



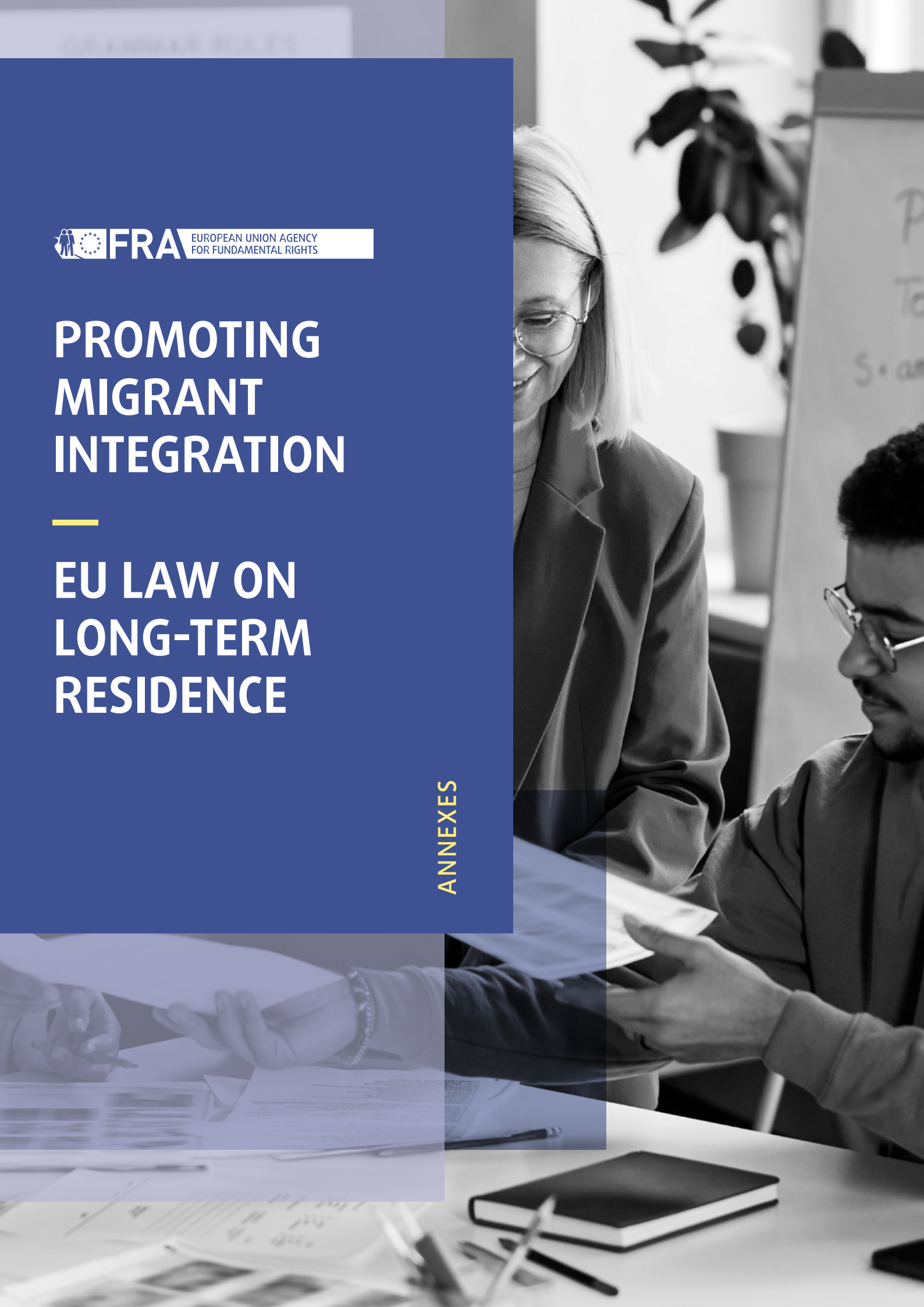
FRA

EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY
FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

PROMOTING MIGRANT INTEGRATION

EU LAW ON LONG-TERM RESIDENCE

ANNEXES



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ANNEX I: THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF LONG-TERM RESIDENTS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

TABLE 1. LIST OF NATIONAL LONG-TERM RESIDENCE PERMITS IN NINE OF THE 10 EU MEMBER STATES COVERED

Member State	Name in English and national language	Grounds for granting permit	Residence required	Duration of permit	Requirements for regular resources (level and duration)	Integration conditions	Public policy and security	Other requirements
Belgium	B Card (right of unlimited stay) (<i>séjour illimité</i>) ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exceptional circumstances, humanitarian regularisation (Non-EU) family members of non-EU nationals who hold a residence permit of unlimited duration (family reunification) Non-EU workers who obtain a single permit (<i>permis unique</i>) to work in Belgium Medical reasons Refugees or beneficiaries of international protection Victims of human trafficking or smuggling Unaccompanied minors 	Five years	Five years ²	Depends on the reason for the permit	No	Yes	In certain cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> housing health insurance
	K Card (establishment), which replaces the C Card (<i>établissement</i>) as the card for long-term residents ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family members of third-country nationals who already have a right to settle in Belgium (K Card). If the family member is a spouse or partner, they must also reside with the non-EU national concerned Third-country nationals who have lived in Belgium legally and uninterruptedly for at least five years 	Five years	10 years	No	No		
Czechia	Permanent residence permit after five years of stay. The applicant is also granted EU long-term resident status (<i>Povolení k trvalému pobytu</i>) automatically ⁴	Five years of uninterrupted residence in Czechia	Five years	Unlimited	Three months. The amount is derived from the household size, the housing costs and the existential minimum. This minimum is defined by law based on the number of household members. For a single adult in a rented apartment in Prague, it is approximately € 500/month	No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A2-level Czech Proof of accommodation No criminal record

Member State	Name in English and national language	Grounds for granting permit	Residence required	Duration of permit	Requirements for regular resources (level and duration)	Integration conditions	Public policy and security	Other requirements
Czechia	Permanent residence permit for humanitarian reasons (<i>Povolení k trvalému pobytu z humanitárních důvodů</i>) ⁵	Humanitarian reasons – spouse or child of a holder of national protection status	–	Unlimited	No	No		Proof of accommodation
	Permanent residence permit for humanitarian reasons – for former Czech citizens (<i>Povolení k trvalému pobytu z humanitárních důvodů – pro bývalé občany České republiky</i>)	Humanitarian reasons	–	Unlimited	Three months. The amount is derived from the household size, the housing costs and the existential minimum. This minimum is defined by law based on the number of household members. For a single adult in a rented apartment in Prague, it is approximately € 500/month	No		Proof of accommodation
	Permanent residence permit for other reasons worthy of special consideration (<i>Povolení k trvalému pobytu z jiných důvodů hodných zvláštního zřetele</i>) ⁶	Example: people with Czech heritage	–	Unlimited	Three months. The amount is derived from the household size, the housing costs and the existential minimum. This minimum is defined by law based on the number of household members. For a single adult in a rented apartment in Prague, it is approximately € 500/month	No		Proof of accommodation
	Permanent residence permit for foreign nationals whose residence in the territory is in the interest of Czechia (<i>Povolení k trvalému pobytu pro cizince, jejichž pobyt na území je v zájmu České republiky</i>) ⁷		–	Unlimited	Three months. The amount is derived from the household size, the housing costs and the existential minimum. This minimum is defined by law based on the number of household members. For a single adult in a rented apartment in Prague, it is approximately € 500/month	No		Proof of accommodation

