



AD HOC QUERY ON 2021.67 Procedure for authorizing third-country nationals working in the audiovisual sector

Requested by EMN NCP Spain on 25 October 2021

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

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1. Background information

The audiovisual sector (film production, series, documentaries, etc.) has undergone a major global revolution in recent years. This sector has become an increasingly important part of the economy and has become a key element in the development of the audiovisual sector.

Spain has recently launched the Spain Digital 2025 Plan, which includes as one of its axes the improvement of Spain's attractiveness as an audiovisual platform to generate business and jobs. Within the framework of this Plan, Spain has approved a "Spain Hub for the audiovisual sector" plan.

In this context, the Spanish authorities consider that attracting audiovisual production activities is key and therefore want to make use of the EMN network to share procedures, experiences and best practices used in other Member States.

Spain is currently working to regulate the procedure for authorising the entry and stay of third-country nationals working in the audiovisual sector, as well as other cultural activities such as musicians, choreographers, etc.

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On this basis, this ad hoc consultation is launched to find out about the administrative procedures, deadlines and conditions required in other Member States:

2. Questions

- 1. Are third-country nationals working in audiovisual activities or in the cultural sector which duration is for less than 90 days exempt of obtaining a working permit? Yes/No**
- 2. If you answer yes to question 1, does the third country national have to apply for a visa? YES/NO. If yes could you please explain (what kind of visa, the requirements and the procedure).**
- 3. If you answer No to question 1, can you please indicate what type of residence permit the third-country national has to apply for? Please indicate the requirements and documentation that the third country national has to provide.**
- 4. If the audiovisual or cultural activity takes more than 90 days what type of residence permit the third country national has to apply for? Please describe the requirements that the applicant has to fulfil and the documentation that has to provide and what is the maximum validity of the residence permit.**
- 5. In the case of question 4, does the TCN has the right to be accompanied by his/her spouse and children when entering the territory?**
- 6. Has your country set up any programme and/or legislative scheme to attract TCN professionals in the audiovisual sector? YES/NO. If yes, please explain briefly.**

We would very much appreciate your responses by **12 November 2021**.



3. Responses

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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.

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
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		Wider Dissemination ²	
	EMN NCP Austria	No	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.
	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is no specific regimen for this specific group. However, an employee - a third-country national, when posted or sent to the Republic of Bulgaria by his foreign employer for a period of up to three months within 12 months, may perform certain tasks without a work permit on the basis of a one-time registration with the Employment Agency. 2. N/A 3. N/A 4. There is no specific regimen for this specific group. They fall under the respective category for Single Permit, Blue Card, ICT etc. 5. There is no specific regimen for this specific group. They fall under the respective category for Single Permit, Blue Card, ICT etc. – all they have this right. 6. No

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."

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	<p>EMN NCP Croatia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. No. Generally speaking, third-country nationals in the Republic of Croatia can work on the basis of a residence and work permit or a work registration certificate. Work registration certificates can be issued for up to 90 or 30 days in a calendar year for a certain third-country national, and residence and work permits for the time required to perform the work or the time for which the employment contract was concluded, for a maximum of one year .</p> <p>In order to perform the contracted for a shorter period of time on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, in accordance with Aliens Act, the possibility of issuing work registration certificates is prescribed. The exact categories of third-country nationals to whom, among other conditions, certificates of registration may be issued are prescribed. TCNs performing audiovisual activities are specifically included.</p> <p>Third country nationals may work in the Republic of Croatia for up to 90 days in a calendar year on the basis of a certificate of registration of employment if they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - artists and technical staff participating in opera, ballet, theatre, concert, visual arts and other cultural events, and authors and performers in film and television industry - artists, authors, technical and other staff participating in the making of high-budget films. <p>Based on the certificate of registration of work they can work up to 30 days in a calendar year if they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - those participating in shooting of fashion editorials or advertising campaigns - authors and performers in musical, stage and dancing arts, as well as the accompanying reporting, organisational and technical staff. <p>2. Third-country nationals in the Republic of Croatia cannot work on the basis of an issued visa but, as stated above, only on the basis of certificate of registration of work or a residence and work permit.</p>
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			<p>Provided that third-country nationals carry out their duties in accordance with the certificate of registration of work, they must meet the conditions for entry in accordance with Article 6 of the Schengen Borders Code; and if necessary be issued with C visa.</p> <p>3. The Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia, through the police administration or police station, may issue a certificate of registration of work to a third-country national for the purpose of performing contracted tasks whose execution lasts for a shorter period of time in the territory of the Republic of Croatia.</p> <p>A certificate of registration of work for the purpose of performing the contracted work may be issued for up to 90 or 30 days in a calendar year.</p> <p>A third-country national who will use the services or work of a third-country national ,of the above-mentioned, must, before starting work, submit a request to the competent police administration or police station to issue a certificate of registration according to the place of work or registered office.</p> <p>A third-country who will use the services or work of a third-country national shall enclose a concluded relevant contract and a valid foreign travel document of the third-country national with a written request for the issuance of a certificate of registration of work.</p> <p>The certificate of registration of work in paper form issued to TCN contains: name and surname of the third-country national, date and place of birth, citizenship of the third-country national, data on travel document or other document used for crossing the state border, data on type of work, information on the employer, the period of validity of the certificate, the name of the competent authority, the date of issue, the signature of the official and the stamp.</p> <p>4. For work longer than 90 days, in the case of artists, authors, technical and other necessary staff involved in the recording of demanding audiovisual works, a third-country national will be issued with a residence and work permit and a residence permit in card form. A residence and work permit is issued without conducting a labor market test and without a Croatian Employment Service (CES) opinion.</p>
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			<p>A residence and work permit may be issued to a third-country national who: proves the purpose of temporary residence; has a valid foreign travel document; has means of subsistence; encloses proof that is not convicted of criminal offenses from the home country or the country in which he resided for more than a year immediately before arriving in the Republic of Croatia, is not banned from entering and staying in the Republic of Croatia or issued a warning in the SIS for the purpose of banning entry for public order, national security or public health. In addition, it is necessary to enclose a contract of employment and a proof of educational qualifications acquired.</p> <p>Documentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Form 9a - A copy of a valid travel document (that is valid for more than three months from the last day of stay) - Proof that no proceedings have been instituted - Proof of registration of the company/branch/representative office/trade/retention/association - Contract of employment. <p>5. This category of persons has the right to family reunification. Close family members must also obtain a valid visa in order to enter the Republic of Croatia and can stay for a short stay.</p> <p>If they intend to stay longer than 90 days, they must regulate temporary residence in the Republic of Croatia.</p> <p>Temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification may be granted to a third-country national if s/he:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - justifies the purpose of temporary stay - holds a valid foreign travel document - has means of subsistence - has health insurance.
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			6. N/A
	EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Yes. The application must be submitted in Cyprus in the Civil Registry and Migration Department, together with the employment contract, a letter of the producer and the approval of the CY Department of Labour. Civil Registry and Migration Department examines the application and may issue an entry permit/visa.</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. A national residence permit for employment is issued, if Single Permit cannot be issued. Following the procedure described in Q2, medical exams, criminal record and a contract signed by the Department of Labour must be submitted. The duration of the residence permit matches the duration of the contract, up to 4 years.</p> <p>5. No, the family members should apply for an Entry VISA (if they are planning to stay less than 90 days) and/or file a separate application for a Visitors residence permit, if they are planning to stay more than 90 days</p> <p>6. No.</p>
	EMN NCP Czech Republic	Yes	<p>1. YES. In general, a work permit is not required in certain cases. For example, performing artists whose work in the Czech Republic does not exceed 7 consecutive calendar days or a total of 30 days in a calendar year are not required to have a work permit.</p>


