



AD HOC QUERY ON 2020.13 Short - term / temporary worker visa

Requested by EMN NCP Greece on 25 February 2020

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden plus Norway (20 in Total)

Disclaimer:

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

1. Background information

Background:

Third country nationals entering Greece for less than 90 days cannot work nor provide independent services, as this is not foreseen by the legal framework. Holders of Schengen visas issued and valid for a period of less than 90 days are not entitled to work, offer services or carry out a project. Hence, for instance, an artist who wants to enter the country and remain in Greece for less than 5 days, in order to perform in a series of concerts within this short period, should do so under a national visa scheme (of more than 90 days stay). For this reason, the Ministry of Labour of Greece would like to know how the other Member States have regulated the short-term entry and stay (less than 90 days) of third-country nationals for dependent employment or independent work or project (for example, a freelancer, an artistic group entering the country for a number of performances, a paid vendor, a project contractor etc.).

1. Does your Member State allow that a TCN enters your Member State and carry out services for less than 90 days? YES/NO

2. If your answer to question 1 is YES, can you please indicate under which conditions the third country national is entitled to do so? Please describe the procedure and the conditions that regulate this activity.

Disclaimer:

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

3. Does your Member State allow a TCN to enter the country and work for a duration of less than 90 days (which is not a seasonal activity)? YES/NO.
4. If your answer to question 3 is yes, can you please indicate what is the procedure that the applicant must follow and the conditions to be granted.

2. Questions

- 1. Does your Member State allow that a TCN enters your Member State and carry out services for less than 90 days?**

Available choices: YES, NO

- 2. If your answer to question 1 is YES, can you please indicate under which conditions the third country national is entitled to do so? Please describe the procedure and the conditions that regulate this activity.**

- 3. Does your Member State allow a TCN to enter the country and work for a duration of less than 90 days (which is not a seasonal activity)?**

Available choices: YES, NO

- 4. If your answer to question 3 is yes, can you please indicate what is the procedure that the applicant must follow and the conditions to be granted.**

We would very much appreciate your responses by **8 April 2020**.


3. Responses

1

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.

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.

		Wider Dissemination ²	
	EMN NCP Austria	Yes	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. According to Art. 24 Aliens Police Act, a visa for employment purposes may be issued, if the activity in question is, inter alia, a merely temporary self-employment. Pursuant to Art. 2 para 4 subpara 16 Aliens Police Act, a merely temporary self-employment is understood to be an activity,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • which is not exercised for more than six months within a 12-month period, • maintaining a residence in the third country which remains the centre of main interest • which is not a case of compulsory insurance according to Art. 2 Trade Social Insurance Act. <p>Depending on the intended duration of occupation, the visa for employment purposes is issued as Visa C (up to 90 days) or Visa D (91 days to 6 months), if there is no reason for refusing a visa (Art. 24 para. 1 Aliens Police Act). The visa must be applied for at the Austrian representation authority abroad (Art. 7 and 11 Aliens Police Act).</p> <p>3. YES</p> <p>4. According to Art. 24 Aliens Police Act, a visa for employment purposes may be issued, if it is, inter alia, a merely temporary dependent employment. Pursuant to Art. 2 para 4 subpara 17 Aliens Police Act, a merely temporary dependent employment refers, among other things, to an activity,</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."


Disclaimer:

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

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where an authorisation or other confirmation in accordance with the Act Governing the Employment of Foreign Nationals with a validity period of no more than six months is available, or • within a 12-month period, an activity is carried out for not more than six months based on an exception to the Act Governing the Employment of Foreign Nationals. <p>Depending on the intended duration of occupation, the visa for employment purposes is issued as Visa C (up to 90 days) or Visa D (91 days to 6 months), if an approval or certificate from the labour market authorities is available in the case of the applicability of the Act Governing the Employment of Foreign Nationals and there is no reason for refusing a visa (Art. 24 para 1 Aliens Police Act). The visa must be applied for at the Austrian representation authority abroad (Art. 7 and 11 Aliens Police Act).</p>
	EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. A third-country national holding a valid Schengen visa has a right to enter and stay in Belgium for a period of up to 90 days in a 180-day period.</p> <p>In order to carry out services in the territory, the third-country national or his or her foreign employer needs to declare these activities to the national social security database Limosa (see https://www.international.socialsecurity.be/working_in_belgium/en/home.html). Certain categories of temporary workers are exempted from this declaration requirement if their stay and work in Belgium does not exceed specific time periods (e.g. diplomats, government officials, independent businessmen, scientists, sportsmen, artists or workers sent for the installation, assembly, reparation or maintenance of goods).</p> <p>In addition, the third-country national needs to apply for an authorisation to work and a work permit at the level of the region. Certain categories of temporary workers (e.g. sales representatives, researchers and journalists) are exempted from this second requirement.</p> <p>Please note that third-country nationals who are employed in another EU Member State but are temporarily posted in Belgium, are also exempted from the requirement to obtain a work permit (for up to 90 days) or a single permit (for more than 90 days) if they meet certain conditions, including a right of residence of more than 3 months and legal employment in the other EU Member State.</p>

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>3. YES</p> <p>4. A third-country national holding a valid Schengen visa has a right to enter and stay in Belgium for a period of up to 90 days in a 180 day period. In order to work in Belgium as an employed worker, the third-country national needs to apply for an authorisation to work and a work permit at the level of the region through his or her future employer. S/he needs to meet the specific criteria requested for the type of work s/he intends to exercise, which may include a labour market test. Some categories of workers, such as journalists, specialised technicians or interns in a multinational group, are automatically entitled to an authorisation to work.</p>
	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. According to the Article 9, Para 3 of the Law on Labour Migration and Labour Mobility a third-country worker, posted or sent to the Republic of Bulgaria by his/her foreign employer for a period of up to three months within 12 months, can perform certain tasks without a work permit and solely on the basis of a registration by the Employment Agency. The procedure for this registration is arranged in Article 31, Para 1 of the Regulation for the Implementation of the LLMLM. For the registration the local entity, which has admitted the posted or sent worker shall submit to the Employment Agency before the start of employment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a declaration in 3 copies according to the standard form; 2. a declaration, that the proposed conditions of work and pay are not less favourable than those for Bulgarian citizens for the respective labour category; 3. a copy of the page of the foreign travel document with the photograph and personal data of the worker - third-country national; 4. a copy of the contract with the foreign company for provision of the service, which is the basis for admission of the sent person, certified by the parties to the contract by signature and seal; 5. a registration document, legalized under the Bulgarian law, legitimizing the foreign employer - party to the contract;


