanding specialists from thematic priority areas, who will significantly develop breakthrough research, strengthen their teaching activities and support these institutions in preparing applications for prestigious grants. Under the programme, it will be possible to
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>employ scientists with outstanding international achievements from various countries around the world for a period of 36-48 months, and create project groups for them. The programme also offers an option of covering the costs of scientific research in the field of basic research (Research component) financed by the National Science Centre in Poland.</p> <p>Concerning EURAXESS activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Polish law requires the public research institutions (universities, Polish Academy of Sciences institutes as well as research institutes) to post scientific jobs at the European EURAXESS database; - EURAXESS Poland website (www.euraxess.pl) offers information on Polish research landscape as well as on immigration procedures and daily life in Poland; the website also includes monthly newsletter with grants & fellowships for Poland-based and incoming researchers; - EURAXESS Poland also helps incoming researchers and their families with the procedures and formalities related with the research stay in Poland. <p><u>Promotional activities and dissemination of information via leaflets, info days, websites, media campaigns, missions abroad, etc.</u></p> <p>The general proper information on rules governing entry and stay TCNs in Poland, including researchers and their family members, is spread by the official website of the Office for Foreigners (www.udsc.gov.pl) and by the websites running by the voivode's offices (i.a. https://www.gov.pl/web/uw-mazowiecki/sprawy-cudzoziemcow - relevant for Warsaw and the Mazovian province or https://www.malopolska.uw.gov.pl/default.aspx?page=Locations_of_foreign_service_centres_in_Malopolska - for Cracow and the Malopolska province). In-depth information on the rules for granting residence permits and on short and long-term mobility will be placed on the portal of the Case Handling Module run by the Head of the Office for Foreigners, which is planned to be launched at the beginning of 2022.</p> <p><u>Financial facilitation or support provided (e.g. tax benefits, loans, family allowances)</u></p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>As a general rule, foreign researchers and their family members are not entitled to social assistance benefits unless this is due to their EU citizenship or the particular residence situation they find themselves in (e.g. if they are beneficiaries of international protection or have a permanent residence permit). Instead, they may benefit from the family allowances through the governmental government programs supporting families, like: “500+” (500 PLN per month for each minor child under parental care of a scientist residing together in Poland) or “Dobry Start” (300 PLN of school starter kit).</p> <p><u>Measures with regard to the right to be accompanied by family members</u> Family members (defined as: spouses and minor children/ stepchildren) from outside the EU of the holders of temporary residence permits issued to the scientists or i.a. permanent residence permits may benefits from the family reunification procedure under the Council Directive 2003/86/EC of 22 September 2003 on the right to family reunification. It implies that the application may be submitted by them personally during their legal residence in Poland (or by their legal representatives) or, if they reside outside of Poland, by the researcher they plan to join. Other family members (including partners or spouses, in case when marriage is not recognized by the Polish law) legalize their stay in Poland under general rules.</p> <p>In the case of the intention of short-term mobility, the notification procedure shall applies. In the case of the long-term mobility, the family member is eligible to apply for a temporary residence permit for the long-term mobility of the researcher's family member. The relevant application has to be filed by a family member (or the legal representative – in case of minor) in person during the legal stay in Poland, with reservations regarding permissible residence titles.</p> <p>9. Preferential rules with regard to the delivery of authorisations to stay for the purpose of employment or set up a business (e.g. exemption from the labour market test, minimum salary requirement).</p> <p>10. <u>Preferential rules with regard to delivery of authorizations to stay for the purpose of employment or set up a business (eg. exemption from the labor market test, minimum salary requirement)</u></p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>International scientists holding a temporary residence permit for the purpose of scientist research or for the purpose for the long-term mobility of the researcher, as well as researchers benefitting from a short-term mobility in Poland, gain an open access to a Polish labor market which means that they may perform a work activity without the need of having a work permit.</p> <p>After completion of research or development works, researchers may continue their stay under a temporary residence permit for the purpose of seeking employment or setting up a business that allows them to set up and perform a business activity on the same grounds/ in the same legal forms as the Polish citizens and take up employment with any employer under similar conditions to the Polish citizens (work permit is not required).</p> <p>The activities of EURAXESS Poland described in Q8 also serve this purpose.</p> <p>11.</p> <p>i) challenges for attracting international researchers in Poland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the first and the foremost is to set a clear strategic agenda, with specifying the national interests and identifying the knowledge gaps in higher education and research institutions; then to identify the research ambitions and goals in developing the new areas of research; strengthening the research infrastructure and research facilities potentials for the specific topic-oriented researchers that may come to Poland in order to continue their research duties / agenda; the constant and user-friendly scholarship offer as well as access to the public national and international grants from the Polish and EU institutions and programmes; to provide less-bureaucratic internal regulations for foreign researchers prior the settling in the Polish institutions; to preserve research autonomy and openness for the foreign researchers; - Polish institutions do not actively advertise themselves as potential host institutions for excellent foreign researchers; - procedures involved in obtaining visas and temporary residence permits for non-EU residents are time consuming, before the registration is confirmed researchers cannot
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>cross borders within the European Union Schengen area e.g in order to participate in conferences;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it is difficult to find information in English about Polish legal acts regulating employment and research, where such information is available it is often outdated or not user-friendly. - limited possibilities for family members and partners accompanying researchers to enter Poland due to COVID-19 restrictions <p>At present, the external border in the direction of entry to Poland in accordance with the § 3 section 2 of the Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 13 March 2020 on the temporary suspension or restriction of border traffic at specific border crossing points may only be crossed by the defined categories of travellers, including scientists conducting research or development works in the Republic of Poland.</p> <p>Family member of a holder of a temporary residence permit for the purpose of scientific research or a national long-term visa issued for the purpose of conducting research or development works in the Republic of Poland may benefit from family reunification procedure and get a temporary residence permit that guarantees a possibility to join him/her in Poland. The opportunity to join a family member does not arise until after the family reunification procedure has been completed and also is limited only to the spouses and minor child/stepchild of a scientist (acting as sponsor).</p> <p>Other family members or partners, unless they have other rights of entry (arising i.a. from holding a particular citizenship, such as the EU MSs, the United States of America, Japan or Ukraine, or a particular situation in which they find themselves) temporarily cannot join the researchers that resides in Poland.</p> <p>ii) challenges for retaining international researchers in Poland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the transparency in recruitment process must be provided (in line with EURAXESS and other EU binding or non-binding regulations with regard to HR policies); equal access to the public funding for the research based on merits no other measures or factors (e.g. nationality or duration of stay in Poland); the clear career pathway towards the
--	--	--	--


