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Ad-Hoc Query on 2022.38 National regulations regarding the change of residence permit for students in higher education to residence permits on other grounds from within the country.

Requested by EMN NCP Sweden on 15 August 2022

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden plus Georgia (24 in Total)

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1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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This is an ad-hoc request regarding the possibility of switching from a residence permit for students in higher education, basic and advanced level, to another residence permit from within the country. The request is based on a request from the Association of Swedish Higher Education Institutions to the Swedish Migration Agency regarding information on how the rules for changing status look like in other member states.

We would like to ask the following questions:

1. Does the national legislation in your Member State allow for a residence permit to be granted after entry in your Member State?
2. If you answer YES to question 1, can you please indicate if any of the following categories are allowed? a. Researchers b. Internship in connection with higher education c. Visit for internship or for studies d. Family member of a student e. Employment f. Contract and specialisation education g. Other(s): Please specify
3. Do the national rules of your member state allow a change from within the country from a student's residence permit (undergraduate and graduate studies), to a residence permit for other purposes? YES/NO.
4. If you answer YES to Q.3, can you please indicate to which categories it is allowed to change?
5. If you answered Q.4, can you please indicate which are the conditions under which these changes of residence permit are possible?

We would very much appreciate your responses by 15 September 2022.


2. 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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		Wider Dissemination ²	
	EMN NCP Austria	Yes	<p>1. In Austria, it is differed between initial applications for a residence permit, applications for renewal and applications for change of purpose.</p> <p>The term 'application for renewal' is defined in Art. 2 para 1 subpara 11 Settlement and Residence Act as 'application for renewal of the same or issuance of another residence permit (Art. 24) under this federal law'.</p> <p>The term 'application for change of purpose' is defined in Art. 2 para 1 subpara 12 Settlement and Residence Act as 'an application, submitted during the period of validity of the current residence permit, requesting a residence permit with another scope of purpose to be issued (Art. 26)'.</p> <p>An initial application is defined in Art. 2 para 1 subpara 13 Settlement and Residence Act as application which is neither an application for renewal nor an application for change of purpose.</p> <p>In general, third country nationals (TCNs) must submit their initial application for a residence permit at the Austrian representation authority (consulate or embassy) in their country of origin (Art. 21 para 1 Settlement and Residence Act). Only in certain cases, TCNs can file their initial application for a residence permit during their lawful stay in Austria on Austrian territory (Art. 21 para 2 and 3 Settlement and Residence Act; AHQ 2022.31).</p> <p>Applications for the renewal of a residence permit shall be submitted to the locally responsible authority in Austria before the date of expiry of the validity of the residence permit (Art. 24 para 1 Settlement and Residence Act). Art. 24 para 4 Settlement and Residence Act allows an application for the renewal of a residence permit to be combined with an application for change of purpose, during the period until a first-instance decision on renewal is issued. If the requirements for the new purpose of residence or residence permit as requested are met, the authorities are obliged to comply with the request.</p> <p>According to Art 26 Settlement and Residence Act, TCNs can file an application to change the purpose of their residence during their lawful stay in Austria (so-called 'change of purpose procedure'). A change of purpose is only possible if the TCN meets all requirements for the requested residence permit. If this is the case, he or she is entitled to be granted the requested residence permit.</p>

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>See also Q3, Q4 and Q5.</p> <p>2. As already mentioned in Q1, initial applications for residence permits can only be filed in Austria in specific cases according to Art. 21 para 2 Settlement and Residence Act. According to this provision TCNs applying for (among others):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Settlement Permit – Researcher and their family members • a Residence Permit – Student • a Residence Permit – Volunteer <p>can file their application after their lawful entry into Austria and during their lawful stay in Austria (Art. 21 para 2 subpara 6 Settlement and Residence Act). See also Q3.</p> <p>3. Yes. Any residence permit in Austria is issued for a specific purpose. The purpose of residence in each case determines the scope of the right of residence. As already mentioned above, TCNs can apply to change the purpose of residence by submitting an application for change of purpose under Art. 26 Settlement and Residence Act or in the course of a renewal procedure under Art. 24 para 4 Settlement and Residence Act (see Q1). In order to remain in Austria after completing their studies, holders of a Residence Permit – Student who wish to apply for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Red-White-Red Card (which entitles to temporary settlement and to gainful employment with a specific employer; in the following ‘RWR Card’), • a residence permit EU Blue Card or • a Settlement Permit – Researcher <p>can once have their Residence Permit – Student renewed under Art. 24 para 1 Settlement and Residence Act for a period of twelve months for the purpose of seeking employment or setting up a business (Art. 64 para 4 Settlement and Residence Act). They can later be issued the respective residence permit if they meet the specific requirements.</p> <p>4. Austrian law restricts or excludes a change of purpose only in a small number of cases. If the requirements are met, holders of a Residence Permit – Student can change to a different residence permit at any time. In case a holder of a Residence Permit – Student renews their residence permit after completing their studies under Art. 64 para 4 Settlement and Residence Act (see Q3), a change of resident purpose in the course of a change of purpose procedure under Art. 26 Settlement and Residence Act or in the course of a renewal of the residence permit combined with an</p>
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			<p>application for change of purpose (Art. 24 para 4 Settlement and Residence Act) is only allowed in the cases of Art. 41 (RWR Card), Art. 42 (EU Blue Card), Art. 43c (Settlement Permit- Researcher) and Art. 47 para 2 (Residence Permit – Family Member).</p> <p>(Sources: T. Buschek-Chavel, H. Chahrokh, Change of immigration status and purpose of residence in Austria, IOM, December 2015, p. 12, available at https://www.emn.at/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/1154_16_EMN_Studie_EN_Web.pdf; https://oead.at/de/nach-oesterreich/einreise-und-aufenthalt/aufenthaltsbewilligung-student-kein-mobilitaetsprogramm#:~:text=Es%20kann%20bei%20Vorliegen%20der,f%C3%BCr%20weitere%2012%20Monate%20verl%C3%A4ngern)</p> <p>5. According to Art. 26 Settlement and Residence Act, TCNs wishing to change the purpose of residence while residing in Austria are required to make their request known to the authorities in Austria immediately. In order for the request to be granted, the applicant must meet the requirements for the requested residence title and, if applicable, capacity has to be available under any applicable quota. Ultimately, TCNs are required to apply for any change of purpose by no later than the date on which the previous residence permit expires. A TCN meeting all the requirements is legally entitled to be granted the requested residence permit.</p> <p>When holders of a Temporary Residence Permit – Student wish to change to a RWR Card after completing their studies (Art. 64 para 4 in conjunction with Art. 41 Settlement and Residence Act, see Q3), the conditions for obtaining the RWR Card differ from those required to be met by first-time applicants for a RWR Card, specifically in that, for applicants successfully completing studies, no minimum number of points has to be achieved and no labour market test takes place. Furthermore, the required minimum salary is lower than for other applicants. On 1 October 2022, an amendment to the Act Governing the Employment of Foreign Nationals will enter into force eliminating the minimum salary requirement. However, a monthly salary equivalent to the salary of domestic graduates with comparable work and professional experience will still be required.</p> <p>(Source: T. Buschek-Chavel, H. Chahrokh, Change of immigration status and purpose of residence in Austria, IOM, December 2015, available at https://www.emn.at/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/1154_16_EMN_Studie_EN_Web.pdf).</p>
	EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	<p>1. Yes. Although the general rule is that applications for residence permits must be introduced from abroad and addressed to the competent Belgian diplomatic or consular post (Article 9 of the Law of 15/12/1980), persons who are already residing in Belgium <u>legally</u> may introduce their applications directly from Belgium (Article 9ter of the Law of 15/12/1980, Article 25/2 of</p>