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>6. legalized under the Bulgarian law letter of confirmation from the foreign company - employer, which shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) certify the existence of an employment relationship with the posted worker;b) indicate the concrete performance tasks;c) determines the period of secondment;d) guaranty the payment of wages and expenses for social security and health insurance of the secondment. <p>The registration shall be carried out before the entry of the third-country national on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria and shall be confirmed by certification by the Executive Director of the Employment Agency of the declaration - within 10 days from the date of its submission, returning to the petitioner a certified copy.</p> <p>3. YES</p> <p>4. According to the Article 9, Para 3 of the Law on Labour Migration and Labour Mobility a third-country worker, posted or sent to the Republic of Bulgaria by his/her foreign employer for a period of up to three months within 12 months, can perform certain tasks without a work permit and solely on the basis of a registration by the Employment Agency.</p> <p>The procedure for this registration is arranged in Article 31, Para 1 of the Regulation for the Implementation of the LLMLM. For the registration the local entity, which has admitted the posted or sent worker shall submit to the Employment Agency before the start of employment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. a declaration in 3 copies according to the standard form;2. a declaration, that the proposed conditions of work and pay are not less favourable than those for Bulgarian citizens for the respective labour category;3. a copy of the page of the foreign travel document with the photograph and personal data of the worker - third-country national;4. a copy of the contract with the foreign company for provision of the service, which is the basis for admission of the sent person, certified by the parties to the contract by signature and seal;5. a registration document, legalized under the Bulgarian law, legitimizing the foreign employer - party to the contract;
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>6. legalized under the Bulgarian law letter of confirmation from the foreign company - employer, which shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) certify the existence of an employment relationship with the posted worker; b) indicate the concrete performance tasks; c) determines the period of secondment; d) guaranty the payment of wages and expenses for social security and health insurance of the secondment. <p>The registration shall be carried out before the entry of the third-country national on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria and shall be confirmed by certification by the Executive Director of the Employment Agency of the declaration - within 10 days from the date of its submission, returning to the petitioner a certified copy.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Croatia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. Besides seasonal work up to 90 days on the basis of residence and work permit (not included into this answer), certain categories of aliens as prescribed by the Aliens Act, can work in the Republic of Croatia for the period of 30, 60 or 90 days in a calendar year, provided that they were issued with WORK REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE:</p> <p>The following categories of aliens may work up to 90 days in a calendar year, based on a work registration certificate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. procurators, key personnel and members of the supervisory board of a company, who perform services for the company, but are not employed, 2. service providers in tourism, agency representatives or recreation workers in accordance with special regulations, 3. scientists on scientific and professional training, scientists-representatives of international organisations and scientists who are to participate in the implementation of scientific projects important for the Republic of Croatia,

Disclaimer:

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

			<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. administrative staff, experts, teachers and lecturers at foreign cultural, educational and scientific institutions performing services in the Republic of Croatia as part of a cultural and educational cooperation programme, and administrative staff, experts, teachers and lecturers at foreign cultural, educational and scientific institutions having branch offices in the Republic of Croatia, provided that they come from their home institutions,5. civilian and military officials of the governments of other states coming to the Republic of Croatia to work further to cooperation agreements with the Government of the Republic of Croatia,6. foreign correspondents, accredited in the Republic of Croatia or foreign media reporters,7. representatives and staff of religious communities performing activities exclusively related to religious or charitable service,8. aliens who are on training programmes at diplomatic missions and consular posts accredited in the Republic of Croatia,9. aliens who come to volunteer in host entity in the Republic of Croatia in accordance with special provisions or based on international exchange and volunteer cooperation programmes,10. aliens performing the activities of supervision and inspection of overhaul and shipbuilding and aliens performing the activities of supervision or inspection of production, assembly of equipment, machinery and other facilities under an export or order contract for a foreign client,11. aliens working on vessels, entered on a list of crew,12. aliens completing traineeship, professional training or volunteer work within the Community Programmes, programme ERASMUS + and its successors, and other international programmes, as well as other programmes and initiatives carried out by the authority competent for education and science and authorities competent for volunteer work,13. experts in the area of cultural heritage protection, library and archives science,14. aliens carrying out vocational or professional training or education of workers employed with legal and natural persons in the Republic of Croatia,15. aliens engaged in activities related to the delivery, assembly or service of machinery or equipment, whose work is a condition for exercising warranty rights or is related to the delivery of machinery or equipment,16. aliens completing professional training at a legal person with registered office (seat) in the Republic of Croatia which has organizational links to a foreign employer,
--	--	--	---



Disclaimer:

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

			<p>17. aliens coming to the Republic of Croatia for the purpose of their traineeship in host entity on the basis of training agreement,</p> <p>18. artists, authors and technical and other staff that is involved in production of high-budget audio-visual piece.</p> <p>19. natural and legal persons from third countries registered for carrying out funeral activities,</p> <p>20. tourist representatives of foreign tourist agencies arriving on the basis of a contract for the provision of services with the tourist agency in Croatia.</p> <p>The following categories of aliens may work up to 60 days in a calendar year, based on a work registration certificate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. providers of auditing and consulting services, 2. lecturers taking part at organised conferences and seminars, 3. artists and technical staff participating in opera, ballet, theatre, concert, visual arts and other cultural events, and authors and performers in film and television arts, 4. aliens employed in circuses or amusement parks. <p>The following categories of aliens may work up to 30 days in a calendar year, based on a work registration certificate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. authors and performers in the field of music and performing arts, as well as accompanying reporting, organizational and technical staff, 2. the accompanying reporting, organizational, and technical staff at sporting events and competitions, 3. at fashion editorial or advertising campaign 4. aliens participating at fairs or exhibitions where their employers are exhibitors. <p>The TCN who will work for less than 90 days or a legal entity and a physical person who will be using their services have to obtain, before the commencement of work, a work registration certificate from the Police Administration or Police Station. The documents required for the issuance of work registration certificate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a written request for the issuance of a work registration certificate (clearly indicating the alien's first name and surname, date, place and country of birth, nationality and information
--	--	--	--


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>about the time period that the work registration certificate is requested for, as well as type of work that the alien is about to do),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a certified copy of a valid travel document of the said alien or other document used for crossing the state border, and documents substantiating the type of work that the work registration certificate is requested for (appropriate contract or other relevant document signed with the alien or foreign employer deploying the alien to work in the Republic of Croatia). <p>3. YES</p> <p>4. Please see answer to q. 2.2</p>
	EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. TCN may enter the Republic in order to carry out services for period less than 90 days provided that they get an entry permit from the CRMD. For the entry permit the only document needed is the application.</p> <p>3. YES</p> <p>4. TCN may enter the Republic in order to carry out services for period less than 90 days provided that they get an entry permit from the CRMD. For the entry permit the only document needed is the application.</p>
	EMN NCP Estonia	Yes	<p>1. YES</p>