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>researchers degrees (e.g. doctor, doctor habilitowany and the title of professor) regardless the language of the researchers (the value of contribution to the Polish science must be expanded in the sense that foreign researchers might contribute in this regard even if their research performance is provided in other languages than Polish and the research agenda or topics are more global than local);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - complicated internal procedures at host institutions often requiring the PI to spend a lot of time on administrative tasks at the expense of research time; - internal financial and administrative procedures available in Polish only; - employment related documents available in Polish only; - lack of support for work-life balance (flexible working hours) or researchers with families; no family allowance; - low level of regular remuneration unless paid from grant; - limited career development offer from host institution's HR, especially in terms of soft skills or research management. <p>Concerning EURAXESS activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unclear legal requirements, lengthy residence permit procedures, lack of official information and communication with public offices in English (e.g. information at websites, letters sent to foreigners, e-mail responses are in Polish); - lack of integration activities for researchers and their families at the regional and institutional level; - lack of a well-organised systemic support at regional/institutional level – research organisations do not have dedicated offices/units for incoming researchers, similarly to the support offered currently to students <p>12. i) Covid-19 pandemic has strictly limited the free movement of people across borders, that hampered the research mobility and personal access to the research infrastructures, facilities and laboratories abroad; the special regulations for researchers mobility should be considered in order</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>to avoid hampering free circulation of knowledge and researchers, especially the ease on cross-border access and exchanges;</p> <p>ii) definitely, the covid-19 has helped in identifying the areas of research activities; it helps to redefine the national or institutional strategies and agendas for future research performance; but no further data is available on new research priorities at this moment.</p> <p>In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2020 lockdowns interrupted many ongoing research projects (labs shut down, international travel stopped, networking opportunities were delayed). For projects covering the costs of full-time employment in a foreign country only few instruments are flexible enough to allow for extending the project period by decreasing the workload combined with a proportional decrease of salary; - with lockdowns lifting more researchers could have decided not to remain in Poland/not to apply for further funding; - COVID-19 pandemic could also have increased the feeling of insecurity associated with short-term mobility grants (especially among the early stage researchers and women).
	<p>EMN NCP Slovakia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. The basic piece of legislation in the area of research and development in the Slovak Republic is the Act No. 172/2005 on Organisation of State Support for Research & Development, which defines among others the role of the Government of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic and other central bodies of state administration, position and roles of the Slovak Research and Development Agency, conditions and forms of granting state support, system of state programmes of R&D and the information support for R&D. It also sets the general framework for long-term state science and research policy.</p> <p>Nevertheless, The Slovak Republic does not have at the moment any strategic policy which would regulate the state system of research and development management, including the issue of retaining and attracting international researchers.^[1] However, the need to attract highly qualified</p>

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>workers and the need of the research internationalization is mentioned in number of documents, existing or under preparation, which are focused on other specific areas.</p> <p>The issue of attracting international researchers is mentioned in the Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Slovak Republic. The main objective of its Component 10 Attracting and retaining talents[2] is to develop effective policies to promote student and labour mobility, actively motivate highly qualified foreign experts (including Slovak nationals), students and entrepreneurs to establish themselves in Slovakia. In this sense one of the main investments (Investment 4) under this Component is to promote internationalisation in the academic environment. Among others under this investment the international mobility of students, university teachers and researchers will be supported.</p> <p>The Component 9 More efficient management and strengthening of research, development and innovation funding[3] is complementary to the Component 10 in terms of stressing the need of internationalisation of the research environment. Under its Investment 3 Excellent science it aims to create an internationally competitive environment for the best scientists, both in terms of salaries and the availability of attractive research schemes. Via these schemes the aim is to attract and motivate excellent scientists to conduct their research in Slovakia.</p> <p>The Strategy of Higher Education Internationalization until 2030 which was in the public consultation procedure until 2 November 2021 and its preparation is listed as one of the objectives of the Component 9 of the Slovak Recovery and Resilience Plan states as its aim to provide a mid-term concept for internationalization of higher education as an effective tool to increase the quality of education and research environment at Slovak universities until 2030. The Strategy has 3 main strategic goals divided into several objectives. As for the support for international researchers the Strategy in its 1st Strategic goal Increase of the quality of university education in Slovakia by means of internationalization mentions the need for quality work environment for university teachers and researchers by networking with international colleagues and institutions. In its 2nd Strategic goal the Strategy mentions the objective to actively promote the possibility to study in Slovakia (using the brand “Study and Research in Slovakia”) and the support for realization of international mobility of students, university teachers, researchers, etc. The Slovak government is planning to adopt the Strategy until the end of 2021.</p> <p>The Modern and Successful Slovakia Document[4] provides in eight chapters vision for Slovakia until 2030 in order to move the country forward. In its chapter Research, Development and</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>Innovation it states that Slovakia will support closer cooperation between universities and private sector and attract start-ups and researchers from abroad to come to the country. Priority for Slovakia will be to revert the brain-drain trend and attract highly-qualified workers, not only in the research sector. The document sets as one of its goals the creation of fast-track scheme for highly qualified workers (including researchers and university teachers) and students from third countries. Support programme to attract international talents including researchers from abroad will be developed. Universities and research institutions will create an environment for attracting researchers and university professors. The Recovery and Resilience Plan reflects number of priorities and goals from this document.</p> <p>The Action Plan for digital transformation of Slovakia 2019 – 2022 follows the Strategy for Digital Transformation of Slovakia 2030 and in the area of modernization and opening of the labour market it states the need to support the attraction of best foreign candidates for study at universities and high-qualified experts to research institutions.</p> <p>Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialization of the SR (RIS3)^[5] is a strategic document defining areas of specialisation of the Slovak research and innovation policies and is one of the conditions to obtain resources from EU funds in this area for the period 2014 – 2020, while its main implementation tool is Operation Programme Research and Innovation/Integrated Infrastructure under the European Regional Development Fund. This document states under its strategic objective “Improving the quality of human resources for an innovative Slovakia”, the support for inflow of foreign research and innovation workers and foreign students to Slovakia. The Strategy is currently being updated for the period 2021-2027.</p> <p>Operation Programme Slovakia is the key document which will regulate the funding from EU Funds in 2021 – 2027. The draft of the Political goal 1 “More competitive and intelligent Europe” foresees support to human resources in the area of research, development and innovation. The aim among others is to attract top international researchers and to support mobility of international workers to Slovak labour market.