



Ad-Hoc Query on long-term residents' access to the labour market

Requested by SK EMN NCP on 24th February 2015

Compilation produced in 27th April 2015

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom plus Croatia, Norway (20 in Total)

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1. Background Information

Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic would like to obtain information for its network organisations regarding opportunities and restrictions for persons with long-term resident status (regulated by **Council Directive 2003/109/EC** of 25 November 2003 concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents) in the area of employment. Therefore they would like to ask the following:



- 1. If a third country national with a long-term resident status granted by another Member State decides to settle in your Member State, what are his/her opportunities and legislative conditions and restrictions in the area of employment (e.g. residence permit, labour market assessment, setting annual quota, provision of retraining courses etc.)?**

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2. Please provide a web link or contact details where this kind of information can be obtained.


We would appreciate your response by **March 24, 2015**.

2. Responses

		Wider Dissemination?	<p>1. If a third country national with a long-term resident status granted by another Member State decides to settle in your Member State, what are his/her opportunities and legislative conditions and restrictions in the area of employment (e.g. residence permit, labour market test, setting annual quota, provision of retraining courses etc.)?</p> <p>2. Please provide a web link or contact details where this kind of information can be obtained.</p>
	Austria	Yes	<p>1. The labour market access of third-country nationals holding a residence title “long-term resident – EU” from another Member State is regulated in Art. 49 Settlement and Residence Act. In order to be able to take up employment (as a salaried employee), the TCN has to apply for the residence title “Red-White-Red-Card” (subject to the quota system) according to Art. 49 para. 2 Settlement and Residence Act. Requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General requirements for the issuance of residence titles (secured means of subsistence, insurance, accommodation, no threat to public order and security) - Quota not yet exhausted - written notification by the Public Employment Service pursuant to the Act Governing the Employment of Foreign Nationals (§20d subpara. 1, 2, 3 oder 4 – very highly qualified workers, skilled workers in shortage occupation, other key workers, graduates of Austrian universities and colleges of higher education, self-employed key workers) <p>See: https://www.help.gv.at/Portal.Node/hlpd/public/content/12/Seite.120308.html (in German) For self-employment, the TCN has to apply for another form of residence title a “Settlement Permit” (also subject to the quota system) according to Art. 49 para. 4 Settlement and Residence Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General requirements for the issuance of residence titles (secured means of subsistence, insurance, accommodation, no threat to public order and security) - Quota not yet exhausted - providing evidence of a permitted self-employed activity <p>See: https://www.help.gv.at/Portal.Node/hlpd/public/content/12/Seite.120310.html (in German)</p> <p>2. Information available in English under: http://www.bmi.gv.at/cms/BMI_Niederlassung/english/files/EU_Mobility_2014.pdf and more generally under http://www.bmi.gv.at/cms/BMI_Niederlassung/english/start.aspx#t_Residence%20Titles</p>
	Belgium	Yes	<p>1. If a third country national with a long-term resident status granted by another Member State decides to settle in your Member State, what are his/her opportunities and legislative conditions and restrictions in the area of employment (e.g. residence permit, labour market test, setting annual quota, provision of retraining courses etc.)?</p> <p>a) Working as an employee</p>