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>2. The person has to have legal ground (visa, visa free movement, residence permit from another Schengen country etc.) to stay in Estonia. Employer, user undertaking or host entity in Estonia need to register foreigners' employment at the Police and Border Guard ((some categories of foreigners (researchers, ITC-s, etc.) may start work immediately after the sending application for registration to the Police and Border Guard)).</p> <p>3. YES</p> <p>4. The person has to have legal ground to stay in Estonia. It is required that his/her employment should be registered at the Police and Border Guard, except in cases where the right to work in Estonia arises directly from the law (e.g. whose employment is of temporary nature and whose term of employment does not exceed five days within the period of 30 days, journalist accredited by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, etc) or the treaty ratified by the Riigikogu.</p>
	EMN NCP France	Yes	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. For stay of less than 90 days in France, there is no residence permit requirement. A short term visa will be required only for certain nationalities which cannot be exempted. Procedure related to provision of services: Any employer located outside France planning to provide a service on French soil must submit, before the start of the service in France, a preliminary declaration concerning the posting of its employees to the Labour Inspectorate of the place where the service is performed. This formality also concerns carriers which must submit a posting certificate specific to their line of business. Posting of employees on the employer's own behalf is now exempt from such declarative formalities. However, the employee has to prove his/her posting status and the reality of his/her professional activity in France by holding all documents related to his/her activity.</p>


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>3. YES</p> <p>4. For stay of less than 90 days in France, there is no residence permit requirement. A short-term visa will be required only for certain nationalities which cannot be exempted.</p> <p>Procedure related to work permit application for salaried employees: Recruitment of a foreign employee not in possession of a visa or residence permit authorizing paid employment requires a specific work permit. It is up to the employer, whether based in France or abroad, to submit the application for a work permit.</p> <p>The company should submit the work permit application at least three months before the employee is due to take up their role.</p> <p>In deciding whether to grant a work permit, the relevant foreign labor department of the local employment authorities (DIRECCTE) review several elements, such as employment levels in the profession and region in question ; the degree to which the foreign national's skills, experience and qualifications match the characteristics of the proposed job ; the employer's compliance with legislation governing employment and social protection ; the employee's compliance, where applicable, with regulatory conditions governing the position in question ; the conditions of employment and pay offered to the foreign national, which must be comparable to those granted to other employees of the company (or occupational sector) in similar roles ;</p> <p>The proposed salary, which must be at least equal to the statutory national minimum wage (SMIC) (i.e. €18,473 for 2020) ; any arrangements made by the employer to allow the foreign national entering France to have access to accommodation under normal circumstances.</p> <p>However, in certain business activities which are particularly important for France's attractiveness such as sport, culture, modelling, temporary events and audit / expertise missions, the employer is not subject to the work permit requirement.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Germany</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. It is permissible to provide a service in Germany with a German Schengen visa, if the visa has been issued for this purpose. An exclusion applies in cases in which the purpose of the employment requires</p>

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>a duration of stay in excess of 90 days in accordance with the provisions of EU law (cf. Art. 1 lit. a) of Directive 2014/66/EU; Art. 1 lit. a) of Directive (EU) 2016/801). In such cases, a national (German) visa is required. Persons with long-term residence status in another EU member state are exempted from the visa requirement for the purposes of providing services on 90 days within a twelve-month period.</p> <p>3. YES</p> <p>4. It is permissible to pursue an economic activity in Germany with a German Schengen visa, if the visa has been issued for this purpose. An exclusion applies in cases in which the purpose of the economic activity requires a duration of stay in excess of 90 days in accordance with the provisions of EU law (cf. Art. 1 lit. a) of Directive 2014/66/EU; Art. 1 lit. a) of Directive (EU) 2016/801). The visa requirement is waived for stays of 90 days within a twelve-month period during which activities are carried out which do not constitute employment under residence law, e.g. as a manager or business traveller, in international road or rail transport or as an artist or sportsperson.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Italy</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. Entry into Italy for short stays is regulated by the Visa Code (EC Regulation no. 810/2009 of 13.7.2009, which entered into force on 5.4.2010), the ministerial decree 850/2011 and the law 286/1998.</p> <p>The visa application must be submitted in writing, on the appropriate form completely filled in and signed by the applicant, together with a passport photo. The applicant must visit the diplomatic or consular mission in person, and will be heard on the reasons and circumstances of the visit.</p> <p>The visa and documentation required vary according to the type of visa requested. The applicant must certify the purpose of the journey, the means of transport for the roundtrip, the means of subsistence during the trip, and the housing conditions. The diplomatic mission will perform security checks prior to entry, consulting by computer or electronically through the World Visa Network, the list of foreigner not eligible to enter the Schengen area. The term to release the visa is 15 days, and it can be extended, under certain circumstances, up to 60 days.</p>

