



**Ad-Hoc Query on an autonomous residence permit according to Council Directive's 2003/86/EC article 15**

**Requested by EE EMN NCP on 19<sup>th</sup> August 2013**

**Compilation produced on [...]**

**Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom (20 in Total)**

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**1. Background Information**

According to Council Directive's 2003/86/EC article 15 not later than after five years of residence, and provided that the family member has not been granted a residence permit for reasons other than family reunification, the spouse or unmarried partner and a child who has reached majority shall be entitled, upon application, if required, to an autonomous residence permit, independent of that of the sponsor. In the event of widowhood, divorce, separation, or death of first-degree relatives in the direct ascending or descending line, an autonomous residence permit may be issued, upon application, if required, to persons who have entered by virtue of family reunification. Member States shall lay down provisions ensuring the granting of an autonomous residence permit in the event of particularly difficult circumstances.

We would like to know more about other Member States practice and ask to answer the following questions:

- 1. How have the Member States taken over the Directive's corresponding article to internal law?**
- 2. How do the Member State use particular article of the Directive in practice?**

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We would very much appreciate your responses by **18<sup>th</sup> September 2013**.

## 2. Responses<sup>1</sup>

		<b>Wider Dissemination?<sup>2</sup></b>	
	<b>Austria</b>	<b>NO</b>	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.
	<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. In Belgium, the family member of a third country national residing lawfully in Belgium is allowed to stay on family reunification grounds for a limited period of 3 years. He/she is granted a card A (temporary stay). Each year, he/she must prove that he/she meets the conditions of his/her stay: he/she must prove that the sponsor has (1) adequate housing (registered lease contract), (2) health insurance and (3) stable, regular and sufficient resources. In addition to this, they must prove that they don't suffer from a disease that may endanger public health.</p> <p>After 3 years, the family member is granted a card B (unlimited stay), provided that he/she proves that he/she still meets the conditions of his/her stay. After this, when renewing the residence permit, it is no longer required to prove that the said conditions are met (unconditional renewal).</p> <p>During the first 3 years, it is possible to terminate the right of residence of the family member because he/she doesn't longer fulfill the conditions for his/her stay or because it can be demonstrated that he/she doesn't maintain a real marital or family life anymore. After that, it is necessary to demonstrate a situation of convenience to terminate the right of residence.</p> <p>Concerning particularly difficult circumstances, article 11 §2 4 of the Aliens Act provides that the right of residence can't be terminated when the foreigner proves that he/she has been victim, during marriage/partnership, of rape, assault and bodily harm or administration of harmful substance. In other cases, the particular situation of victims of violence within the family, who don't maintain a family life anymore with the person they joined and who need protection, is taken into account.</p> <p>2. In practice, the Immigration Office makes sure, during the first three years, that the right of residence of the family member remains bound to the sponsor. Every year the residence permit has to be renewed and on this occasion, it is being checked whether the</p>

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> A default "Yes" is given for your response to be circulated further (e.g. to other EMN NCPs and their national network members). A "No" should be added here if you do not wish your response to be disseminated beyond other EMN NCPs. In case of "No" and wider dissemination beyond other EMN NCPs, then for the Compilation for Wider Dissemination the response should be removed and the following statement should be added in the relevant response box: "This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further."