Member State	Name in English and national language	Grounds for granting permit	Residence required	Duration of permit	Requirements for regular resources (level and duration)	Integration conditions	Public policy and security	Other requirements
Czechia	Permanent residence permit for foreigners whose permanent residence was revoked due to long absence from the territory (<i>Povolení k trvalému pobytu cizincům, jejichž předchozí povolení k trvalému pobytu bylo zrušeno</i>) ⁸	—	—	Unlimited	Three months. The amount is derived from the household size, the housing costs and the existential minimum. This minimum is defined by law based on the number of household members. In the case of a single adult in a rented apartment in Prague, it is approximately € 500/month	No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Proof of accommodation · No more than three years have passed since the revocation
	Permanent residence permit for former applicants for international protection (<i>Povolení k trvalému pobytu cizincům, kteří byli žadatelé o udělení mezinárodní ochrany</i>) ⁹	<p>Applicants needs to be third-country nationals who are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · under 18 or · unable to take care of themselves or · single and over 65 	Four years	Unlimited	No	No		Proof of accommodation
	Asylum (Azyl) ¹⁰	—	—	Unlimited	No	No		
	Permanent residence permit for the purpose of family reunification of minor children with their parents (<i>Povolení k trvalému pobytu pro nezletilé dítě za účelem soužití s rodičem-cizincem</i>) ¹¹	—	—	Unlimited	Three months. The amount is derived from the household size, the housing costs and the existential minimum. This minimum is defined by law based on the number of household members. For a single adult in a rented apartment in Prague, it is approximately € 500/month	No		Proof of accommodation
	Permanent residence permit for children born in Czechia whose parents are permanent residents (<i>Povolení k trvalému pobytu pro dítě narozené na území, jehož rodiče jsou cizinci pobývající na území na základě povolení k trvalému pobytu</i>) ¹²	—	—	Unlimited	Three months. The amount is derived from the household size, the housing costs and the existential minimum. This minimum is defined by law based on the number of household members. For a single adult in a rented apartment in Prague, it is approximately € 500/month	No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Proof of accommodation · Permanent residence permit application submitted within 60 days of child's birth

Member State	Name in English and national language	Grounds for granting permit	Residence required	Duration of permit	Requirements for regular resources (level and duration)	Integration conditions	Public policy and security	Other requirements
Czechia	Permanent residence permit for the purpose of family reunification with an EU citizen (<i>Povolení k trvalému pobytu pro rodinného příslušníka občana Evropské unie</i>) ¹³		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five years if family member is an EU citizen without a permanent residence permit in Czechia Two years if family member is an EU citizen with permanent residence in Czechia/a Czech citizen 	Unlimited	No	No		
Germany	Permanent settlement permit (<i>Niederlassungserlaubnis</i>) ¹⁴		Five years	Unlimited (must be renewed after 10 years) ¹⁵	For five years, but no specific amount required. In addition to this, applicants must prove that they have paid into the Federal Pension Fund (<i>gesetzliche Rentenversicherung</i>) for at least 60 months	No	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B1-level German Sufficient living space:¹⁶ 12 square metres per family member (depending on the age of the family member)¹⁷ Permission to take up employment Additional permissions for special occupations, for example lawyers and doctors Basic knowledge of the legal and social system and the way of life in the federal territory No recourse to social assistance other than the financial instruments mentioned in Section 2 (3) of the Residence Act No threat to public safety or order that would rule out granting such a permit, under Section 9 (2) (4) of the Residence Act

Member State	Name in English and national language	Grounds for granting permit	Residence required	Duration of permit	Requirements for regular resources (level and duration)	Integration conditions	Public policy and security	Other requirements
Germany	Permanent settlement permit under Section 26 (3) of the Residence Act (<i>Niederlassungserlaubnis gemäß § 26 Abs. 3 AufenthG</i>). ¹⁸ It is a permanent settlement permit for beneficiaries of refugee status		Five years or three years	Unlimited	Five years if the person's guaranteed income is more than 50 % of the required amount. Three years if the person's guaranteed income is more than 75 % of the required amount			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elementary command of the German language (A2 level) with five years of residence C1-level German with three years of residence
	Children's independent, permanent right of residence under Section 35 of the Residence Act (<i>Eigenständiges, unbefristetes Aufenthaltsrecht der Kinder gemäß § 35 AufenthG</i>) ¹⁹		Five years	Unlimited	If the applicant is over 18, they need to prove that subsistence is secured or that they are in education or training that leads to a recognised school, vocational or higher education qualification	No		The permit can be requested as of the age of 16. If the applicant is 18, they need to have sufficient command of the German language (B1 level)
	Permanent settlement permit for skilled workers under Section 18 (c) of the Residence Act (<i>Niederlassungserlaubnis für Fachkräfte gemäß § 18c AufenthG</i>) ²⁰		Four years	Unlimited	Applicant needs to provide proof of secure subsistence, but the amount is not defined by law. In addition to this, applicants must prove that they have paid into the Federal Pension Fund (<i>gesetzliche Rentenversicherung</i>) for at least 48 months	No	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient command of the German language (B1 level) Permission to take up employment as a skilled worker under Section 18 (a), (b) or (d) of the Residence Act Possession of additional permissions for special occupations, for example lawyers and doctors Sufficient living space: 12 square metres per family member Basic knowledge of the legal and social system and the way of life in the federal territory
Greece	Second-generation residence permit (<i>Άδεια διαμονής δεύτερης γενιάς</i>) ²¹		—	Five years	No	No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Born in Greece or having successfully completed six grades of Greek school before the age of 23 No criminal record²² Health insurance²³ Proof of accommodation²⁴
	10-year residence permit (<i>Άδεια διαμονής δεκαετούς διάρκειας</i>) ²⁵		10 consecutive years, or 10 out of 12 non-consecutive years	10 years	No	No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No criminal record Health insurance Proof of accommodation²⁶

Member State	Name in English and national language	Grounds for granting permit	Residence required	Duration of permit	Requirements for regular resources (level and duration)	Integration conditions	Public policy and security	Other requirements
Greece	Permanent residency of family members of Greeks (Δελτίο διαμονής μέλους οικογένειας Έλληνα) ²⁷		Five consecutive years with a residence permit as a family member of a Greek person	10 years	No	No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · No criminal record · Health insurance · Proof of accommodation
Spain	Long-term residence permit (Autorización de residencia de larga duración) ²⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Third-country nationals who have resided in Spain legally and continuously for five years · Residents who are beneficiaries of a retirement pension · Residents who are beneficiaries of a pension for absolutely permanent disability or severe disability · Residents born in Spain and who, on reaching the age of majority, have resided in Spain legally and continuously for at least the three years before applying · Third-country nationals who were originally Spaniards and have lost Spanish citizenship · Residents who, on reaching the age of majority, have been under the guardianship of a Spanish public body for the five previous years · Stateless refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection who reside on Spanish territory and have been granted that same status in Spain · Third-country nationals who have contributed markedly to the economic, scientific and cultural progress of Spain, or the projection of Spain abroad 	Five years	Unlimited (must be renewed every five years)	No	No	No	Clean criminal record

Member State	Name in English and national language	Grounds for granting permit	Residence required	Duration of permit	Requirements for regular resources (level and duration)	Integration conditions	Public policy and security	Other requirements
France	National long-term residence permit (<i>une carte de résident</i>)	For spouses of a French national ²⁹	Three years	10 years	No	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Married to a French citizen for three years, or one year if a Tunisian citizen · Proof of effective certificate of cohabitation · Housing requirement: recent proof of housing · Medical certificate · Sworn statement of non-polygamy
		Family reunion ³⁰	Three years	10 years	Stable and regular income excluding social benefits. Amount depends on family composition	Yes		<p>General requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A2-level French · married to or the child (younger than 19) of a residence permit holder · a long-term visa for family reunion · decision of authorisation of family reunion · sworn statement regarding effective certificate of cohabitation for spouses · housing requirement: recent proof of housing · sworn statement of non-polygamy <p>Requirements for a residence permit holder applying for their family members to join them in France:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · regular residence in France for at least 18 months · holder of at least a one-year residence permit, or a national or an EU long-term residence permit · proof of housing

Member State	Name in English and national language	Grounds for granting permit	Residence required	Duration of permit	Requirements for regular resources (level and duration)	Integration conditions	Public policy and security	Other requirements
France		For parents of a child with French citizenship residing in France ³¹	Held a private and family life permit for the past three years	10 years	No	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A2-level French · Parent of a child with French citizenship residing in France · Proof of contribution to the needs and education of the child for at least the last two years · Proof of child's residency in France · Housing requirement: recent proof of housing · Sworn statement of non-polygamy
		For a child of a French parent ³²	—	10 years	No	No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Have a French parent and (1) be between 18 and 21/or (2) be between 16 and 18 and declare willingness to work/depend on their parents · Do not represent a threat to public order · Hold a long-term visa or residence permit · Recent proof of housing · Sworn statement of non-polygamy
		For parents of a French national ³³	—	10 years	No	No	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Parent, grandparent or parent-in-law of a French citizen · Enter France with a long-term visa · Do not represent a threat to public order · Recent proof of housing · Medical certificate · Sworn statement of non-polygamy · Proof of financial resources of the applicant's child and/or spouse · Proof that applicant has sufficient financial resources
		For victims of domestic violence ³⁴	—	10 years	No	No	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Benefit from protection ordinance · Spouse or partner convicted for acts of violence · Recent proof of housing