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>The Visa Code distinguishes different types of short-term visas (90 days) based on the reasons for the request, among which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Business visa: it allows entering in Italy for a short-term stay, in order to travel for commercial or economic reasons, for contracts or negotiations, to learn or to verify the use and functions of goods purchased or sold through commercial contracts. <p>To obtain a business VISA, it is necessary to submit supporting documents to prove:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- your condition as a commercial and economic worker;- the purpose of your stay;-the possession of sufficient means of substance;-a proof of an accommodation;-a health insurance;-invitation letter from a society or a physical person or public authority to take part to commercial or professional events;-supporting documents in order to verify your will to leave the Schengen before the VISA expiry <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sport competition visa: it allows to enter in Italy for a limited period, if the applicant is an athlete, coach, technical director and team trainer third-country national who wants to participate or has been invited to participate to sport competitions organized by National Sport Federations. <p>To submit the application, it is necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- an invitation issued by the C.O.N.I., stating the importance of the competition and confirming your participation to it, in order to ask the withdraw of your VISA and only to take part to the competitions organized by the National sport Federations or by the Olympic Committee.- the possession of sufficient economic means of subsistence;- a medical insurance;- for minors only, a certificate signed by their parents or their legal guardian, authorizing them to leave their Country, if they cannot travel with them.- proof of an Italian accommodation (for instance: hotel receipt, declaration of hospitality, a declaration issued by the National Sport Federation to cover the accommodation costs). <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Invitation visa: it allows a third-country national - who has been invited by Italian Institution, public or private organization as a guest for particular political, scientific or cultural events - to enter in Italy for a short-term stay. In order to submit the application, it is necessary:
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an invitation or a registration stating the name of the guesting organization and the duration of your stay or any other document indicating the purpose of your stay; - the possession of sufficient economic means of subsistence; - a medical insurance; - an accommodation receipt or proof of economic means to cover accommodation costs, if the guesting organization does not cover your accommodation costs; - If TCN received the VISA in order to exercise his defence right, he will need an explicit authorization issued by the competent Police office. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourist visa: the applicant has to fulfil these requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to be in possession of sufficient economic means of subsistence; - to be in possession of a return tickets or the receipt, or the possession of own means of travel; - to be able to provide a proof of an accommodation, such as a hotel receipt or a declaration of hospitality made by an EU citizen or by a third-country national legally resident in Italy; - to be in possession of a medical insurance; If the TCN is a minor taking part to touristic-humanitarian welcome programmes, approved by the Committee for foreign minors, he /she also needs to provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -a declaration authorizing you to leave your Country, signed by your parents or by your legal guardian; -an authorization written by this Committee. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mission visa: this kind of Visa is addressed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - third-country nationals working for their Government or as a public official, for an Institution or for International Organizations, who have been invited in Italy to carry out their work; - third-country nationals who have a public utility for their State and for Italy also, thanks to the purpose of their stay or the purpose of their work; - third-country nationals who are official journalist in their Country and that must be credited in Italy. In this case they need a “Nulla Osta” (non-impediment declaration) issued by the press office of the External Affairs Ministry. Their application must be submitted by diplomatic authority; - family members of the main applicant, even if he/she does not have the Visa yet. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research visa: it allows a third-country national researcher to enter in Italy in order to work as researcher for Italian Universities or Italian Research Institutes. It is issued based on a hosting agreement. This activity can be a self-employment work, a payed-employment work or fellowship.
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>In order to submit the application, it is necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- providing documents stating that TCN is a researcher employed by a third-country University or Institution;- providing documents stating the purpose of your stay (such as a student badge stating his status, issued by the guesting University, research institute, college or school; accommodation receipt or proof of economic means to cover accommodation costs; medical insurance). <p>If the TCN is a researcher working on medical issues, he/she will also need a certification of his/her Bachelor degree, recognized by the Health Ministry.</p> <p>Only if the stay lasts more than 3 months, it is also necessary a "Nulla Osta" (non-impediment certification) issued by the One-Stop Immigration Desk. For this category of Visa, the Non-impediment certification can be substituted by a communication subscribed by the employer, stating the proposal of the permit contract for the payed-employment job. This communication shall be presented electronically to the "Sportello Unico" for the immigration services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Self-employment Visa (see Q. 4)• Subordinate employment Visa (see Q.4) <p>However, nationals of the following countries and territories do not require a visa for visits up to a maximum of 90 days, for tourism, on missions, business, invitations, ought to take part in sports events, study:</p> <p>Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Dominica, El Salvador, United Arab Emirates, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Georgia, Guatemala, Grenada, Honduras, Hong Kong, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Macao, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Northern Marianas, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Santa Lucia, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, South Korea, St. Vincent e Grenadine, Taiwan, Timor Est, Trinidad e Tobago, Ukraine, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela.</p> <p>Foreigners entering Italy for periods not to exceed 90 days, pursuant to Law no. 68/2007 do not need to apply for a residence permit.</p> <p>In this case, the residence permit has been replaced by a declaration of presence on Italian soil.</p> <p>For aliens coming from countries that do not apply the Schengen Convention, the obligation to make a declaration of presence is satisfied through application of the USV sticker on the travel document during border controls.</p>
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>Aliens from countries that apply the Schengen Convention are required, on the other hand, to provide a declaration of presence within 8 days of arrival with the police headquarters of the province in which he/she is staying, using the proper form.</p> <p>3. YES</p> <p>4. As anticipated in Q. 2, also a Visa for subordinate or self-employment may be issued for a short time.</p> <p>The SELF-EMPLOYMENT VISA allows entering in Italy in order to carry out a professional or working autonomous activity.</p> <p>Regulation about requirements and conditions for obtaining this type of Visa are laid down in articles 26 and 27 of law 286/1998, articles 39 and 40 of the decree of the President of Republic 394/1999 (as modified by D.P.R 334/2004) and Ministerial Decree 850/2011.</p> <p>In general, to obtain a self-employment visa is necessary to provide the Italian Consulate with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the possession of sufficient economic means of subsistence and to carry out the activity;• a proof of an accommodation;• the fulfilment of requirements requested by Italian law to carry out the activity;• a certificate proving the absence of reasons for refusing the issue of licence or authorization to carry on the activity. <p>Once verified the existence of the abovementioned requirements, the Consulate – after obtaining the authorization from the Italian competent authority (which confirms the validity of the documentation about the license of the activity or the enrolment at the Chamber of Commerce) – issues to TCN a visa for self-employment.</p> <p>In particular, the Italian legislation (art. 27 of law 286/1998 and Ministerial Decree 850/2011) provides that certain categories can enter regardless the quota limit established by the “Flow Decree” (which is emanated every year by the Prime Minister in order to fix quotas of third-country citizens who can access the national territory for working purposes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- managers or highly specialized staff of a company established in Italy, university professors, university lectures, translators and interpreters. <p>In these cases, the application has to be accompanied with a certification issued by the Local Labour Department which attested that the employment relationship is not a payed work.</p>
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>- As regards foreign athletes who want to enter in Italy to play sport performance in the form of self-employment (both professional and amateur level), they shall also show a declaration of consent issued by CONI (Italian National Olympic Committee) on behalf of the applicant issued to the competent Italian Diplomatic/Consular Representation, indicating the athlete's personal data, sport practiced, and details and address of the firm of destination.</p> <p>- With regard to the entertainment industry, short term entry visa for self-employment is granted exclusively for renowned or high and well known professional qualified foreign artists, artists or engaged by theatre, R.A.I, private television stations or public institution of major importance. In this case, the applicant has to show a copy of self-employment agreement.</p> <p>Requirements and conditions about the issuing of a SUBORDINATE EMPLOYMENT VISA are regulated in articles 22, 24, 27 and 27bis of law 286/1998, art. 29, 30, 30-bis, 30-ter, 30-quater, 30-quinquies, 31, 38, 38-bis e 40 of d.P.R. n. 394/1999 and Ministerial Decree 850/2011.</p> <p>The employer, who desires to hire a foreign worker resident abroad, has to ask for an authorization (“nulla Osta”) before the One-Stop Immigration Desk (Prefecture), is allowed to hire a foreign worker resident abroad. Once the Consulate issues the visa, within 8 days from the entry in the Italian territory, the foreign has to require a residence permit. This office, after verifying the regularity of the visa, and the employment relationship and the availability of a suitable accommodation, makes the foreign to subscribe a residence agreement.</p> <p>According to article 27, certain categories can enter regardless the quota limit established by the “Flow Decree”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - foreign workers employed in circuses and traveling shows; - lyric, theatre, concert or ballet artistic and technical staff; - dancers, artists and musicians that may be employed at entertainment clubs, theatre or film companies, radio or tv firms or for cultural and folklore shows
	<p>EMN NCP Latvia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES</p>



Disclaimer:

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

			<p>2. According to Immigration Law a TCN who enters in the Republic of Latvia to carry out services, is not required to obtain a right to employment if a TCN is lawfully staying in the Republic of Latvia in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• performance on tour (concert on tour) as a creative artist or performing artist, or as an, administrative or technical worker involved in ensuring of the performances (concerts) and the intended length of stay in the Republic of Latvia does not exceed 14 days;• an invitation from an educational institution or scientific institution, or individual scientist for conducting of scientific research or participation in the implementation of educational programmes and the intended length of stay in the Republic of Latvia does not exceed 14 days;• being a crew member of the ship, which performs international voyages and is registered in the Latvian Ship Register;• being a crew member of a vehicle, which performs international voyages and is registered in a foreign state;• being lawfully employed in another European Union Member State, Member State of the European Economic Area or in the Swiss Confederation and the employer appoints him or her for provision of services in Latvia for a time period not exceeding 90 days within six months;• being an intra-corporate transferee whose duration of stay in the Republic of Latvia does not exceed 90 days in any period of 180 days and who holds a valid temporary residence permit issued by another European Union Member State as an intra-corporate transferee;• being employed in the Republic of Latvia and duration of his or her stay in the Republic of Latvia does not exceed 14 days in any period of 180 days. <p>3. YES</p> <p>4. If TCN purpose of entry in the Republic of Latvia is not related with one of the cases mentioned in response 2., a TCN is required to obtain a visa with a right to employment. This also applies to TCN who enters in the Republic of Latvia according to the visa-free regime. It means that labour market test is</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			carried out (a vacancy shall be published at least 10 working days prior to invitation of the TCN) and a TCN has to prove that s/he has adequate education or experience in the field of employment.
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. Third-country nationals who legally reside, are employed and insured in the territory of another State coming for less than 90 days to provide services do not have to obtain a visa.</p> <p>3. YES</p> <p>4. Third-country national, to whom the visa-free regime applies (as well as, if s/he is in possession of a Schengen visa, a residence permit issued by another Member State, a residence permit or national visa issued by another Schengen Member State), can stay and work in Lithuania (for the legal stay period), if s/he: a) has a work permit or b) fulfills the conditions for exemption from the obligation to obtain a work permit. All employers must provide information on the employed to the State Labour Inspectorate and the Employment Service via the information system of the State Social Insurance Fund Board.</p>
	EMN NCP Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. Normally third country nationals that carry out services for less than 90 days are covered by Mode 4 of GATS :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Business visitors for establishment purposes (BVEP) 2. Business sellers (BS) 3. Independent professionals (IP) 4. Contractual services suppliers (CSS) <p>The general conditions for short-term stay (C-Visa – business) apply. They can remain in the territory 90 days in any six-month period.</p>


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>3. YES</p> <p>4. According to article 35 (2) of the amended law of 29 August 2008 on free movement of persons and immigration the following categories of persons are not subject to a work permit of the ministry in charge of immigration, on condition that they are occupied in Luxembourg for less than 3 months per calendar year,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• staff from fairground attractions, circuses and other travelling establishments;• workers in the entertainment industry without regular employment;• athletes;• invited researchers, conference speakers and university lecturers;• persons on business trips, such as travel to visit business partners, to explore and develop professional contacts, to negotiate and conclude contracts, to participate in fairs, shows and exhibitions as well as to take part in meetings of the board of directors and general meetings of the company;• all persons carrying out a service within the same group of companies (excluding any work carried out in the framework of subcontracting). <p>The third country national can enter and stay in the country with his/her valid travel document; and, where applicable, a short-term visa.</p> <p>For all other third-country nationals (i.e. a nationals from a country which is not an EU Member State or a country treated as such - Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland) a work permit is required if they wish to carry out a paid activity during a stay of less than 3 months.</p> <p>The application for a work permit must be submitted by the third-country national. Before submitting the work permit application, the non-EU national must meet the conditions regarding short-term stay such as hold a valid travel document; and, where applicable, a visa.</p> <p>Before hiring a third-country national, employers must declare the vacant position to the National Employment Agency (Agence pour le développement de l'emploi - ADEM). Following the declaration of a vacant position, the ADEM checks whether the job offer can be filled by a person available on the national or european job market.</p>
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>If the job offer cannot be filled with a person registered with the ADEM within a 3-week deadline, the employer is allowed to conclude an employment contract with a person of their choice under certain conditions.</p> <p>The employer must submit an application on plain paper to the ADEM's director and request a certificate granting them the right to hire a person of their choice, namely a third country national. The employer must sign a dated employment contract with the future employee. It may be stated in the contract that the start date is 'subject to the employee obtaining a work permit'.</p> <p>The employer must hand the original ADEM certificate to the third-country national, who will attach it to the work permit application.</p> <p>Third-country nationals must apply for a work permit before commencing work in Luxembourg. Applicants must send their application for a work permit to the Immigration Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Malta</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. While entry requirements do not fall within Jobsplus' remit, issues related to the carrying out of services for less than 90 days are allowed under the Maltese law.</p> <p>If a TCN wishes to work on a temporary basis (i.e. less than 6 months), such employment is allowed if covered by an Employment licence. The employment licence is processed and issued by Jobsplus (Malta's Public Employment Service) according to its procedures and subject to labour market tests.</p> <p>When it comes to the issuing of an employment licence, many aspects of the labour market are taken into consideration including the national situation in respect of surpluses or shortages in the given occupation and sector; the employer's history and situation in terms of recruitment and redundancy patterns; business investments; and contractual commitments. The employer as such is responsible to provide substantial evidence of efforts made to try and fill any vacant posts primarily with Maltese/EEA/Swiss nationals and/or TCN who have an inherent right to work in Malta.</p>

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>Moreover, the below is a list of the necessary requirements needed for a new employment licence application for TCNs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A filled in application form, ELU/FM-009, duly signed by the employer • One recent passport size coloured photo • A copy of all passport pages • A certified true copy of a valid Residence Permit or Interim Permit or a Valid Visa • Covering letter by employer, explaining why the position cannot be filled by an EEA/Swiss/Maltese National and the efforts of search for competencies amongst such nationals must also be proven • A position description • A Curriculum Vitale of the prospective employee • A copy of qualification certificates of the prospective employee • Processing fee <p>More information can be obtained from the following link: https://jobsplus.gov.mt/employers-mt-MT-en-GB/employing-persons/fileprovider.aspx?fileId=4233</p> <p>3. YES</p> <p>4. Entry is not within Jobsplus' remit; however, a TCN can take up employment after acquiring an Employment Licence issued by Jobsplus. The procedure and the conditions that the applicant must follow are the same as explained in question 2.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Netherlands</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. Yes, the Netherlands allows third country nationals (TCN) to provide services when they stay less than 90 days. If the TCN wishes to stay in the Netherlands for a maximum of 90 days to work or</p>