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			<p>family/marital life is maintained and whether the three conditions (housing – registered lease contract-, health insurance and sufficient resources) are satisfied. In principle, the Immigration Office delivers an order to leave the territory when the family/marital life doesn't longer exist and/or the conditions aren't longer fulfilled. However some questions are duly considered, including weighing elements provided in the law (family ties and the length of stay in Belgium as well as family, cultural or social ties in the country of origin), the best interest of the child and Article 3 (prohibition of torture) and Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life) of the European Convention on Human Rights.</p> <p>During the first three years, the following situations may occur, inter alia:</p> <p>a) The family member gets divorced or separated from the sponsor with whom he/she has children (alternating custody). The family member personally fulfils the conditions (registered lease contract, health insurance and sufficient resources) <input type="checkbox"/> He/she can have his/her temporary stay renewed and after three years, provided that he/she still fulfils the conditions, be granted an unlimited stay.</p> <p>b) The family member gets divorced or separated from the sponsor with whom he/she has children (alternating custody). The family member doesn't personally fulfil the conditions (registered lease contract, health insurance and sufficient resources) <input type="checkbox"/> He/she can apply for a residence permit on humanitarian grounds.</p> <p>c) The family member is victim of violence (or other particularly difficult circumstances – see above) and this is proved by means of a report from the police, doctor and/or judicial authorities. The person can be granted (almost automatically) an unlimited right of residence.</p> <p>After the three years, it is still possible to take a decision to terminate the right of residence of the family member when false or misleading information, false or falsified documents, fraud or other illegal means, which have been crucial in the granting of the residence right, have been used (e.g. marriage/partnership of convenience).</p> <p>Sources:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The Law of 15 December 1980 regarding the access to the territory, the stay, the residence and the removal of foreigners, called the "Aliens Law" in the response above.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The Law of 8 July 2011 modifying the family reunification provisions of the Law of 15 December 1980, which entered into force on 22 September 2011.</p>
	<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. According to Law on the Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria article 24, par. 5 "upon termination of the marriage of family members of prolonged, long-term or permanent resident foreigner may be issued once independent permit for prolonged residence. In cases of divorce independent permit for prolonged residence may be issued if the marriage has lasted at least two years in the territory". According to article 24f, par. 3 "After 5 years of residence in the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria and on condition that his / her spouse and the age-old children of foreign residents did not receive a residence permit for reasons other than family reunification, they are entitled to receive an independent long-term residence, regardless of the holder".</p> <p>2. There are not such cases available in the practice till the moment.</p>
	<b>Cyprus</b>	<b>Yes</b>	1. Article 18LE of the Aliens and Migration Law, Cap.105 as amended up to 2013 corresponds to the Council Directive's 2003/89/EC

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			<p>Article 15, regarding the autonomy of the residence permit of the sponsor's family members. Particularly, the article states that:</p> <p>(1) The spouse and/ or children who have reached majority, that have completed five years of residence in the Republic, and provided that the family member has not been granted a residence permit for reasons other than family reunification, he/she is entitled, upon application, to an autonomous residence permit, independent of that of the sponsor.</p> <p>(2) In the event of divorce, the Director may issue an autonomous residence permit only to the sponsor's spouse.</p> <p>(3) In the event of particularly difficult circumstances and especially in cases of the sponsor's death or in cases where family members are victims of domestic violence, or trafficking victims, the Director may issue an autonomous residence permit to the particular family member(s).</p> <p>(4) The autonomous residence permit issued to family members is a permit within the permit categories established in the Aliens and Migration Law, Cap.105 as amended up to 2013.</p> <p>2.The national law was amended to take over the Directive's corresponding article, in 2007. Therefore, in practice, this particular article has not been used to date.</p>
	<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>NO</b>	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.
	<b>Denmark</b>	<b>Yes</b>	-
	<b>Estonia</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. According to Aliens Act's § 149 if an alien has been issued a temporary residence permit to settle with his or her spouse and has lived at least four years in Estonia on this basis thereof, he or she may be issued a residence permit under the conditions and with the period of validity which are not related to his or her spouse for the purposes of settling with whom the residence permit was issued. An alien who has been issued a temporary residence permit to settle with his or her spouse and their marriage ends before four years have passed as of the issue of a residence permit but his or her obligation to leave Estonia would be clearly too burdensome for him or her, may be issued a residence permit under the conditions and with the period of validity which are not related to his or her spouse for the purposes of settling with whom the residence permit was issued.</p> <p>The same specifications of requirements are for residence permit issued to settle with close relative. According to the Aliens Act § 161 an alien who has been issued a residence permit to settle with his or her close relative and the basis or grounds for the issue of the residence permit have ceased to exist but the obligation to leave Estonia would be clearly too burdensome for an alien may be issued a residence permit under the conditions and with the period of validity which are not related to his or her close relative for the purposes of settling with whom the residence permit was issued. The conditions and requirements for the issue of a residence permit that are to be met for the issue of a temporary residence permit on any basis shall be applied upon the issue of a temporary residence permit to an alien.</p>