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			<p>All categories of persons exempt from the obligation to have a work permit to perform gainful activity are listed in Sections 98 and 98a of Act No. 435/2004 Coll., On Employment.</p> <p>2. YES. Third-country nationals can carry out a short-term gainful activity in the Czech Republic (up to 90 days) only on the basis of a valid visa - even if they are a citizen of a country with which the EU otherwise has a visa-free travel. A short-term visa for the purpose of employment is issued a maximum of 90 days during any 180-day period. The obligation to stay in the Czech Republic on the basis of a short-term visa for the purpose of employment also for citizens of "visa-free" countries, which are listed in Annex II to Regulation (EU) No. 2018/1806, follows from § 4 paragraph 1 of Government Regulation No. 215 / 2017 Coll., On setting exemptions from the visa requirement and exemptions from the visa requirement. The same regulation (in § 4 paragraph 2) also stipulates that the performance of gainful activity, e.g. a performing artist, is exempt from this visa requirement if the performance of this activity in the Czech Republic does not exceed 7 consecutive calendar days or a total of 30 days in a calendar year. Documents required to apply for a short-stay visa for the purpose of employment, including the deadlines for the processing of the application can be found via this link. The work permit is issued by the relevant labour office</p> <p>3. N/A.</p> <p>4. If a person does not work for a Czech employer (an employer with a registered office in the CR or who has a factory in the CR) he does not need a work permit but visa is still required. However, if he works for a Czech employer, then he needs a work permit and a visa for these purposes. For stays of more than 90 days, if employed by a Czech employer, he needs an employment card. In case he works for other subject than a Czech employer (as specified above), a long-term visa for the purpose of culture would be sufficient.</p> <p>5. Family members can apply for visas for family purposes.</p> <p>6. No.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Estonia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. According to Article 104 (1) a TCN who is staying temporarily in Estonia may work in Estonia if his or her employer has registered his or her short-term employment in the Police and Border Guard Board or his or her right to work in Estonia arises directly from the law or a treaty ratified by the Riigikogu. Additionally, according to Article 105 (4) of the Aliens Act a TCN may take employment in Estonia without a residence permit if he or she has a legal basis for the stay in Estonia, whose employment is of temporary nature and whose term of employment does not exceed five days within the period of 30 days. Right to work in Estonia arising from law and without the obligation to register short-term employment is defined in § 105 of the Aliens Act.</p> <p>2. Yes, the third-country national has to have a legal basis for stay in Estonia. He or she has to apply for a visa unless the visa requirement has been waived. For the purpose of work, a long-stay visa (category D) can be applied. A long-term visa can be obtained for a single or multiple temporary stay in Estonia with a term of validity of up to 12 months and up to 365 days period of stay within 12 consecutive months. Long-stay visa must be applied in person at an Estonian foreign representation or at a service point the Police and Border Guard Board (hereinafter PBGB). Documents that need to be submitted are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - travel document which is issued within previous 10 years, contains at least two blank pages for visas and is valid at least 3 months after the expiration date of the visa; - fully completed and signed application form; - photo; - insurance policy covering expenses due to illness or injury during the period of validity of the visa, in case of a multiple entry visa until the end of the first intended period of stay; - documents indicating the purpose of journey, e.g. documents proving that applicant is going to work in Estonia (confirmation from the employer, registration of short-term employment). <p>During the examination of an application, a consular officer may request additional documents;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at the time of submission of the application, biometrical data – 10 fingerprints of the applicant are collected; children under the age of 12 and persons for whom fingerprinting is physically impossible shall be exempt from the requirement to give fingerprints;
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">- visa fee 100 euros. <p>Long-term visa application is examined and decided within 30 days of the date of lodging the application. In individual cases that period may be extended to 30 days and exceptionally up to maximum 60 days.</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. In order to work, third country national has to apply a temporary residence permit for work. A third country national, who is applying for a residence permit for employment, is subjected to the immigration quota of Estonia for aliens, which shall not exceed 0,1% of Estonian permanent population in one year. An alien shall not be subjected to the immigration quota, if he or she is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- a citizen of the United States of America, Japan or United Kingdom;- applying for residence permit for the purpose of making a research or study;- for settling permanently in Estonia, for settling with a close relative;- for employment in a a post in the field of specialty of information and communication technology;- for residence permit for employment in a start-up company;- residence permit for engagement in business related to start-up business;- residence permit for engagement in enterprise as a large investor;- residence permit for employment as a top specialist. <p>Documents that need to be submitted are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- an application for temporary residence permit;- data of close relatives and family members;- an identity document;- colour photo;- a document certifying the payment of state fee;
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">- employer can submit an invitation and a permission of Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund, if required (if subjected to the immigration quota);- other documents depend on the type of the employment. <p>Application for temporary residence permit is admissible when all necessary documents have been properly submitted. Processing of the application will begin when it is accepted into processing at the PBGB. When submitting the application at an embassy, the processing will begin when the application arrives at the service office of the PBGB. Processing may take up to 2 months. If the decision is positive, the residence card shall be issued within 30 days of making the decision. A residence permit for employment is issued for a period of guaranteed employment in Estonia by an employer with a period of validity of up to 2 years and it can be extended for up to five years at a time.</p> <p>If the residence permit of a third country national expires upon the lapse of the period of validity, the stay in Estonia will be legal for the 90 days following the expiry date of the period of validity of the residence permit. When the third country national has been issued a residence permit for study or employment for research work or employment as a lecturer, the right to stay in Estonia will be the legal basis for stay in Estonia for the 183 days following the expiry date of the period of validity of the residence permit. During this period, the third country national has the right to work in Estonia directly arising from law.</p> <p>5. Visa and residence permit may be issued under the same conditions to a spouse, a minor child or an adult child who, due to his or her health status or disability, is unable to cope independently.</p> <p>In other circumstances, temporary residence permits that can be applied for are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- for a spouse for settling with a family member;- for a minor child for settling with a family member;- for settling of an adult child with the parent;- for settling of a parent/grandparent with the child/grandchild. <p>6. No.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Finland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes, at least partly. At least some of the audiovisual workers referred to in the AHQ could fall within the scope of Section 79 (3) (1) of the Finnish Aliens Act. According to the Section, an alien has the right to work without a residence permit as a film worker for a maximum of three months when the employer does not have an office in Finland. In some cases, the employee referred to in the AHQ may also fall under Section 79 (1) (2) of the Finnish Aliens Act. According to the Section, an alien who, by invitation or agreement, becomes a professional artist (including support, maintenance and coaching staff) for a maximum of three months has the right to work without a residence permit.</p> <p>2. Yes, partly. A third-country national who works in Finland without a residence permit under the aforementioned law must have a valid visa or be eligible for a visa-free stay. Whether a visa is required depends on the nationality. If a visa is required, the person must apply for a visa abroad at a Finnish mission before entering Finland. The mission in question will make the decision to the visa application.</p> <p>3. -</p> <p>4. In some cases, the employee may fall within the scope of Section 77 (1) (2) of the Finnish Aliens Act. According to this Section, a person working professionally in the field of culture or arts may be granted a residence permit based on “other employment”. The Finnish Immigration Service grants the permit for other employment. The process doesn’t include an assessment of the employment by the TE Office so the process is lighter and faster than with the standard residence permit for an employed person. If the work does not fall under “other employment”, the employee must apply for a standard residence permit for an employed person. The process of granting this permit has two stages: first the TE Office makes a partial decision based on an overall assessment of the employment and after that the Finnish Immigration Service makes the final decision. Depending on the situation, the residence permit will either be temporary (B) or continuous (A). The permit will be granted for one year, or for a shorter or longer time if the work is carried within a known period of time. At maximum, the permit can be granted for two years.</p>
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			<p>A list of all the information and appendices required for the applications of both permit types can be found from the application form and the official website of the Finnish Immigration Service.</p> <p>5. A family member of an employee who has received or applied for a residence permit may apply for a residence permit on the basis of family ties. A family member may be granted a residence permit if the general conditions and the income requirement of the permit are met.</p> <p>6. No.</p>
	EMN NCP France	Yes	<p>1. Yes, the employer of a third-country national who has an employment contract of less than or equal to 90 days, <u>providing for participation in the production and broadcasting of a film or audiovisual performance or the publishing of a sound recording as an artist or technician</u>, is exempt from the obligation to apply for a work permit from the French administration. This exemption concerns the artist and the technical staff directly attached to the production or the realization.</p> <p>2. For a short stay (one or more stays in the Schengen area of a maximum total duration of 90 days in any period of 180 days: approximately 3 months at one time or cumulated, by period of 6 months), the possible exemption of short stay visa depends on the nationality of the foreign national.</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. <u>For a duration of stay and work exceeding 90 days, the visa issued is adapted to the duration of the stay and the characteristics of the employment contract of the third-country national:</u> <u>For the performer:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>For a stay of up to 12 months: a Long-stay visa equivalent to a residence permit (visa de long séjour valant titre de séjour – VLS-TS) with the mention "artistic and cultural profession talent passport", to be validated online within 3 months of arriving in France via a dedicated website.</u> - <u>For a stay of more than 12 months: a multi-annual residence permit " (talent passport for artistic and cultural professions), the duration of which depends on the work contract or the</u>