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		<p>the Royal Decree of 8 October 1981). This provision does not apply to asylum-seekers in an appeal procedure nor to beneficiaries or international protection. The law also foresees exceptional cases in which applications may be submitted directly from within the country: exceptional circumstances that do not allow the applicant to return to their country of origin), and for medical reasons (Articles 9 and 9bis of the Law of 15/12/1980).</p> <p>2. Persons who are already legally residing in Belgium may apply for a residence permit directly from within the country for all categories of residence permits, except for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family reunification, including family member of a student (Article 10bis of the Law of 15/12/1980, Article 25/2 of the Royal Decree of 8 October 1981) • European blue card (Article 61/26 of the Law of 15/12/1980) and single permit (Article 25/2 of the Royal Decree of 8 October 1981) <p>The law foresees the issuance of residence permits on the basis of internships and volunteer work (EU Directive 2016/801), but its effective implementation is still under discussion. In practice these requests still have to be made from outside the country.</p> <p>The category “contract and specialization education” does not exist in Belgium.</p> <p>3. Yes</p> <p>4. Third-country nationals who are already in Belgium on a student’s residence permit can request an extension of their stay in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>pursue further studies</u> (Article 61/1/2 of the law) to a certain extent (extension of study period must not be excessive). • to <u>look for employment</u> or to start an <u>independent activity</u> (Article 61/1/9 of the law, Articles 104/5 and 104/6 of the royal decree). In this case the residence permit (so called ‘Search Year permit’ cf. the transposition of the Directive on Students and Researchers EC/2016/801) will be renewed for a maximum period of 12 months, after or during which the applicant can request a single permit (in case of employment) or a professional card (in case of independent activity). This also applies to students who completed their studies in another EU Member State, with part of their study programme in Belgium (for instance in the framework of an Erasmus-type mobility programme). <p>5. The most important conditions are for a change in residence permit is that the request is made before the expiry of the</p>
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			<p>applicant's legal stay, and that the initial residence conditions of the new status are met.</p> <p>Change from a student permit to a 'Search Year permit' is possible under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request for the permit must be introduced no later than 15 days before expiry of the applicant's student permit. While the request is being processed, the applicant benefits from unlimited access to the labour market and may already start working. • The Search Year permit is limited to a maximum period of 12 months. • The beneficiary of a Search Year permit must, upon request by the authorities, provide evidence of their job search or of a real chance that they will be hired or start their independent activity. Failure to provide this evidence may lead to the withdrawal of the permit. • In case of employment, the employer must introduce a request for a single permit. In case of independent activity, the beneficiary of a Search Year permit must introduce a request for a professional card.
	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	<p>1. Prolonged residence can only be granted if a third-country national enters Bulgaria with a long-term residence visa for a specific reason (for studies, researchers, family member, student, employment).</p> <p>2. Please see the answer of question 1.</p> <p>3. Yes</p> <p>4. A foreigner who has received a prolonged residence permit in Bulgaria after completing his/her studies as a full-time student in Bulgaria, may obtain a prolonged residence permit for a period of up to 9 months after submitting an application at least 30 days before the expiration of the permitted period of residence, to which he/she attaches a document which proves his/her graduation.</p> <p>The Migration Directorate or the Migration Department/Sector/Group at the Regional Directorates of the Ministry of Interior shall check ex officio whether the foreigner has submitted (according to the Law on Employment Promotion) an application for registration as a job seeker to the Employment Agency within 7 working days after his/her graduation. The permit is issued within 30 days from the submission of the application.</p>



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			5. When the third-country national meets the conditions for access to the labor market.
	EMN NCP Croatia	Yes	<p>1. Yes.</p> <p>2. Yes, all the categories are allowed.</p> <p>3. Yes.</p> <p>4. During the application processing procedure, a citizen of a third country can change the purpose of temporary residence to one of the specified purposes of temporary residence prescribed by the Aliens Act. However, the request will be approved if all the general conditions for the approval of temporary residence are met with regard to the purpose of temporary residence (they must prove the purpose of temporary residence, have a valid foreign travel document, means of maintenance and health insurance). The purposes of temporary residence are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. family reunification 2. secondary education 3. studies 4. research 5. humanitarian reason 6. life partnership 7. work 9. residence of a person with a long-term residence in another EEA member state 10. for other purposes 11. stay of digital nomads. <p>5. During the application processing procedure, a citizen of a third country can change the purpose of temporary residence. As stated above, the request can only be approved if all the general conditions for the approval of a temporary stay are met with regard to the purpose of the temporary stay (must prove the purpose of the temporary stay, have a valid foreign travel document, means of support and health insurance).</p>