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>provide services, they generally need a visa for this. It depends on their nationality whether they need a visa. If a TCN comes from a visa obligated country, they must apply for a short-stay visa. Furthermore, the employer needs to obtain a work permit (TWV) for the employee at the Employee Insurance Agency, unless there is an exemption with regard to the work activities. There are different conditions in which a short-stay visa for business purposes might apply, such as: attending a conference, following a training, participating in a cultural or sports event and diplomatic or political visits. Conditions are that the person has a valid travel document, has enough reasons to return to the country of residence, are invited to attend an event of an organization, have enough financial means to sustain themselves while in the Netherlands and that they have sufficient medical travel insurance. The company that might have invited the TCN can also provide evidence that they will cover the expenses of the TCN and that they are responsible for their stay in the Netherlands. The procedure to obtain a short-stay visa goes as follows: The TCN applies for the visa at the Dutch representation in the country of residence. The TCN can submit the visa application, in most cases, no sooner than 6 months before they wish to travel to the Netherlands. The TCN almost always has to apply for a visa in person. The application for a short-stay visa costs money. The visa application is generally handled by one of the Central Support Offices (CSO) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The CSO checks to see whether the TCN meets all the conditions. The CSO has to make a decision within a period of 15 days (https://ind.nl/en/short-stay/Pages/Business-visit.aspx)</p> <p>3. YES</p> <p>4. Yes, the Netherlands allows TCN to work for a duration less than 90 days. As indicated in question 2 the TCN must apply for a short-stay visa if they come from a country that has a visa obligation. Here, the same conditions as described in question 2 apply. Furthermore, the employer might need to obtain a work permit (TWV). The main rule is that working in the Netherlands during these 90 days, is only possible if an employer has obtained a work permit (TWV) for the employee at the Employee Insurance Agency, unless there is an exemption with regard to the specific work activities. It might also occur that the TCN needs to get a social security number (BSN) and register in the key registers of Non-Residents (RNI). The procedure to obtain a short-stay visa goes as follows: The TCN applies for the visa at the Dutch representation in the country of residence. The TCN can submit the visa application, in most cases, no sooner than 6 months before they wish to travel to the Netherlands. The TCN almost always</p>
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>has to apply for a visa in person. The application for a short-stay visa costs money. The visa application is generally handled by one of the Central Support Offices (CSO) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The CSO checks to see whether the TCN meets all the conditions. The CSO has to make a decision within a period of 15 days https://ind.nl/en/short-stay/Pages/Business-visit.aspx</p>
	EMN NCP Poland	Yes	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. The most important condition is positive verification whether a given entity actually provides services in the Republic of Poland (e.g. conducting business activity). In the case of providing services in a period shorter than 3 months, Poland takes the position that no regulations (neither EU nor national) impose restrictions in this respect. Therefore, persons wishing to provide such services may, on general terms, apply for a visa, for example for 2 months, and by documenting such a need, can obtain a visa. As a rule, it will be a visa for business purposes.</p> <p>3. YES</p> <p>4. A foreigner who intends to take up work for less than 3 months may receive a work permit from the voivode (valid e.g. 2 months) and in practice such permits are issued. A foreigner presenting such a permit at the consulate may (if there are no grounds to refuse a visa) receive a C06 visa, a uniform visa for the purpose of performing work. It is worth noting that the purpose of issuing a visa typed on the visa sticker is not regulated at the level of EU acts, but at the level of national legal acts. In addition, national law provides for cases where entrusting work to a foreigner is allowed without permission. It is worth pointing out that EU law allows foreigners to work for less than three months. It results from art. 6 clause 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1806 of the European Parliament and of the Council of November 14, 2018 listing third countries whose nationals must be in possession of visas when crossing the external borders, and those whose nationals are exempted from this requirement. This provision introduces the possibility of introducing a visa requirement for third-country nationals</p>


Disclaimer:

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

			who normally use the visa-free regime if they come to work. Therefore, this possibility was provided for in the EU legal act basically directly.
	EMN NCP Portugal	Yes	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. According to Article 54 no.1 c) of Law no. 23/2007 of 04 July the purpose of temporary stay visas is to allow entry and stay in Portuguese territory for less than one year for the practice of independent professional activity in Portuguese territory; The Regulatory Decree No. 84/2007, of 05 November in its Article no. 19 a) establishes that the application for a temporary stay visa provided for in paragraph c) of paragraph 1 of article 54 of Law no. 23/2007, of 4 July, must be accompanied by the following documents: a) Contract or promise of service provision contract in the context of an independent professional activity of a temporary nature; b) When applicable, a declaration issued by the competent authority to verify the requirements for the exercise of a profession that, in Portugal, is subject to special qualifications.</p> <p>3. YES</p> <p>4. According to Article 54 no.1 c) of Law no. 23/2007 of 04 July the purpose of temporary stay visas is to allow entry and stay in Portuguese territory for less than one year for the practice of independent professional activity in Portuguese territory; The Regulatory Decree No. 84/2007, of 05 November in its Article no. 19 a) establishes that the application for a temporary stay visa provided for in paragraph c) of paragraph 1 of article 54 of Law no. 23/2007, of 4 July, must be accompanied by the following documents: a) Contract or promise of service provision contract in the context of an independent professional activity of a temporary nature; b) When applicable, a declaration issued by the competent authority to verify the requirements for the exercise of a profession that, in Portugal, is subject to special qualifications.</p>

Disclaimer:

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

	<p>EMN NCP Slovakia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. Slovak legislation does not define the term “service”, due to this fact we answer the questions 2. and 4. together below:</p> <p>In general, the provision of services or employment requires a certain type of residence permit. The Act No. 404/2011 Coll. on Residence of Foreigners and consequently the Act No. 5/2004 Coll. on Employment Services stipulates cases when it is possible to provide a service or to be employed without obtaining a residence permit or a work permit and confirmation on the possibility to fill in a vacancy, or confirmation on the possibility to fill in a vacancy which corresponds to a highly qualified employment (later as “work permit”).</p> <p>A third country national can work without a work permit or a residence permit for the purpose of employment for up to 90 days if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • perform activity for a legal person who has been issued significant investment certificate and • manage such legal person or its organizational unit or • have an exceptional professional knowledge, skills, abilities or know-how that are necessary for running a company, research techniques or management if performing of this activity does not exceed a total of 90 days per calendar year, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • were dispatched by an employer with registered seat in a EU Member State within the provision of services provided by such employer, • are employed in an international public transport company and assigned to perform work by a foreign employer, • will be employed for the purpose of training, for a maximum of six consecutive weeks in the calendar year, in the case of shortage occupations in districts where the average registered unemployment rate for the calendar quarter was less than 5%, and you have applied for a temporary residence for the purpose of employment together with all the required documents for the same job, • based on a business contract, secure delivery of goods or services, or they deliver such goods or services or carry out installation works, warranty services and repairs, work related to system setup of production facilities, programming work or professional trainings if their employment relation or secondment does not exceed 90 days in one calendar year,
---	-----------------------------	------------	---