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			<p><u>artistic project (in the case of non-salaried artists), up to a maximum of four years. This residence permit is renewable as long as the user continues to meet the conditions for issuance.</u></p> <p><u>For other professions (technicians, make-up artists ...):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>A Long-stay visa equivalent to a residence permit valid for a maximum duration of 12 months; either with the mention "employee" for a permanent contract, or with the mention "temporary worker" for a fixed-term contract. This visa must be validated online within 3 months of arriving in France via a dedicated website. It is renewable as long as the user continues to meet the conditions for issuance.</u> <p>5. Spouses and children under the age of 18 who are dependents of the holder of the long-stay visa equivalent to a residence permit or the multi-annual residence permit "talent passport" can benefit from the simplified procedure "Accompanying family". The simplified procedure allows them to come to France for the duration of the stay of the entitled foreign national, without going through the family reunification procedure. They must obtain a long-stay "talent passport - Family" visa from the French consulate in their country of residence. The duration of validity of the visa will be linked to the visa of the beneficiary.</p> <p>6. The work permit exemption for salaried activities of less than 90 days for employees, artists and technicians working in the film or audio-visual production and distribution of a show or in sound recording publishing is a measure designed to attract this public.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Germany</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. No. If the employment does not exceed a term of 90 days within a 12 month period, in the following cases the German diplomatic mission may issue visa for employment to third-country nationals who are subject to visa requirements without the consent of the Federal Labour Office:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment in performances with significant scientific value, - Employment within festivals, music, or cultural days, - Employment within guest performances,


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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assignment within foreign Film and television productions. The same applies for persons who perform up to 15 daily performances annually. Relevant self-employed work is also approval-free. In other cases, visa permission requires the consent of Federal Labour Office. <p>2. n/a</p> <p>3. The third-country national applies for a visa for the purpose of employment. If the person meets the requirements (see 1.), the German diplomatic mission may issue a C-Visa for employment in its own responsibility. Filing the application in person at the competent diplomatic mission is usually compulsory. The purpose of travel has to be presented in a credible and plausible manner. Apart from general provisions (passport obligation, ensuring sufficient means of subsistence including health insurance), no specific requirements have to be met. Where applicable, the consent of the Federal Labour Office might be compulsory.</p> <p>4. If the planned stay exceeds 90 days, depending on the type of employment (regular employment or self-employment) a national visa (D-Visum) will be issued. In this case, the consent of the German Federal Employment Agency with a priority examination of the labour market is necessary. With the priority examination, it is checked if suitable privileged persons are already available. Furthermore, the consent of the competent foreigners office is necessary. After entry and based on the national visa, a residence permit will possibly be issued for the exercise of an (qualified) employment or for self-employment. The duration of the residence permit for qualified employment will be 4 years. A shorter duration is issued if the contract of employment is less than 4 years or, if the consent of the German Federal Employment Agency is for a shorter period. The residence permit for self-employment will be issued only up to 3 years. Provided the requirements for an ICT-card, blue card-EU or a different residence permit are met, the respective requirements apply.</p> <p>5. The general regulations to subsequent immigration of dependents apply. The TCN can meet all the requirements. This includes that the planned duration of the stay has to be at least more than one</p>
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			<p>year. For holders of specific residence permits (e.g. ICT-card, blue card-EU), this requirement does not apply.</p> <p>6. YES. Touring artists (https://www.touring-artists.info/home/): source of information for internationally mobile artists, funded by the Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media.</p>
	EMN NCP Greece	Yes	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. Yes. TCNs working in audiovisual activities or in the cultural sector are provided with Schengen visa to enter Greece for a duration of less than 90 days(within a period of 180 days). They are required to submit their work contracts as well as the private insurance contract which covers the risks they may encounter in Greece, for the period of 90 days.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4. TCNs working in audiovisual activities or in the cultural sector are allowed to enter the country for more than 90 days after they have submitted to the competent consular authority their work contracts (showing that the duration will be longer than 3 months) and have received a national visa. These TCNs may be granted (if they submit the required documents) a residence permit for two years or for a duration equal to the one needed for the completion of work/service/project. The permit may be renewed every three years, if the interested party is still providing his/her services.</p> <p>5. Yes, TCNs may be accompanied by their family members who are granted a national visa as “family members of a TCN”. The family members get a stay permit (family reunification) that expires at the same time that the sponsor’s permit does.</p> <p>6. YES.</p>