</p> <p>The Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic Perspective until 2025 does not regulate or even mention the issue of attracting or retaining international researchers. However, in the chapter devoted to legal migration it states that the economic migration management has to respond to global competition for talents and qualified work force by actively searching for them and creating conditions for their arrival and stay.</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>[1] Havlíčková, K., Straka, D., Analýza výskumných a inovačných politík v SR 2004 – 2020, Slovenská organizácia pre výskumné a vývojové aktivity, November 2020, dostupné na https://www.sovva.sk/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/V-teorii-a-v-praxi-Analyza-Val-politik-SR.pdf (citované 13.10.2021)</p> <p>[2] https://www.planobnovy.sk/site/assets/files/1058/komponent_10_lakanie_a_udrzanie_talentov_1.pdf (citované 13.10.2021)</p> <p>[3] https://www.planobnovy.sk/site/assets/files/1057/komponent_09_veda_vyskum_inovacie_24042021_1.pdf (citované 13.10.2021)</p> <p>[4] https://www.mfsr.sk/files/archiv/8/MaUS_NIRP2.pdf (citované 13.10.2021)</p> <p>[5] https://www.opvai.sk/ris3/ (citované 13.10.2021)</p> <p>2. From the documents mentioned in question 1 only the Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialization of the SR (RIS3) lists areas of specialisation of the Slovak economy from the point of view of available scientific and research capacities. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research of materials and nanotechnologies, - Information and communication technologies, - Biomedicine and Biotechnology, - Environment and agriculture including modern enviro-friendly chemical technologies - Sustainable energy and energetics. <p>Other than that the Component 10 of the Recovery and Resilience Plan as regards attracting highly qualified workers mentions in several places IT experts, doctors, etc. There are no other references to priority research sectors/areas in other documents.</p> <p>3. Yes, there is a possibility of temporary residence for the purpose of special activity – in case of e.g. participants in a scholarship/fellowship programme approved by the Government of the SR, an EU programme or a programme arising from an international agreement or lecturers - university teachers without employment contract.</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>However, the temporary residence for research and development (based on the Directive) is being used for this category commonly.</p> <p>PhD students typically fall under measures related to students especially if they come to pursue the degree studies. For shorter term engagements of PhD students also the temporary residence for the purpose of research and development might be considered.</p> <p>The above described residences/procedures are applicable to all categories of researchers.</p> <p>4. Researchers from third countries who carried out their research in Slovakia can apply for the renewal of their temporary residence for the purpose of research and development after the completion of their research activity, to seek job or start a business. In this case, it will be prolonged for nine months. In the application process, researchers need to submit a confirmation on completion of their research activity (§ 34 Act No. 404/2011 on the Residence of Foreigners).</p> <p>5. The Slovak Republic does not have such statistical data.</p> <p>6. The Slovak Republic does not have such statistical data.</p> <p>7. Promotional activities and dissemination of information via leaflets, info days, websites, media campaigns, missions abroad, etc., Development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with third countries (e.g. linked to specific research sectors/areas), Financial facilitation or support provided (e.g. tax benefits, loans, family allowances), Measures with regard to the right to be accompanied by family members., Fast-track applications., Extension of maximum period of long-term mobility during which international researchers are allowed to stay in your Member State., Application on the basis of a notification only.</p> <p>8. <u>Promotional activities and dissemination of information via leaflets, info days, websites, media campaigns, missions abroad, etc.</u></p> <p>SAIA, n. o. (Slovak Academic Information Agency)[1] is administering various national, bilateral and multilateral scholarship programmes and also promotes study and research in Slovakia. SAIA, n. o. also acts as the EURAXESS Slovakia national coordinator as well as EURAXESS service centre and</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>runs national EURAXESS portal (www.euraxess.sk) In this regard it conducts number of promotional activities such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperation with embassies abroad – providing leaflets, promotional materials and publications about scholarship opportunities, about Slovak HEIs in Slovakia and their study programmes in English compiled by SAIA (including PhD studies), distribution of International Researchers Guide to Slovakia (https://www.euraxess.sk/ user/documents/publikacie/Euraxess_Researcher-Guide-2018-final-web.pdf) and booklets prepared by EURAXESS Slovakia on Entry conditions for the specific target group of researchers (https://www.euraxess.sk/ user/documents/Euraxess/publikacie/vstup_navigacia_EN_2019_WEB.pdf) - Promotion at international study fairs (physical, virtual) - Cooperation with EURAXESS Worldwide and National Contact Point for H2020 MSCA in the regional promotion events outside Europe (webinars) introducing funding schemes, Slovak R&D landscape, hosting offers and relocation information support - Social media (Facebook - https://www.facebook.com/euraxess.sk, https://www.facebook.com/saia.studyinslovakia) campaigns promoting scholarship opportunities, information about Slovak R&D landscape and relocation information <p>As a result of COVID-19 pandemic SAIA, n.o. is re-considering preparation of printed materials and turning more to online tools such as e.g. webinars which are organised across the globe. Apart of SAIA, n.o. as one of the main actors in this area promotional activities (as listed above) in the scope of attracting international students and researchers are conducted also by universities and HEIs themselves as well as in some instances by private sector.</p> <p>Number of promotional activities using various tools as mentioned above are also conducted by the Slovak Investment and Trade Development Agency (SARIO)[2] which main aim is to accelerate the investment, export and innovation potential of the Slovak Republic with the intention of turning the country into a technology center attractive to foreign investors, experts and potential business partners and among others increase employment in high value-added sectors.</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>BIC Bratislava, s.r.o. as a member of Enterprise Europe Network also promotes research via number of activities. Its main aim is to support companies, but also for scientific teams, universities and research institutions focusing on innovation, technology transfer and business development. In order to increase innovation capacity of the Slovak economy there are number of so called "innovation diplomats" posted in countries with high innovation potential such as Israel, USA, China or Finland. Their main task is to establish contacts and develop networks with important universities, research institutions and companies supporting innovations.</p> <p><u>Development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with third countries (e.g. linked to specific research sectors/areas). Please indicate the top 5 third countries covered by such agreements</u></p> <p>In this regard we can mention bilateral agreements of the SR with third countries on scientific and technological cooperation.[3] The main aim of these agreements is to facilitate networking of Slovak research institutions with partners from abroad and to support mutual cooperation in this regard. These agreements are mostly of general nature not specifying research sector or area of cooperation. Based on the agreements the partners (from Slovakia and abroad) have to submit common research project and within that the exchange of researchers is realised (usually this concerns short-term exchanges in number of weeks). In 2021 there have been calls for proposal for scientific cooperation (common research and development projects supporting the collaboration, exchange visits) with the following non-EU/EEA countries - China, Ukraine, Serbia and Taiwan. In addition, a specific call for cooperation with Russia was also launched in 2021, supporting the joint cooperation in Research and Development.[4]</p> <p>The Slovak Republic has also concluded bilateral agreements in the area of education (including research). These agreements mainly concern mobility and exchanges of undergraduate students, postgraduate students and PhD candidates, trainees or scientific and pedagogic workers of universities on individual basis for the duration of maximum 1 year. In general, they also cover exchange of information, research and education materials and networking among the concerned research or educational institutions. The countries with which the SR has largest quotas stated in the agreements are Russia and China[5].