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			<p><u>First 12 months in Belgium</u> A TCN with a long-term resident status granted by another Member State, can work in Belgium if he has a labour permit – a labour card B which allows him to work for a specific employer. Before granting this labour card B a labour market test is done. For bottle-neck occupations no labour market test is needed. The bottle-neck occupations are determined by the Regions in Belgium. It is very difficult to obtain a labour card B for other than bottle-neck occupations.</p> <p><u>After 12 months of employment in Belgium</u> After 12 months of employment in Belgium a TCN with a long-term resident status granted by another Member State can easily apply for a labour card B for any occupation. He is exempted from labour market testing for all occupations and not only for bottle-neck occupations.</p> <p>The condition is that the long-term resident was in the possession of a labour card B for 12 months. If the labour cards were delivered for seasonal employment, an interruption is allowed between the different labour cards. It doesn't have to be uninterrupted employment.</p> <p>b) Selfemployment</p> <p>A TCN with a long-term resident status granted by another Member State, can be self-employed in Belgium if he has applied and obtained a professional card before coming to Belgium.</p> <p>2. Please provide a web link or contact details where this kind of information can be obtained.</p> <p>- http://www.kruispuntmi.be/thema/vreemdelingenrecht-internationaal-privatrecht/arbeidskaarten-beroepskaart/heb-je-recht-om-te-werken/heb-je-recht-om-te-werken-als-langdurig-ingezetene-met-tweede-verblijf-in-belgie</p> <p>- https://dofi.ibz.be/sites/dvzoe/NL/Gidsvandecedures/Pages/Langdurigingezetene.aspx#3_verblijven_in_belgië_na_de_status_van_langdurig_ingezetene_(li)_in_een_andere_lidstaat_van_de_europese_unie_te_hebben_bekomen</p> <p>- http://www.werk.be/online-diensten/werknemers-buitenlandse-nationaliteit/bijzondere-categorieen-arbeidskaart-b/langdurig-ingezetenen/hoer-aanvragen</p> <p>- http://www.werk.be/online-diensten/werknemers-buitenlandse-nationaliteit/bijzondere-categorieen-arbeidskaart-b/langdurig-ingezetenen/seizoens-en-gelegenheidswerk</p>
	<p>Czech Republic</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. A person who was granted a legal status of “EC long-term resident” of another EU Member State (hereinafter referred to as “a resident of another EU Member State”) is entitled to file an application for a Czech long-term residence permit if he/she intends to temporarily reside in the Czech Republic for more than 3 months. No quotas are applied. Once he/she obtains a long-term residence permit, he/she is immediately entitled to free access to the labour market. <i>(This right was granted to residents of another EU Member State in 2014 when the Single Permit Directive (2011/98/EU) was implemented. Before that, they had been required to have a work permit for the time period of the first 12 months of stay in the Czech Republic on the basis of a long-term residence permit for the purpose of employment).</i> A family member of a resident of another EU Member State may also file an application for a long-term residence permit in the</p>



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			<p>Czech Republic if he/she was permitted to reside for the purpose of family reunification in the territory of that EU Member State, and that EU Member State also recognised his/her status of a resident, or, he/she was granted the legal status of a resident of that Member State.</p> <p>A resident of another EU Member State may take advantage of retraining courses provided by the Labour Office of the Czech Republic.</p> <p>2. The website of the Ministry of the Interior: http://www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/third-country-nationals-long-term-residence.aspx?q=Y2hudW09OOQ%3d%3d The website of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs: http://portal.mpsv.cz/sz/zahr_zam/zz_zamest_cizincu/zz_zvlastni</p>
	<p>Finland</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. A third-country national who has been issued with a long-term resident's EC residence permit by another Member State of the European Union is issued with a fixed-term residence permit applied for in Finland or abroad e.g. for exercising an economic activity in an employed capacity. A residence permit for an employed person or other residence permit is issued for the purpose of employment. Further provisions on the issuing of a residence permit to an employed person are given in Chapter 5. (Finnish Aliens Act, Section 49a, Subsections 1 and 3).</p> <p>In practice, this means that those who have been issued with a long-term resident's EC residence permit by another Member State are subject to the same residence permit regulations and requirements for issuing a residence permit as any other third-country nationals. Having a long-term resident's EC residence permit issued by another Member State does not qualify a third-country national for employment in Finland, with the exception of the circumstances specified in Section 79 of the Finnish Aliens Act that apply to all third-country nationals. Persons holding a long-term resident's EC residence permit therefore do not enjoy a more favourable status with regard to employment than any other third-country nationals. Depending on the case, labour market assessment is applied.</p> <p>Finland does not apply annual quotas.</p> <p>2. Information on working in Finland is available on the website of the Infopankki: http://www.infopankki.fi/en/moving-to-finland/coming-to-work-in-finland Information on residence permits is available on the website of the Finnish Immigration Service: http://www.migri.fi/working_in_finland and http://www.migri.fi/information_elsewhere/eu_residence_permit/residence_permit_in_finland</p>
	<p>France</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1-if a third country national holding a long-term resident status granted by another MS on the basis of Directive 2003/109/EC decides to settle in France, he/she can apply for a residence permit for the activity he/she intends to perform (student, worker, scientist, etc.). If the application is filed within 3 months of his/her arrival, there is no need to apply for a long term visa.</p> <p>The applicant needs to prove sufficient and regular financial means as well as medical coverage. If he/she wants to exercise a salaried activity, he/she needs to apply for a work permit which is processed through the same legal frameworks as other TCN (labour market tests, same salary and employment conditions, etc.). After one year of regular and continuous residence in France as a salaried employee, this TCN holding a long-term resident status granted by another MS will have full access to the French labour market.</p> <p>When applying for his/her first French residence permit (except for students and scientist), this TCN can benefit from French language</p>