Member State	Name in English and national language	Grounds for granting permit	Residence required	Duration of permit	Requirements for regular resources (level and duration)	Integration conditions	Public policy and security	Other requirements
France		For victims of human trafficking ³⁵	–	10 years	No	No	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted a complaint of or is a witness in criminal procedures for human trafficking No contact with the perpetrators of the acts Conviction of the perpetrators Recent proof of housing
		For retired people ³⁶	Not established by law	10 years	No	No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holder of a residence permit for retired people Sworn statement that France is the applicant's usual place of residence Medical certificate
		For refugees and members of their families ³⁷	–	10 years	No	No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugee status or family member of a refugee. Covers spouses, children under 19 and parents of a refugee child who entered France as an unaccompanied minor Recent proof of housing Sworn statement of non-polygamy
		For stateless people and members of their families ³⁸	Four years	10 years	No	No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stateless person status or a family member of a stateless person. Covers spouses, children under 19 and parents of a stateless child if the child is not married Recent proof of housing Sworn statement of non-polygamy Medical certificate for family members if family members entered France through the family reunification procedure

Member State	Name in English and national language	Grounds for granting permit	Residence required	Duration of permit	Requirements for regular resources (level and duration)	Integration conditions	Public policy and security	Other requirements
France		For beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and members of their families ³⁹	Four years	10 years	No	No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Status of a beneficiary of subsidiary protection or family member of a beneficiary. Covers spouses, children under 19 and parents of a child beneficiary of subsidiary protection if the child is not married · Recent proof of housing · Sworn statement of non-polygamy · Medical certificate for family members if he/she entered France through the family reunification procedure
		For beneficiaries of work accident pensions ⁴⁰	—	10 years	No	No		<p>General requirement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · beneficiary of a work accident pension from a French organisation, reaching at least the 20 % permanent disability rate, or · entitled to a pension from a French organisation following a death due to a work accident <p>For both cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · valid visa or permit at the time of request · recent proof of housing · sworn statement of non-polygamy · medical certificate
		For veterans or legionnaires ⁴¹	—	10 years	No	No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Valid visa or permit at the time of request · Recent proof of housing · Sworn statement of non-polygamy · Medical certificate · Proof of military service

Member State	Name in English and national language	Grounds for granting permit	Residence required	Duration of permit	Requirements for regular resources (level and duration)	Integration conditions	Public policy and security	Other requirements
France		For children born in France to foreign parents ⁴²	Five years since the age of 11	10 years	No	No		General requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · aged 18 and over · residing in France at 18 · proof that both parents are foreigners · recent proof of housing · medical certificate The permit can be obtained if the applicant does not want the French citizenship to which they are entitled at 18
		National permanent permit (<i>carte de résident permanente</i>) ⁴³	10 years	10 years (renewable)	No	Yes		General requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A2-level French · hold an expiring national or EU long-term residence permit · recent proof of housing · sworn statement of non-polygamy This permit is offered systematically to those with two consecutive 10-year long-term residence permits and to people older than 60
Poland	Permanent residence permit (<i>Zezwolenie na pobyt stały</i>) ⁴⁴	Foreign children under the parental care of Polish citizens or foreigners with permanent national or EU long-term resident status if the child was born after the parent's EU or national long-term residence permit was issued or earlier during residence of the parent on the basis of specified residence titles ⁴⁵	—	Unlimited (must be renewed after 10 years)	No	No	Yes	No
		People of Polish descent, including Pole's Card holders, who intend to settle in Poland permanently ⁴⁶	—	Unlimited (must be renewed after 10 years)	No	No	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Proof of Polish descent or Pole's Card · Proof of the intent to settle in Poland permanently
		Third-country nationals married to Polish citizens ⁴⁷	Two years	Unlimited (must be renewed after 10 years)	No	No	Yes	Three years of marriage

Member State	Name in English and national language	Grounds for granting permit	Residence required	Duration of permit	Requirements for regular resources (level and duration)	Integration conditions	Public policy and security	Other requirements
Poland	Permanent residence permit (<i>Zezwolenie na pobyt stały</i>) ⁴⁴	Beneficiaries of national asylum status ⁴⁸	—	Unlimited (must be renewed after 10 years)	No	No	Yes	No
		Victims of human trafficking ⁴⁹	One year	Unlimited (must be renewed after 10 years)	No	No	Yes	Cooperation with law enforcement authorities and a well-founded fear of return to the country of origin
		Third-country nationals with residence permits based on refugee status, subsidiary protection or humanitarian reasons ⁵⁰	Five years	Unlimited (must be renewed after 10 years)	No	No	Yes	No
		Third-country nationals with a permit for tolerated stay ⁵¹	10 years	Unlimited (must be renewed after 10 years)	No	No	Yes	No
		Third-country nationals with temporary residence and work permits granted for the purpose of performing work in a profession desired for the Polish economy ⁵²	Four years	Unlimited (must be renewed after 10 years)	Has stable and regular income sufficient to cover the subsistence costs of themselves and dependent family members. This is equal to PLN 776 (approximately € 162) for a single person, or PLN 600 (approximately € 125) for a family member ⁵³	No	Yes	No
Portugal	Permanent residence permit (<i>Autorização de Residência Permanente</i>) ⁵⁴		Five years	Unlimited (must be renewed every five years)	Minimum monthly wage is the reference value. This can be updated every 12 months. In 2021 it was € 665/month	No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A2-level Portuguese · Clean criminal record · Proof of accommodation

Member State	Name in English and national language	Grounds for granting permit	Residence required	Duration of permit	Requirements for regular resources (level and duration)	Integration conditions	Public policy and security	Other requirements	
Sweden	Permanent residence permit (<i>permanent uppehållstillstånd</i>) ⁵⁵	Work/research/Doctor of Philosophy studies ⁵⁶	Four of the last seven years	Unlimited	The applicant must as a general rule be able to support themselves financially. The duration is not defined by law. The maintenance requirement is met if the income per month covers housing costs and the normal amount for a single adult. For 2021, the normal amount was SEK 5,016 (€ 492) for a single adult	No		There must be no doubt that a permanent residence permit can be granted with regard to the applicant's expected way of life	
		Family ties, for example to a person with a national permanent residence permit or Swedish citizenship ⁵⁷	Three years	Unlimited	The applicant must as a general rule be able to support themselves financially. The duration is not defined by law. The maintenance requirement is met if the income per month covers housing costs and the normal amount for a single adult. For 2021, the normal amount was SEK 5,016 (€ 492) for a single adult	No		There must be no doubt that a permanent residence permit can be granted with regard to the applicant's expected way of life	
		Resettled persons with international protection status ⁵⁸	—	Unlimited	No	No	No		
		Refugee status/subsidiary protection status ⁵⁹	Three years	Unlimited	The applicant must as a general rule be able to support themselves financially. The duration is not defined by law. The maintenance requirement is met if the income per month covers housing costs and the normal amount for a single adult. For 2021, the normal amount was SEK 5,016 (€ 492) for a single adult	No		There must be no doubt that a permanent residence permit can be granted with regard to the applicant's expected way of life	

Member State	Name in English and national language	Grounds for granting permit	Residence required	Duration of permit	Requirements for regular resources (level and duration)	Integration conditions	Public policy and security	Other requirements
Sweden	Permanent residence permit (<i>permanent uppehållstillstånd</i>) ⁵⁵	Particularly distressing circumstances (<i>synnerligen ömmande omständigheter</i>) ⁶⁰	Three years	Unlimited	The applicant must as a general rule be able to support themselves financially. The duration is not defined by law. The maintenance requirement is met if the income per month covers housing costs and the normal amount for a single adult. For 2021, the normal amount was SEK 5,016 (€ 492) for a single adult	No		There must be no doubt that a permanent residence permit can be granted with regard to the applicant's expected way of life
		People who are subjects of special personal security measures in their roles as witnesses (<i>föremål för särskilt personsäkerhetsarbete</i>) ⁶¹	At least one year	Unlimited	No	No		
		Children who are placed in Sweden in their best interest especially taking into account their connection to Sweden (<i>barn som är placerade i Sverige då det är bäst för dem särskilt med beaktande av deras anknytning hit</i>) ⁶²	At least one year It concerns children placed in foster homes	Unlimited	No	No		

Note: Italy is not included in the table because it has no national long-term residence permit.