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			2. If the base of the residence permit, which is issued to settle with spouse or with close relative family member, has been dropped, due to the Aliens Act, then the alien must find a new basis for an independent residence permit application.
	<b>Finland</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. While implementing the Council Directive 2003/86/EC, it was considered that Section 56 of the Aliens Act complies with Article 15: Section 56 (380/2006)</p> <p>Issuing permanent residence permits</p> <p>(1) A permanent residence permit is issued to aliens who, after being issued with a continuous residence permit, have resided legally in the country for a continuous period of four years if the requirements for issuing an alien with a continuous residence permit are still met and there are no obstacles to issuing a permanent resident permit under this Act. Residence is considered continuous if an alien has resided in Finland for at least half the validity period of the residence permit. Absence resulting from ordinary holiday or other travel or work at a work site abroad on secondment by a Finnish employer is not considered an interruption of continuous residence.</p> <p>(2) An alien who has been issued with a fixed-term residence permit on the basis of family ties may be issued with a permanent residence permit even though the sponsor does not meet the requirements for the issuing of a permanent residence permit.</p> <p>(3) The period of four years is calculated from the date of entry into the country if the alien held a residence permit for continuous residence upon entry. If the residence permit was applied for in Finland, the period of four years is calculated from the first day of the fixed-term residence permit issued for the first continuous residence in the country.</p> <p>(4) If a person has been issued with a residence permit on the basis of refugee status, subsidiary protection or humanitarian protection, the period of four years is calculated from the date.</p> <p>2. See above.</p>
	<b>France</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. According to Article L.314-9 of the Code on Entry and Residence of Foreigners and Right of Asylum (<i>Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile = CESEDA</i>), a long-term residence permit (valid for 10 years) can be granted to the third-country national's spouse and children following their 18th birthday, provided that they have been issued a temporary residence permit within the framework of a family reunification procedure and they have lived in France for at least 3 years.</p> <p>2. In the event of a separation, the residence permit that has been granted to the third-country national's spouse may be withdrawn by the prefect within three years after having granted an authorisation to reside in France for the purposes of family reunification. However, it is not possible to withdraw a residence permit in the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- separation caused by domestic violence against the foreign spouse;</li> <li>- death of the spouse;</li> <li>- there are one or more children from the union and the third country national is involved in their care and education since birth.</li> </ul>
	<b>Germany</b>	<b>Yes</b>	-
	<b>Greece</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. According to P.D. 131/06, third country nationals that have been authorized to enter Greek territory for reasons of family reunification shall be entitled to obtain an autonomous residence permit in Greece in the following cases:</p> <p>1. Five years after the issuance of the residence permit for family reunification, if a residence permit for one of the other reason of national migration law has not been issued;</p>

