



EMN Ad-Hoc Query on COM AHQ Creation of a repository of long-terms visas, residence permits and cards

Requested by Jolandie CLEMENTE on 18th April 2017

Visas

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Norway (23 in total)

Disclaimer:

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


Background information:


The Commission (DG Home) has undertaken a study whose purpose is to assess the need and the possibilities for creating a repository of "documents for long stay or residence" granted to TCNs (Third Country Nationals) within the Schengen area and whether VIS could be the solution or whether another solution needs to be sought (obviously a new repository as the other two systems – SIS and Eurodac - are even more remote from the purpose to be met). The legal basis for granting the documents is not to be changed but information on the issued documents would be shared at EU level. Therefore a number of questions are asked on how that information can be collected and updated.



Questions


1. 1. Long-stay visas: (a) Does your country issue long-stay visas? If yes for which duration? (b) Which authorities are in charge of handling the applications for long-stay visas from the moment the application is submitted till the moment the visa is granted? (c) Does your country have an IT system(s) to collect the information on the long-stay visa application and on the different stages until a visa is granted and issued? (d) Does your country use the same IT system used to collect information on withdrawal and renewal of long-stay visas?
2. 2. Residence permits: (a) Does your country issue residence permits only on its territory or also outside (in consulates/embassies)? (b) Which authorities are in charge of handling the applications for residence permits from the moment the application is submitted till the moment the permit is granted? (c) Does your country have an IT system(s) to collect the information on the application and on the different stages until a residence permit is granted and issued? (d) Does your country use the same IT system used to collect information on withdrawal and renewal of residence permits?
3. 3. Residence cards: (a) Which authorities are in charge of handling the requests for residence cards from the moment the request is made till the moment the card is issued? (b) Does your country have an IT system(s) to collect the information on the request and on the different stages until a card is issued? (c) Does your country use the same IT system used to collect information on withdrawal and renewal of residence cards?



Responses


	Country	Wider Dissemination	Response
	Austria	No	


	<p>Belgium</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. (a) Yes, from 3 months up to one year depending on reason of stay or the duration of the activity (b) The application for a long-stay visa can only be made before the Belgian diplomatic or consular mission in the country of origin or country of stay (or the diplomatic or consular mission of another Member State that represents Belgium in that country). In specified cases, the visa application is examined and the visa granted automatically by the embassy or consulate, but mostly a formal authorization has to be given by the Belgian Immigration Office that further examines the visa application. The visa itself is always delivered to the applicant by the embassy or consulate which attaches a visa sticker in the passport of the applicant. Some visa applications can also be handled by the Belgian Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, for example visas for diplomats (Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations). (c) Yes, there is an electronic shared platform with the Belgian Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, embassies and consulates and the Belgian Immigration Office, called VISANET. VISANET shows what is the status of the application, what documents were submitted, and further general info and commentaries. The documents are transmitted by diplomatic courier and electronically. There is a separate system (Belvisa) for transmitting the applications and decisions. (d) No, a separate system (Belvisa) is used. Withdrawals of visa are made by the embassy or consulate if the person is still abroad; by border security, the Belgian Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs or the Belgian Immigration Office if the person is already in Belgium. If the person is in Belgium, renewals of visa are (after approval of the Belgian Immigration Office) made by the Belgian Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs.</p> <p>2. (a) Residence permits (authorizations that allow a foreigner to stay in Belgium for more than 3 months) are only issued on the Belgian territory. (b) The municipalities collect all applications and can in some cases grant a residence permit automatically (for example to EU citizens who want to perform a self-employed activity and have the required documents, or to third-country national employees who have the required documents). In other cases, a formal authorization has to be given by the Belgian Immigration Office in Brussels that further examines the application. Applications for special residence permits are handled and these permits are granted by the Belgian Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs. (c) The actor that takes the final decision (municipality, Belgian Immigration Office, Belgian Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs) can collect the information on the application and on the different stages until a residence permit is granted and issued. These actors have internal and non-shared IT systems. If the application for a</p>
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	Croatia	Yes	<p>1. 1. No. Croatia does not issue long-stay visas.</p> <p>2. 2. (a) Residence permit (temporary residence status, residence and work permits status, permanent residence status) can be issued only at Croatian territory. (b) An application for temporary residence and residence and work permits shall be submitted to the competent Diplomatic Mission or Consular Office of the Republic Croatia. In some cases application is to be submitted to the Police Administration or Police Station. If an application is submitted abroad, it will be sent to competent Police Administration or Police Station for examination and adoption of a decision. An application for permanent residence is submitted to Police Administration or Police Station, and depending on the status of TCNs, is decided either by Police Administration or Police Station or MOI. (c) Yes. (d) Yes.</p> <p>3. 3. (a) When temporary residence status, residence and work permits status or permanent residence status is granted, TCN applies for residence card at Police Administration or Police Station. (b) Yes. (c) Yes.</p>
	Czech Republic	Yes	<p>1. a) Yes. For the period of 3 months up to 1 year. b) Application for a long-term visa can be filed at the Czech Embassy – this is the authority responsible for dealing with the collection of</p>