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			<p>In 2017 the Greek state passed a law (4487/2017) to set the framework for promoting/enhancing the audiovisual productions in Greece by providing incentive for investments in this specific sector.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Hungary</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes, third-country nationals working in audiovisual activities or in the cultural sector which duration is for less than 90 days are exempt of obtaining a working permit. Section 15 point 16 of Government Decree 445/2013 (XI. 28.) (on the Authorization of the Employment of Third-country Nationals in Hungary by a Procedure Other Than a Single Application Procedure, on Cases of Exemptions from the Authorization Requirement, on the Involvement of the Employment Centers of County (Budapest) Government Agencies in Single Application Procedures in the Capacity of Specialist Authority, on the Notification of the Employment of Third-country Nationals Who can be Employed Without a Work Permit, and on Wage Compensation) sets out that for the employment of a third-country national in Hungary within the framework of a contract for employment relationship no work permit is required for activities in the field of education, science or art for not more than ten working days per calendar year.</p> <p>2. Yes, the third country national has to apply for a visa, if his/her stay does not exceed 90 days within a 180-day- period and the country concerned is not exempt from visa requirements. On the other hand- as a facilitation - the employer does not need to ask for a permit from the relevant authorities. In this regard it is important to note that for the purposes of permit-free employment, it is not the duration of the employment of the third-country national in the last 180 days that should be examined, but the duration of the previous stay of the person concerned. It is also important to note that it is not only the duration of the prior stay in Hungary that reduces the duration of the permit-free stay and employability, the prior stay of a third-country national in the territory of any other EEA Member State is relevant.</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. If the audiovisual or cultural activity takes more than 90 days the employer needs to get authorization from the relevant authority, however there are facilitations concerning motion picture</p>


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			<p>production. Under this benefit, the issuance of a permit for the employment of a third-country national by a film production company registered under Act II of 2004 on Motion Picture by the relevant authority is not subject to the obtaining of a professional opinion or to the notification of its labour demand. Regarding the necessary residence permit, Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals sets out in Section 20 paragraph (2) point a) that a residence permit for the purpose of employment may be issued to third-country nationals whose purpose of residence is to perform work for or under the direction and/or supervision of others, for remuneration, under contract for employment relationship. If the person concerned works independently (not under employment contract), Section 20 Paragraph (1) point a) is relevant. According to the provision a residence permit may be issued for the purpose of gainful employment to third-country nationals whose purpose of residence is to lawfully perform work in a self-employed capacity for remuneration. With regard to validity periods: Pursuant to 29/A§(1), except for the cases under Subsection (4), the issue or extension of a residence permit is carried out by way of the single application procedure if the third-country national submitted an application for the issue or extension of a residence permit for the purpose of employment. Under 29/A§(8) of the Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals, if the residence permit is issued in the form of a single permit, the validity period of such residence permit shall not exceed the duration specified in the specialist authority's assessment defined in the relevant legislation, that may be extended up to the time limit specified in the specialist authority's assessment given in the new proceedings. The maximum duration specified in the specialist authority's assessment shall be 2 years. Under 20§(6) of the Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals, the validity period of a residence permit granted for the purpose of gainful employment shall be three years maximum, and it may be extended by three additional years at a time. A Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment may be issued for the purpose of employment to third-country nationals whose purpose of residence is to perform work for or under the direction and/or supervision of others, for remuneration, under employment relationship or who performs work as the owner or executive officer of a for-profit business association, co-operative society or some other legal entity, in addition to the work actually performed in that capacity. With the application the following documents need to be submitted: documents verifying the purpose of residence, documents in proof of means of substance in Hungary, documents proving the existence of Hungarian accommodation, documents proving the existence of comprehensive health insurance, and documents evidencing the means of exit.</p>
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			<p>5. Yes, if they meet the requirements of the 90-day- stay within a 180-day-period.</p> <p>6. Yes. There is simplified personal income tax scheme for foreign actors/actresses and staff members of film production. From 2021, all foreign actors and film production staff members who receive their income from abroad for their activities carried out in Hungary can opt for simplified taxation, even if they stay in Hungary for more than 183 days, regardless of the number of film shootings they participate in (in Hungary). Under the current rules, a stay of more than 183 days in Hungary is eligible for simplified taxation only if it is linked to a film production.</p>
	EMN NCP Ireland	Yes	<p>1. No. Permission under the Atypical Working Scheme is required in order to undertake work of a duration between 15 and 90 days. For durations of 14 days or less in a 90 day period, no permit or other written permission is required. Such permission can be requested from the Immigration Control Officer at point of entry to the State. If they are visa required nationals and the stay is up to 14 days, then they would apply for a business or performance short stay entry visa, depending on which one best fits their circumstances and job/role. If coming for between 15 and 90 days, they will first need to receive their Atypical permission and then apply for a Short Stay Employment entry visa.</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. Permission under the Atypical Working Scheme is required in order to undertake work of a duration between 15 and 90 days. This permission is applied for via an online application form (here: https://inisonline.jahs.ie/home). Documentary requirements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A colour scan of the applicant's entire valid passport - A letter from the Irish-based host body who must be registered with the Company's Registration Office, outlining the work to be carried out in the State and the duration and salary applying