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	EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. Yes, in some cases.</p> <p>2. a. Yes. b. No. c. No. d. No e. In specific cases only, i.e. when employed by a company of foreign interests. f. No</p> <p>3. Yes.</p> <p>4. Only in the case of a graduate student, that has completed his/her studies, in order for him/her to search for a job.</p> <p>5. The residence permit is valid only for one year, for the TCN to search for a job. Moreover, the applicant may need to prove a real prospect to find a job position.</p>
	EMN NCP Czech Republic	Yes	<p>1. Yes. It is possible to file an application for a long-term residence permit inside the Czech Republic at the Ministry of the Interior offices, if the applicant has been residing in the Czech Republic on a visa for a stay of over 90 days and they intend to temporarily live in the Czech Republic for more than 1 year including the previous visa and if, at the same time, the purpose of their stay remains unchanged (exceptions are made e.g. for a blue card, employee card, family members or scientists).</p> <p>In given cases, an application for a long-term residence permit without the precondition of staying on a visa for over 90 days can be submitted a Czech Embassy (purpose of studies, scientific research, family reunification, resident of another EU Member State, blue card or employee card or ICT card).</p> <p>The application for a long-term residence permit and application of "change of purpose" for a long term residence permit must be filed in person. (Only with certain types of applications that can be filed at embassies, the particular Czech Embassy can waive this obligation, in well-substantiated cases.)</p>

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			<p>2. All except c.</p> <p>3. YES, but only those student's residence permit holders who have completed their studies are eligible.</p> <p>4. A student's residence permit can be changed to a long-term residence permit for any purpose, e.g. seeking employment, starting a business, scientific research, family unification, blue card, employee card, etc.</p> <p>5. Foreign nationals who are residing in the territory of the Czech Republic with a long-term residence permit for the purpose of studies can change the purpose of their permit at any time during their stay in the territory of the Czech Republic. For example, holders of a long-term residence permit for the purpose of studies 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 an application for a long-term residence permit for the purpose of starting a business. 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. 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. In order to obtain a long-term residence permit for the purpose of business, the applicant must have stayed in the territory of the Czech Republic for at least 5 years. (This is not applicable if the application is filed on the basis of a long-term residence permit for the purpose of starting a business.)</p>
	EMN NCP Estonia	Yes	<p>1. Yes. If the applicant resides abroad, he or she can firstly apply for a visa to come to Estonia at a foreign mission/embassy and start the residence permit application when arriving to Estonia. He or she can apply for a long term (D-type) visa for several purposes, including for study, and has to provide relevant documents depending on the purpose.</p> <p>2. All categories mentioned above. Other include: pupil exchange schemes, voluntary service within the framework of a youth project or program recognised by the Ministry of Education and Research, for study in an educational institution founded on the basis of a treaty or an educational and training institution supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (additional requirements apply).</p> <p>Clarification regarding family members: according to the Estonian Aliens' Act, temporary residence permit may be issued to an alien to settle with his or her spouse who resides in Estonia and who is an Estonian citizen or an alien residing in Estonia on the basis of a residence permit. Spouses have to share close economic ties and a psychological dependence; the family is</p>


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			<p>stable, and the marriage is not fictitious. However, an amendment will be in force starting from 01.01.2023 stating that if a temporary residence permit is applied to live with a spouse who has a temporary residence permit for studies, the spouse must have lived in Estonia on the basis of a residence permit for at least two years. This will not apply when the spouse in question has been granted a temporary residence permit for doctoral studies.</p> <p>3. Yes. However, an alien who has been issued a residence permit for study may take employment in Estonia without a specific permit on condition that such employment does not interfere with the studies.</p> <p>4. There are no restrictions regarding the categories as long as the applicant meets all conditions set for the residence permit in question.</p> <p>5. Changing the basis of the residence permit procedure must start while the permit is still valid. Application for a new residence permit has to be submitted to the Police and Border Guard Board. The conditions of the issue of a new temporary residence permit must be met. Additional conditions depend on the respective temporary residence permit. Temporary residence permit that was issued to settle with a spouse may be cancelled within three years of the issue of the residence permit (e.g. if the marriage has been terminated or family ties broken). If the person in question has lived in Estonia for at least three years, he or she may be issued a temporary residence permit for settling permanently in Estonia.</p>
+	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	<p>1. Yes. According to Section 60 (1) of the Aliens Act, a first residence permit shall be applied for in the country where the alien resides legally before entering Finland. A first residence permit may, however, be applied for in Finland under sections 47h, 49, 49a, 50, 50a, 51, 52, 52a and 52d.</p> <p>2. Following categories are allowed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Researchers b. Internship in connection with higher education c. Visit for internship or for studies d. Family member of a student e. Employment

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			<p>f. Contract and specialisation education</p> <p>3. Yes.</p> <p>4. Finland allows following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Researchers b. Internship in connection with higher education c. Visit for internship or for studies d. Family member of a student e. Employment f. Contract and specialisation education <p>5. Pursuant to Section 54, Subsection 7 of the Finnish Aliens Act, a new fixed-term residence permit is issued on new grounds if such grounds would qualify the alien for the first residence permit.</p> <p>An alien who has been issued with a temporary or continuous residence permit on the basis of family ties may, after these family ties are broken, be issued with a residence permit on the basis of close ties to Finland or on the grounds that his or her personal circumstances are particularly difficult, because his or her spouse committed or endorsed acts of violence or abuse against him or her or his or her child while their family ties were still in force, and it would be unreasonable to refuse the permit under the circumstances.</p>
	EMN NCP France	Yes	<p>1. YES in some cases.</p> <p>Generally, French legislation provides that a foreign national must obtain a long-stay visa before entering France and then apply for a residence permit.</p> <p>Article L312-2 of the CESEDA states that any foreign national wishing to enter France in order to stay for more than three months must apply to the French diplomatic and consular authorities for a long-stay visa.</p> <p>This visa may authorise a stay of more than three months for family reasons, as a visitor, student, trainee or for professional purposes, and more generally any type of stay of more than three months which gives the holder the rights attached to a temporary residence permit or a multi-annual residence permit corresponding to the reason for the stay requested.</p> <p>Furthermore, article L412-1 of the CESEDA explains that subject to France's international commitments and the exceptions provided for in articles L. 412-2 and L. 412-3, the first issue of a temporary residence permit or a multiannual residence</p>