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			<p>training up to 400 hours.</p> <p>2-this information is available in French on the intranet website of the Ministry of the Interior dedicated to Police and labour authorities and on the website "www.service-public.fr" dedicated to individuals.</p>
	Germany	Yes	<p>1. A third-country national who has been granted the status of a long-term resident in another Member State and who intends to stay in Germany for more than three months will be granted a residence title in accordance with § 38a AufenthG (= German Residence Act), if he/she fulfils the additional conditions (e.g. independent means of securing a living without having to recur to public social benefits). The residence title entitles the applicant to pursue employment. Depending on the kind of employment, the permission of the German Federal Labour Office might be required; in this permission the German Federal Labour Office might also determine the duration and kind of employment, as well as restrict the occupation to certain enterprises or areas. After twelve months the work permit entitles the applicant to unlimited gainful employment. Should special requirements be fulfilled, the residence title can also be granted for self-employed occupation, for a course of studies or any other educational and training reasons.</p> <p> Holders of a residence title according to § 38a AufenthG are entitled to participate in an integration course (§ 44, section 1, subsection 1, number 1d) AufenthG). The obligation to participate in an integration course is limited to the language class and no longer obliges the foreigner to participate in an orientation course, in which the proficiency of the legal system, culture and the history of Germany are taught if the third-Country national can prove that he/she has already participated in integration measures in another Member State in which he or she has gained the legal status of a long-term resident (§ 44a, section 1 and 2a AufenthG)</p> <p>An annual quota for the issuance of residence permits according to § 38a AufenthG does not exist.</p> <p>2. The German Residence Act can be found in English under:</p> <p>http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_aufenthg/index.html</p> <p>Further information on the aforementioned regulations (in the document as of page 8) of the German Ministry of the Interior in German can be found under:</p> <p>http://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Themen/MigrationIntegration/AsylZuwanderung/Anwendungshinweise_Richtlinien.pdf;jsessionid=45B1EE0170870C22FAFEB20DDF068F99.2_cid364?__blob=publicationFile</p>
	Hungary	Yes	<p>1. Third-country nationals holding an EC residence permit certifying long-term residence status granted by any Member State of the European Union under Council Directive 2003/109/EC of 25 November 2003 on the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents shall be issued an interim permanent residence permit (a.k.a. temporary settlement permit) if seeking admission into the territory of Hungary.</p> <p>Third-country nationals may submit an application for an interim permanent residence permit on or before the last day of their lawful residence for a period not exceeding three months, or thirty days before the expiry of their right of residence for a period of longer than three months.</p>



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			<p>Third-country nationals applying for an interim permanent residence permit shall register their first place of domicile in Hungary at the same time when filing the application for the permanent resident permits.</p> <p>Third-country nationals having granted an interim permanent residence permit therefore establish permanent domicile in Hungary for the validity period of their permit and therefore as a person settled in Hungary receive equal treatment with Hungarian nationals concerning employment. Consequently no labour market test, employment authorization or quota is applied in case of third-country nationals holding an interim permanent residence permit issued by Hungary as a second Member State in compliance with Council Directive 2003/109/EC. As interim permanent residence permit holders can be registered as job seekers under the same circumstances as Hungarian nationals, the same rules apply to them concerning retraining courses, as well.</p> <p>2. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en# http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=482&Itemid=717&lang=en#</p> <p>As the integration of employment offices under government offices is presently on-going, there is only a Hungarian version of information available at the former National Employment Service's website on the conditions of receiving support for retraining: http://nfsz.munka.hu/engine.aspx?page=allakeresoknek_informaciok_tamogatast_keroknek</p>
	Ireland	Yes	Ireland does not participate in Directive 2003/109/EC by virtue of the Twenty First Protocol to the TFEU.
	Italy	Yes	<p>1. In Italy, Legislative Decree 8 January 2007, No 3, implementing Directive 2003/109/EC concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents, established that third-country nationals who hold a current, valid EU long-term residence permit issued by another EU Member State may apply to stay on national territory for a period exceeding three months in order to exercise an economic activity in an employed or self-employed capacity (Article 9-bis).</p> <p>A residence permit application should be submitted within three months from entry in national territory. The third-country national is not required to have an entry visa and actual residence abroad is not a condition to obtain a work permit, if applicable.</p> <p>Work permits are issued within the quotas set yearly in the immigration quota decree, which plans migrants' inflows for work reasons. Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers 11 December 2014 established the conversion of 1,000 long-term EU resident permits issued to third-country nationals by another EU Member State into residence permits for employed work.</p> <p>2. Website (in Italian): http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Normativa/ProcedureItalia/Pagine/PERMESSO-DI-SOGGIORNO-CE-PER-LUNGO-SOGGIORNANTI.aspx</p>
	Latvia	Yes	<p>1. A third-country national with a long-term resident status, granted by another Member State is not allowed to work within the first year of residence in Latvia, unless s/he does not obtain a residence permit related to work. For that a vacancy should be registered a month prior to the invitation of the foreigner and if it has not been filled by local labour force, the employer can invite the third-country national. Latvia does not apply quota system, there are not any restrictions regarding the qualification of the foreigner either. A third-country citizen with a temporary residence permit has no right to use services provided by the Employment Agency regarding re-qualification. After one year of the residence with the temporary residence permit without a right to work a third-country citizen is issued a temporary residence permit which allows unrestricted access to the labour market.</p> <p>2. There is not specific website regarding the access to the labour market available.</p>
	Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. If a long-term resident wants to reside in Lithuania for more than 90 days, s/he must obtain a temporary residence permit. She doesn't need to obtain a work permit, and s/he is not subject to labour market test if s/he wants to work in Lithuania. No immigration or labour market access quotas are applied, so such person can participate in the labour market under the same</p>