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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A contract of employment, signed and dated by both applicant and employer, and outlining the terms of the employment including salary (with other payments/benefits-in-kind itemised separately), duration of employment, and job description - If a representative is submitting the application on behalf of the applicant, a signed and dated letter from the applicant authorising that representative to act on their behalf must also be provided <p>The terms of any provided contract of employment must comply in full with all aspects of national employment law. There is an associated, non-refundable, application fee of €250.00. All applications must allow a minimum of 20 working days for processing from the date that all required and in-order documentation is received. Permission under the Scheme is not available to roles that have been deemed ineligible for an Employment Permit by the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment.</p> <p>4. If the role is eligible for an employment permit they may apply for a General Employment Permit to work in the State which can be granted initially for periods up to two years renewable up to five years. Visa required nationals who are in receipt of an employment permit can apply for a long stay Employment entry visa if planning to enter the State for longer than 90 days. Non-EEA nationals staying for over 90 days must register within the first 90 days of their stay with the immigration authorities in the State.</p> <p>5. No, under the General Employment Permit the TCN does not have the right to be accompanied. However, they can apply for family reunification through the Department of Justice after one year on a GEP.</p> <p>6. No, the Employment Permit system is vacancy based and not sector specific.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Italy</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. At the moment in Italy there is no specific procedure for the authorization and admission of TCNs working in the audiovisual and similar sectors. They are, therefore, subject to the general regulations in</p>

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			<p>force about admissions. Moreover, no program or legislative scheme has been established to attract this target group.</p> <p>2. N.A.</p> <p>3. At the moment in Italy there is no specific procedure for the authorization and admission of TCNs working in the audiovisual and similar sectors. They are, therefore, subject to the general regulations in force about admissions. Moreover, no program or legislative scheme has been established to attract this target group.</p> <p>4. At the moment in Italy there is no specific procedure for the authorization and admission of TCNs working in the audiovisual and similar sectors. They are, therefore, subject to the general regulations in force about admissions. Moreover, no program or legislative scheme has been established to attract this target group.</p> <p>5. N.A</p> <p>6. At the moment in Italy there is no specific procedure for the authorization and admission of TCNs working in the audiovisual and similar sectors. They are, therefore, subject to the general regulations in force about admissions. Moreover, no program or legislative scheme has been established to attract this target group.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Latvia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. If not exceed 14 days - No. For other cases - Yes. Please read description down below. The requirement to obtain a work permit depends on the duration of the activity as well on the employment relationship of persons involved in the process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If stay in Latvia does not exceed 14 calendar days in 180 days period, the work permit is not required (this norm applies to every employed person irrespectively of their occupation); - If the activity is carried out solely by third-country citizens/commercial entity., i.e., there is no agreement with local company who has hired these third-country citizens/company for a


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			<p>participation in the project, no work permit is required. Persons get C type visa for activities that do not exceed 90 days within 180 days period. If a person is from visa-free country, a visa is not required. For example, Japanese movie company can carry out their project without any visas/work permits etc if they comply with a 90 days requirement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If a local company has hired third-country citizens for participation in audiovisual project and the employment exceeds 14 days within 180 days period, a visa or residence permit with a right to employment is required. Visa/residence permit choice depends on the length of the project. <p>The procedure for obtaining a visa or residence permit is as follows: first, a local company who is involved in the project invites participants, proving a purpose of their entry (providing an agreement (draft or fully signed), qualification or work experience of the participant. After an invitation is approved (5 working days), the applicant can submit documents for a visa or residence permit, providing an application form, travel document and insurance policy. The right to employment is included into the visa sticker or in the residence card.</p> <p>2. Please see Q1.</p> <p>3. Please see Q1.</p> <p>4. Please see Q1.</p> <p>5. Yes, a family can accompany.</p> <p>6. Yes. Since 2013, the Ministry of Culture's direct administration authority National Cinema Centre, which has been responsible for national cinema policy, also administered co-financing foreign films in Latvia. In particular, foreign filming groups filmed in Latvia have the possibility to refund part of the funds spent in the filming process if Latvian service providers – not only cinema professionals but also employees of other areas, catering, transport, hotel services, etc.</p>
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			<p>According to the information gathered by the association “Latvian Film Service Producers Association”, 29 foreign film projects are scheduled to be filmed in Latvia in 2022 in the case of co-financing programme support.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Lithuania</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES and NO - According to Order of the Minister of Social Security and Labor No. A1-253 of 15 May 2017 Regarding the Approval of the Description of the Procedure for the Issue of Seasonal Work Permits to Foreigners and the List of Seasonal Jobs, the production of movies, video films and TV programs, and various related work (e.g., montage, transfer of movies to videotapes, subtitles, computer graphics, animation, special effects, developing and processing movie film, laboratory work, etc.) are included on the list of seasonal work. <u>Third-country nationals who intend to take up a seasonal job must obtain a work permit.</u> - Artists (actors, singers, musicians, dancers, and other performers) from third countries can apply for a temporary residence permit according to Article 45.1.4 of the Law on the Legal Status of Aliens, which in accordance with article 58.4 of the said law would then make them exempt from the duty to obtain a work permit. According to Article 58.13 of the Law on the Legal Status of Aliens, the nationals of Australia, Japan, the UK, the USA, Canada, New Zealand, and South Korea are exempt from the requirement to obtain a work permit.</p> <p>2. YES According to Article 5 of Order of the Minister of Social Security and Labor No. A1-253 of 15 May 2017, <u>those arriving as seasonal workers for a period shorter than 90 calendar days must obtain the Schengen visa (unless they can benefit from a visa-free regime).</u> <u>Those arriving as seasonal workers for a period longer than 90 calendar days must obtain the national visa</u> and have to submit the following documents: a fee of 120 Eur; biometric data (ten fingerprints and a photo); the employer’s mediation letter; an application form; a valid travel document; the work permit granted by employment service; a document certifying that the applicant has sufficient funds</p>