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			<p>2. adulthood (18 years old)</p> <p>3. Death of the sponsor, if family members have resided in the country for at least one year before his/her death</p> <p>4. Divorce or marriage annulment or proven discontinuation of marital life , provided that:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i The marriage had lasted, until the commencement of the hearing of divorce or annulment of marriage or proved discontinuation of marital life, for at least three years, one of which in the country;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ii. There are particularly difficult circumstances, e.g. if a family member was victim of interfamily violence during the marriage.</p> <p>Generally, the duration of the autonomous residence permit cannot exceed one year. Renewal may be granted for reasons other than family reunification in accordance with the national migration legislation. Nevertheless, for children who reach adulthood, the autonomous residence permit may be renewed every year until the reach of the 21<sup>st</sup> year of age. In addition, if the autonomous residence permit is renewed for studies, third country national may apply for an autonomous residence permit for an extra year after the completion of his/her studies. Renewal also in this case is granted for reasons other than family reunification in according to migration legislation.</p> <p>2. As far as, the implementation of the article 15 is concerned, in cases that a family member does not fulfill the above-mentioned preconditions, his/her request for an autonomous residence permit is rejected. In this case, the family member can appeal against the decision rejected his/her request to the court, but cannot apply for other type of residence permit. Nevertheless, according to national provisions, there is an exemption to the aforementioned provision only in cases that a third-country national <b>who legally resided prior in Greece</b> (for one of the reasons of migration legislation e.g. independent residence for work ) and <b>after</b> his/her marriage to another third-country <b>changed their residence status</b> and obtained a residence permit for family reunification may return to the prior status of residence if:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. The third-country national dies and have <b>no autonomous residence entitlement</b>;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b. An irrevocable judgment of divorce or annulment of marriage is delivered and they have <b>no autonomous residence entitlement</b>.</p> <p>This chance is also provided to any family members who legally resided in the country and changed their residence status accordingly.</p>
	<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Article 19 (7) of Act II of 2007 on the entry and residence of third-country nationals sets out that family members - unless they have obtained the right of residence on any other grounds - shall be authorized to extend their right of residence after five years from the date of issuance of their first residence permit, or upon the death of the sponsor or the person with refugee status, and if other conditions for further residence are ensured. Consequently Hungary only applies the optional clause set out in Article 15 (3) of Directive 2003/86/EC in case of the death of the sponsor.</p> <p>According to Article 2 d) of Act II of 2007 d) 'family member' shall mean: da) the spouse of a third-country national; db) the minor child (including adopted children) of a third-country national and his/her spouse; dc) the minor child, including adopted and foster children, of a third-country national where this third-country national has parental custody and the children are dependent on him/her; dd) the minor child, including adopted and foster children, of the spouse of a third-country national where the spouse has parental custody and the children are dependent on him/her.</p> <p>2. When assessing a residence permit application in the cases mentioned above, the competent immigration authorities verify if the applicant had previously been issued a residence permit as a family member, so if the condition of five-year long residence or the death of the sponsor is proved and the applicant presently has no further grounds for residence, the purpose of residence is accepted solely on this basis. Yet further general conditions for residence are also verified, such as accommodation, sufficient means of subsistence or health insurance.</p>

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	<b>Ireland</b>	<b>Yes</b>	-
	<b>Italy</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Council Directive's 2003/86/EC was implemented in Italy by Law Decree no. 5/2007. Nevertheless, the possibility to grant a residence permit for reasons other than family reunifications in the event of widowhood, divorce, separation, or for children who could not obtain an EC long-term residence permit once become of legal age, was already envisaged by art 30(5) of the Consolidated Act on Immigration (as amended by Law no. 189/2002).</p> <p>2. In practice, for the above-mentioned categories, the residence permit for family reasons can be converted into a residence permit for employment, self-employment or study.</p> <p>According to Council Directive's 2003/86/EC article 15 not later than after five years of residence, and provided that the family member has not been granted a residence permit for reasons other than family reunification, the spouse or unmarried partner and a child who has reached majority shall be entitled, upon application, if required, to an autonomous residence permit, independent of that of the sponsor. In the event of widowhood, divorce, separation, or death of first-degree relatives in the direct ascending or descending line, an autonomous residence permit may be issued, upon application, if required, to persons who have entered by virtue of family reunification. Member States shall lay down provisions ensuring the granting of an autonomous residence permit in the event of particularly difficult circumstances.</p>
	<b>Latvia</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Immigration Law of Latvia stipulates that any person who has resided in Latvia for 5 consecutive years with a temporary residence permit is entitled to apply for a permanent (autonomous) residence permit if s/he has sufficient financial means and if the residence in Latvia has been uninterrupted (absence from Latvia has not been longer than 1 year with interruptions within a 5 year period or has not been longer than 6 uninterrupted months). The third requirement is knowledge of state language in level 2A. In case of divorce before the end of 5 years period an autonomous residence permit could be granted only in exceptional cases (humanitarian grounds) or the person should have other ground for applying for a residence permit (work, studies etc.).</p> <p>2. In practice – if a family member of third-country citizen has been issued a permanent residence permit after 5 years period and the marriage is dissolved, the residence permit will not be cancelled or revoked. If divorce would take place before the 5 years period ends, the alien, similarly like in Estonia, must find a new basis for a residence permit, unless there are not circumstances to grant a permit on the grounds of humanitarian reasons. There have been such cases, but not many.</p>
	<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. An alien who has been issued a temporary residence permit in the event of family reunification may be issued a permanent residence permit provided that the alien, being in possession of a temporary residence permit, has been continuously living in the Republic of Lithuania together with his/her family for the past five years. (Law on the legal status of aliens, paragraph 5, Article 53). This means that after five years of residence the alien is issued an autonomous permanent residence permit.</p> <p>2. As a general rule, if legal relationship with a sponsor is discontinued (divorce, death of a sponsor), an alien will not be issued a temporary residence permit. However, the law states that a temporary residence permit may be issued to an alien under particularly difficult circumstances related to divorce or dissolution of a registered partnership or death of a family member (Law on the legal status of aliens subparagraph 8, paragraph 1, Article 43).</p>
	<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. According to article 76 (1) of the modified Law of 29 August 2008 on free movement of persons and immigration the possibility exists of obtaining an autonomous residence permit for the spouse, partner or child who has reached majority after 5 years of residence in</p>