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			<p>permit is subject to the production by the foreign national of a long-stay visa. However, in certain cases, foreign nationals are exempt from producing a long-stay visa and may apply directly for a residence permit on arrival in France.</p> <p>2. According to article L 421-2 of the CESEDA, by way of derogation from Article L. 412-1, foreign nationals are exempted from producing the long-stay visa mentioned in the same article for the first issue of the following residence permits for the following reasons :</p> <p>1° the ICT mobile trainee</p> <p>2. certain reasons relating to private and family life (parents of a French child, foreign nationals born in France and having lived there for at least 8 years, foreign nationals residing in France since the age of 13, foreign nationals entrusted to the child welfare services, foreign nationals with personal and family ties in France, foreign nationals whose state of health requires medical care, foreign nationals receiving a pension for an accident at work or a professional illness</p> <p>3. foreign nationals holding a long-term EU resident card, granted in another EU Member State, who can prove that they have stable and sufficient resources to support themselves and, where applicable, their family, whether they are in paid employment (fixed-term or indefinite contract), entrepreneurs, self-employed persons, researchers or performing artists, whether they are studying or not engaged in any economic activity, as well as their spouse and children</p> <p>4. foreign nationals who are victims of human trafficking or pimping or who are on a pathway out of prostitution</p> <p>5. illegal foreign nationals benefiting from exceptional admission to residence (for economic or family reasons)</p> <p>6. foreign nationals entrusted to the child welfare services in the year following their 18th birthday and those who have been following vocational training for at least six months, subject to the real and serious nature of this training</p> <p>7. the holder of the "talent passport - European blue card" residence permit and family members</p> <p>8. mobile ICT employees and their family members</p> <p>3. YES, as long as the residence permit has not expired, they have successfully completed their studies and meet the conditions for applying for a residence permit on another ground.</p> <p>4. Students may request a change of status in order to carry out an economic activity related to their training (employee, temporary worker on a fixed-term contract, job-seeker at the end of the Master's programme, self-employed person, entrepreneur, researcher, innovative project), or for a reason related to family ties (spouse of a French citizen, parent of a French citizen, child of a French citizen, foreign national born in France, foreign national with personal and family ties in</p>
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			<p>France).</p> <p>5. To carry out an economic activity in France, the conditions for issuing a residence permit are specific to each permit. However, in general, it is necessary to provide proof of an employment contract and a level of remuneration at least equal to the monthly minimum wage, or to provide proof of a project contributing to the economic development of France and the ability to carry it out, or to provide proof of having obtained a diploma at least equivalent to a master's degree and of remuneration conditions in line with the labour market for an equivalent position.</p> <p>As regards residence permit linked to family ties, they must justify such ties (e.g. being married to a French person, in a civil union with a French person or having become the parent of a French child) and justify stable and sufficient resources (amount of resources at least equal to the minimum wage).</p>
	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	<p>1. The regulations for changing to another purpose of residence and for applying for residence permits in Germany are governed by the German Residence Act (AufenthG) and the Ordinance Governing Residence (AufenthV), available online in English at https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_aufenthg/und https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/downloads/EN/gesetztestexte/AufenthV_....</p> <p>In principle, the issuance of a residence permit requires that the person has previously entered the country with the required (national) visa (Section 5 (2) Residence Act). If this has not been done, the local foreigner's authority can refrain from the visa procedure in individual cases if there is a right to be granted the desired residence title or if this is not reasonable due to special circumstances of the individual case. For certain groups of cases it is regulated that the residence permit can be obtained (applied for) in Germany (§§ 39, 41 AufenthV).</p> <p>2. Nationals of certain countries (Australia, Israel, Japan, Canada, Korea, New Zealand, United States) may enter Germany without a visa and obtain the required residence permit within the territory of Germany (§ 41 AufenthV). Further cases in which the residence permit can be obtained or extended in Germany are, for example, if the person is already in possession of a national visa or a residence permit or is exempt from the requirement of a residence permit (§ 39 No. 1 and 2 AufenthV). Persons who are in possession of a Schengen visa may also obtain a residence permit within Germany, provided that there is a claim for issuance and that the claim arose after entry. However, claims for the issuance of a residence permit for the purpose of studying, for a study-related internship and for European voluntary service are excluded from this regulation (§ 39 No. 3 AufenthV).</p> <p>In Germany, residence permits can be obtained for the following purposes if the requirements are met, because there is a</p>