TABLE 2. MAXIMUM ABSENCE FROM NATIONAL AND EU TERRITORY BEFORE TRIGGERING LOSS OF RESIDENT STATUS IN THE 10 MEMBER STATES COVERED

Member State	EU long-term resident status		National long-term resident status
	Maximum absence from EU territory	Maximum absence from national territory	Maximum absence from national territory
Belgium	12 of 24 months	Six years	Same as EU long-term resident status
Czechia	12 months	Six years	Same as EU long-term resident status
Germany	12 months	Six years	Six months
Greece	12 months	Six years	Two consecutive years
Spain	12 months	Six years	Same as EU long-term resident status
France	Three consecutive years	Six years	Same as EU long-term resident status
Italy	12 months	Six years	N/A
Poland	12 months	Six years	Six years
Portugal	12 months	Six years	Two consecutive years, or 30 non-sequential months within a three-year period
Sweden	12 months	Six years	Two years

Sources: Belgium, Act of 15 December 1980 on the entry, stay, settlement and removal of foreign nationals (**Loi du 15 décembre 1980 sur l'accès au territoire, le séjour, l'établissement et l'éloignement des étrangers/Wet van 15 December 1980 betreffende de toegang tot het grondgebied, het verblijf, de vestiging en de verwijdering van vreemdelingen**), 31 December 1980, Articles 19 and 61/27; Czechia, Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the residence of foreign nationals in the Czech Republic (**Zákon č. 326/1999 Sb. o pobytu cizinců na území České republiky**), 23 December 1999, Article 77 (1); Germany, Act on the residence, economic activity and integration of foreigners in the federal territory (**Gesetz über den Aufenthalt, die Erwerbstätigkeit und die Integration von Ausländern im Bundesgebiet**), 25 February 2008, Section 51 (9) and (1); Greece, Law 4251/2014: Immigration and Social Integration Code and other provisions (**Νόμος 4251/2014: Κώδικας Μετανάστευσης και Κοινωνικής Ένταξης και άλλες διατάξεις**), Φύλλα Εφημερίδας της Κυβέρνησης Α80/01-04-2014, 1 April 2014, Articles 83, 93, 108 and 138; Spain, Ministry of the Presidency (Ministerio de la Presidencia), Royal Decree 557/2011, of 20 April, approving the regulation of Organic Law 4/2000, on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration, following its reform by Organic Law 2/2009 (**Real Decreto 557/2011, de 20 de abril, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento de la Ley Orgánica 4/2000, sobre derechos y libertades de los extranjeros en España y su integración social, tras su reforma por Ley Orgánica 2/2009**), 20 April 2011, Article 166; France, Code on the entry and residence of foreigners and the right of asylum (**Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile**), 24 November 2004, Article R432-3; Italy, Legislative Decree of 25 July 1998, No. 286: Consolidated text of provisions governing immigration and rules on the status of foreigners (**Decreto Legislativo 25 luglio 1998, n. 286: Testo unico delle disposizioni concernenti la disciplina dell'immigrazione e norme sulla condizione dello straniero**), 25 July 1998, Article 9 (7); Poland, Act on Foreigners (**Ustawa o cudzoziemcach**), 12 December 2013, Articles 215 and 199; Portugal, Foreigners Act (**Lei n.º 23/2007, de 4 de julho – Aprova o regime jurídico de entrada, permanência, saída e afastamento de estrangeiros do território nacional**), 4 July 2007, Articles 83, 85, 131 and 133; Sweden, Aliens Act (2005:716) (**Utlänningslag (2005:716)**), 29 September 2009, Chapter 5a, Section 5, and Chapter 7, Section 7.

TABLE 3. LEGAL SOURCES ON EXPULSION ON THE BASIS OF PUBLIC POLICY OR SECURITY IN THE 10 MEMBER STATES COVERED

Member State	Legal source
Belgium	Act of 15 December 1980 on the entry, stay, settlement and removal of foreign nationals (<i>Loi du 15 décembre 1980 sur l'accès au territoire, le séjour, l'établissement et l'éloignement des étrangers/Wet van 15 December 1980 betreffende de toegang tot het grondgebied, het verblijf, de vestiging en de verwijdering van vreemdelingen</i>), 31 December 1980, Articles 21 and 22
Czechia	Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the residence of foreign nationals in the Czech Republic (<i>Zákon č. 326/1999 Sb. o pobytu cizinců na území České republiky</i>), 23 December 1999, Article 120 (1)
Germany	Act on the residence, economic activity and integration of foreigners in the federal territory (<i>Gesetz über den Aufenthalt, die Erwerbstätigkeit und die Integration von Ausländern im Bundesgebiet</i>), 25 February 2008, Section 53 (3)
Greece	Law 4251/2014: Immigration and Social Integration Code and other provisions (<i>Νόμος 4251/2014: Κώδικας Μετανάστευσης και Κοινωνικής Ένταξης και άλλες διατάξεις</i>), Φύλλα Εφημερίδας της Κυβέρνησης Α80/01-04-2014, 1 April 2014, Articles 6 and 95
Spain	Organic Law 4/2000, of 11 January, on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration (<i>Ley Orgánica 4/2000, de 11 de enero, sobre derechos y libertades de los extranjeros en España y su integración social</i>), 11 January 2000, Article 57 (5)
France	Code on the entry and residence of foreigners and the right of asylum (<i>Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile</i>), 24 November 2004, Articles 631-2 and 631-3
Italy	Legislative Decree of 25 July 1998, No. 286: Consolidated text of provisions governing immigration and rules on the status of foreigners (<i>Decreto Legislativo 25 luglio 1998, n. 286 Testo unico delle disposizioni concernenti la disciplina dell'immigrazione e norme sulla condizione dello straniero</i>), 25 July 1998, Article 9 (10)
Poland	Act on Foreigners (<i>Ustawa o cudzoziemcach</i>), 12 December 2013, Articles 199, 299, 303 (6) and 330
Portugal	Foreigners Act (<i>Lei n.º 23/2007, de 4 de julho – Aprova o regime jurídico de entrada, permanência, saída e afastamento de estrangeiros do território nacional</i>), 4 July 2007, Article 136
Sweden	Aliens Act (2005:716) (<i>Utlänningslag (2005:716)</i>), 29 September 2009, Chapter 8a, Article 7