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			<p>the country. In practice, the autonomous residence permit is delivered on request.</p> <p>In any case, an autonomous residence permit can be also granted upon request of the following persons if they have been authorised to stay: a) Le cas échéant, un titre de séjour autonome peut aussi être délivré on request aux personnes suivantes si elles avaient été autorisées au séjour: a) the first degree relatives in the direct ascending line of the applicant or his/her spouse, and of the applicant or his/her unmarried partner , b) unmarried adult children of the sponsor or his/her spouse, as well as an unmarried partner.</p> <p>In case of EU Blue Card family holders the time of residence in another Member State can be taken into account to complete the 5 year period requirement.</p> <p>An autonomous residence permit may be granted on request in cases where the rupture of family life occurs - death, divorce, annulment of marriage, termination of partnership - after three years of the authorisation of stay granted by family reunification reasons.</p> <p>It may also be granted by reason of particularly difficult situations, especially if the rupture of family life results from family violence situation.</p> <p>2. In practice, if the applicant fulfils the conditions of article 76 (1) of the modified Law of 29 August 2008, s/he will be granted by the Ministry of Immigration a residence permit for private reasons.</p>
	<b>Malta</b>	<b>Yes</b>	-
	<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>According to article 3.51 of the Alien Decree an independent residence permit is granted to a foreign national who has stayed for five years in the Netherlands on the basis of a residence permit to stay with a family member if this family member or relative stays in the Netherlands with a non-temporary purpose of residence. According to article 3.50 of the Alien Decree an independent residence permit is granted to a foreign national who as a minor has stayed a year in the Netherlands as a on the basis of a residence permit to stay with a family member if this family member or relative stays in the Netherlands with a non-temporary purpose of residence.</p> <p>An independent residence permit is also granted if the relationship between the foreign and the family member has ended before the five years have passed due to the death of the family member.</p> <p>An independent residence permit can also be granted if there are special facts and circumstances on account of wich the foreign national is designated to a permanent stay in the Netherlands.</p>
	<b>Poland</b>	<b>Yes</b>	--
	<b>Portugal</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. In Portugal according to the legal framework (Act n.º 29/2012, 9<sup>th</sup> August) the n.º 3 of the article 107º stipulates that “Two years after the issuing of the first residence permit (...), and assuming that the family ties continue to exist, or independently from the mentioned period of time, whenever the person entitled to family reunion has underage children who reside in Portugal, the family members are entitled to an autonomous permit”, as well the n.º 5 of the same article that “The first residence permit granted to a spouse under the legal framework of family reunion will be autonomous, provided he / she has been married for more than five years to the resident”.</p> <p>2. According to the n.º 4 of the article 107º “In exceptional cases, including judicial separation of spouses and patrimony, divorce, widowhood, death of an ascendant or descendent, indictment by the public prosecutor for the crime of domestic violence and when the person becomes of age, an autonomous residence permit may be granted, before the end of the time limit established in the preceding paragraph”, that is transcribed above.</p>
	<b>Romania</b>	<b>Yes</b>	-