</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p><u>Financial facilitation or support provided (e.g. tax benefits, loans, family allowances)</u> There are several state financial allowances/benefits, the following are the most common: Parental allowance (contribution to the expenses of taking proper care of a child in general up to 3 years of age) can be claimed if the person (parent) as well as the child have permanent or temporary residence in the Slovak Republic (275,90 EUR/month in 2021, in case maternity benefit has been granted by the Slovak Republic or another EU Member State, it can be 378,10 EUR/month in 2021). However, the maternity benefit is connected with previous levies to social security system. Child allowance - contribution to the upbringing and maintenance of dependent children (receiving compulsory education, or up to the age of 25, provided he/she is studying, until he/she has graduated from the second level of higher education. Caring parent with a permanent or temporary residence in the Slovak Republic on behalf of the dependent child with permanent or temporary residence, in the amount of 25,50 EUR/month in 2021.) It is to be noted that these are not specific allowances to attract researchers to Slovakia. These allowances are available also to other foreigners/third country nationals or Slovak nationals who fulfil criteria for their reception.</p> <p><u>Measures with regard to the right to be accompanied by family members</u> A family member of a researcher with a temporary residence for the purpose of research and development with granted temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification is allowed to enter the labour market immediately after being granted a temporary residence (in general there is 12 months waiting period). (§ 23 of Act No. 5/2004 on Employment Services). This does not apply to temporary residence for the purpose of special activities (as described in question 3).</p> <p><u>Fast-track applications</u> In case of the temporary residence for the purpose of research and development (derived from the Directive) as well as temporary residence for the purpose of special activities (as described in question 3) these can be granted within 30 days from the date of submission of a complete application (in case of e.g. the residence for the purpose of employment or business it is 90 days). The Foreign Police shall either send a notification of granting the temporary residence or</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>reject the application (§ 33 of the Act No. 404/2011 on the Residence of Foreigners). The residence is not required for up to 90 days from the beginning of the stay in Slovakia if the applicant stays in the country legally and reported the beginning of his/her stay at the Foreign Police within 3 working days from entering the country.</p> <p><u>Extension of maximum period of long-term mobility during which international researchers are allowed to stay in your Member State</u></p> <p>Researchers who are holders of the residence for the purpose of research in one of the Member States are allowed to carry out a research mobility in Slovakia for a maximum period of one year, i.e. 365 days (in comparison with 360 days provided by the Directive) without the need to apply for a temporary residence in Slovakia (§ 36c of the Act No. 404/2011 on the Residence of Foreigners).</p> <p><u>Application on the basis of a notification only.</u></p> <p>Researchers who are holders of the residence for the purpose of research and development in one of the Member States are allowed to carry out research mobility in Slovakia under certain conditions for a maximum of one year without the need to apply for a temporary residence in Slovakia (§ 36c of the Act No. 404/2011 on the Residence of Foreigners). These conditions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a research organisation in the Slovak Republic, where he/she will carry out mobility, informed the Ministry of Interior about the intention of the third country national to apply mobility prior to his/her arrival in the Slovak Republic; - the Ministry of Interior did not raise an objection within the 30 days period after the delivery of the notification (the objection may be raised e.g. in case the Ministry of Interior finds out that the third-country national has no sufficient financial resources, or the supporting documents were obtained fraudulently, were falsified or counterfeit, etc.); - third country national does not represent a threat to the state security, public order or public health. -
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>[1] SAIA, n. o. (Slovak Academic Information Agency) is a non-governmental non-profit organisation implementing programmes and providing services aimed at enhancement of civil society, and assisting in internationalisation of education and research in Slovakia since 1990.</p> <p>[2] Slovak Investment and Trade Development Agency (SARIO) is the investment promotion state agency of the Slovak Republic within the competence of the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic.</p> <p>[3] The full list is available here https://www.minedu.sk/bilateralna-spolupraca/ (consulted on 14.10.2021)</p> <p>[4] Source: https://www.apvv.sk/?lang=en (Grant Schemes - Bilateral calls, Research bilateral calls), consulted on 11.10.2021</p> <p>[5] The full list of the agreements is available here https://www.minedu.sk/medzinarodne-zmluvy-a-dohovory/ (consulted on 15.10.2021)</p> <p>9. Support on arrival, Support in obtaining a residence permit and registering residence with national/local authorities, Induction and orientation (incl. opening a bank account, registering in the healthcare system, etc).</p> <p>10. <u>Support on arrival</u> <u>Support in obtaining a residence permit and registering residence with national/local authorities</u> <u>Induction and orientation (incl. opening a bank account, registering in the healthcare system, etc.)</u></p> <p>The above mentioned services are available in the scope of EURAXESS centres located under SAIA offices (5 university towns) and at EURAXESS point of Slovak Academy of Sciences (https://www.euraxess.sk/en/main/contact-us). There is available information on practical relocation issues on the national Euraxess portal: https://www.euraxess.sk/en/main/info/ and researchers are recommended to consult the information there available. Brochures are being distributed to scholarship holders admitted via programmes managed by SAIA. Within the capacities of EURAXESS centres, their staff provide customised advice; if there is a need they offer pre-screening of documents and offer personal assistance accompanying researchers to respective institutions/authorities. However, often the direct assistance is provided by the hosting institutions and the services are provided on personal basis often at the level of receiving department.</p>
--	--	--	--


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>EURAXESS centre is in such cases available to consult with support/academic staff at the hosting institutions.</p> <p><u>Preferential rules with regard to the delivery of authorisations to stay for the purpose of employment or set up a business (e.g. exemption from the labour market test, minimum salary requirement)</u></p> <p>Apart from the possibility to renew the temporary residence for the purpose of research and development after the completion of the research activity, to seek job or start a business for nine months (as described in question 4), there are no preferential rules with regard to residences for other purposes for researchers who completed their research in Slovakia. After the researcher has found an employment or started business a new procedure for the relevant residence has to be started following the standard rules.</p> <p><u>Extended length of the period during which international researchers are allowed to stay after the completion of the research to seek employment or set up a business.</u></p> <p>According to the Directive, this period is set to 9 months after the completion of research. Exactly 9 months period was also transposed into the relevant Slovak legislation.</p> <p>11. As the main challenges these can be mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Attractive research funding opportunities, research fellowships, positions with competitive remuneration is a key challenge and the research funding as such- Professional support structures at the hosting institutions are not well developed and coordinated, yet. It seems that drivers of change could be the awarded grants for incoming researchers to reach a critical mass.- COVID-19 outbreak has prevented from networking meetings, accommodation facilities at hosting institutions have shown not to be always suitable for visitors to be easily isolated, compulsory quarantine facilities upon arrival to the country were tried to be offered by the hosting institutions but management of such housing facilities and the transport there have been rather difficult considering all the pandemic preventive regulations/measures.