TABLE 4. REQUIREMENTS TO OBTAIN CITIZENSHIP BY NATURALISATION IN THE 10 MEMBER STATES COVERED

Member State	Legal source	Years of residence (general requirement)	Integration conditions	Other requirements
Belgium	Belgian Nationality Code (<i>Code de la nationalité belge</i>), 12 July 1984, Article 12bis	Five years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of one of the three official languages Proof of social integration* 	Economic participation**
Czechia	Act No. 186/2013, on citizenship of the Czech Republic and on amendments to some acts (<i>Zákon č. 186/2013 Sb. o státním občanství České republiky a o změně některých zákonů</i>), 2 July 2013, Article 14	Five years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B1-level Czech Basic knowledge of the constitutional system of Czechia, and basic orientation in the cultural, social, geographical and historical realities of Czechia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Curriculum vitae Proof of financial sources for the last three years
Germany	Nationality Act (<i>Staatsangehörigkeitsgesetz</i>), 22 July 1913, Sections 8–16	Eight years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient command of German Confirmation of their commitment to the free democratic constitutional system and declaration that they do not pursue or support and have never pursued or supported any of the activities listed in Section 10 (1) (1) Assurance of possession of knowledge of the legal system, society and living conditions in the Federal Republic of Germany and of acceptance of German social norms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possess legal capacity as defined in Section 37 (1), sentence 1, or have a legal representative Proof of accommodation Able to support themselves and their dependants
Greece	Citizenship Code, Law 3284/2004 (<i>Κώδικα της Ελληνικής Ιθαγένειας</i>), 10 November 2004, Article 5	Seven years	Test on Greek history, civilisation, language and politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social assistance/security number (<i>Αριθμός Μητρώου Κοινωνικής Ασφάλισης</i>) Sufficient income
Spain	Royal Decree of 24 July 1889 publishing the Civil Code (<i>Real Decreto de 24 de julio de 1889 por el que se publica el Código Civil</i>), 25 July 1889, Articles 17–28	10 years ^{63***}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good citizenship/good civic conduct and sufficient degree of integration in Spanish society A2-level Spanish 	Sworn statement of loyalty to the King of Spain and the Spanish Constitution and laws
France	Civil Code (<i>Code civil</i>), 14 March 1803	Five years	Proof of assimilation into French society****	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proof of address Proof of income Proof of tax situation
Italy	Law No. 91 of 5 February 1992: New dispositions on citizenship (<i>Legge 5 febbraio 1992, n. 91: Nuove norme sulla cittadinanza</i>), 5 February 1992, Article 9	10 years	Italian language test (B1 level)	Income requirement: € 8,263.31 per person per year; € 11,362.05 per year with a spouse and an additional € 516.00 per year for each child dependent in the last three years
Poland	Law of 2 April 2009 on Polish citizenship (<i>Ustawa z dnia 2 kwietnia 2009 r. o obywatelstwie polskim</i>), 2 April 2009	Seven years ⁶⁴	B1-level Polish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable and regular source of income Right to occupy a dwelling unit
Portugal	Nationality Law (<i>Lei de Nacionalidade</i>), 3 October 1981, Article 6 (1)	Five years	Sufficient knowledge of Portuguese	

Member State	Legal source	Years of residence (general requirement)	Integration conditions	Other requirements
Sweden	Act (2001:82) on Swedish Citizenship (<i>Lag (2001:82) om svenskt medborgarskap</i>), 1 March 2001, Section 11	Five years	Applicants must have lived "an orderly life" (" <i>hederligt levnadssätt</i> ") in Sweden	Verified identity and a permanent residence permit

Notes: * To prove social integration, applicants can achieve a diploma or certificate from a Belgian educational establishment that is at least at upper secondary education level. They can undertake professional training of at least 400 hours recognised by a competent authority. Applicants could provide the proof from the competent authority that they successfully completed the integration trajectory, the reception path or the integration path that the competent authority of the applicant's main residence sets out. Working as an employee and/or a statutory agent in the public service and/or as a self-employed person for the past five years uninterruptedly also proves social integration.

** Applicants can prove economic participation through working as an employee and/or statutory agent in the public service for at least 468 working days during the last five years. Alternatively, in Belgium, there is a framework of self-employed professional activity carried out as a main activity. Therefore, applicants can have paid the quarterly social contributions due from self-employed workers for at least six quarters during the last five years to prove economic participation.

*** The required residence is only five years for refugees. It is two years for nationals of Latin American countries, Andorra, Equatorial Guinea, the Philippines or Portugal, and for Sephardi Jews.

**** This requires professional integration; sufficient knowledge of French language (B1 level), history, culture and society, and of the rights and duties French nationality confers; and adherence to the essential principles and values of France.

TABLE 5. LEGISLATION ON RECOGNITION OF PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMAS, CERTIFICATES AND OTHER PROOF-OF-QUALIFICATION DOCUMENTS IN THE 10 MEMBER STATES COVERED

Member State	Legislation	
Belgium	<p>Dutch-speaking community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · <i>Besluit van de Vlaamse Regering van 11/10/2013 tot codificatie van de decreetale bepalingen betreffende het hoger onderwijs (citeeropschrift: “Codex Hoger Onderwijs”)</i>, 11 October 2013 · <i>Decreet van 29/04/2022 tot instemming met het verdrag betreffende de automatische erkenning van diploma’s in het hoger onderwijs, gedaan te Brussel op 14 september 2021 (B.S. 10/06/2022)</i> · <i>Besluit van de Vlaamse Regering van 14/06/2013 betreffende de voorwaarden en de procedure tot de erkenning van buitenlandse studiebewijzen uitgereikt in het hoger onderwijs (B.S. 18/07/2013)</i> · <i>Besluit van de Vlaamse Regering van 17/09/2010 houdende vaststelling van de academische gelijkwaardigheid van Nederlandse diploma’s van het hoger onderwijs (B.S. 12/10/2010)</i> <p>French-speaking community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Superior/university level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Decree defining the landscape of higher education and the academic organization of studies (<i>Décret du 7 novembre 2013 définissant le paysage de l’enseignement supérieur et l’organisation académique des études</i>), 7 November 2013, Articles 92 and 93 · Decree of the Government of the French Community determining the conditions and procedure for granting the equivalence of higher education titles, diplomas and certificates issued abroad (<i>L’Arrêté du Gouvernement de la Communauté française du 29 juin 2016 déterminant les conditions et la procédure d’octroi de l’équivalence des titres, diplômes et certificats d’études supérieures délivrés à l’étranger</i>), 29 June 2016 · Council of Europe, Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education in the European Region (<i>Convention sur la reconnaissance des qualifications relatives à l’enseignement supérieur dans la Région européenne</i>), CETS No. 165, 1997, signed in Belgium on 7 March 2005 — Secondary level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · <i>Arrêté royal du 20 juillet 1971 déterminant les conditions et la procédure d’octroi de l’équivalence des diplômes et certificats d’études étrangers</i>, 20 July 1971 · Wallonia-Brussels Federation (<i>Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles</i>) (2021), <i>Circulaire 8171 du 30 juin 2021 relative à l’équivalence de titres d’études primaires et secondaires étrangers</i> <p>German-speaking community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · <i>Gesetz vom 19. März 1971 über die Gleichwertigkeit ausländischer Diplome und Zeugnisse</i> · <i>Königlicher Erlass vom 20. Juli 1971 zur Festlegung der Bedingungen und des Verfahrens für die Zuerkennung der Gleichwertigkeit ausländischer Diplome und Zeugnisse</i> 	
	Czechia	Act No. 561/2004 Coll., on preschool, basic, secondary, higher vocational and other education (<i>Zákon č. 561/2004 Sb. o předškolním, základním, středním, vyšším odborném a jiném vzdělávání</i>), 24 September 2004, Article 138 (b)
	Germany	Act on the assessment of equivalence of professional qualifications (<i>Gesetz über die Feststellung der Gleichwertigkeit von Berufsqualifikationen</i>), 6 December 2011
	Greece	Law 4251 – Immigration and Social Integration Code and other provisions (<i>Νόμος υπ’ αριθ. 4251: Κώδικας Μετανάστευσης και Κοινωνικής Ένταξης και λοιπές διατάξεις</i>), 1 April 2014, Article 2a, paragraph 5, and Article 89, paragraph 4
Spain	Royal Decree 967/2014, of 21 November, which establishes the requirements and the procedure for the homologation and declaration of equivalence to degree and to official university academic level and for the validation of foreign studies of higher education, and the procedure to determine the correspondence to the levels of the Spanish framework of qualifications for the upper education of the official titles of architect, engineer, bachelor, technical architect, technical engineer and diploma (<i>Real Decreto 967/2014, de 21 de noviembre, por el que se establecen los requisitos y el procedimiento para la homologación y declaración de equivalencia a titulación y a nivel académico universitario oficial y para la convalidación de estudios extranjeros de educación superior, y el procedimiento para determinar la correspondencia a los niveles del marco español de cualificaciones para la educación superior de los títulos oficiales de Arquitecto, Ingeniero, Licenciado, Arquitecto Técnico, Ingeniero Técnico y Diplomado</i>), 21 November 2014	
France	Order of 22 June 2013 creating a teleservice for the dematerialisation of applications for recognition of qualifications and equivalence of diplomas called “Arquedi” (<i>Arrêté du 22 juin 2013 portant création d’un téléservice de dématérialisation des demandes de reconnaissance des qualifications et équivalences de diplômes dénommé “Arquedi”</i>), 22 June 2013	
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Law No. 148 of 11 July 2002 on ratification and execution of the Convention on the recognition of qualifications concerning higher education in the European region, signed in Lisbon on 11 April 1997, and rules for the adaptation of the national legislation (<i>Legge 11 luglio 2002, n. 148, “Ratifica ed esecuzione della Convenzione sul riconoscimento dei titoli di studio relativi all’insegnamento superiore nella Regione europea, fatta a Lisbona l’11 aprile 1997, e norme di adeguamento dell’ordinamento interno</i>), 11 July 2002 · Legislative Decree No. 297 of 16 April 1994: Approving the consolidated text of current legislative provisions on education, relating to schools of all levels (<i>Decreto Legislativo 16 aprile 1994, n. 297: Approvazione del testo unico delle disposizioni legislative vigenti in materia di istruzione, relative alle scuole di ogni ordine e grado</i>), 16 April 1994, Article 387 · Ministry of University Education and Research (<i>Ministero dell’Istruzione dell’Università e della Ricerca</i>) (2011), <i>Circular of the Ministry of University Education and Research on qualifications obtained abroad (Circolare del Ministero dell’Istruzione dell’Università e della Ricerca su titoli di studio conseguiti all’estero)</i> 	