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			<p>right to be granted for this purpose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Research b. Study-related internship c. Study: However, it is not possible to obtain a Schengen visa (§ 39 No. 3 AufenthV). However, the total duration of stay of 10 years prescribed for a stay for study purposes may not be exceeded. The completion of compulsory internships also counts towards the purpose of residence for study purposes. d. Family reunification with students e. Gainful employment f. Vocational training and further education (without entitlement to grant). If it is a study-related internship or a compulsory internship, there is entitlement to grant (see b and c). Also, if it is an activity within the scope of the professional permit (specialist), there is entitlement to grant (see e). g. others: depending on the existence of a legal entitlement to the respective residence permit. 3. Yes. 4. During a stay for the purpose of studying, a residence permit for another purpose may only be issued before completion of the studies in the following cases (Section 16b (4) Residence Act): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified vocational training • Employment as a specialist • Pursuit of employment in the field of information and communication technology with distinctive practical professional knowledge (§ 19c Abs. 2 Residence Act) • Residence permit with legal entitlement (see Q2.) <p>After successful graduation, a change to any other purpose of residence is possible, provided that the requirements for this residence permit are met and the residence permit is applied for before the expiry of the residence permit for the purpose of studies. In addition, in this case there is a claim to the issuance of a residence permit for the purpose of looking for a job which the qualification acquired with the studies qualifies to perform (Section 20 (3) No. 1 Residence Act). The residence permit for job search can be issued for up to 18 months.</p> 5. The residence permit must be applied for before the expiry of the residence permit for studies and the conditions
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			mentioned under Q4. must be fulfilled. In addition, all requirements for the issuance of the desired residence permit must be fulfilled.
	EMN NCP Hungary	Yes	<p>1. An application for the residence permit may be submitted to any consulate officer of Hungary, or at any other place authorised to receive applications for a residence permit located in the country where the applicant's permanent or habitual residence is located, or in the country of the applicant's nationality. Applications from third-country nationals residing in the territory of Hungary shall be accepted if they meet the requirements if (s)he verified the existence of special and equitable circumstances; if the purpose of residence for a period longer than ninety days is research; or if (s)he is lawfully residing in the territory of Hungary as nationals of the states listed in Annex II of REGULATION (EU) 2018/1806 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL, or together with such a third-country national in the capacity of a family member.</p> <p>An application for the extension of a residence permit may be submitted at the regional directorate as per the place of accommodation in Hungary of the applicant</p> <p>2. See the answer to Question 1.</p> <p>3. Yes</p> <p>4. Third-country nationals may apply for an extension of their residence permit for the purpose of study for any purpose category.</p> <p>5. There is no specific condition for a change of purpose category, other than that the foreign national meets the conditions as per the given purpose category and the general entry and residence conditions.</p>
	EMN NCP Italy	Yes	<p>1. Legal entered foreigners, namely those in possession of an entry visa, may reside in the State's territory, except for derogations, or a valid Italian or other Member State's residence permit (Art. 4 and 5 of Legislative Decree 286/98 and subsequent amendments). In the case of admission to the national territory with an entry visa, the foreigner must apply for a residency permit that will be issued in accordance with the activities indicated in the entry visa or the provisions in force. (Art. 5, section 2 of Legislative Decree 286/98 and subsequent amendments).</p>



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			<p>2. Among the various categories of visas that can be requested from the Italian Diplomatic Representation abroad, examples are visas for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) study (following which, a 'student' or 'alumnus' residence permit will be issued); 2) single university course study (following which a 'student' residence permit will be issued); 3) professional training study (following which a 'trainee' residence permit will be issued); 4) university enrolment (following which a 'student' residence permit is issued); 5) postgraduate studies, that is foreigners who apply to enroll in postgraduate courses (masters, doctorates, specialisations, further education: following which a residence permit will be issued for 'student'); 6) study exchange and mobility programmes (following which a 'student' residence permit will be issued) Art. 39 section 5 bis of Legislative Decree 286/98 and subsequent amendments and additions; 7) study traineeship (following which a 'trainee' residence permit will be issued); 8) academic research (following which a 'researcher' residence permit will be issued, Art. 27 ter, section 7 of Law n° 286/98 and subsequent modifications); 9) family reasons (requested by family members who follow students, researchers or workers, following which a 'family grounds' residence permit will be issued). <p>3. YES</p> <p>4. Foreigners holding a residence permit for study purposes may request the conversion, if they meet the requirements, into a residence permit for pending employment, work, family reasons, political asylum.</p> <p>5. A foreigner who has completed a research activity or has obtained in Italy a qualification such as a doctorate or a university master's degree or a three-year degree, or a first- or second-level academic diploma or a higher technical diploma, upon the expiration of his residence permit for study purposes, he may state his immediate availability to carry out work activities and to participate in active labour policy measures within the employment services and apply for a residence permit of a duration of no less than nine months and no more than twelve months in order to seek employment or to start a business consistent with his completed training/research pathway (residence permit for pending employment). If the requirements of the legislation are met, conversion into a residence permit for employment may be requested. (Art. 39 bis, par. 1 of Legislative Decree 286/98 and subsequent amendments). In any case, he must prove to meet the income requirements and that he has insurance against the risk of illness, accident and maternity with an Italian or foreign insurance</p>
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			institute, with validity in the national territory, or by means of registration with the national health service that is also valid for family members who are in charge. (Art. 27b para 9 bis, Art. 39-bis.1 para 2 and Art. 34 para 3)
	EMN NCP Latvia	Yes	<p>1. Yes.</p> <p>2. Any of categories are allowed to submit documents for a residence permit after the entry in Latvia.</p> <p>3. Students during the term of validity of their residence permit are not entitled to request a residence permit in relation to another reason for stay. However, this does not apply to third-country nationals who are undergoing graduate studies having already acquired a higher education in Latvia and to whom a residence permit had been issued for acquiring such education.</p> <p>4. Third-country national who are pursuing graduate studies having already acquired a higher education in Latvia can change their student's residence permit to a residence permit for any other purpose.</p> <p>5. Third-country national pursuing graduate studies has to already have acquired a diploma for higher education in Latvia with a previous student's residence permit to be allowed to change their residence permit.</p>
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. Yes.</p> <p>2. All the above mentioned categories are allowed to apply for another residence permit from within the country as long as the stay of such person is legal in the Republic of Lithuania.</p> <p>3. Yes.</p> <p>4. There are no restrictions regarding the mentioned categories.</p> <p>5. There are no special requirements for individual categories if a person submits an application while on the territory of Lithuania. The usual requirements for the new residence permit apply: person's stay must be legal, he/she must meet all the</p>