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			12. The needs of the Slovak economy as regards attracting and retaining international researchers were mostly reflected in the Slovak Recovery and Resilience Plan. For more details see question 1.
	EMN NCP Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. YES, attracting international researchers is one of the national policies and priorities. This is was defined in the “Resolution on Research and Innovation Strategy 2011-2020” and it is also one of the priorities of new upcoming Resolution on Research and Innovation for the next decade. Policy is defined in chapter 3.3 Co-operation in R&D area within the EU and worldwide where we explicitly mention the importance on increasing the mobility of researchers or "brain circulation" in a spirit of strengthening the European research area, and broader. More explicitly this will be defined in the upcoming “Internationalization Strategy for Slovenian Science and Research”.</p> <p>2. Priorities are in line with the Smart Specialization Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia. These are: Materials as end products, Mobility, Health – medicine, Factories of the future, Sustainable tourism, Sustainable food production, Network for transition to circular economy, Smart buildings and home including wood chain, Smart cities and communities and horizontal ICT network.</p> <p>3. Researchers at universities/institutes for higher education If international researcher wishes to reside in the Republic of Slovenia for the purpose of performing research or pedagogical work in the field of higher or tertiary education and does have a hosting agreement with a research organisation from the Republic of Slovenia, he or she must apply for a temporary residence permit for work in research and higher education issued under conditions from Students and Researchers Directive (Article 38 of the Foreigners Act). If international researcher wishes to reside in the Republic of Slovenia for the purpose of performing research or pedagogical work in the field of higher or tertiary education and does not have a hosting agreement with a research organisation, he or she must apply for a single residence and work permit (Article 37 of the Foreigners Act) or for a single permit for highly qualified employment — the EU Blue Card (Article 39 of the Foreigners Act).</p> <p>Researchers in the private sector</p>

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>If international researcher wishes to reside in the Republic of Slovenia for the purpose of performing research in the private sector and does have a hosting agreement with a research organisation from the Republic of Slovenia, he or she must apply for a temporary residence permit for work in research and higher education issued under conditions from Students and Researchers Directive (Article 38 of the Foreigners Act).</p> <p>If international researcher wishes to reside in the Republic of Slovenia for the purpose of performing research in the private sector and does not have a hosting agreement with a research organisation, he or she must apply for a single residence and work permit (Article 37 of the Foreigners Act) or for a single permit for highly qualified employment — the EU Blue Card (Article 39 of the Foreigners Act).</p> <p>4. A researcher with a temporary residence permit for the purpose of carrying out research work pursuant to Article 38 of Foreigners Act and a researcher with a temporary residence permit for the purpose of carrying out research work – long term mobility pursuant to Article 38b of Foreigners Act, who has completed research work in the Republic of Slovenia and wishes to seek employment or self-employment in the Republic of Slovenia, must apply for a single permit for the purpose of seeking employment or self-employment (Article 38.č of the Foreigners Act).</p> <p>5. Data obtained from Register of Foreigners on 21.11.2021, show that 1 third country national had a valid single permit, issued for the purpose of seeking employment or self-employment as a subsequent permit for temporary residence.</p> <p>6. There is no available data, since Slovenia transposed EU Directive 2016/801 into national law in May 2021.</p> <p>7. Promotional activities and dissemination of information via leaflets, info days, websites, media campaigns, missions abroad, etc., Development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with third countries (e.g. linked to specific research sectors/areas), Measures with regard to the right to be accompanied by family members., Application on the basis of a notification only.,</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>8. Development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements is the core mechanism to attract international researchers to work in the Republic of Slovenia. Slovenia and countries that are counterparts in bilateral agreements are promoting these activities by announcing and publishing calls on their respective websites and distributing these announcement to the stakeholders. A foreigner whose residence in the Republic of Slovenia is in the interest of the Republic of Slovenia, on which the body responsible for issuing the permit decides on the basis of the opinion of the competent ministry or other state body, may be issued a permanent residence permit before the period of five years of uninterrupted legal residence in the Republic of Slovenia (Article 52(3) of the Foreigners Act).</p> <p>Citizenship of the Republic of Slovenia may also be acquired by persons who have reached the age of 18, if their admission benefits the state for scientific, economic, cultural, national or similar reasons, provided that they actually live in Slovenia continuously for at least one year before applying and have regulated foreigner status and meet other conditions from the Citizenship of the Republic of Slovenia Act.</p> <p>Measures with the regard to the right to be accompanied by family members In the case of a family member of a researcher who obtains a residence permit in the Republic of Slovenia for carrying out research work on the basis of Article 38 of the Foreigners Act, the provisions of Article 47 of the Foreigners Act, which lay down the conditions for family reunification of a TCN who has a residence permit issued in the Republic of Slovenia, shall apply to him. The provision of the second paragraph of Article 38c of the Foreigners Act governs the issue of a residence permit for a family member of a researcher who is the holder of a temporary residence permit for the purpose of carrying out research work – long term mobility in the Republic of Slovenia.</p> <p>Article 38c(4) of the Foreigners Act regulates the third possible situation, namely the case of a family member of a foreigner who holds a temporary residence permit for the purpose of carrying out research work issued by the second EU Member State and who carries out a short-term mobility in the Republic of Slovenia.</p> <p>Application on the basis of a notification only</p>
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>A researcher, who is a holder of a residence permit for carrying out research work, issued by the first Member State and his or her family member who is a holder residence permit for a researcher's family member issued by the first Member State, can perform short-term mobility in the Republic of Slovenia on the basis of a notification only.</p> <p>9. Support in obtaining a residence permit and registering residence with national/local authorities</p> <p>10. Please see an answer on Q8, where we introduced the possibility that permanent residence permit is issued before the period of five years of uninterrupted legal residence in the Republic of Slovenia and the possibility of naturalization. Other benefits (e.g. support on arrival, induction and orientation) are assured mostly by the organizations which are accepting a new foreign researchers. These benefits are usually defined in the contract.</p> <p>11. Slovenia's attractiveness for foreign researchers, especially for doctoral students, is relatively low (research infrastructure, salary system) and represents a major obstacle to the internationalization of science at home and its integration into European scientific processes. There is also not enough incentive to connect with Slovenian researchers abroad or the possibility of their reintegration if they wish. Despite the fact that an important step in this direction is the establishment of the Aleš Debeljak scheme. Therefore, several measures have recently been introduced, which are linked to the EU measures of the Marie Skłodowska Curie program and enable the arrival of foreign researchers to Slovenian research organizations, provided that the seal of excellence is obtained.</p> <p>Main challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Making Slovenia interesting and attractive for excellent foreign researchers to work and also with the possibility to stay in the Republic of Slovenia. - Establishing mechanisms which will help with the support on the arrival. - Financial benefits and salaries are very important factors. - COVID-19 situation is a challenge for all countries at the moment. There is less physical mobility noted as majority of the activities were moved online. There are also obstacles