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			<p>conditions as other residents of Lithuania.</p> <p>2. Conditions for obtaining a temporary residence permit (at the moment only in Lithuanian language): http://www.migracija.lt/index.php?-1242690454 Lithuanian Labour Exchange: http://www.ldb.lt/en/Information/Services/Pages/Labourmarketprograms.aspx</p>
	<p>Luxembourg</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. According to article 85 of the amended law of 29 August 2008 on the free movement of persons and immigration (Immigration Law), a third-country national long-term resident of another MS who wants to reside in the territory of Luxembourg for a duration superior to three months and to access to the labour market must file an application for an authorisation of stay to the Ministry in charge of immigration. S/he has to fulfil the following conditions required for the authorisation of stay of the salaried worker (article 42 (1) of the Immigration Law):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “the priority in matters of recruitment and employment accorded to certain workers under article L. 622-4 (4) of the Labour Code is not thereby affected” (EU citizens or legal third-country national residents); • the pursuit of the activity in question serves the country's economic interests; • the third-country national possesses the professional qualifications needed to pursue the activity in question; • the third-country national has an employment contract concluded in respect of a position which has been declared to the Agency for the Development of Employment (ADEM) as being vacant, in accordance with the formal requirements and on the conditions provided for by the relevant legislation in force. <p>For the labour market test, the employer must declare the position vacant to the ADEM. If there are no registered job seekers with an “employment priority” that can fill the position, after three weeks the employer will ask the ADEM for a certificate to hire the person of his/her choice.</p> <p>Furthermore, according to article 86 (1) of the Immigration Law, the applicant :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • must produce evidence showing that s/he has stable and regular resources sufficient to maintain him/herself and his/her family members, without having recourse to the social assistance system; • must have sickness insurance cover for him/herself and for his/her family members; • must not constitute a threat to public policy or public security. <p>If the residence permit as a salaried worker is granted, it will be issued with a validity of 5 years and it is renewable (article 87 (2) of the Immigration Law).</p> <p>2. Amended law of 29 August 2008 on the free movement of persons and immigration</p>
	<p>Netherlands</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Third country nationals with a long-term resident status granted by another Member State who want to work in the Netherlands need to apply for a residence permit. The normal conditions to obtain such a residence permit are applicable. But there are some important exceptions. The long-term resident does not need to be in the possession of a regular provisional residence permit. And if he wants to work on a self-employed basis, an investigation into the essential interests of the Netherlands will not be carried out. If he wants to work on the basis of an employment contract, his employer needs to apply for a work permit. A work permit will only be issued after prior 'labour market advice' from the Public Employment Service (involving amongst other an assessment whether there is no labour supply from the Netherlands and the EU available for the work and whether the foreign national is employed under the correct terms and conditions of employment). After the first year of residence in the Netherlands a</p>