			<p>application. The Department for Asylum and Migration Policy of the Ministry of the Interior is then responsible for processing the application. After the decision on granting the visa is made, it is again the Czech Embassy which sticks the label (VISA) into the document. c) Yes. This system is called the Alien Information System (CIS) which is administered by the Police of the Czech Republic. d) Yes.</p> <p>2. a) In cases of purposes of stay according to the EU legislation – i.e. for highly qualified employees (Blue Card), employees (Employee Card), for the purposes of study, family reunification etc. – the person can also apply at the Czech Embassy abroad. b) The application is collected at the Czech Embassy, then the application is processed by the Ministry of the Interior (Department for Asylum and Migration Policy). c) Yes, as in the previous case. The system is called the Alien Information System (CIS) which is administered by the Police of the Czech Republic. d) Yes.</p> <p>3. a) The Ministry of the Interior (Department for Asylum and Migration Policy). b) Yes, as in the previous case. The system is called the Alien Information System (CIS) which is administered by the Police of the Czech Republic. c) Yes.</p>
	Estonia	Yes	<p>1. a) Yes. A long-stay visa may be issued for single or multiple entries into Estonia with a period of validity up to twelve months and with the period of stay up to 365 days. b) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (foreign representations of the Republic of Estonia) and Estonian Police and Border Guard Board. c) Yes. d) Yes.</p> <p>2. a) Residence permit may be issued at a foreign representations of the Republic of Estonia as well as at the Estonian Police and Border Guard Board Service Office in Estonia if a foreigner has a legal basis for staying in Estonia. b) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (foreign representations of the Republic of Estonia) and Estonian Police and Border Guard Board. c) Yes. d) Yes.</p> <p>3. a) Estonian Police and Border Guard Board. b) Yes. c) Yes.</p>



	Finland	Yes	<p>1. Not applicable, Finland does not issue long-term visas.</p> <p>2. a) The residence permits are issued in Finland by the Finnish Immigration Service b) If the applicant is outside Finland, the application is first handled by the Finnish consulate or embassy. After that the Finnish Immigration Service in Finland handles the application and grants a residence permit. If the applicant is in Finland, the Finnish Immigration Service handles the application and grants a residence permit. c) Yes, the UMA electronic case management system d) Yes</p> <p>3. a) Residence cards are handled and issued by the Finnish Immigration Service in Finland. b) Yes, the UMA electronic case management system c) Yes</p>
	France	Yes	<p>1. a) Yes, for periods of residence of between 3 and 12 months. France provides national visas with residence cards that you need to request, valid for 3 months and long stay visas (temporary or equivalent to a residence permit) valid for up to 12 months b) Embassies and consular representations abroad are in charge of handling the applications for long-stay visas. Prefectures are in charge of residence cards issuance, in particular for the TCNs who have a long stay visa valid for 3 months and who need to apply for a residence permit to have a right to an extended stay beyond 3 months. (i.e. residence card « passport for talents » or « posted worker ICT ») c) Yes, the IT data base called "worldwide network visa 2" (Réseau Mondial Visa 2) provides an interface to manage visa applications. The information collected are, amongst others, personal information about the applicant, with the exception of biometric data, and application procedure data. This IT system also collect following application process data (visa granted, withdrawal, renewal, refusal, extension, annulment, revocation cancellation, visa extension ...) and data related to responses of the applicant d) Yes.</p> <p>2. a) Only on French territory. With the exception of long-stay visa equivalent to a resident permit, granted by consulates abroad, that allows certain categories of third-country nationals to enter in France and stay for a period of more than 3 months and up to 1 year without having to apply for a residence permit upon their arrival. However, third-country nationals have to carry out certain formalities with the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII) once they are on the French territory to validate the residence permit (including proving that you have a valid</p>