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>when crossing the borders coming to Slovenia (set of rules need to be respected – National public health authorities) and also when returning back home. The latter can be a strong de-motivation factor for the mobility of foreign researchers.</p> <p>12. COVID-19 pandemic had profound impact mostly on the area how the research work will be organized in the future and what conditions need to be set. Many activities were moved online. The latter is especially relevant for researchers that perform fieldworks. Traveling was sometimes obstructed; researchers need to know all the protective measures that were put in place in specific country due to COVID-19 pandemic. This translates into a need for more creative use of communication tools and more targeted follow-up with the universities, research institutions and policy makers.</p>
	EMN NCP Spain	Yes	<p>1. YES.</p> <p>The Spanish Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy (EECTI) is the multi-annual reference framework for promoting scientific, technical and innovation research, which establishes the objectives shared by Spain Public Administrations.</p> <p>The EECTI currently in force, namely EECTI 2021-2027, is the basic instrument for consolidating and strengthening the Spanish Science, Technology and Innovation System (SECTI) over the next seven years.</p> <p>One of EECTI's objectives is 'Internationalization'; i.e. to promote the internationalization of SECTI agents by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. promoting participation in international programs such as Horizon Europe and its joint programming initiatives; 2. international collaboration with the support of science diplomacy; 3. international cooperation for sustainable development; 4. the promotion and participation in scientific facilities and infrastructures and international technology.

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>Moreover, EECTI 2021-2027 expressly states that human resources are an essential element of SECTI being crucial to have the appropriate volume for the development of the necessary tasks and to ensure the qualification of the workforce.</p> <p>In this regard, pursuant to the EECTI 2021-2027:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobility of human resources among the main public agents of the SECTI will be promoted, as well as the training and recovery of national talent, and the attraction of international talent. - It will be equally important to incorporate personnel in the business and industrial sector, favouring mobility between company workers and the scientific and technological field and vice versa and promoting the absorption capacity of research staff in the business fabric. - Mobility and international training will also be facilitated and, additionally, participation in international actions focused on training and research in areas of interest and technologies aligned with this strategy will be promoted. - Moreover, a scientific itinerary for access to the RDI system will be designed and it will be essential to establish a well-defined Research Career with effective selection, evaluation and promotion mechanisms, and in which mobility is contemplated and facilitated as an enriching element of the SECTI. - Also, in coordination with the competent authorities, STEM education will be stimulated from the early educational stages with an inclusive approach that fosters diversity and, with it, quality science. <p>The EECTI is developed, within the General State Administration, through the State Plan for Scientific and Technical Research and Innovation (PEICTI), of a multiannual nature, which establishes said Administration's scientific-technical and social priorities.</p> <p>The State Plan 2021-2023 currently in force is made up of four State Programmes which correspond to the general objectives established in the EECTI; being one of said objectives 'to improve the retention and attraction of talent'.</p> <p>To this end, its State Programme to Develop, Attract and Retain Talent channels investment in human resources in R&D&I, including the development of an attractive scientific career with differentiated instruments: from aid in its initial phases to new forms of hiring to give stability to</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>emerging talent, and new measures to support the recruitment and generation of research talent in companies through public-private collaboration.</p> <p>This State Programme comprises the following Subprogrammes: State Subprogramme for Training, State Subprogramme for Incorporation and State Subprogramme for Mobility.</p> <p>Within the Ministry of Science and Innovation, two main organizations are entrusted with the implementation of the State Programme to Develop, Attract and Retain Talent: the Agencia Estatal de Investigación (State Research Agency) and the Instituto de Salud Carlos III (Health Institute Carlos III).</p> <p>On the one hand, the Agencia Estatal de Investigación is an instrument for the financing, with public funds, of R&D&I activities integrated in the State Plans for Scientific and Technical Research and Innovation. Its purpose is the promotion of scientific and technical research in all areas of knowledge through the efficient allocation of public resources, the promotion of collaboration between the agents of the R&D&I system and support for the generation of knowledge of high scientific and technical, economic and social impact, including those oriented to the challenges of society and the monitoring of financed activities.</p> <p>On the other hand, the Instituto de Salud Carlos III is the organization managing the activities of the Health Research and Development Strategy (AES) under the PEICTI 2021-2023. The main objectives of the AES are to promote the health and well-being of the public, and to develop measures to prevent, diagnose and cure disease, and provide rehabilitation and palliative treatment. To achieve these objectives, it reinforces R&D&I within the National Health System and the companies related to the sector to make them internationally more competitive.</p> <p>Although not specifically aiming at attracting and retaining international researchers, both organizations have several actions within the State Programme to Develop, Attract and Retain Talent which are intended to support human resources in R&D&I as a national policy. The specific actions are the following:</p> <p><u>State SubProgram for Training:</u></p> <p>Agencia Estatal de Investigación</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Predoctoral contracts for training researchers (FPI)
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contracts for training researchers in companies (Doctorados Industriales) - Juan de la Cierva-Training Contracts <p>Instituto de Salud Carlos III</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Predoctoral contracts for training in research into health (PFIS) - i-PFIS contracts: IIS-Company Doctorates in Health Sciences and Technologies - Grants for training in health research management (FGIN) - Río Hortega contracts <p><u>State SubProgram for Incorporation:</u></p> <p>Agencia Estatal de Investigación</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Juan de la Cierva-Incorporation contracts - Ramón y Cajal contracts - Torres Quevedo contracts - R&D&I technical support staff contracts - R&D&I technical support staff contracts in companies <p>Instituto de Salud Carlos III</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contracts for Health Research Management in accredited Health Research Institutes - Miguel Servet contracts - Sara Borrell contracts - Juan Rodés contracts - Contracts for the intensification of research activity in the National Health System