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			<p>work permit is no longer required and the long-term resident can move freely on the Dutch labour market.</p> <p>2. The information as mentioned above can be obtained from the web site of the IND – www.ind.nl – where you can consult the so-called 'residence wizard' (klantdienstwijzer).</p>
	Portugal	Yes	<p>1. A third country national with a long-term resident status granted by another Member State which decides to settle in Portugal has the same opportunities as a Portuguese citizen. Regarding the residence permit the Portuguese Immigration Act stipulates under Article 116^o this situation; in the area of employment, labour market test, setting annual quota, is necessary to take into account the lack of setting annual quota in Portugal in the last two years what may be a constraint and finally the provision of retraining courses like the residence permit a third country national with a long-term resident will have the same rights and opportunities as the Portuguese citizens.</p> <p>2. This kind of information can be obtained through the Portuguese Immigration and Borders Service website: www.sef.pt and in it by accessing to the Immigrant Portal: http://www.imigrante.pt/#0</p>
	Slovak Republic	Yes	<p>1. – 2. A third country national with a long-term resident status in another EU Member State, he/she is not required to have a residence permit within 90 days since the beginning of his/her stay. However if he/she wants to enter the labour market, he/she needs to obtain a work permit. The employment office shall issue a work permit unless the vacancy can be filled with an applicant listed in the register of job-seekers. When issuing the work permit, the employment office shall take into account the labour market situation. Upon 90 days he/she needs a temporary residence permit and he/she can apply for “<u>temporary residence of third country national with long term residence in another EU Member State</u>” for the purpose of business, employment, research and development, special activity or if he/she is a family member of a third country national who is a long-term resident in another EU Member State and the family had already been present in this Member State which granted him/her the long-term residence. This temporary residence permit can be granted for the maximum of 5 years and the third country national can perform more activities listed above at the same time. Upon 12 months since the beginning of his/her stay, work permit is no longer required.</p> <p>As for the retraining courses, there is a possibility to apply for retraining courses through Migration Information Centre of International Organisation for Migration (IOM) under Allocation Scheme of Educational or Retraining Courses for Migrants financed by the European Union from the European Fund for the Integration of Third Country Nationals within the framework of the programme Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows. There are 3 types of course allowances which may be granted to applicants within the IOM Migration Information Centre project (Phase VII):</p> <p>a) <u>Starting Allowance</u> - designed for applicants who are currently unemployed and for whom completion of the course is a prerequisite for obtaining employment, or to whom the course will help in the initial process of integration into society in Slovakia. This allowance is especially designed for applicants who are in an unfavourable social situation and do not have sufficient financial means for the course funding. Maximum amount of the starting allowance is EUR 450 excluding VAT for each applicant.</p> <p>b) <u>Support Allowance</u> - designed for applicants who have already been partially integrated in the Slovak labour market and to whom completion of the course will enable increasing their qualifications in line with development of job skills, qualifications and achieved education.</p> <p>After completing the course, the applicant will have broader opportunities of getting a better / higher job position in current</p>



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			<p>employment in line with achieved education, or the course will increase the applicant's ability to gain wider opportunities in the labour market. Maximum amount of the support allowance is EUR 225 excluding VAT for each applicant.</p> <p>c) <u>Group Allowance</u> - designed for cases where the IOM MIC identifies a group of applicants applying for the same type of course in the same region of Slovakia. A Committee may then assign a group course with regard to the cost efficiency of incurred financial means. Maximum amount of the allowance is EUR 840 excluding VAT for an identified group of applicants.</p> <p>The following can be funded from the allowance,:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • educational / retraining course expenses (price of the course), • travelling expenses of the applicant from the place of his residence to the destination point of the course and back, • expenses for textbooks and teaching resources, • administrative expenses (fee stamps, fees etc.) linked with certificate or licence acquiring, • accommodation expenses, if the course is held outside the applicant's place of residence and accommodating the applicant is less expensive than regular commuting, • medical examination, if it is necessary for acquiring a certificate or a licence.
	<p>Slovenia</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. A third country national who have the status of long-term resident in another Member State of the EU, after residing in the Republic of Slovenia for one year, as long as they have a valid temporary residence permit in the Republic of Slovenia, gain the right to free access to the labour market. The right to free access to the labour market means that third country national may perform work, take up employment or self-employment without a work permit, in the Republic of Slovenia.</p> <p>In the first year of residence in the Republic of Slovenia a third country national, long-term resident in another Member State of the EU, can take up employment or work only if he obtain a work permit. The work permit can be issued under the same conditions as for other third country nationals, namely that, in the records of the Employment Service, there are no domestic unemployed persons or persons who are, regarding rights to employment, equal to citizens of the Republic of Slovenia.</p> <p>2. All the relevant information can be found on official web page of Slovenian Employment service: http://english.ess.gov.si/the_info_point_for_foreigners</p>
	<p>Sweden</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. If a third country national with a long-term resident status granted by another Member State decides to settle in your Member State, what are his/her opportunities and legislative conditions and restrictions in the area of employment (e.g. residence permit, labour market test, setting annual quota, provision of retraining courses etc.)?</p> <p>A third-country national with long-term resident status in another Member State is exempted from the requirement to hold a work permit in Sweden (Chapter 5, paragraph 1 of the Swedish Aliens Ordinance). The same applies to this person's wife/husband, partner and children under the age of 21. To be exempted from the requirement to hold a work permit means that the third-country national has full access to the Swedish labour market; there is no labour market test, nor are there any quotas or other restrictions.</p> <p>With regard to residence permits, a third-country national with long-term residence status in another Member State may enter Sweden and work here without any permit for up to three months. If he/she intends to stay longer, he/she needs to obtain a residence permit (but not a work permit).</p>