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			<p>and/or receives regular income; health insurance for at least 30,000 Euro valid in all Schengen countries.</p> <p>3. Temporary residence permit. The specific list of documentation that needs to be provided may differ from case to case. However, in the case of artists (performers), the following needs to be provided: a fee of 120 Euro; the application form; facilitation letter submitted by the public legal entity registered in the Register of Legal Entities via the Lithuanian Migration Information System; a valid travel document (passport); document affirming that the alien is a performer arriving in the Republic of Lithuania in order to take-up the performer's activity; a document certifying that the applicant has sufficient funds and/or receives regular income; statement regarding the place of residence; the criminal record certificate; health insurance; a list of the applicant's visits and stays in foreign states.</p> <p>4. Temporary residence permit. The maximum validity depends on the grounds of the application. Typically, it is issued for the period of employment/work/ legal activity but not longer than for 2 years. Citizens of Australia, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, New Zealand, and South Korea can get a temporary residence permit valid for 3 years.</p> <p>5. Citizens of Australia, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, New Zealand, and South Korea can bring their family members. Those who received the temporary residence permit as performers cannot.</p> <p>6. Yes. The government offers a film tax incentive to foster local and foreign film production in Lithuania, whereby up to 30% of the film production budget can be saved through private investment schemes. The incentive is available for domestically produced, co-produced, or commissioned films, TV dramas, documentaries, and animated films that meet the approved production and content requirements when at least 80% of their production costs are incurred in Lithuania. More can be found here: http://www.lkc.lt/en/tax-incentives/lithuanian-film-tax-incentive/</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Luxembourg</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes.</p> <p>2. Article 35 (1) of the amended law of 29 August 2008 on free movement of persons and immigration (Immigration Law) states that during the period of their stay, third-country nationals shall not engage in any employed or self-employed activity unless they are authorized to do so by the Minister in charge of Immigration for salaried workers or salaried workers. However, in paragraph (2) of article 35 it is stated that the authorization is not required, provided that the occupation in Luxembourg territory is less than three months per calendar year for the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the personnel of fairground attractions, circuses and other itinerant establishments; b) intermittent entertainment workers; c) sportsmen; d) lecturers, university lecturers, and visiting scholars; e) persons travelling on business, i.e. for the purpose of visiting business partners, seeking and developing business contacts, to negotiate and conclude contracts, to participate in trade shows, fairs and exhibitions or to attend board meetings and general meetings of companies; f) persons who intend to stay in the territory to provide services within the same group of companies, with the exception of any services provided in the context of a subcontracting. <p>So in the case of professionals in the audiovisual sector who want to work for less than 90 days fall in the category of article 35 (2) b) mentioned above.</p> <p>The nationality of the non-EU national determines whether or not he is obliged to have a short stay visa.</p> <p>The third-country national who intends to stay in the territory for less than three months must, within three working days of entering the territory, make a declaration of arrival to the municipality of the place where he intends to stay. A copy of the declaration will be issued to the person concerned as a receipt. In case of accommodation in hotels the accommodation form will take the place of the declaration in all cases where the third-country national</p>
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			<p>third-country national is staying in the country for tourism purposes.</p> <p>3. No.</p> <p>4. There is a case-by-case analysis. In the case that the professional is going to stay for more than three months on the territory, and has an employment contract, in this case she or he will have to apply for a salaried worker residence permit and must fulfill all the requirements established in the Immigration Law. If so, there will be no problem to issue a residence permit as a salaried worker. Depending on the individual situation, there may be two other possibilities:</p> <p><u>Procedure for recruiting a salaried worker:</u> Before recruiting a salaried worker, employers must make a declaration of vacant position to the ADEM. The declaration will allow the employment agency to check whether there is a suitable candidate available on the local or EU job market. If the job offer cannot be filled with a person registered with the ADEM within a 3 week deadline, the employer is allowed to conclude an employment contract with a person of his choice, under certain conditions, including a non-EU national. To this end, the employer must submit an application on plain paper to ADEM's director and request a certificate granting him the right to hire a third country national. The employer must sign a dated employment contract with the future employee. It may be stated in the contract that the start date is "subject to the employee obtaining an authorisation to stay for salaried workers/work permit". The employer must hand over the original certificate to the third-country national, who will attach it to his application for the authorisation to stay. An employer hiring a third-country worker must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- request to see the worker's authorisation to stay / residence permit before beginning the working relationship;- request a copy of the worker's authorisation to stay / residence permit and keep said copy for the whole duration of the contract;
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">- notify the beginning of the working relationship to the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs within 3 working days from the first day of work. <p>The employer must notify the beginning of the working relationship to the Immigration Directorate in writing (mail, email or fax) and specifically state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the identity of the worker and their national identification number (13-digit social security number);- the start date of employment;- the identity of the employer. <p>The third-country national must submit an application for a temporary authorisation to stay (on plain paper) from his country of origin:</p> <p>to the Immigration Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, or; to a Luxembourg diplomatic or consular representation or to a diplomatic or consular mission representing Luxembourg.</p> <p>The application for a temporary authorisation to stay must contain the applicant's identity details (surname, first name(s) and address) and must be accompanied by the following documents and information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- a copy of the valid passport, in its entirety;- an extract from the criminal records or an affidavit (sworn declaration) established in the country of residence;- a curriculum vitae;- a copy of their diplomas or professional qualifications;- a copy of the employment contract (compliant with Luxembourg law), dated and signed by both the applicant and his future employer in Luxembourg;- the original copy of the certificate from the National Employment Agency granting the employer the right to hire a third-country national;
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - where necessary, a power of attorney. <p>5. No. Family reunification only is allowed in accordance with article 69 (1) of the Immigration Law if the third-country national who holds a residence permit valid for at least one year and who has a well-founded prospect of obtaining a long-term right of residence and the situation described in the ad-hoc query does not fulfil any of the requirements.</p> <p>6. NO.</p>
	EMN NCP Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. No not for the audiovisual sector Yes in the cultural sector, on the condition that the artist or musician stays for a maximum period of 6 continuous weeks within a period of 13 weeks.^[1] (this only applies for a small part of the cultural sector, namely musicians, artists (and their permanent accompanists), visual artist, curator or restorer.^[2]</p> <p>^[1] IND, 'Employee in art and culture', https://ind.nl/en/work/working_in_the_netherlands/pages/employee-in-art-and-culture.aspx, last accessed on 04-11-2021. ^[2] This information was provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment on 11 November 2021.</p> <p>2. Yes in some cases, depending on the nationality of the TCN, a visa of short stay is needed. (only in the cultural section see question 1).^[1]</p> <p>^[1] IND, 'Employee in art and culture', https://ind.nl/en/work/working_in_the_netherlands/pages/employee-in-art-and-culture.aspx, last accessed on 04-11-2021.</p>