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			conditions for issuing such residence permit.
	EMN NCP Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. In Luxembourg, according to articles 38 and 39 of the amended law of 29 August 2008 on free movement of persons and immigration (Immigration Law), the authorization of stay for a specific residence permit will be granted before the entry into the territory. However, there are cases in which the third-country national can change his/her residence permit after having entered the territory. This is the case of the international student (article 59 (1) and (2) of the Immigration Law) which states that after having finishing her/his studies (studies of at least a duration of 5 years or has obtained a PhD) can change his/her residence permit to a salaried worker residence permit (article 42 (1) points 1 and 4 of the Immigration Law) or an independent worker residence permit (article 51 of the Immigration Law).</p> <p>Moreover, according to article 67-4 of the Immigration Law, a residence permit for the purpose of seeking employment or setting up a business shall be issued by the Minister to a third-country national authorised to reside who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has successfully completed or the last year leading to a final higher education diploma leading to the degree of Master or he has successfully defended his doctoral thesis for research work in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg leading to the degree of PhD ; • provides proof that during the planned stay s/he has sufficient resources to cover her/his living expenses without recourse to the social assistance system, as well as his/her return expenses, as specified by Grand Ducal regulation; • s/he is covered by health insurance. <p>2. As it was answered in Q.1, after the termination of her/his studies the international student can exchange her/his residence permit if s/he finds a job or start an enterprise to a salaried worker residence permit or an independent worker resident permit. So from the categories mentioned above only categories a) Researchers and e) Employment will apply.</p> <p>3. Yes if the student has fulfills the conditions mentioned in the answer of Q.1.</p> <p>4. See answer to Q.1 and Q.2.</p> <p>5. See answer to Q.1 and Q.2. The applicant has to have finished her/his studies that have to be at least a cycle of at least 5 years or has to have completed her/his PhD. Also the applicant must have find a job and fulfil the conditions of the salaried</p>

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			worker residence permit (article 42 (1) points 1 and 4 of the Immigration Law) or of an independent worker (article 51 of the Immigration Law).
	EMN NCP Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. Yes, if the third-country national is already in the Netherlands on a valid residence permit or visa, the application for a residence permit can be carried out within the Netherlands. Then, it is not required to follow the procedure as described in our answer to EMN ad-hoc query 2022.31. This exemption also applies if the residence permit expired within the last two years, and the third-country national has always lived in the Netherlands during that time.^[1]</p> <p>^[1] IND, 'Mvv exemptions,' https://ind.nl/en/mvv-exemptions, last accessed on 29 August.</p> <p>2. There is no differentiation between types of residence permits which can be granted after entry in the Netherlands.</p> <p>3. Yes. If a student is already residing in the Netherlands and wishes to change the purpose of their residence, for example because they have finished their studies and have found a job, they can submit the application in the Netherlands. It is not necessary to leave the Netherlands and submit the application elsewhere.^[1]</p> <p>^[1] IND, 'Change residence purpose,' https://ind.nl/en/extend-stay/change/change-residence-purpose, last accessed on 17 August 2022; art. 3.81 Aliens Decree.</p> <p>4. There is no differentiation between the categories to which the student residence permit is allowed to change.</p> <p>5. The usual requirements for the new residence permit apply. There are no additional conditions for changing an existing residence permit to a new residence permit.^[1]</p> <p>^[1] IND, 'Change residence purpose,' https://ind.nl/en/extend-stay/change/change-residence-purpose, last accessed on 17 August 2022.</p>
	EMN NCP Poland	Yes	<p>1. Yes. This is a standard situation. The reverse situation is an exception to the general rule for granting residence permits after entering the territory of PL, with the proviso that these explanations should not be applied to national visas. This is</p>