			<p>address in France and paying a tax for the residence permit) b) Authorities of the prefectures are competent to handle the applications for resident permits. Each Prefect is competent to issue residence permits for TCNs residing in the department for which he is responsible. c) Yes, the application called "Management application for foreign nationals files in France" (Application de gestion des dossiers des ressortissants étrangers en France - AGDREF) allows to manage foreign nationals administrative files, from the moment the application for a residence permit is submitted till the moment the permit is granted. This national data base collects information related to the identity of the applicant and his legal status. Concerning residence permit, the AGDREF application is composed of legal and administrative references of the application (date, place), the issuance, the refusal, the withdrawal, date and conditions of entry on the territory and records of previous permits. d) Yes.</p> <p>3. a) Idem Q2.</p>
	Germany	Yes	<p>1. a) Yes. In principle, visas for longer stays (national D-visas) are issued for a period of three months; the maximum validity of these visas is one year. b) The German missions abroad are responsible for handling applications, in certain cases, involving the foreigner's authorities at the envisaged residence location in an administrative procedure. c) The required data is stored in a central visa file in the Central Register of Foreigners. The missions abroad also keep their own visa files for the management of visa applications. d) Yes.</p> <p>2. a) Residence permits and settlement permits are only issued within Germany. b) The foreigner's authorities at the envisaged residence location are responsible for issuing them. c) The required data is stored in the Central Register of Foreigners. The foreigner's authorities also use their own IT special applications for the management of two foreigners' files, facilitating their own process administration. d) Yes.</p> <p>3. a) The foreigners authorities at the envisaged residence location are responsible for issuing residence cards according to Article 10 of Directive 2004/38/EC (as well as documents certifying permanent residence within the meaning of Article 19 of Directive 2004/38/EC). b) The required data is stored in the Central Register of Foreigners. The foreigner's authorities also use their own</p>


			IT special applications for the management of two foreigners' files, facilitating their own process administration. c) Yes.
	Hungary	Yes	<p>1. (a) Yes, Hungary issues the following long-stay visas: 1. Visa for entitlement to receive a residence permit, for single entry into the territory of Hungary for the purpose of collecting the residence permit or the national permanent residence permit granted under Subsection (1) of Section 36 of the Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals (hereafter RRTN), and for stay for a period not to exceed thirty days. The validity period of a visa for entitlement to receive a residence permit is maximum one year. 2. National visa, for single or multiple entry and for stays in the territory of Hungary for an intended stay of more than ninety days within any one hundred eighty day period under international agreement. The validity period of a national visa is maximum five years. (b) Third-country nationals may apply for a visa for entitlement to collect the residence permit before admission to the country in the application for residence permit, without having to lodge a separate application. The decision concerning an application for a visa for entitlement to receive a residence permit lies with the regional directorate of the Immigration and Asylum Office that issued the residence permit. If the decision of the regional directorate is in favour of the application for residence permit, it shall constitute approval for the issue of a visa for entitlement to collect the residence permit, of which the competent consulate officer shall be notified. The visa for entitlement to collect the residence permit shall be issued by the competent consulate officer based on the regional directorate's decision. Applications for national visas may be submitted to any consulate officer of Hungary, or at any other place authorized to accept such applications located in the country where the applicant's permanent or temporary residence is located, or in the applicant's country of origin. Applications for national visas may also be submitted at consular posts situated in a country other than the above-mentioned, or at any other place authorized to accept such applications located in a country where the applicant lawfully resides, provided that: a) Hungary does not have a consular post or another place authorized to accept such visa applications in the country where the applicant's permanent or temporary residence is located, or in the applicant's country of origin; or b) the applicant is able to justify the reasons for submitting the application in a country other than where his/her permanent or temporary residence is located; or c) the entry and stay of the applicant is desired on the grounds of substantial national interest of Hungary in the field of</p>



economics, culture, science or sports. The competent consulate officer shall forward national visa applications to the Immigration and Asylum Office upon receipt without delay. The Immigration and Asylum Office as visa authority shall adopt a decision concerning national visas within fifteen days. (c) Yes, it does. (d) Yes, Hungary uses the same IT system.