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bioinformatic technical support staff contracts for research at health research institutes <p><u>State SubProgram for Mobility:</u></p> <p>Instituto de Salud Carlos III</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobility of healthcare professionals and researchers of the SNS (M-BAE) - Mobility of research staff contracted within the framework of the AES (M-AES) <p>2. The Agencia Estatal de Investigación does not identify priority areas for attracting and retaining international researchers. All sectors are appointed as a priority and, therefore, all calls related to human resources for research are open to researchers from all nationalities.</p> <p>On the other hand, according to the mission of Instituto de Salud Carlos III, aiming at contributing to the improvement of the health of all citizens and fighting diseases through the promotion of research and innovation in Health Sciences and Biomedicine and the provision of groundbreaking scientific and technical services and educational programmes directed towards the National Health System, the actions directly related to the Institute specifically refer to the Health Research area/sector.</p> <p>3. Yes, they can apply for a residence permit for highly qualified professionals under Act 14/2013, of 27 September, of support to entrepreneurs and their internationalization. (Article 71 c), which foresees the possibility for them to apply for a residence permit for highly qualified professionals.</p> <p>4. Once the research activity has been completed, foreigners may remain in Spain for a maximum period of twelve months in order to seek suitable employment in relation to the field of the research carried out or to undertake a business project.</p> <p>For this purpose, during the sixty calendar days prior to the date of expiry of the validity of their residence permit and during the ninety calendar days following the date on which the validity of</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>said residence permit expires, the researcher must notify the Large Companies and Strategic Collectives Unit by electronic means of their wish to stay for the purpose described above. Before extending the authorisation, the Large Companies and Strategic Collectives Unit shall check with the research entity that the research activity has been completed, that it has health insurance and that it has sufficient resources. In order to accredit this last circumstance, the applicant shall submit a declaration of responsibility detailing the means with which he/she accredits the sufficiency of resources.</p> <p>The deadline for resolving this extension will be 20 days, after which it will be understood to have been granted by administrative silence. The communication to the CGU shall extend the validity of the previous authorisation until the procedure is resolved.</p> <p>Once the extension has been granted and during the validity thereof, in the event of finding suitable employment in relation to the field of the research carried out or having undertaken a business project, the corresponding authorisation must be requested from among those regulated in Organic Law 4/2000, of 11 January, or in Law 14/2013, of 27 September.</p> <p>5. Data to be obtained</p> <p>6. Data not available</p> <p>7. Development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with third countries (e.g. linked to specific research sectors/areas)., Financial facilitation or support provided (e.g. tax benefits, loans, family allowances)., Measures with regard to the right to be accompanied by family members., Fast-track applications., Admission of international researchers in a second Member State for long-term mobility on the basis of 'no procedure'.</p> <p>8. Spain has a fast-track application procedure for residence and work permits set out by Law 14/2013 for supporting entrepreneurship and internationalization (including researchers, highly skilled professionals, entrepreneurs and/or investors from third countries). Apart from shorter resolution periods (20 days), the procedure also offers benefits for family reintegration, moving</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>between EU members states during the duration of the permits (through hosting agreements) and the possibility of having a up to a 90 days-period beyond the finalization of the current employment contract to find another position. The maximum duration of the permit is 2+2+2 years (2+5 in the case of investors). More information in https://extranjeros.inclusion.gob.es/es/unidadgrandesempresas/ley14_2013...</p> <p>Spain also offers tax deductions for companies implementing R&D and/or innovative technological activities. These include deductions over staff costs, subcontracting and consumables directly connected to these R&D or innovation technology activities. Furthermore, additional tax deductions can apply in certain regions through regional governments, such as Bizkaia: https://www.bizkaiaalent.eus/en/webinar-ventajas-fiscales/</p> <p>Finally, as explained below, Spain forms part of the EURAXESS network and some of its members (mostly universities and research performing organizations) in Spain have, among their mandates, supporting third country researchers for applying to the fast track procedure. EURAXESS centers in general provide different international mobility related support to incoming researchers, including family support measures (e.g., dual career or cultural integration activities).</p> <p>Moreover, the Instituto de Salud Carlos III (ISCIII) is the organization managing the activities of the Health Research and Development Strategy (AES) under the State Plan for Scientific and Technical Research and Innovation 2017-2020. The ISCIII has several actions within the State programme of Promotion of Talent and its Employability in R+D+I, which are intended to support the RRHH in R+D+I as a national policy. Although not specifically aiming at attracting and retaining international researchers, most of these calls are open to them. However, no specific measures apply for attracting international researchers.</p> <p>9. Support on arrival, Support in obtaining a residence permit and registering residence with national/local authorities, Induction and orientation (incl. opening a bank account, registering in the healthcare system, etc.), Preferential rules with regard to the delivery of authorisations to stay for the purpose of employment or set up a business (e.g. exemption from the labour market test, minimum salary requirement).</p>
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>10. EURAXESS Services is a network of more than six hundred Service Centers located in 42 European countries, including Spain. These Centers help researchers and their family to plan and organize their move to Spain. This free personalized assistance helps researchers tackle issues such as accommodation, visa and work permits, language lessons, schools for their children, social security and medical care. Advice on career development and intersectoral mobility is also provided by this team of well-informed staff, at their service. Please visits https://www.euraxess.es/spain/spain-network for more information and contact of the Spanish network.</p> <p>11. The Agencia Estatal de Investigación considers that the main challenges are related with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Low level of financing of the contracts offered.2. Little flexibility to configure science careers.3. Difficulty in obtaining permanent jobs. <p>As a Public Research Institute, the main challenges of Instituto de Salud Carlos III for attracting and retaining international researchers are related to low salary competitiveness and the lengthy and tedious civil servant examinations.</p> <p>No specific challenges related to COVID-19 are considered at this stage.</p> <p>12. The Agencia Estatal de Investigación points out that no specific gaps or needs related to attracting and retaining international researchers have been highlighted by COVID-19.</p> <p>That said, the Instituto de Salud Carlos III considers that COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the need for international coordination for health systems and research. Moreover, this crisis has also given relevance to the concept of 'One Health' as an approach to addressing health threats in the animal, human and environment interface in the international context. Exchange of researchers among Member States, as well with other countries will surely potentiate interdisciplinary research.</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