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			<p>3. (Only for audiovisual sector see question 1) If the TCN wants to stay and work in the Netherlands for a period no longer than 90 days, he/she needs a visa of short stay and a work permit (tewerkstellingsvergunning TWV). This type of work permit the employers needs to apply for the TCN.[1] Before the employer can apply for a work permit the employer needs to register the vacancy to the UWV five weeks before he/she submits the application. After that period the employee can submit an application at the Employees Insurance Agency (UWV). The employer has to proof that he made sufficient efforts to find suitable candidate in the Netherlands or the EEA. The employer must have tried to find employees from whom no work permit is required by as many sources as possible, such as vacancy websites, networks such as LinkedIn, (international) temporary employment agencies, advertisements in (professional) journals. By filling in the application form completely including the employer must send the relevant documents which prove which efforts has been made. The UWV examines whether or not there are candidates present in the EEA and the Netherlands who could fulfill the vacancy. If this is the case the application will be denied.</p> <p>Beside the labour market test the UWV examines some other criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The foreign employee must have (or receive) a valid residence permit with which he is allowed to work. If the work lasts less than 3 months, a visa is usually sufficient.- The working conditions and working relationships must also be equal to what is normal for the foreign employee. In addition, the employer is obligated to pay at least the statutory minimum wage for an employee aged 21 and older. Even if the employee is younger than 21 or works part-time.- The employer has to arrange a safe and clean place to live for the foreign employee.- The foreign employee must be over 18 years old.- The foreign employee must be qualified to fulfil the vacancy, documents to prove the qualifications are needed.- The employer should not be fined for violation of labor laws in the 5 years prior to the application. <p>For the cultural sector who don't fall under the exemption of the obligation to have a work permit (see question 1) there is special policy in place that certain artist or musician are exempted of the labour</p>
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			<p>market test in case they receive a certain salary. They still need to apply for a work permit however. [2]</p> <p>[1] IND, ' Welke verblijfsvergunningen voor werk zijn er? ', https://ind.nl/werk/werken-in-nederland/paginas/werknemer.aspx, last accessed on 04-11-2021.</p> <p>[2] This information was provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment on 11 November 2021.</p> <p>4. An employer is obligated to have a single permit for TCN in the cultural or audiovisual sector. As described under question 3 for cultural sector there is a policy in place that in some cases they are exempted of the labour market test. Otherwise the regular procedures applies. See answer under question 3 for the normal procedure (the single permit is requested by the employer at the Immigration and Naturalisation Office. For more information see footnote.[1]</p> <p>[1] IND, 'Which residence permits to work are there? ', Which residence permits to work are there? Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND), last accessed on 04-11-2021; This information was provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment on 11 November 2021.</p> <p>5. Yes if the TCN provides documents that prove the family ties. Examples include passports, birth certificates and marriage certificates.[1]</p> <p>[1] IND, 'Employee in art and culture ', https://ind.nl/en/work/working_in_the_netherlands/pages/employee-in-art-and-culture.aspx, last accessed on 04-11-2021.</p> <p>6. No</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Poland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes (but in more limited scope – up to 30 days) According to the regulation on cases in which entrusting work to foreigners in the territory of the</p>

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			<p>Republic of Poland is permitted without the need to obtain a work permit, the TCNs performing individually or in teams artistic services lasting up to 30 days in a calendar year are entitled to work without the need to obtain a work permit.</p> <p>2. No, unless they are subject to a visa requirement (visa Schengen), which means that performing work within visa-free regime is permissible.</p> <p>3. -</p> <p>4. One of available types of temporary residence permits for the purpose of work (General permit – Temporary residence and work permit; for the hsw- an EU Blue Card or Temporary residence permit for the posted workers) or one of the types of national visas issued for the purpose of work.</p> <p>5. No, except the family reunion with the HSW (* the marriage has to be recognized by the Polish law, that excludes the marriages concluded within the same sex / marriages made by proxy / as a rule - with minor / polygamous marriages or of only religious character).</p> <p>6. No.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Portugal</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. No. To enter Portugal for self-employed work for a period of less than six months, you must have a valid temporary stay visa. For longer periods, you must obtain a residence visa. The residence visa does not automatically grant you a right of residence. Once in Portugal, you must apply for a residence permit.</p> <p>2. NA</p> <p>3. The application for granting of a residence permit is made by appointment (or through an electronic platform - currently being implemented for holders of a residence visa) and is delivered in person</p>