2. (a) Hungary issues residence permits only on its territory. If the decision of the regional directorate is in favour of the application for residence permit, it shall constitute approval for the issue of a visa for entitlement to collect the residence permit, of which the competent consulate officer shall be notified. The visa for entitlement to collect the residence permit shall be issued by the competent consulate officer based on the regional directorate's decision. (b) Applications for residence permits may be submitted to any consulate officer of Hungary, or at any other place authorized to accept such applications located in the country where the applicant's permanent or temporary residence is located, or in the applicant's country of origin. Applications for residence permits may also be submitted at consular posts situated in a country other than the above-mentioned, or at any other place authorized to accept such applications located in a country where the applicant lawfully resides, provided that: a) Hungary does not have a consular post or another place authorized to accept such visa applications in the country where the applicant's permanent or temporary residence is located, or in the applicant's country of origin; or b) the applicant is able to justify the reasons for submitting the application in a country other than where his/her permanent or temporary residence is located; or c) the entry and stay of the applicant is desired on the grounds of substantial national interest of Hungary in the field of economics, culture, science or sports. The applications of third-country nationals residing in the territory of Hungary may be accepted by the regional directorate of jurisdiction by reference to their place of accommodation if they meet the requirements set out in Paragraph a) and Paragraph c)-i) of Subsection (1) of Section 13 of RRTN, and a) they justified special circumstances, b) the purpose of residence for a period of more than ninety days is research; c) they stay lawfully in Hungary as nationals of the states listed in Annex II of Council Regulation 539/2001/EC, or together with such third-country national in the capacity of a family member. The competent consulate officer shall forward applications for residence permit to the regional directorate of the Immigration and Asylum Office of jurisdiction by reference to the future residence in Hungary of the third-country national affected upon receipt without delay. The regional directorate shall adopt a decision concerning applications for residence permits within twenty-one days. The exemptions are the followings.


			<p>The following applications shall be evaluated immediately within not more than eight days: a) applications of minors and their accompanying legal guardians for a residence permit, if the substantiated purpose of travel is medical treatment for the minor; b) applications for a residence permit of persons with custody of an unaccompanied minor who are arriving to escort the minor home; c) applications for a residence permit, if the entry and stay of the applicant is desired on the grounds of substantial national interest of Hungary in the field of economics, culture, science or sports. (3) The applications for a residence permit of third-country nationals shall be adjudged within fifteen days if the purpose of entry is: a) the pursuit of studies; or b) research c) seasonal employment, if the third-country national resided in Hungary for the purpose of seasonal employment at least once within the past five years preceding the time of submission of the application, and abided fully by the immigration and labour laws of Hungary. (c) Yes, it does. (d) Yes, Hungary uses the same IT system.</p> <p>3. (a) Family members who are third-country nationals shall submit their application for a residence card or for a permanent residence card at the regional directorate of jurisdiction by reference to their future residence. Upon receipt of an application for a residence card or a permanent residence card the competent authority shall issue the residence card or the permanent residence card or shall reject the application by way of a resolution. In the proceedings for the issue of a residence card or a permanent residence card the competent authority shall adopt its decision within seventy days from the date of submission of the application. (b) Yes, it does. (c) Yes, Hungary uses the same IT system.</p>
	Ireland	No	
	Italy	Yes	<p>1. (a) yes (b) From 91 days to one year (c) The 160 Consulates of Italy (d) yes (e) NO</p> <p>2. a) Only in our territory b) Ministry of Interior c) yes d) No. We have one IT system for the issue of the permit of stay and a general IT system with all the information about the issue, the withdrawal and the renewal of permits</p>


			3. a) Ministry of Interior b) yes c) yes
	Latvia	Yes	<p>1. (a) Latvia issues long-stay visas for a period up to one year. (b) The responsible authorities are Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs (if visa application has been submitted on the territory of Latvia) and diplomatic and consular representations abroad if visa application has been submitted outside of Latvia. (c) National Visa Information System is used for proceeding the applications; (d) yes.</p> <p>2. (a) Residence permits are issued only on the territory of Latvia; (b) An application for the residence permit can be submitted at diplomatic or consular representation of Latvia or at Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs. If the application is submitted abroad, it will be sent to Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs for examination and adoption of a decision. (c) data on applications are stored in the Residence Permits Register from the moment when the application is received at Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs; (d) yes.</p> <p>3. (a) When the person submits an application for a residence permit, the outcome of the decision is residence card. Cards are issued only on the territory of Latvia; (b) An application for the residence permit (card) can be submitted at diplomatic or consular representation of Latvia or at Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs. If the application is submitted abroad, it will be sent to Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs for examination and adoption of a decision. (c) Data on residence cards are stored in the Personal Identity Documents Information System. (d) Yes.</p>
	Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. a) Yes, up to twelve months; b) Consular Department of the MFA, diplomatic missions and consular posts, Migration Department under the Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter: the 'Migration Department'); c) Yes; d) Yes.</p> <p>2. a) An application for the issue or renewal of a residence permit may be lodged to the migration office of the place of residence, in some cases – to the Migration Department, if an alien is lawfully staying in Lithuania; in some cases an application for the issue of an initial temporary residence may be lodged with a diplomatic mission or a consular post. An application for the</p>