Poland	Law on Higher Education and Science (<i>Prawo o szkolnictwie wyższym i nauce</i>), 20 July 2018, Articles 326–328
Portugal	Foreigners Act (<i>Lei n.º 23/2007, de 4 de julho – Aprova o regime jurídico de entrada, permanência, saída e afastamento de estrangeiros do território nacional</i>), 4 July 2007, Article 83 (2)
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Instruction (2012:811) for the Council for Higher Education (<i>Förordningen (2012:811) med instruktion för Universitets- och högskolerådet</i>), 29 November 2012· Recognition of Professional Qualifications Act (<i>Lagen (2016:145) om erkännande av yrkeskvalifikationer</i>), 3 March 2016· Discrimination Act (2008:567) (<i>Diskrimineringslag (2005:567)</i>), 5 June 2008, Chapter 2, Section 5

TABLE 6. PROVISIONS ON THE INTRA-EU MOBILITY OF EU LONG-TERM RESIDENCE PERMIT HOLDERS IN THE 10 MEMBER STATES COVERED

Member State	Legislation
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act of 15 December 1980 on the entry, stay, settlement and removal of foreign nationals (<i>Loi du 15 décembre 1980 sur l'accès au territoire, le séjour, l'établissement et l'éloignement des étrangers/Wet van 15 December 1980 betreffende de toegang tot het grondgebied, het verblijf, de vestiging en de verwijdering van vreemdelingen</i>), 31 December 1980, Article 61/7 Royal Decree of 9 June 1999 implementing the Act of 30 April 1999 on the employment of foreign workers (as amended on 8 July 2020) (<i>Arrêté royal du 9 juin 1999 portant exécution de la loi du 30 avril 1999 relative à l'occupation des travailleurs étrangers (dans sa teneur modifiée au 8 juillet 2020)</i>), 21 May 1999
Czechia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the residence of foreign nationals in the Czech Republic (<i>Zákon č. 326/1999 Sb. o pobytu cizinců na území České republiky</i>), 23 December 1999, Article 42 (c) Act No. 435/2004 Coll., on employment (<i>Zákon č. 435/2004 Sb. o zaměstnanosti</i>), 23 July 2004, Article 98
Germany	Act on the residence, economic activity and integration of foreigners in the federal territory (<i>Gesetz über den Aufenthalt, die Erwerbstätigkeit und die Integration von Ausländern im Bundesgebiet</i>), 25 February 2008, Article 38a
Greece	Law 4251/2014: Immigration and Social Integration Code and other provisions (<i>Νόμος 4251/2014: Κώδικας Μετανάστευσης και Κοινωνικής Ένταξης και άλλες διατάξεις</i>), Φύλλα Εφημερίδας της Κυβέρνησης Α80/01-04-2014, 1 April 2014, Articles 98 and 99
Spain	Ministry of the Presidency (<i>Ministerio de la Presidencia</i>), Royal Decree 557/2011, of 20 April, approving the regulation of Organic Law 4/2000, on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration, after its reform by Organic Law 2/2009 (<i>Real Decreto 557/2011, de 20 de abril, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento de la Ley Orgánica 4/2000, sobre derechos y libertades de los extranjeros en España y su integración social, tras su reforma por Ley Orgánica 2/2009</i>), 20 April 2011, Article 155
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code on the entry and residence of foreigners and the right of asylum (<i>Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile</i>), Articles L426-11 and L426-12 Order of 18 January 2008 on the issue of work permits to foreigners who are not nationals of a Member State of the European Union, of another state party to the European Economic Area or of the Swiss Confederation, without opposition to the employment situation (<i>Arrêté du 18 janvier 2008 relatif à la délivrance, sans opposition de la situation de l'emploi, des autorisations de travail aux étrangers non ressortissants d'un Etat membre de l'Union européenne, d'un autre Etat partie à l'Espace économique européen ou de la Confédération suisse</i>), 18 January 2008
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislative Decree No. 286 of 25 July 1998: Consolidated text of provisions governing immigration and rules on the status of foreigners (<i>Decreto Legislativo 5 luglio 1998, n. 286: Testo unico delle disposizioni concernenti la disciplina dell'immigrazione e norme sulla condizione dello straniero</i>), 25 July 1998, Article 9bis Decree of the President of the Italian Government of 7 July 2020: Transitional programming of entry flows of non-EU workers into the territory of the state for the year 2020 (<i>Decreto del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri 7 luglio 2020: Programmazione transitoria dei flussi d'ingresso dei lavoratori non comunitari nel territorio dello Stato per l'anno 2020</i>), 7 July 2020
Poland	Act on Foreigners (<i>Ustawa o cudzoziemcach</i>), 12 December 2013, Article 186 (1) (3)
Portugal	Foreigners Act (<i>Lei n.º 23/2007, de 4 de julho - Aprova o regime jurídico de entrada, permanência, saída e afastamento de estrangeiros do território nacional</i>), 4 July 2007, Articles 116 and 117
Sweden	Aliens Act (2005:716) (<i>Utlänningslag (2005:716)</i>), Chapter 4, Articles 9, 10, 17 and 18