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			<p>using a form signed by the applicant or his/her legal representative. It may be presented at any SEF regional directorate or delegation, which may forward it, after instruction and decision, to the regional directorate or delegation of the applicant's area of residence. It must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Two identical photographs,- Passport or other valid travel document- Valid residence visa- Evidence of the means of subsistence- Evidence of accommodation- Authorization for consultation of the Portuguese criminal record by SEF- Evidence of incorporation under the terms of the law, or Contract of service provision for the exercise of a liberal profession, or Evidence of the declaration of commencement of activity at the tax and social security authorities as a natural person <p>4. To enter Portugal for self-employed work for a period of less than six months, you must have a valid temporary stay visa. For longer periods, you must obtain a residence visa. The residence visa does not automatically grant you a right of residence. Once in Portugal, you must apply for a residence permit</p> <p>5. According to the Law TCN have the right to family reunification as follows: 1 — Citizens with valid residence authorization shall be entitled to be reunified with family members outside of Portuguese territory, who have lived with them in another country, are dependent on them or cohabit with them, regardless of whether the family ties come before or after the resident's entry. 2 — Under the circumstances referred to in the above paragraph, the right to family reunification shall also be recognized with family members who have legally entered Portuguese territory and who depend on or cohabit with the holder of a valid residence authorization.</p> <p>6. No.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Slovakia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. In case of the Slovak Republic it is not possible to provide a clear yes or no answer. In case of activities in cultural sector (artistic activities) the third country national (TCN) has several options.</p> <p>In principle this TCN can apply for a temporary residence for the purpose of special activities. This is however 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>The TCN who needs a visa to enter the Schengen area and is already not in Slovakia based on a different permit, can at the Diplomatic Mission (DM) of the SR abroad:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply for a temporary residence for the purpose of special activities. Following the decision on granting the residence, he/she can apply for the national visa at the DM of the SR abroad, travel to Slovakia based on this visa and take over the decision on granting the residence. 2. Apply for the national visa, while to the application for this national visa the same documents as to the application for the temporary residence are submitted. Consequently, after being granted the national visa, he/she can travel to Slovakia and submit the application for temporary residence for the purpose of special activities at the relevant Foreign Police Department. <p>At the same time based on the Act on Employment Services (Article 23, par. 1 l) 2)) the employer can employ an applicant without any further permits, if his/her employment relationship or assignment does not exceed 30 days in a calendar year and the applicant is a performing artist participating in an artistic event.</p> <p>2. For more details see question 1. If this concerns a TCN who is in the Slovak Republic legally/does not need a visa to enter the Slovak Republic (Schengen area), there is no need to apply for another visa. If the TCN needs a visa to enter the Schengen area, more information is provided in question 1.</p> <p>3. See question 1. This TCN can apply for a temporary residence for the purpose of special activities (in case he/she is not in the SR already legally or in case he/she needs a visa to enter the Slovak Republic).</p>
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			<p>The application is submitted in person on the official form and in Slovak language. Together with the application the following documents has to be submitted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Valid travel document1. Two colourful photographs (3 × 3,5 cm)1. Document proving the purpose of residence, which in case of an artistic activity is confirmation from a state administration authority or an art agency1. Criminal record statement from the country of the applicant's citizenship and the countries where he/she resided for more than 90 days during 6 consecutive months in the last 3 years2. Document on accommodation in Slovakia for a minimum period of 6 months, or for the entire stay when applying for a temporary residence for a shorter time1. Document on financial coverage of residence in the amount of subsistence minimum for each month of residence (as of 01. 07. 2021, the subsistence minimum represents EUR 218.06/month); if the duration of residence exceeds 1 year, in the amount of 12-times the subsistence minimum (i.e. EUR 2 616.72)4. In this case a TCN has to apply for a temporary residence for the purpose of special activities. Requirements and documents needed are provided in question 3. The temporary residence for the purpose of special activities may be granted for the time necessary to achieve the purpose of residence, for a maximum period of 2 years (among others this concerns also artistic activities).5. Yes. The family members may apply for temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification.6. No.
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	<p>EMN NCP Slovenia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Third-country national who is personally providing services in the cultural sector as a participant in art workshops, meetings, colonies or other cultural events or as a reporter thereon; as a collaborator, creator, or interpreter in the fields of music, musical performance, dance, ballet, the literary arts, photography, video, film, electronic media art, visual arts, architecture and design, inter-media art, or the performing arts, or as an expert in the fields of cultural heritage preservation, librarianship, archival science, or as accompanying teaching, reporting, organizational or technical staff, which duration is for less than 90 days are exempt from obtaining a single residence and work permit. 2. Third country nationals have to apply for short-stay visa (type C), if they are not nationals of the visa exempt country. 3. N/A 4. If the audiovisual or cultural activity as specified in answer to Q3 takes more than 90 days, a third country national has to apply for a single residence and work permit. General conditions for issuing a single residence and work permit are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a valid travel document, the validity of which is at least three months longer than the intended residence in the Republic of Slovenia, - adequate health insurance, which covers at least emergency health services in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, - sufficient means of subsistence during the period of residence in the country or must be otherwise provided, at least in the amount of the basic amount of the minimum income in the Republic of Slovenia, which currently amounts to EUR 402.18), - if the Employment Service of Slovenia, in accordance with the law governing the employment and work of foreigners, gives consent to the issuance of a single permit (consent is obtained by the administrative unit itself ex officio), however the consent is not required for the activities specified in answer to question no. 2; - if there are no grounds for refusing to issue a permit referred to in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth, eleventh or twelfth indents of the first paragraph of Article 55 of the Foreigners Act. Documentation that has to be provided:
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a photograph of the foreigner; - passport or certified photocopy of the foreigner's passport; - proof of adequate health insurance covering at least emergency medical services in the Republic of Slovenia; - proof of sufficient means of subsistence; - a certificate from the criminal record of the foreigner's home country always in the case of an application for the issuance of the first single permit and, in other cases, if the authority so requests; - a concluded employment contract or civil law contract with service subscriber. <p>The first single permit shall be issued for the period of validity of the employment contract or the contract concluded for the performance of work, but not longer than one year. It can be renewed for the period of validity of the employment contract or the contract concluded for the performance of work, but for a maximum of two years.</p> <p>5. No.</p> <p>6. No.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Spain</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes but they are only allowed stay in Spain for 5 consecutive days in a total period of 20 days in 180 days</p> <p>2. Yes. In Spain, under current legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Third-country nationals working in this sector who stay less than 90 days are exempt from obtaining a work permit, but must apply for a visa that only allows them to stay in Spain for 5 consecutive days in a total period of 20 days in 180 days. This visa does not allow family members in charge to accompany professionals in this sector. <p>Documentation required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explanatory report and documentation accrediting the number of performances planned; place where they are to take place and seating capacity; people in the team; countries in which the


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			<p>artist has developed his/her activity; as well as other relevant circumstances about him/her or the company.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Work contract- Criminal record certificate from the countries where the artist has resided in the last 5 years. <p>3. N/A.</p> <p>4. For activities lasting more than 20 days, foreigners must apply for a residence and work permit. There are of two types:</p> <p>1) self-employed residence permit; salaried worker if the applicant is hired by a Spanish company. In this case the residence permit is issued with a máximo duration of one year. This authorisation does not allow dependent family members to accompany professionals in this sector. Documentation required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Explanatory report and documentation accrediting the number of performances planned; place where they are to take place and seating capacity; people in the team; countries in which the artist has developed his/her activity; as well as other relevant circumstances about him/her or the company.- Documentation accrediting the international projection of the artist or artistic group or documentation accrediting the artist's participation in a project of international scope and the relevant cultural or social contribution that this entails.- Work contract- Criminal record certificate from the countries where the artist has resided in the last 5 years. <p>2) ICT-National Permit, if the workers come from a foreign company and move temporarily to Spain. This authorisation allow dependent family members to accompany professionals in this sector. The required documentation is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The existence of a real business activity and, if applicable, that of the business group.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher degree or equivalent or, where appropriate, minimum professional experience of 3 years. - The existence of a previous and continuous employment or professional relationship of 3 months with one or more of the companies in the group. - Documentation from the company accrediting the transfer. <p>5. Only the ICT-national authorization allows holders to be accompanied by their family members.</p> <p>6. No. However, Spain is interest in made a reform to simplify the procedure mentioned above.</p>
	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	<p>1. Yes under certain circumstances: People who have a temporary gig for a radio or television broadcast by Sveriges Radio AB, Sveriges Television AB, Sveriges Utbildningsradio AB or Nordisk Television AB (TV4-gruppen/TV4 AB) for up to one month after entering Sweden. Performers, technicians and other tour staff, provided that the performer has been invited by an established arranger for up to 14 days over a period of 12 months.</p> <p>2. Yes, if they come from a country from which visa is required they have to apply for a normal entry visa with the normal requirements and procedures.</p> <p>3. NA</p> <p>4. They would have to apply for a normal work permit with the same rules as for any other non-EU citizen that wants to work in Sweden. The application should be made before entering the country. To obtain a work permit the person must have a valid passport have been offered terms of employment that are at least on par with those set by Swedish collective agreements or which are customary within the occupation or industry</p>

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			<p>have been offered a salary that is at least on par with that set by Swedish collective agreements or which is customary within the occupation or industry must be offered a position that will enable you to support yourself. In order to satisfy this support requirement, the person need to work to an extent that will result in a salary of at least SEK 13,000 per month before taxes have an employer who intends to provide insurance covering health, life, employment and pension when the work begin. In most cases, the person receives a permit that lasts as long as the employment, but never longer than the period his/her passport is valid for. A work permit can be granted for at most two years at a time.</p> <p>5. If the person is a citizen of a non-EU country and is a family member of a person who has a work permit, the person can get a residence permit for the same period. If the permit is for more than six months, he/she can also get a work permit. The requirement is that the family members are being supported financially by the employed. If the family is accompanying the employed, they will receive a permit for the same time period as the employed, though never longer than the validity period of their passports.</p> <p>6. Not to the best of our knowledge</p>
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