			<p>execution of the residence permit shall be submitted to the migration office of the place of residence, in some cases – to the Migration Department; b) diplomatic missions and consular posts, Migration Department, migration offices; c) Yes; d) Yes.</p> <p>3. a) Migration offices of the place of residence in Lithuania; b) Yes; c) Yes.</p>
	Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. (a) Yes. Luxembourg issues the long-stay visa for the third-country nationals who have obtained a temporary authorization to stay (i.e. salaried worker, self-employed worker, ICT, family reunification, student, pupil, volunteer, sportsmen, blue card holder, investor) and who need a visa for entering the Schengen area. The duration is of 3 months. (b) The application for a temporary authorization to stay is made before the Luxembourg diplomatic mission or the diplomatic mission of the Member State, which represents the interests of Luxembourg in the country of origin of the applicant or straight to the Directorate of Immigration. The competent authority for handling the application is the Directorate of Immigration of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. If the temporary authorization to stay is approved, the applicant can get his/her long stay visa the Luxembourg diplomatic mission or the diplomatic mission of the Member State, which represents the interests of Luxembourg in the country of origin of the applicant without any further examination apart the identity check. (c) Yes. (d) No.</p> <p>2. (a) Luxembourg only issues residence permits on its territory at the Directorate of Immigration. (b) The Directorate of Immigration. Once the beneficiary of an authorization of stay enters in the country s/he has to declare his/her arrival in the municipality where s/he is going to live. Then the applicant has to make an application for the residence permit at the Directorate of Immigration. (c) Yes. The biometric data (fingerprints and photo) are taken at the Directorate of Immigration. (d) The same technology for the issuance of the residence permit is used for the renewal of the residence permit.</p> <p>3. (a) Residence cards issued for TCN who are family members of a LU national or of an EU or EEA citizen are the competence of the Directorate of Immigration. (b) Yes. (c) Yes for the renewal of the residence card.</p>

	Malta	Yes	<p>1. (a) Yes. They are issued for a maximum period of 365 days. (b) The Central Authority, which is the Central visa Unit Identity Malta and Maltese Consulates (Maltese foreign affairs). (c) All information is managed electronically by the Visa Management system. (d) Yes</p> <p>2. (a) Residence permits are only issued within the Maltese territory only. Third-Country Nationals have to be present in Malta in order to submit their application in person. (b) Identity Malta is the Maltese government agency responsible of processing applications for a residence permit. The agency falls under the remit of the Ministry for Justice, Culture and Local Government. (c) Such processing is effected by means of an ad hoc IT system. The system keeps record of the different stages of the immigration process, including the revocations and renewals of residence permits. (d) Yes, the same system is used.</p> <p>3. (a) Identity Malta is the Maltese government agency responsible of processing applications for a residence card. The agency falls under the remit of the Ministry for Justice, Culture and Local Government. (b) The said information is collected within the same IT system referred to in question 2.2. (c) Above (c) Yes, the same system is used.</p>
	Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. 1. Long-stay visas (a) Does your country issue long-stay visas? If yes for which duration? Yes, the Netherlands does issue long-stay visas. When an application for a long stay –visa and residence permit (this is one process) is lodged by either the sponsor in the Netherlands or the migrant in his country of origin, the Immigration and Naturalisation Service in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will process the application. This way the Netherlands is able to check if this migrant can be granted a residence permit, before entering the Netherlands. If the migrant fulfils all the conditions for the residence permit, the long-stay visa is issued and the residence permit can be collected in the Netherlands. The long-stay visa is valid for 180 days, within these 180 days the foreign national will have to collect his residence permit. (b) Which authorities are in charge of handling the applications for long-stay visas from the moment the application is submitted till the moment the visa is granted? The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (front office, identification and issuing visa (mvv) and the Immigration- and Naturalization Service (back office, processing of the applications (IND). (c) Does your country have an IT system(s) to collect the information on the long-stay visa application and on the different stages</p>