Endnotes

- 1 Belgium, Act of 15 December 1980 on the entry, stay, settlement and removal of foreign nationals (*Loi du 15 décembre 1980 sur l'accès au territoire, le séjour, l'établissement et l'éloignement des étrangers/Wet van 15 December 1980 betreffende de toegang tot het grondgebied, het verblijf, de vestiging en de verwijdering van vreemdelingen*), 31 December 1980, Arts 9; 9bis; 9ter; 10, § 1er (40); 10bis; 13, § 1er; 49, § 1 (60); 49/2, § 3; 61/5; 61/23; and 61/25-6, § 4.
- 2 The B Card confirms the right of residence and lasts five years.
- 3 Belgium, Act of 15 December 1980 on the entry, stay, settlement and removal of foreign nationals (*Loi du 15 décembre 1980 sur l'accès au territoire, le séjour, l'établissement et l'éloignement des étrangers/Wet van 15 December 1980 betreffende de toegang tot het grondgebied, het verblijf, de vestiging en de verwijdering van vreemdelingen*), 31 December 1980, Art. 14.
- 4 Czechia, Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the residence of foreign nationals in the Czech Republic (*Zákon č. 326/1999 Sb. o pobytu cizinců na území České republiky*), 23 December 1999, Art. 68.
- 5 *Ibid.*, Art. 66 (1).
- 6 *Ibid.*, Art. 66 (1).
- 7 *Ibid.*, Art. 66 (1).
- 8 *Ibid.*, Art. 66 (2).
- 9 *Ibid.*, Art. 67.
- 10 Czechia, Act No. 325/1999 Coll., on asylum (*Zákon č. 325/1999 Sb. o azylu*), 23 December 1999, Art. 76.
- 11 Czechia, Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the residence of foreign nationals in the Czech Republic (*Zákon č. 326/1999 Sb. o pobytu cizinců na území České republiky*), 23 December 1999, Art. 66 (1).
- 12 *Ibid.*, Art. 88.
- 13 *Ibid.*, Art. 87 (h).
- 14 Germany, Act on the residence, economic activity and integration of foreigners in the federal territory (*Gesetz über den Aufenthalt, die Erwerbstätigkeit und die Integration von Ausländern im Bundesgebiet*), 25 February 2008, Section 9.
- 15 If the third-country national passport is issued for a shorter period, the electronic residence permit must be renewed earlier as well.
- 16 Germany, Act on the residence, economic activity and integration of foreigners in the federal territory (*Gesetz über den Aufenthalt, die Erwerbstätigkeit und die Integration von Ausländern im Bundesgebiet*), 25 February 2008, Section 9 (2) (9).
- 17 Germany, Federal Ministry of the Interior administrative instructions for the interpretation of the Residence Act (*Allgemeine Verwaltungsvorschrift zum Aufenthaltsgesetz*), 26 October 2009, paragraph 2 (4) (2).
- 18 Germany, Act on the residence, economic activity and integration of foreigners in the federal territory (*Gesetz über den Aufenthalt, die Erwerbstätigkeit und die Integration von Ausländern im Bundesgebiet*), 25 February 2008, Section 26 (3).
- 19 *Ibid.*, Section 35.
- 20 *Ibid.*, Section 18 (c).
- 21 Greece, Law 4251/2014: Immigration and Social Integration Code and other provisions (*Νόμος 4251/2014: Κώδικας Μετανάστευσης και Κοινωνικής Ένταξης και άλλες διατάξεις*), Φύλλα Εφημερίδας της Κυβέρνησης Α80/01-04-2014, 1 April 2014, Art. 108.
- 22 For information on the approach to a criminal record for a sentence equal to or longer than a year, see *Ibid.*, Art. 6.
- 23 *Ibid.*, Art. 6.
- 24 Greece, Joint Ministerial Decision 30825/4.6.2014 (1528B'), Determination of the necessary supporting documents for the granting of visas as well as for the granting and renewal of a residence permit in accordance with the provisions of L. 4251/2014 (*Τροποποίηση της 30825/4.6.2014 (1528 B') κοινής υπουργικής απόφασης "Καθορισμός απαιτούμενων δικαιολογητικών για τη χορήγηση εθνικών θεωρήσεων εισόδου και για τη χορήγηση και ανανέωση τίτλου διαμονής σύμφωνα με τις διατάξεις του ν. 4251/2014" όπως ισχύει*), JMD 31399/18, 18 September 2018.
- 25 Greece, Law 4251/2014: Immigration and Social Integration Code and other provisions (*Νόμος 4251/2014: Κώδικας Μετανάστευσης και Κοινωνικής Ένταξης και άλλες διατάξεις*), Φύλλα Εφημερίδας της Κυβέρνησης Α80/01-04-2014, 1 April 2014, Art. 138.
- 26 Greece, Joint Ministerial Decision 30825/4.6.2014 (1528B'), Determination of the necessary supporting documents for the granting of visas as well as for the granting and renewal of a residence permit in accordance with the provisions of L. 4251/2014 (*Τροποποίηση της 30825/4.6.2014 (1528 B') κοινής υπουργικής απόφασης "Καθορισμός απαιτούμενων δικαιολογητικών για τη χορήγηση εθνικών θεωρήσεων εισόδου και για τη χορήγηση και ανανέωση τίτλου διαμονής σύμφωνα με τις διατάξεις του ν. 4251/2014" όπως ισχύει*), JMD 31399/18, 18 September 2018.
- 27 Greece, Law 4251/2014: Immigration and Social Integration Code and other provisions (*Νόμος 4251/2014: Κώδικας Μετανάστευσης και Κοινωνικής Ένταξης και άλλες διατάξεις*), Φύλλα Εφημερίδας της Κυβέρνησης Α80/01-04-2014, 1 April 2014, Art. 83.
- 28 Spain, Royal Decree 557/2011, of 20 April, approving the regulation of Organic Law 4/2000, on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration, after its reform by Organic Law 2/2009 (*Real Decreto 557/2011, de 20 de abril, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento de la Ley Orgánica 4/2000, sobre derechos y libertades de los extranjeros en España y su integración social, tras su reforma por Ley Orgánica 2/2009*), 20 April 2011, Arts 147–150.
- 29 France, Code on the entry and residence of foreigners and the right of asylum (*Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile*), 24 November 2004, Art. L423-6.
- 30 *Ibid.*, Art. L423-16.
- 31 *Ibid.*, Art. L423-10.
- 32 *Ibid.*, Art. L423-12.
- 33 *Ibid.*, Art. L423-11.
- 34 *Ibid.*, Art. L425-8.
- 35 *Ibid.*, Art. L425-3.
- 36 *Ibid.*, Arts L426-8 to L426-10.
- 37 *Ibid.*, Arts L424-1 to L424-8.
- 38 *Ibid.*, Arts L424-18 to L424-21.
- 39 *Ibid.*, Art. L424-13.
- 40 *Ibid.*, Arts L426-6 and L426-7.
- 41 *Ibid.*, Arts L426-2 and L426-3.
- 42 *Ibid.*, Art. L 426-1; France, Civil Code (*Code civil*), 14 March 1803, Art. 21-7.
- 43 France, Code on the entry and residence of foreigners and the right of asylum (*Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile*), Art. L426-4.
- 44 Poland, Act on Foreigners (*Ustawa o cudzoziemcach*), 12 December 2013, Arts 195–210.
- 45 *Ibid.*, Art. 195 (1) (1) and (1) (2).
- 46 *Ibid.*, Art. 195 (1) (3) and (9).
- 47 *Ibid.*, Art. 195 (1) (4).
- 48 *Ibid.*, Art. 195 (1) (8).
- 49 *Ibid.*, Art. 195 (1) (5).
- 50 *Ibid.*, Art. 195 (1) (6) (a).
- 51 *Ibid.*, Art. 195 (1) (6) (b).
- 52 *Ibid.*, Art. 195 (1) (6) (c). The provision regulating permanent residence permits for this category of third-country nationals was not introduced in practice. It depends on introducing a special regulation on the basis of Art. 114 (5). This has not been adopted.
- 53 Poland, Welfare Act (*Ustawa o pomocy społecznej*), 12 March 2004, Art. 8 (1).

- 54 Portugal, Foreigners Act (*Lei n.º 23/2007, de 4 de julho – Aprova o regime jurídico de entrada, permanência, saída e afastamento de estrangeiros do território nacional*), 4 July 2007, Art. 80.
- 55 Sweden, Aliens Act (2005:716) (*Utlänningslag (2005:716)*), 29 September 2009, Chapter 2, Section 4.
- 56 *Ibid.*, Chapter 5, Section 5.
- 57 *Ibid.*, Chapter 5, Sections 3 and 3a.
- 58 *Ibid.*, Chapter 5, Section 2.
- 59 *Ibid.*, Chapter 5, Section 1.
- 60 *Ibid.*, Chapter 5, Section 6.
- 61 *Ibid.*, Chapter 5, Sections 15b and 16a.
- 62 *Ibid.*, Chapter 5, Sections 15c and 16b.
- 63 Royal Decree of 24 July 1889 publishing the Civil Code (*Real Decreto de 24 de julio de 1889 por el que se publica el Código Civil*), 25 July 1889, Art. 22.
- 64 Law of 2 April 2009 on Polish citizenship (*Ustawa z dnia 2 kwietnia 2009 r. o obywatelstwie polskim*), 2 April 2009, Art. 4.

ANNEX II: METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

The report draws on the findings of qualitative research conducted in 2021 and 2022. It is based on online focus groups and online semi-structured interviews conducted with experts and long-term residents in 10 EU Member States. The use of these multiple sources of evidence underpins the research findings.

Interviews and focus groups were conducted online due to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. This helped to reduce public health risks and to increase the likelihood of respondents agreeing to participate in the research.