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	<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. and 2.</p> <p>Based on the Article 15 of the Directive 2003/86/ES the family members should have such an independent position as their sponsors for the purpose of their integration, i.e. they should have an access to education, employment, preparation for the skilled labour. This condition is in the SR fulfilled as follows (based on the Act on Residence of Aliens): A person who has been granted the residence permit for family reunification may anytime during his/her stay apply for another type of residence permit (temporary residence, blue card, permanent residence for five years) and in this way acquire independent residence permit. If he/she does not apply for any of these types of residences after 5 years of legal and continuous stay he/she may apply for a long term residence in the SR.</p> <p>The provisions of the Article 15, paragraph 3 have been transposed to the Slovak Act on Residence of Aliens as follows: A third country national who has been granted temporary residence for the purposes of family reunification and whose marriage was terminated and whose continuous temporary residence lasts at least three years or who achieved full age shall file an application for the change of the purpose of residence at a police department within 30 days from the issuance of a death certificate, of coming into effect of the decision on the divorce of marriage or achievement of full age; whereas by the time of deciding on such an application his/her residence shall be considered as authorised.</p>
	<b>Slovenia</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1, 2.). According to the Article 47 Aliens Act (7) the alien's family members shall be granted autonomous residence permits provided that they fulfill the conditions prescribed by an Alien Law, with notions that alien's family members must find a new basis for an independent residence permit application. (8) The competent authority may also extend the residence permit of a family member of an alien who fulfils the conditions prescribe by an Alien Law in the event of the alien's demise or dissolution of marriage, registered partnership or long-term partnership on the condition that the duration of the marriage in the Republic of Slovenia was at least three years. This permit may be extended only once for a validity of up to one year.</p>
	<b>Spain</b>	<b>Yes</b>	-
	<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. The article in question didn't prompt any changes in the Swedish Aliens Act. By chapter 5 § 3 Aliens Act, a spouse/partner/child who applies for family reunification is generally granted a permanent residence permit. A residence permit can be for a limited time (one or two years) on the occasion of the first decision, if the spouses/partners have not lived together on a permanent basis abroad or with reference to the alien's expected way of life. By chapter 5 § 16 Aliens Act a residence permit that has been limited in such a way will generally be renewed only if the relationship lasts. An autonomous residence permit can however be granted</p> <p>1) if the alien has special ties to Sweden 2) the relationship has ended primarily because in the relationship the alien or the alien's child has been subjected to violence or some other serious violation of their liberty or peace, or 3) there are other strong grounds for prolonging the alien's residence permit. The alien is also generally unhindered to apply for a work permit within Sweden.</p> <p>2. A limited residence permit can be renewed regardless of the alien's relation to the original sponsor at the time of the application for renewal. By the Swedish Alien Act such an evaluation is made after individual consideration of the alien's other ties to Sweden and the potential hardship the alien might face upon a return to his or her home country. This evaluation generally occurs within three years after the residence has begun.</p>
	<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>The UK did not opt into Council Directive 2003/86/EC and is not therefore bound by it. UK Immigration law does however provide for a family member to be granted permanent residence in the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A spouse or partner, after a period of 5 years temporary residence, provided requirements such as English language and minimum income for sponsor are met.</li> </ul>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A child of a migrant spouse or partner after a period of 5 years temporary residence (or earlier if both parents have been granted permanent residence).</li> <li>• Victims of domestic violence (spouse/partner) or bereaved partners are granted immediate permanent residence.</li> <li>• Parent of a British citizen child or a child with permanent residence in the UK (who does not qualify as a spouse or partner), after a period of 5 years temporary residence (provided English language and financial requirements are met).</li> <li>• Adult dependent relatives (parent, grandparent, brother, sister, son or daughter) are granted immediate permanent residence.</li> <li>• A spouse, partner or parent who is unable to meet the requirements to qualify for permanent residence after a period of 5 years may qualify for permanent residence after a period of 10 years if, they have a British child or a child who has lived in the UK for 7 years and it would not be reasonable to expect the child to leave the UK or, there are insurmountable obstacles to family life continuing outside the UK.</li> </ul>
	Norway	Yes	-

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