Disclaimer:

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

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for a company that was provided investment aid, by performing activities, they secure delivery of goods or services, or deliver such goods or services or carry out installation works, warranty services and repairs, work related to system setup of production facilities, programming work or professional trainings, during a period for which the decision on the approval of the investment aid was issued for, • perform professional training for business service centres, if the employment contract with the business service centre does not exceed 90 days in one calendar year. <p>A third country national who is not an entrepreneur can work without a work permit or a residence permit for the purpose of a special activity for up to 90 days if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If their employment relation or secondment does not exceed 30 days in one calendar year and they are a teacher, academic employee, university teacher, scientific research or development worker participating in a professional scientific event or a performing artist taking part in the artistic event, <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they are an accredited journalist in the Slovak Republic, • they perform a sport activity based on the contract for professional performance of sports, • they are under 26 years of age and will be employed in casual and time-limited works within the exchange programs between schools or within youth programs or educational programs in which Slovakia participates. <p>Temporary residence permit for the purpose of employment and a work permit is not required if the third country national holds a valid residence card issued by another Member State for the purpose of an intra-corporate transfer in which "ICT" is stated as a type of residence.</p> <p>Temporary residence permit for the purpose of employment and a work permit is not required if the third country national holds a valid residence card issued by another Member State for the purpose of a scientific activity within a mobility of scientific workers and they perform research and development based on a hosting agreement or their teaching activity does not exceed 50 days in on calendar year.</p> <p>As for the requirements which the third country national has to meet in order to enter the territory of the Slovak Republic, they have to register at the Police department where they announce the beginning of their stay, the place and the expected period of their stay. If they have been granted a Schengen visa, national visa or they do not need a visa, they do not have to comply with this requirement.</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>3. YES</p> <p>4. See 2.</p>
	EMN NCP Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. General rule is that third country national must obtain single residence and work permit, regardless of the envisaged duration of residence and service providing. But in practice there are exceptions for certain type of services stipulated in Employment, Self-employment and Work of Foreigners Act (Official Gazette of RS, no. 1/18 - official consolidated text and 31/18) for which third country national does not need to obtain a single residence and work permit in order to provide services, nevertheless third country national must reside legally in the Republic of Slovenia in accordance with one of the following provisions of Article 14 of the Foreigners Act (Official Gazette of RS, no. 1/18 - official consolidated text, 9/18 - corr. And 62/19 - odl. US):</p> <p>Article 14 (Authorised period of a foreigner's stay)</p> <p>(1) A foreigner may enter the Republic of Slovenia and stay in the Republic of Slovenia for the period authorised by a visa, a residence permit, a resolution of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, an Act or an international agreement.</p> <p>(2) A foreigner not requiring a visa to enter and stay in the Republic of Slovenia in accordance with the <i>acquis communautaire</i> or an international agreement or a resolution of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia may enter and stay in the Republic of Slovenia for no more than 90 days in any 180-day period, which entails considering the 180-day period preceding each day of stay.</p> <p>(3) A foreigner who may stay and move in the area of the state parties to the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985 without a visa may enter and remain in the Republic of Slovenia for a maximum period not exceeding a total length of stay of 90 days in any 180-day period in all the state parties, which entails considering the 180-day period preceding each day of stay.</p>


Disclaimer:

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

			<p>(4) A foreigner holding a valid short-stay or long-stay visa issued by another state party to the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985 or a valid residence permit issued by another state party may enter and remain in the Republic of Slovenia on the basis of a valid visa or residence permit for a maximum period not exceeding a total length of stay of 90 days in any 180-day period in all the state parties, except in the country that issued the visa or residence permit, which entails considering the 180-day period preceding each day of stay, or until the expiry of the visa or permanent residence, if this period is shorter.</p> <p>3. YES</p> <p>4. A foreign employer may provide services related to the supply of goods and servicing with posted workers in the Republic of Slovenia on the basis of the notification of the commencement of the provision of services. Services can be provided continuously for 14 days and for a total of 90 days in a calendar year. The same posted worker may be re-posted to work in the Republic of Slovenia after a temporary interruption lasting as long as the previous provision of services. The employer is obliged to register the start of the provision of services with the relevant authority before the start of the provision of the service; a certificate on the completed application is issued.</p> <p>The application must contain information on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. the name and address of the subscriber of the service;2. the name and address or address of the foreign employer;3. the personal name and date of birth of the responsible person of the subscriber and the service provider;4. personal names, dates of births, nationalities of posted workers and addresses of their residence in the Republic of Slovenia;5. type of service;6. the place and duration of the service.
--	--	--	---


Disclaimer:

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

	<p>EMN NCP Sweden</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. The general rule is that work permit is not issued for short stay. But for some circumstances there is an exemption from the work permit requirements.</p> <p>The following people may work in Sweden without a permit:</p> <p>Specialists in an international corporation who work temporarily in Sweden for the corporation for a total of less than one year. The exception does not apply to specialists who are subject to the ICT regulations. This means that specialists residing outside the EU are exempted from the work permit requirement if they work in Sweden for less than 90 days.</p> <p>Employees who participate in practical experience, internal training or other skills development at a company in an international group for up to three months altogether over the period of 12 months.</p> <p>People who participate in training, testing, preparation or completion of deliveries, or similar activities within the framework of a business transaction for up to three months altogether over the period of 12 months.</p> <p>Diplomats and consular officials, as well as their families and staff. The exemption generally applies to the current mission only.</p> <p>Fitters or technical instructors in connection with urgent installation or repair of machinery for up to two months. The work must be an emergency – in other words, an unexpected event that requires immediate measures. Scheduled or foreseeable work does not qualify for the exemption.</p> <p>People who have a temporary gig for a radio or television broadcast by Sveriges Radio AB, Sveriges Television AB, Sveriges Utbildningsradio AB or Nordisk Television AB (TV4-gruppen/TV4 AB) for up to one month after entering Sweden.</p> <p>Performers, technicians and other tour staff, provided that the performer has been invited by an established arranger for up to 14 days over a period of 12 months. See list of established arrangers</p> <p>Professional athletes and functionaries who participate in international competitions for up to three months over the period of 12 months.</p> <p>Railway personnel and lorry drivers in international commercial traffic who are employed outside Sweden.</p> <p>Drivers and staff of tourist buses for up to three months.</p> <p>Representatives who work temporarily as salespeople, journalists, etc., for a company that does not have a branch or office in Sweden.</p>
---	---------------------------	------------	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>Caregivers employed for a person who is visiting Sweden for up to three months. Researchers or teachers at higher education institutions who participate in research, teaching or lecturing activities for up to three months altogether over the period of 12 months. Researchers who have a residence permit for research in another EU country and will carry out part of their research in Sweden with an approved research funding body. The exemption is valid for a maximum of 180 days during a 360-day period. People who work temporarily in Sweden as a contractor or the equivalent. In order for the exception to be applicable, the person must live in an EU/EEA country or Switzerland without being a citizen there and have a permit that entitles him/her to work and reside in that country. It is also required that the person is employed by a company in the country in question and will work temporarily in Sweden for the company. The exception applies during the period of temporary work. Witnesses or plaintiffs in a criminal investigation who have obtained a residence permit as a result. For the period of deployment for a person who is part of an aid effort for a disaster or accident in Sweden. People who have a residence permit for studies in higher education in Sweden. People who have a residence permit for mobility studies in higher education in Sweden or another EU country and as part of the education shall be in Sweden. The exemption is valid for a maximum of 360 days. Read more on Studying and researching in Sweden.</p> <p>3. YES</p> <p>4. Under certain circumstances. Please see answer to question 2. For artists there are special rules meaning that they do not need a work permit if: he/she is going to work temporarily in Sweden for a maximum of fourteen days over a period of 12 months. This applies for the performer, technicians and other tour staff. The prerequisite is that there is an invitation from an established organiser.</p>
	EMN NCP Norway	Yes	1. YES