			<p>until a visa is granted and issued? Yes. (d) Does your country use the same IT system used to collect information on withdrawal and renewal of long-stay visas? Yes.</p> <p>2. (a) Does your country issue residence permits only on its territory or also outside (in consulates/embassies)? Only on its territory. (b) Which authorities are in charge of handling the applications for residence permits from the moment the application is submitted till the moment the permit is granted? The Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND). (c) Does your country have an IT system(s) to collect the information on the application and on the different stages until a residence permit is granted and issued? Yes. (d) Does your country use the same IT system used to collect information on withdrawal and renewal of residence permits? Yes.</p> <p>3. (a) Which authorities are in charge of handling the requests for residence cards from the moment the request is made till the moment the card is issued? The Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND). The issuing of residence cards is an integral part of the process of issuing a residence permit. The only separate procedure for requesting a residence card is in case a residence card needs to be replaced before its expiration date. This request is handled by the Immigration and Naturalisation Service. (b) Does your country have an IT system(s) to collect the information on the request and on the different stages until a card is issued? Yes. (c) Does your country use the same IT system used to collect information on withdrawal and renewal of residence cards? Yes</p>
	Poland	Yes	<p>1. A. Yes in Poland long-stay visas are issued. They entitling the holder to stay in Poland more than 90 days (at least 91 days) during one or more visits within a half-year period calculated from the date of first entry. B. Consular office of particular country is the institution which is responsible for submitting applications for long-stay visas. These applications are submitted and processed by consul or eligible employee of consular office or consular unit in embassy. During visa verification process there are also visa consultations, for which Visa Consultation Unit of Office for Foreigners is responsible. The unit realizes duties in accordance with articles: 33, 34, 34a and 46 of the Act of Foreigners of 13 June of 2003. According to the Act, Head of the Office of Foreigners is the Central Visa Authority in Poland. C. Yes, analytical database „Foreigner” D. Yes</p>

			<p>2. A. The only possibility to submit the residence permit is to lodge it in the territory of Poland. B. As in point 1.B. C. As in point 1 C. D. As in point 1.D.</p> <p>3. A. Residence card is issued or refused by the Voivodship Office, which granted the temporary residence permit, permanent residence permit or long-term EU-resident permit to foreigner in the voivodship where the foreigner resides. In case of foreigner who was granted humanitarian visa, the residence card is issued or refused by commandant of regional inspectorate of Border Guard, who granted the visa, in the region where the foreigner resides. B. As in point 1.B. C. As in point 1 C.</p>
	Slovak Republic	Yes	<p>1. a), b) Long-stay visas are issued by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the SR. From 1 May 2017 a long-stay visa will be issued also by the Ministry of Interior of the SR. The visa can be issued for a stay longer than three months but maximum for one year. c) Yes. d) The same system as mentioned in 1 c)</p> <p>2. a) Residence permits are issued only on the territory of the SR. b) The respective departments of the Bureau of Border and Alien Police of Police Forces of the Slovak Republic. c) Yes, the National information system - ECU (IS for Foreigners' evidence). d) Yes.</p> <p>3. a) The respective departments of the Bureau of Border and Alien Police of Police Forces of the Slovak Republic. b) Yes, the National information system - ECU (IS for Foreigners' evidence). c) Yes.</p>
	Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. a.) Yes; 3 months to 1 year; (b) Diplomatic mission and consular posts. In some cases visa can be issued by MFA; (c) Yes; (d) Yes.</p> <p>2. (a) Only in territory of Slovenia (b) Administrative Units. In some cases also MOI. (c) Yes. Purpose of the IT system so called "Register of Aliens" is to collect TCNs basic information (birthday, gender, citizenship, nationality, etc.), following application procedures (application,</p>


			<p>withdrawal, renewal, etc.) and legal status (type of residence permit and purpose) which have been issued. (d) Yes.</p> <p>3. a.) Administrative Units. b.) Yes, Purpose of the IT system so called "Register of Aliens" is to collect basic information of applicants (birthday, gender, citizenship, nationality, etc.), following application procedures (application, withdrawal, renewal, etc.) and applicants legal status which have been issued. (c) Yes.</p>
	Spain	Yes	<p>1. (a) Yes, Spain requires a long stay visa for every third country national to stay in the country for more than 90 days. If yes for which duration? Long stay visas shall be valid for one year. (b) Which authorities are in charge of handling the applications for long-stay visas from the moment the application is submitted till the moment the visa is granted? Visas are processed by the Consular Office, with the involvement of labour authorities or foreigners unit from other ministerial departments. (c) Does your country have an IT system(s) to collect the information on the long-stay visa application and on the different stages until a visa is granted and issued? Yes. All the processing is carried out by an IT application. (d) Does your country use the same IT system used to collect information on withdrawal and renewal of long-stay visas? * Yes. It is the same IT application.</p> <p>2. (a) Does your country issue residence permits only or its territory or also outside (in consulates/embassies)? Diplomatic missions and consular posts, with prior express authorization of the General Direction of Consular and Migratory Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, may issue valid travel documents and laissez passers for the foreigners whose international protection has been determined by Spain, in accordance with the Spanish normative, or for their evacuation to third countries where cooperation agreements for this purpose do exist. The foreigner wishing to temporary reside in Spain without labor or professional activities, shall personally apply for a visa. The residence permit decision is taken in Spain and when the authorization is granted, the diplomatic mission or the consular post shall accept and issue the visa. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs may order a diplomatic mission or consular office to issue a residence visa, in the case of extraordinary circumstances and with the intention of the compliance of the purposes of foreign policy of Spain or other public policy purposes, or the</p>