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			<p>2. Please provide a web link or contact details where this kind of information can be obtained. Please see the website of the Swedish Migration Board at http://www.migrationsverket.se/English/Private-individuals/EU-citizens-and-long-term-residents/Long-term-residents.html, and in particular the subheadings in the left column.</p>
	United Kingdom	Yes	<p>1. The context to this query is Article 14 of the Directive which confers entitlements upon holders of long-term residence status in terms of the exercise of economic activity in a Member State other than the one that conferred long-term resident status. The UK however has not opted into this Directive.</p> <p>The fact that a non-EEA national has been granted long-term resident status (i.e. permanent residence) in another Member State confers no benefit upon them in terms of access to the UK's labour market. This means they would need to qualify to work under the relevant provisions of the UK Points Based System.</p> <p>2. Please find links to the UK work visa website https://www.gov.uk/browse/visas-immigration/work-visas and the UK points based system https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/immigration-rules-part-6a.</p>
	Croatia		<p>1. Stay and work of third-country nationals who have been granted permanent stay in another EEA member state and of their family members Entry and stay of third-country nationals who have been granted permanent stay in another EEA member state Short-term stay Third-country nationals who have been granted permanent stay in another EEA member state may stay in the Republic of Croatia for a period of up to 3 months from the day of entry into the Republic of Croatia, or until the date of expiration of their visa or a residence permit issued by another EEA member state, if the validity period of the visa or residence permit is shorter than 3 months. Temporary stay Third-country nationals who have been granted permanent stay in another EEA member state and who intend to stay in the Republic of Croatia for more than 3 months have to apply for a temporary residence permit at a police administration/police station prior to the expiration of their visa or residence permit issued by another EEA member state. They will be given a receipt of application. Temporary stay will be granted to an alien who: 1. has a valid travel document, 2. has funds to support himself/herself and the members of his/her family, 3. has health insurance, and 4. meets all other requirements for temporary stay depending on its purpose. If the application is approved, the alien will be issued a temporary residence permit in a form of a biometric residence permit. Therefore, if a third-country national who has been granted permanent stay in another EEA member state, wants to work in the Republic of Croatia, he/she have to submit an application for issuing residence and work permit in accordance with the provisions of the Foreigners Act.</p> <p><i>Applying for a temporary stay permit</i> Third-country nationals who have been granted permanent stay in another EEA member state and their family members may apply for a temporary stay permit also at a diplomatic mission or a consular post of the Republic of Croatia in the EEA member state where they have been granted a stay permit.</p>

EMN Ad-Hoc Query: long-term residents' access to the labour market

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			<p>2. http://www.mup.hr/main.aspx?id=120027#third-coun.stay http://www.hzz.hr/default.aspx?id=18002 http://www.mvep.hr/en/consular-information/stay-of-aliens/granting-stay-in-croatia/</p> <p><i>Source: Ministry of the Interior, publically available sources</i></p>
	Norway	Yes	<p>All third country nationals wanting to settle in Norway have to apply for a resident's permit, whether for work, family reunification (or establishment) or studies. The only exception is if s/he is working for a company in another EU/EEA country and is to carry out an assignment for a company in Norway, then s/he can work without a residence permit. If s/he is to stay in Norway for more than three months, then s/he must apply for a residence card. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration very recently updated their website and it is most informative, and not least of all is in English. There is information which is given to third country applicants can be found on (a Chinese citizen was used as example): http://www.udi.no/en/want-to-apply/work-immigration/?c=chn</p>