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			<p>because, as a rule (exceptions for Belarusian citizens, where the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for examining the visa applications), they are issued only by consuls outside the territory of the Republic of Poland.</p> <p>As a rule, except in cases permitted by law (relating to family reunification and long-term mobility), national legislation requires that the foreigner, at the time of submitting the application for a residence permit, must stay in the territory of the Republic of Poland - in the case of absence from Poland, the provisions provide for refusal to initiate the procedure.</p> <p>In addition, the general rules for granting residence permits require a foreigner to appear in person in order to submit an application and for fingerprinting (this obligation does not apply to minors under the age of 6) no later than on the last day of legal stay in Poland.</p> <p>The application for a residence permit may be submitted during a legal stay in visa-free travel, on the basis of a valid visa, if required, or on the basis of another residence permit, subject to stays for specific purposes, e.g. regulations do not allow for the initiation of proceedings in the case of temporary residence permits, incl. in a situation of stay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on the basis of a Schengen visa authorising only entry to this territory for humanitarian reasons, due to the interest of the state or international obligations, • on the basis of a temporary residence permit granted due to circumstances requiring a short-term stay, • on the basis of a permit for tolerated stay or a permit to stay for humanitarian reasons or in connection with granting asylum, subsidiary protection or temporary protection or granting refugee status in Poland, • in the period provided for leaving the territory of Poland in the decision obliging the foreigner to return. <p>2. a. Researchers</p> <p>Yes, provided that at the time of submitting the application for a temporary residence permit for the purpose of conducting scientific research or a temporary residence permit for the purpose of long-term mobility of a researcher, the foreigner cannot have a temporary residence permit for the purpose of performing work under the intra-corporate transfer (ICT) granted for the purpose of performing work as an intern, or a Blue Card permit (or apply for this permit).</p> <p>b. Internship in connection with higher education</p> <p>Yes, with the proviso that at the time of submitting the application for a temporary residence permit for a trainee, the foreigner may not have a temporary residence permit for the purpose of performing work under the intra-corporate transfer (ICT) granted for the purpose of performing work as an intern, or Blue Card authorization (or apply for a Blue Card permit).</p>
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			<p>c. Visit for internship or for studies</p> <p>*This common category does not appear in Polish legal system. The category 'visit for internship' is unknown to us or it is defined differently.</p> <p>Yes, with the proviso that at the time of submitting the application for a temporary residence permit for the purpose of studying (as regards full-time university studies in a unit approved by the Ministry of the Interior and Administration for the purposes of admitting students or to which a decision to refuse the admission has not been issued, alternatively the decision on refusal of acceptance, prolonging the time of acceptance, withdrawal of acceptance), the foreigner cannot have a temporary residence permit for the purpose of performing work under the transfer within the enterprise (ICT) granted for the purpose of performing work as an intern, or Blue Card (or apply for a Blue Card).</p> <p>In the case of part-time studies or at an university which is not authorised to admit foreigners for study purposes, the student may obtain a temporary residence permit due to other circumstances - in order to undertake or continue education. In this situation the abovementioned restrictions imposed on the temporary residence permit for the purpose of study do not apply.</p> <p>d. Family member of a student</p> <p>No. Family members of students legalise their stay in Poland on general principles, indicating an independent purpose of stay or in the case of dependence, e.g. in the case of a minor child, referring to other circumstances of stay (the permit is granted discretely in relation to circumstances not specified in the Act on foreigners).</p> <p>e. Employment</p> <p>The following were excluded from the possibility of obtaining a permit for temporary residence and work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees posted by a foreign employer based outside the territory of the Republic of Poland, • Foreigners transferred within the enterprise, • Seasonal workers, • Foreigners running a business in the territory of the Republic of Poland, • Foreigners staying on the territory of Poland on the basis of obligations set out in international agreements to facilitate the entry and temporary stay of certain categories of natural persons involved in trade or investments, • Foreigners staying on the territory of Poland on the basis of a visa (national or Schengen) issued by the consul of the Republic of Poland for the purpose of tourism or visiting family or friends. • Foreigners staying on the territory of Poland on the basis of a visa for the purpose of tourism or visiting family or friends,
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			<p>issued by another country of the Schengen area.</p> <p>The following were excluded from the possibility of obtaining a Blue Card permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • foreigners with a temporary residence permit: in order to conduct scientific research or for the purpose of long-term mobility of a researcher and those who apply for one of these permits, • foreigners with a temporary residence permit, granted in connection with the status of a long-term resident in another EU Member State and the intention to work or run a business in Poland, • employees posted by a foreign employer based outside the territory of the Republic of Poland, • seasonal workers, • foreigners staying on the territory of Poland on the basis of obligations set out in international agreements to facilitate the entry and temporary stay of certain categories of natural persons involved in trade or investments, • foreigners staying on the territory of Poland on the basis of a visa (national or Schengen) issued by the consul of the Republic of Poland for the purpose of tourism or visiting family or friends, • foreigners staying on the territory of Poland on the basis of a visa for the purpose of tourism or to visit family or friends, on the basis of a visa issued by another country of the Schengen area. <p>The following were excluded from the possibility of obtaining a temporary residence permit in order to perform work under the intra-corporate transfer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students and doctoral students holding a temporary residence permit for the purpose of studying or applying for such a permit, • Researchers/researchers holding or applying for a temporary residence permit for the purpose of conducting research or applying for one of these permits for the purpose of long-term mobility of the researcher, • Employees of enterprises based in another EU Member State temporarily posted to provide services in the territory of the Republic of Poland, • Conducting business activity in the territory of the Republic of Poland, • Foreigners employed by temporary employment agencies or other enterprises engaged in the provision of employees for work under the supervision and management of another enterprise or transferred within the enterprise with the participation of an entity conducting economic activity in the scope of providing employment services. <p>f. Contract and specialisation education</p>
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			<p>n/a</p> <p>3. Yes, except for the ICT permit and long-term EU resident's permit</p> <p>4. As above</p> <p>5. The migration system of the Republic of Poland is based on a general assumption that it is possible to change the purpose of stay in the territory of Poland without having to leave the territory of Poland. In relation to students / graduates, this possibility is excluded only from the wording of Directives 2014/66/EU and 2003/109/EC.</p>
	EMN NCP Portugal	Yes	<p>1. R: Yes, it does. There is a possibility of getting a permit in national territory (it will depend on different aspects).</p> <p>2. a) yes – besides legal entry, also to have a legal stay (when requesting the permit)b) yes – besides legal entry, also to have a legal stay (when requesting the permit)c) it depends – case by case analysis;d) yes. Family reunion is always allowed (within the limits of the law regarding the family members);e) yes.f) Within certain rules;g) yes. For investment, medical treatment, etc...</p> <p>3. Yes.</p> <p>4. Secondary education, higher education, researchers</p> <p>5. Regarding each situation, the law has special articles. But under Law nr. 23/2007 (in attachment), article 88 “Residence authorization to undertake a subordinated professional activity”, all TCN may ask for a new permit (without any connection with a previous one). lei23_1.pdf</p>
	EMN NCP Slovakia	Yes	<p>1. Yes. A third-country national can apply for temporary residence in person at a police department in the Slovak Republic if he/she</p>

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			<p>is staying in the Slovak Republic on the basis of a valid residence permit, a granted tolerated stay (selected purposes), a granted national visa, if he/she is a third-country national, for whom a visa is not required, or if he/she is a holder of a certificate of a Slovak living abroad.</p> <p>2. Yes, it is allowed if the conditions listed in question 1 are met.</p> <p>3. Yes, the national legislation allows a change of purpose of residence from within the country from a student's residence permit (graduate and undergraduate studies) to other purpose of residence, e.g. employment.</p> <p>4. The change of the purpose of residence is carried out according to the new purpose of residence for which the third country national meets the conditions according to national legislation.</p> <p>5. If a third country national wants to perform a different activity than the one for which he/she was granted a temporary residence, he/she must submit a new application for temporary residence and meet the conditions established in the national legislation for the specific purpose of the residence.</p>
	EMN NCP Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. As per the general rule of the Foreigners Act, the first temporary residence permit in the Republic of Slovenia must be obtained before entry into the country, however, certain exceptions apply. See also Q2.</p> <p>2. The following categories of residence permits are allowed for foreigners who legally reside in the Republic of Slovenia on the basis of a valid identity card, a valid passport or on the basis of a valid passport and a residence permit issued by another Member State of the European Union or on the basis of a valid visa C issued by the competent authority of the Republic of Slovenia or another state party to the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985:</p> <p>a) Temporary residence permit for research, higher and higher education – a researcher, university teacher or university associate who has concluded a hosting agreement with a research organisation or a higher education institution in the Republic of Slovenia, may also apply for a first temporary residence permit with the competent authority in the Republic of Slovenia.</p>