European Union, specially migration policy, economic policy, national security, public health or international relations of Spain (art. 50 Organic Law 4/2000, of 11 January, regarding the rights and liberties of foreign nationals in Spain and their social integration.) Furthermore, it should be taken into consideration that the Entrepreneurial Support and Internationalization Act of 27 September 2013 states that the issue of a residence visa under this Act, constitutes a sufficient document for residing in the country for one year, without the need of processing a Foreigner Identity Card. The renewal of the residence may be made, even existing absences of more than six months per year, in the case of residence visas and authorizations for foreign investors or foreign employees of companies, which developing activities abroad have their registered office in Spain. (b) Which authorities are in charge of handling the applications for residence permits from the moment the application is submitted till the moment the permit is granted? The Offices for Foreigners, which depends structurally on the Government Delegation or Sub-delegation Office and functionally on the Ministry of Employment and Social Security, through the General Secretariat for Immigration and Emigration, and the Ministry of Interior, within their respective competences. (c) Does your country have an IT system(s) to collect the information on the application and on the different stages until a residence permit is granted and issued? Yes. The ADEXTTRA files are intended to the management of administrative procedures, report and resolutions in proceedings in the framework of citizen security and migration normative (visas at the border, denials of entry and return, border surveillance activities, stays and their extensions, residence and work permits, renewal of authorizations, expulsions and returns, infringements, sanctions, entry bans, and any other activities resulting from the implementation of the migration normative). It also includes activities resulting from the implementation of the normative on European Union citizens, stateless persons, international and subsidiary protection, nationality, undocumented foreign minors or in helpless situation and issuing of travel documents for refugees, stateless and undocumented persons. (d) Does your country use the same IT system used to collect information on withdrawal and renewal of residence permits? * Yes. See subparagraph c) above.

3. (a) Which authorities are in charge of handling the requests for residence cards from the moment the request is made till the moment the card is issued? Requests are made either at National Police stations or at Immigration Offices. The residence cards are issued by the National Police. (b) Does your country have an IT system(s) to collect the information on the request and

			on the different stages until a card is issued? Yes (c) Does your country use the same IT system used to collect information on withdrawal and renewal of residence cards? * Yes
	Sweden	Yes	<p>1. a) Yes. Maximum one year. b) Swedish Missions Abroad, Swedish Migration Agency c) Yes. d) Yes.</p> <p>2. a) Residence permits can be issued both on the Member states territory and in an embassy or a consulate. b) If the application is submitted to the Migration Agency the Agency is in charge “all the way”. If the application is submitted to an embassy or a consulate the embassy or consulate is in charge until the application is transferred to the Migration Agency. c) Yes. d) Yes.</p> <p>3. a) The Migration Agency. b) Yes. c) Yes.</p>
	United Kingdom	Yes	<p>1. (a) Does your country issue long-stay visas? If yes for which duration? The UK only issues visas for leave periods of up to 6 months, although it does issue multi-entry 6 month visas which are valid for up to 10 years. Evidence of leave beyond 6 months is always issued in the form of a biometric residence permit. The full range of categories and durations are available here https://www.gov.uk/browse/visas-immigration (b) Which authorities are in charge of handling the applications for long-stay visas from the moment the application is submitted till the moment the visa is granted? The UK Home Office manages visa applications and border control through UKVI (United Kingdom Visas and Immigration). (c) Does your country have an IT system(s) to collect the information on the long-stay visa application and on the different stages until a visa is granted and issued? Home Office staff use an IT case working system called Proviso, which passes information back daily into a central database, CRS (Central Reference System). CRS is available through a restricted Government Intranet to staff of the Home Office as well as other Departments involved in immigration control, law enforcement and national security. UKVI staff overseas check all visa applications against the Warnings Index. (d) Does your country use the same IT system used to collect information on withdrawal and renewal of long-stay visas? The Home Office staff uses the same IT system (Proviso) for collecting information on the withdrawal and renewal of long-stay visas.</p>