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>2. An applicant can be granted a temporary residence permit in Norway if he/she is going on a working holiday for young adults, if he/she is a working guest in agriculture, an employee of a humanitarian/non-profit/religious organisation, or an artist, musician or performer. The length of time granted varies, depending on these categories. https://www.udi.no/en/want-to-apply/work-immigration/?c=usa Special question and answer section on website regarding situation with Corona Virus.</p> <p>1. Performers, artists, musicians and their support staff do not need a residence permit if they are to have concerts or performances in Norway for a total of maximum 14 days during a calendar year. The police have to be notified in writing before entering Norway (link to police). There is a link on the UDI website to help applicant's determine if they need to apply for a visitor's visa. Please check whether you need a visitor's visa.</p> <p>Requirements of the employee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• pay an application fee. <p>Requirements relating to the employment relationship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Applicant must have received a concrete offer of employment as a performer, musician or artist, or as a member of their necessary accompanying support staff.• The object of the work must be to present culture, for example through music, dance, theatre or circus performances.• The main rule is that the applicant must have received an offer of full-time employment. Normally, this constitutes 37.5 hours per week. For musicians or dance bands, 21 hours per week is sufficient.• The job offer must be for a specific, continuous period of time. The applicant can have one or more employers or clients. If there are periods in which the applicant does not work or have assignments, these periods cannot amount to more than 20 per cent of the time the applicant spends in Norway (in other words applicant needs to be actively performing).• The pay and working conditions must not be poorer than is normal in Norway. This means that the applicant must receive pay in accordance with the collective agreement for the industry in question. If no collective agreement applies to the industry, the applicant's pay cannot be poorer than is normal for someone in a similar occupation in the place where the
--	--	--	---

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>applicant is going to work. For example, musicians, circus performers and their necessary accompanying support staff must have a salary of at least: NOK 246 246 per year pre-tax People hired by Kulturtanken, formerly known as Rikskonsertene (Concerts Norway) are covered by a separate agreement (external website) (page in Norwegian).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the applicant is between the ages of 15 and 18, he/she needs the consent of his/her parents or another person who has parental responsibility for him/her. Children under the age of 15 cannot be granted a residence permit pursuant to these rules, but they can apply for residence permits pursuant to the rules for family immigration. <p>Rights and obligations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the applicant changes jobs, assignments or employers, he/she must apply for a new permit.• The applicant can be granted a permit for a maximum of one year at a time. The applicant must have stayed outside of Norway for three months before being granted a new permit.• The period the applicant has this permit does not count if he/she later wishes to apply for a permanent residence permit.• A spouse or cohabitant and children can usually apply to come and live with the applicant in Norway. If a family member applies at the same time as the applicant, everyone will receive an answer to the applications at the same time. <p>1. Working guests in agriculture</p> <p>Requirements of the applicant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The applicant must pay an application fee.• The applicant must participate in an exchange programme through Biologisk-Dynamisk Forening (the Biological-Dynamic Association, external website) or Atlantis' (external website) 'Working Guest' scheme.
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The circumstances in the applicant's home country must indicate that it is likely that he/she can return home at the end of your exchange stay. <p>Requirements relating to the employment relationship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant must work full-time on a farm, or at a nursery, as part of the family on the farm. • The applicant can work for one or two employers. If the applicant has two employers, the applicant must first work for one of them and then for the other. It is not possible to move back and forth between employers. • The applicant's duties must be part of the day-to-day work on the farm. • The applicant cannot carry out other work for the employer, such as major maintenance work, running a caravan site etc. • The applicant must acquire knowledge about Norwegian agriculture and culture through your work. • The applicant cannot work more than 35 hours per week. The applicant is entitled to at least one and a half continuous days off per week. • The applicant must receive a minimum pay per week of at least NOK 600 after tax, and the employer must also provide food and accommodation and pay for return ticket. • The applicant's employer cannot employ more than three working guests at the same time. <p>Rights and obligations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant can only be granted a residence permit as a working guest once, for up to three months. • The period the applicant has this permit does not count if he/she later wishes to apply for a permanent residence permit. • The applicant 's family members cannot apply for a family immigration permit to come and live in Norway. • An employer / exchange organisation can apply on the applicant's behalf. <p>3. YES</p>
--	--	--	--

Disclaimer:

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

			<p>4. University based researchers/ trainee in professional role – each applicant reviewed on individual basis but must prove ability to cover costs. https://www.udi.no/en/want-to-apply/work-immigration/vocational-training-and-research/?c=usa</p> <p>In 2020, seasonal workers in Norway can renew their residence permit for more than six months. The applicant can be granted a residence permit as a seasonal worker if he/she is going to do a job that can only be carried out at a special time of the year, or if he/she is going to work as a holiday stand-in for a permanent employee. https://www.udi.no/en/want-to-apply/work-immigration/seasonal-workers/?c=usa</p> <p>If a seasonal worker is in Norway and has or has recently had a residence permit as a seasonal worker, he/she can renew his/her residence permit even if this means that he/she will have a permit as a seasonal worker for more than six months in total. (Published: 25.03.2020)</p> <p>The applicant must have a job offer for seasonal work in the agriculture, horticulture, forestry, fishing or fishing industries. The job offer can be with the employer the applicant has now or with a new employer.</p> <p>no_response._greece_emn_ahq_2020.13_short_-_term_temporary_worker_visa-1.docx</p>
--	--	--	---