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			<p>b) N/A</p> <p>c) Temporary residence permit for study purposes – a foreigner who legally resides in the Republic of Slovenia on the basis of either the conditions specified in the first paragraph or on the basis of a visa D issued by the competent authority of another EU Member State for study purposes and who submits evidence of enrolment may apply for a first temporary residence permit with the competent authority in the Republic of Slovenia. This includes purposes such as advanced professional training, practical training, specialization or participating in an international study exchange, so it also falls under category f – Contract and specialization education.</p> <p>d) N/A</p> <p>e)</p> <p>1) Single permit for the purpose of employment or work provided also that the foreigner is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a sports trainer, a professional sportsperson or a private sports worker who is listed in the register of professional sportspersons or the register of private sports workers and has concluded a training contract, an employment contract or a work contract with a club or a sports organisation established in the Republic of Slovenia; - a person who will perform a clerical profession or religious activity in a registered religious community or a person who will organise or lead charitable and humanitarian activities within an established humanitarian organisation or registered religious community in the Republic of Slovenia, and submits a certificate issued by the registered religious community on performing activities in this community or a certificate issued by the established humanitarian organisation on organising or leading charitable and humanitarian activities in this organisation; - a foreign media reporter or a foreign correspondent who is already accredited in the Republic of Slovenia; - a person who on the basis of the opinion of the responsible ministry demonstrates an economic interest in the Republic of Slovenia; - a person who on the basis of the opinion of the responsible ministry demonstrates an interest of the Republic of Slovenia in the area of education, science and culture. <p>2) EU Blue Card – A foreigner who has already concluded an employment contract with an employer, may apply for a first EU Blue Card with the competent authority in the Republic of Slovenia. A foreigner may reside in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia for 90 days from the date of entering the country or until the expiry of the permit or visa, if this period is shorter.</p>
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			<p>The foreigner or his or her employer must apply for a first EU Blue Card with the competent authority in the Republic of Slovenia within 30 days of entering the Republic of Slovenia.</p> <p>f) see last sentence under c).</p> <p>g)</p> <p>1) Foreigners of Slovenian descent may apply for a first temporary residence permit with the competent authority in the Republic of Slovenia.</p> <p>2) A foreigner whose residence in the Republic of Slovenia is in the interests of the Republic of Slovenia may also have their first temporary residence permit issued while already staying in the Republic of Slovenia.</p> <p>3) First temporary residence permit for the purpose of family reunification may be issued to a family member of a person under subsidiary protection if the family member already resides in the Republic of Slovenia. Similarly, a permanent residence permit may be issued to a family member of a person with refugee status in the Republic of Slovenia, if the family member already resides in the Republic of Slovenia.</p> <p>4) A foreigner, who legally resides in the Republic of Slovenia on the basis of a visa D, may be issued a temporary residence permit if they meet all the required conditions for the permit.</p> <p>3. YES</p> <p>4. It is possible to change to all categories, for which the conditions are met.</p> <p>5. A foreigner holding a permit for temporary residence in the Republic of Slovenia may, prior to the expiry of the period for which the permit was issued, lodge an application with the competent authority in the Republic of Slovenia for a subsequent residence permit for a different purpose. A foreigner who has applied for the issuance of a subsequent temporary residence permit in due time may remain in the country until his or her application has been decided, and shall be issued a special certificate that shall serve as a temporary residence permit until the administratively final decision on the application or, in the case of issuing a single permit or an EU Blue Card, until the final decision on the application.</p>
	EMN NCP Spain	Yes	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2.</p>


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			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work, familiar, social and education reasons. 2. International protection 3. Humanitarian reasons <p>3. YES</p> <p>4. Working as an employee Freelancing Residency permit without work permit Residency and research work. Residency and highly qualified work</p> <p>5. The labor requirements for obtaining the corresponding type of authorization or those related to the alleged work exception must be complied with, in accordance with the provisions of the Immigration Regulations, and the procedure established in accordance with the authorization in question shall be applicable.</p>
	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, under certain circumstances. 2. In Sweden, there are certain exceptions to the main rule that the residence permit must be granted before entry when it comes to first-time applications for the types of permits listed above. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A foreigner who has been granted a residence permit for research (researchers) by another EU state and who is to carry out research in Sweden for more than 180 days according to a hosting agreement that has been entered in accordance with the Act (2008:290) on Approval of Research Principals to Host Visiting Researchers 3. Yes, under certain circumstances. 4. In Sweden, a change from a residence permit for studies in higher education, at undergraduate and graduate level, to a residence permit on another basis from within the country is allowed for the following grounds:

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			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research 2. Internship in connection with higher education 3. Visit for internship or for studies 4. Family member of a student 5. Employment 6. Contract and specialisation education 7. Other(s): Please specify <p>In order to carry out these changes from within the country, the applicant must have completed 30 ECTS during their studies, and apply before the current permit expires.</p> <p>5. As mentioned above, in order to carry out these changes from within Sweden, the applicant must have completed 30 ECTS during their studies and apply before the current permit expires. This applies to all following types of permits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research 2. Internship in connection with higher education 3. Visit for internship or for studies 4. Family member of a student 5. Employment 6. Contract and specialisation education 7. Other(s): Please specify
	EMN NCP Georgia	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes. 2. All of the above mentioned categories are allowed to obtain relevant types of residence permits after entering the country, if they meet the requirements defined by the “Law of Georgia on the Legal Status of Aliens and Stateless Persons”. 3. According to the Par. 2 of Art. 14 of the “Law of Georgia on the Legal Status of Aliens and Stateless Persons” - any alien

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			<p>legally staying in Georgia and holding any type of residence permit (provided in Article 15 of this Law) can apply to the Public Service Development Agency for another type of residence permit if s/he meets the legal requirements for the issuance of a respective residence permit. In this case new type of residence permit will be issued as a first time residence permit.</p> <p>4. All categories are allowed to change the type of a residence permit.</p> <p>5. The conditions and legal requirements are same as applying for the first time to obtain any type of residence permit. See the conditions here: https://sda.gov.ge/?page_id=7445&lang=en</p>
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