			<p>2. (a) Does your country issue residence permits only in its territory or also outside (in consulates/embassies)? Residence permits are issued only in the UK. (b) Which authorities are in charge of handling the applications for residence permits from the moment the application is submitted till the moment the permit is granted? The UK Home Office manages applications for residence permits through UKVI (United Kingdom Visas and Immigration). (c) Does your country have an IT system(s) to collect the information on the application and on the different stages until a residence permit is granted and issued? Home Office staff use two IT case working systems to collect the information required to issue a residence permit. For those applying for a residence permit from outside the UK, Home Office staff used a case working system called Proviso, which passes information back daily into a central database, CRS (Central Reference System). CRS is available through a restricted Government Intranet to staff of the Home Office as well as other Departments involved in immigration control, law enforcement and national security. UKVI staff overseas check all visa applications against the Warnings Index. For those applying for a residence permit from within the UK, Home Office staff use a case working system called CID (Case Information Database). Again UKVI staff check all applications against the Warnings Index. A separate IT system, connected to the two case working systems, is used for the actual production of residence permits. (d) Does your country use the same IT system used to collect information on withdrawal and renewal of residence permits? The Home Office staff uses the same IT systems (Proviso and CID) in conjunction with a Residence Permit IT Production and Management system for collecting information on the withdrawal and renewal of residence permits.</p> <p>3. (a) Which authorities are in charge of handling the requests for residence cards from the moment the request is made till the moment the card is issued? The UK Home Office manages applications for residence cards through UKVI (United Kingdom Visas and Immigration). (b) Does your country have an IT system(s) to collect the information on the request and on the different stages until a card is issued? Home Office staff use case working system called CID (Case Information Database) to collect the information required to issue a residence card. UKVI staff check all applications against the Warnings Index. A separate IT system, connected to CID, is used for the actual production of residence cards. (c) Does your country use the same IT system used to collect information on withdrawal and renewal of residence cards? The Home Office staff</p>
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			uses the same IT system (CID) in conjunction with a Residence Card IT Production and Management system for collecting information on the withdrawal and renewal of residence card.
	Norway	Yes	<p>1. (a) Does your country issue long-stay visas? YES If yes for which duration? For a duration up to 90 days, the standard period of validity is six months (b) Which authorities are in charge of handling the applications for long-stay visas from the moment the application is submitted till the moment the visa is granted? Long-stay visas are actually ISSUED by the Norwegian foreign service missions. In most cases such visas are based on a residence permit granted by the Directorate of immigration (or the Immigration Appeals Board), but in some cases an application for a long stay visa can actually be handled by the foreign missions, while the foreign missions are responsible for issuing the document. (c) Does your country have an IT system(s) to collect the information on the long-stay visa application and on the different stages until a visa is granted and issued? YES (d) Does your country use the same IT system used to collect information on withdrawal and renewal of long-stay visas? YES (there is no renewal of long-stay visas in the Norwegian legislation)</p> <p>2. (a) Does your country issue residence permits only or its territory or also outside (in consulates/embassies)? Residence permit cards are only issued in the territory (by the Norwegian police). (b) Which authorities are in charge of handling the applications for residence permits from the moment the application is submitted till the moment the permit is granted? Applications for residence permits are submitted to the foreign missions (abroad) or the police (in the territory). Most applications must be sent to the Directorate of Immigration for decisions (in some cases residence permits can be granted by the police or a foreign mission). When a residence permit is granted, the applicant must report to the police in Norway for collecting photo/fingerprints for the residence permit card. (c) Does your country have an IT system(s) to collect the information on the application and on the different stages until a residence permit is granted and issued? YES (d) Does your country use the same IT system used to collect information on withdrawal and renewal of residence permits? YES</p> <p>3. (a) Which authorities are in charge of handling the requests for residence cards from the moment the request is made till the moment the card is issued? Applications for residence cards</p>

			<p>are submitted to the police (in the territory) [or to the foreign missions (abroad)]. Residence cards can be granted by the police or by the Directorate of Immigration. When a decision to grant a residence card has been made, the applicant must report to the police in Norway for collecting photo/fingerprints for the (physical) residence card. (b) Does your country have an IT system(s) to collect the information on the request and on the different stages until a card is issued? YES (c) Does your country use the same IT system used to collect information on withdrawal and renewal of residence cards? YES</p>
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