The project covers 10 Member States: Belgium, Czechia, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Spain and Sweden. These EU Member States were selected according to the following criteria: high number of long-term residents (calculated on the basis of Eurostat long-term residence (LTR) statistics; see Table 1 in the main report), presence of national and EU LTR permits, and geographical distribution.

FRA's multidisciplinary research network, Franet, conducted desktop research and social fieldwork for FRA. This included interviews with 51 experts working with LTR permit holders. It also conducted individual interviews and focus groups with 267 long-term residents in 10 EU Member States.

The fieldwork with experts took place between February and June 2021. It helped create an understanding of the most important fundamental rights issues third-country nationals who have applied for long-term resident status face. It also helped shape the questions for the subsequent fieldwork with third-country national respondents. This fieldwork took place between May and November 2021 in all Member States, except for Greece. The Greek fieldwork took place between September 2021 and April 2022.

The project is based on the following methodology.

FRA conducted desktop research in 2020. This enabled FRA to map national LTR permits in the 25 EU Member States bound by the Long-Term Residence Directive.¹ This covers all EU Member States except Denmark and Ireland.

The desk research collected information regarding existence, length of status, requirements for acquisition and withdrawal of status and of expulsion, and equal treatment with Member State nationals. This information allowed FRA to acquire knowledge about the extent to which national permits, which exist in addition to EU LTR permits, grant the same or different rights and benefits, or have different acquisition or withdrawal conditions than those foreseen in the directive. FRA used this mapping to identify the best Member States in which to conduct the field research.

In 2021, fieldwork started in 10 EU Member States: Belgium, Czechia, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Spain and Sweden. the fieldwork involved the following.

- FRA conducted 51 online interviews with experts. Numbers ranged between four and seven per Member State.
- 267 third-country nationals who had lived in the EU for a prolonged period of time took part in the research. This included 169 individual online interviews, and 29 online focus groups with the remaining 98 third-country nationals.

1 ONLINE INTERVIEWS WITH EXPERTS

Between February and May 2021, FRA conducted a total of **51 online interviews** with migration experts in the 10 Member States covered. These experts belonged to the following professional categories (see Table 1):

1. national authorities in charge of migration and residence permits,
2. lawyers working for private firms or national courts with expertise in migration and/or anti-discrimination law,
3. members of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) supporting migrants applying for long-term resident status,
4. other professional groups, such as members of national human rights institutions, academics and members of trade unions.

The experts were selected from a list of 10 professionals working on LTR in each of the EU Member States, as identified by FRA’s research network Franet.

Table 1 summarises the composition of the interviews with experts.

TABLE 1. EXPERT INTERVIEWS PER PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY IN THE 10 MEMBER STATES COVERED

Member State	Number of interviews	Professional category			
		Lawyer	NGO	National Authority	Other
Belgium	5	1	1	1	2
Czechia	5	1	1	1	2
Germany	4	1	2	1	—
Greece	4	3	1	—	—
Spain	4	1	1	1	1
France	7	—	3	4	—
Italy	7	3	3	1	—
Poland	5	1	1	2	1
Portugal	4	1	1	1	1
Sweden	6	1	1	2	2
Total	51	13	15	13	10

Source: FRA, 2022

The interviews discussed issuance of long-term residence permits, differences between EU and national LTR permits, equality and access to rights among long-term residents, intra-EU mobility, family members of long-term residents, and the situation of migrants residing in the EU on a long-term basis with a temporary permit. The interviews lasted between 45 and 90 minutes.

2 ONLINE FOCUS GROUPS AND INTERVIEWS WITH THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS

FRA collected third-country nationals' experiences using the following methods.

- FRA conducted 29 online focus groups, involving 98 third-country nationals. FRA conducted between two and four focus groups in each Member State covered. Each group had two to four participants. Individual interviews lasted between 60 and 120 minutes.
- FRA conducted 169 individual online interviews with third-country nationals. Individual interviews lasted between 45 and 60 minutes. The interviews were semi-structured, with a set of predefined questions. This also gave respondents the chance to focus on specific topics as the conversation unfolded.

Overall, 267 third-country respondents took part in either focus groups or individual interviews. People who took part in interviews were excluded from the focus groups.

The participants were recruited through gatekeepers. Gatekeepers are experts or organisation representatives who facilitate access to the third-country nationals. Gatekeepers included representatives of NGOs, trade unions, migrant organisations, interpreters, migration lawyers, and other practitioners in contact with migrants.

Table 2 shows the resident status of the respondents in each Member State covered. Between 22 and 29 respondents are included from each of the 10 Member States surveyed.

Overall, the sample includes 60 respondents with EU long-term resident status; 112 respondents holding a national LTR permit; nine EU citizens who had previously had either national or EU long-term resident status; 56 respondents holding temporary resident permits; 18 respondents with international protection status – refugee status, subsidiary protection or humanitarian status; and 12 respondents with 'other' statuses.

The number of EU LTR permit holders is small. Therefore, FRANET partners met considerable challenges in identifying respondents with this status. These summarise the results from each Member State and specify how the research was carried out, including how interviewees were identified.

Given the qualitative and non-representative nature of the research the results cannot be said to be representative of a situation in a given Member State. Rather, they paint a picture of a reality based on respondents' comments.

TABLE 2. RESIDENT STATUS OF THIRD-COUNTRY RESPONDENTS, INCLUDING INTERVIEWEES AND FOCUS GROUP PARTICIPANTS, IN THE 10 MEMBER STATES COVERED

Member State	Total number of respondents	Long-term resident status/EU citizenship			Temporary status		
		EU long-term resident	National long-term resident	EU citizen	Temporary permit	International protection status	Other*
Belgium	26	1	15	2	6	0	2
Czechia	27	10	8	1	4	1	3
Germany	26	1	16	0	5	1	3
Greece	22	5	7	1	4	4	1
Spain	26	4	18	0	3	0	1
France	27	5	12	2	8	0	0
Italy	29	19	n.a.	1	7	1	1
Poland	29	13	10	1	4	0	1
Portugal	27	2	14	1	10	0	0
Sweden	28	0	12	0	5	11	0
Total	267	60	112	9	56	18	12

Notes *n.a., not applicable.*

* *The category 'other' refers to respondents with an LTR permit obtained in another EU Member State than that of the interview; visa holders, comprising those with bridge visas, visas for work or for the purpose of looking for employment, and study visas; and people with expired residence permits.*

Source: *FRA, 2022*

Of the third-country respondents, 52.8 % are female and 47.2 % are male. The sample includes people with 96 different nationalities. The most common nationalities include Chinese, Russian and Ukrainian, each with 4.5 %, or 12 participants. Colombia, Syria and the United States each make up 3.7 %, or 10 participants. Angola makes up 3.4 %, or nine participants.

FRA carried out the fieldwork before Russia's war against Ukraine in February 2022, and has since conducted extensive work relating to displaced persons from Ukraine. FRA published two bulletins in 2022,² and ran an online survey, the results of which will be published in early 2023. This report includes the findings of this work, where relevant.

Endnotes

- 1 Council Directive 2003/109/EC of 25 November 2003 concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents, OJ 2004 L 016 (*Long-Term Residence Directive*).
- 2 FRA (2022), **Bulletin 1: The war in Ukraine – Fundamental rights implications within the EU**, Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union (Publications Office); FRA (2022), **Bulletin 2: The Russian war of aggression against Ukraine – The broad fundamental rights impact in the EU**, Luxembourg, Publications Office.

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PROMOTING AND PROTECTING YOUR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS ACROSS THE EU —

Integration and social inclusion are important aspects of EU migration and asylum policy. The fundamental rights of long-term residents in the EU are explored through this report, focussing on the Long-Term Residence Directive. EU long-term resident status includes rights to move and reside in other EU Member States. This report examines the reasons behind the low uptake of EU long-term resident permits, despite them typically giving more rights than national long-term resident permits.

These findings can inform discussions of the revision of the EU legal framework regulating long-term residence and the framework's implementation. It identifies priorities for action that will further the social inclusion and integration of long-term residents in the EU and could improve the application of the Long-Term Residence Directive across EU Member States.



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