	<p>EMN NCP Sweden</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes. For a long time, Swedish higher education institutions have been working towards increasing the internationalisation of higher education and research in Sweden, including promoting Sweden as a destination for studies and research. This is supported by the government and state agencies.</p> <p>In 2017, the Swedish government appointed an inquiry with the task to develop proposals for further enhancing the internationalisation of higher education in Sweden. As far as the admission of third country nationals is concerned, this inquiry not only looked at researchers but also at international students. The inquiry's results (tabled in 2018) included proposals for branding Sweden as a "knowledge nation"; improved cooperation between different state agencies to integrate all relevant policies at national level to improve, among other things, the conditions for international mobility; and focusing on well-functioning and easy processes for applying for studies. As concerns migration procedures, the inquiry highlighted the need to keep processing times for residence permits short and to remove, as far as possible, obstacles for incoming students and researchers.</p> <p>In January 2020, new rules entered into force in Sweden regarding residence permits for study purposes, research as well as for trainees, volunteers and au pairs. These new rules introduced certain improvements for third-country researchers and students. Third-country nationals who have completed their studies/research in Sweden can now receive a residence permit for 12 months to look for employment or establish a business in Sweden, instead of the previous six months. Furthermore, the maintenance (financial support) requirement for researchers and students was eased and refined so that both funds that the applicant has access to at the time of application, and proof of future access to funds, may be considered in the individual case.</p> <p>In July 2021, new rules entered into force regarding the transition from temporary to permanent residence permits. All third-countries holding temporary residence permits now have to prove that they can support themselves economically if they want to be granted a permanent residence permit. Universities and several other stakeholders are critical of this new requirement for permanent residence permits as they fear it will make it more difficult for doctoral students and researchers to stay in Sweden and thus potentially counteract endeavours to make Sweden more attractive.</p>
---	---------------------------	------------	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>2. In some areas/sectors, the need for attracting international researchers and highly-skilled professionals may be greater than in others, but as concerns policies at national level to attract international researchers, they apply to all sectors and areas. In migration law, no differentiation is made as regards specific sectors of research.</p> <p>3. International researchers who apply for research positions at higher education institutions are admitted under the legal provisions that implemented the Students and Researchers Directive in Sweden. The Swedish Research Council has a list of all institutions that have been approved as recognised research principals for third-country researchers. This list includes higher education institutions but also some private research institutions and certain companies with their own research departments.</p> <p>Researchers can also apply for other positions, however, for example in the private sector. In such cases admission can be granted under the general Swedish framework for labour immigration.</p> <p>4. They can apply for a 12-month permit to search for work or start up a business. There is no labour-market needs test.</p> <p>5. In 2020, there were 42 applicants, and so far in 2021, there were 62 applicants.</p> <p>6. In 2020, only 2 applications were registered under this legal provision.</p> <p>7. Promotional activities and dissemination of information via leaflets, info days, websites, media campaigns, missions abroad, etc., Development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with third countries (e.g. linked to specific research sectors/areas), Measures with regard to the right to be accompanied by family members., Application on the basis of a notification only.</p> <p>8. Many of the above-indicated measures are not conducted at national level but by individual higher education institutions. It is therefore difficult to provide examples that would be</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>representative for Sweden as a whole. Overall, Swedish higher education institutions have a wide range of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements.</p> <p>The Swedish Institute has certain tasks as regarding branding and promoting Sweden as a destination for students and researchers. For example, their tasks include to actively promote mobility for students, researchers and skilled labour to and from Sweden.</p> <p>9. Support on arrival, Induction and orientation (incl. opening a bank account, registering in the healthcare system, etc.), Preferential rules with regard to the delivery of authorisations to stay for the purpose of employment or set up a business (e.g. exemption from the labour market test, minimum salary requirement), Extended length of the period during which international researchers are allowed to stay after the completion of the research to seek employment or set up a business.</p> <p>10. The Student and Researchers Directive requires that international students and researchers are allowed to stay for at least 9 months after completion of their studies/research to look for employment. By increasing this period to 12 months, Sweden introduced more generous conditions. There is no labour market test for those who find work during this period.</p> <p>As concerns support on arrival and the provision of introduction and orientation, the higher education institutions have different strategies and measures in place.</p> <p>11.As mentioned above under Question 1, new rules entered into force in Sweden in July 2021 regarding the transition from temporary to permanent residence permits. All third-country nationals holding temporary residence permits now have to prove that they can support themselves economically if they want to be granted a permanent residence permit. Universities and several other stakeholders have been critical of this new requirement for permanent residence permits because they fear it will make it more difficult for researchers to stay in Sweden and potentially counteract endeavours to make Sweden more attractive. The main problem in this regards seems to be that research positions are often time-limited while applicants for permanent residence permits have to prove that they will be able to support themselves for at least 18 months.</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>National statistics show that the number of admitted third-country researchers decreased substantially in 2020, which is linked to the Covid-19 pandemic. As a result of the pandemic, international mobility generally became more difficult (both as regards short-term visits and admissions to longer-term stays), which has affected many countries including Sweden.</p> <p>12. No</p>
--	--	--	---
