



AD HOC QUERY ON 2020.65 International Students (Part 1)

Requested by EMN NCP Poland on 21 October 2020

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden (20 in Total)

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1. Background information

As a consequence of the EMN national conference of higher education “The level of internationalization of higher education institutions and migration policies” that took place in November 2019 a closer cooperation with The Polish National Agency for Academic Exchange was established.

Thus, the Polish National Agency for Academic Exchange together with Ministry of Higher Education express their interest in launching an ad hoc query. Those entities are interested how other member States coordinate activities driving the process of internationalization of academic and research institutions by supporting international mobility of students, academics and researchers.

This is the first one of three ad-hoc queries on the subject.

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2. Questions

1. Does your Member State has facilitating measures for exchanges and research internships of third-country national researchers?

Available choices: Yes, No, Not Applicable

2. If you answered YES to question 1, please can you explain how these measures work (please give examples)

3. Does your Member State facilitates the recruitment of third country nationals researchers?

Available choices: Yes, No, Not Applicable

4. If you answered YES to question 3, please explain.

We would very much appreciate your responses by **2 December 2020**.

3. Responses

1

		Wider Dissemination ²	
	EMN NCP	Yes	1. Yes

¹ If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.

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

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	Austria		<p>2. In Austria, there is a separate residence permit for students, which does not require proof of accommodation (Art. 64 Settlement and Residence Act). In addition, researchers - i.e., third-country nationals who hold a PhD/doctoral degree or a suitable university degree that gives access to doctoral programs and who will pursue a scientific activity in Austria for which at least one such degree is required - are granted the "Settlement Permit - Researcher" according to Art. 43c Settlement and Residence Act. The relief for the above mentioned groups of persons results directly from the law. In addition, various measures have been taken for interstate exchange - see Bassermann, "Attracting and retaining international students in Austria" (p. 84f; https://www.emn.at/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/emn-national-report-2018_a...)</p> <p>3. Not Applicable</p> <p>4. The targeted recruitment of students from third countries does not play a role in Austria and, according to representatives of the Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research, the recruitment of international students is currently not a political priority in Austria (Bassermann, p. 30). The Austrian Exchange Service (OeAD) awards scholarships and grants for mobility in research and is a partner in relevant networks to support mobility and career of researchers. (https://oead.at/de/nach-oesterreich/lehren-und-forschen/)</p>
	EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. a. On a national scale, Directive 2005/71/CE, transposed in Belgian Law in 2007, has produced positive results through the application of the hosting agreement procedure. Since its entry into force, this simplified procedure has been widely used by research institutions, as it allows to engage a researcher without having to apply for a work permit. The hosting agreement scheme has strongly reduced the delays and administrative burden: in normal times, it only takes 15 days for a researcher to obtain his/her long-term visa for Belgium. In a near future, the hosting agreement should be integrated into the Single Permit procedure, involving both the regions (competent for economic migration) and the federal state (competent for the issuance of residence permits). Research institutions fear that such an integration will affect the simplicity of the hosting</p>

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			<p>agreement scheme.</p> <p>b. Several specific mobility programmes have been developed for international students or researchers. Some non-exhaustive examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Flanders: Mobility projects funding project-based exchanges of Flemish and foreign researchers (PhD students and postdoctoral researchers) (https://www.fwo.be/en/fellowships-funding/international-collaboration/scientific-cooperation/) and exchange of researchers within bilateral research projects (https://www.fwo.be/en/fellowships-funding/international-collaboration/bilateral-research-cooperations/).- French-speaking Community: Mobility programmes and bilateral mobility projects organised through the research fund FNRS (https://www.frs-fnrs.be/en/financements/mobilite-fnrs).- Federal State: bilateral or trilateral research programmes organised with the Ministry of Development Cooperation, involving a selection of developing countries with which Belgium has a tradition of cooperation (among which a number of African countries). <p>Please note that according to the Belgian Immigration Office, a researcher pursuing a PhD is de facto a student for what concerns the entry visa and residence permit.</p> <p>3. Yes</p> <p>4. To date, no facilitating measures for TCN researchers have been adopted in national or regional legislation. By contrast, some initiatives have been undertaken at the level of the institutions by means of helpdesks, international cells, programmes devoted to refugees, etc.</p> <p>Please note that all Belgian universities and the research foundations FNRS and FWO endorsed the Charter and Code, and are involved in the HRS4R (Human Resources Strategy for Researchers) process for what concerns the recruitment and living conditions of the researchers.</p> <p>Some non-exhaustive examples of current programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- in Flanders, several initiatives are open to (but not limited to) researchers from third countries under certain conditions, for instance the PhD Fellowships fundamental research, PhD Fellowships strategic basic research, Junior and Senior Postdoctoral Fellowships fundamental research and the Odysseus programme (https://www.fwo.be/en/fellowships-funding/).- in the French Community, the Ulysse Incentive grant for mobility in scientific research (https://www.frs-fnrs.be/docs/Reglement-et-documents/FRS-FNRS_REGL_MISU_EN.pdf) and various other initiatives (https://www.frs-fnrs.be/en/reglements-guides).
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	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. 3. No 4.
	EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. N/A 3. No 4. N/A
	EMN NCP Czech Republic	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. In general, these measures are stated in the Directive (EU) 2016/801 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of research, studies, training, voluntary service, pupil exchange schemes or educational projects and au pairing which was implemented into the Czech national legislation (Act on Residence of Foreign Nationals in the Territory of the Czech Republic No. 326/1999 Coll.). Specifically, the list of research organisations authorised for admission of researchers from third countries is available on web site of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (see https://www.msmt.cz/vyzkum-a-vyvoj-2/seznam-vyzkumnych-organizaci-schvalenych-pro-prijimani). This year the project called „ Student Mode (SM)“ has successfully continued. This project was set up by the

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			<p>Government of the Czech Republic in 2017 and is aimed at streamlining the visa process for certain students from selected third countries who have been admitted to study at higher education institutions in the Czech Republic which were approved to be part of the project. This project is administered by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports with cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The goal of Student Mode is to accelerate the process to the relevant embassy for an applicant seeking a long-term residence permit/visa for the purpose of studies.</p> <p>3. Yes</p> <p>4. To simplify the process of admission of researchers from third countries there has been introduced a long-term residence permit for the purpose of scientific research. This is applicable only to researchers or scientists working at research institutions (universities, research labs etc.) which are authorised by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (the list of authorised institutions is available in the link above in Q2). An applicant is entitled to lodge an application for a long-term residence permit for the purpose of scientific research at an embassy, if he/she has signed a visiting scientist agreement with a research organisation (authorised by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports see above) and intends to temporarily stay in the Czech Republic for more than 3 months. The visiting scientist agreement is an agreement between a researcher and an authorised research institution in which the institution makes a commitment to hire the researcher from a third country for the purpose of his/her participation in a research/scientific project. The visiting scientist agreement states the legal relationship and conditions between the institution and the researcher. The long-term residence permit for the purpose of scientific research has many benefits e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is issued for up to 2 years (with possibility of repeated prolongation),• for the time of validity of the residence permit, the holder may benefit from the public health insurance (he/she is a part of it). <p>The Amendment of the Act No. 326/1999 Coll. On the Residence of Foreign Nationals from July 2019 introduced other benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The holder of the long-term residence permit for the purpose of scientific research may stay in the Czech Republic up to 9 months after the end of the research project for the purpose of job seeking or
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			<p>starting some business activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was also introduced more favourable regime for family members of these researchers who can apply for long-term residence permit for the purpose of family reunification without previous residence in the Czech Republic etc.
	EMN NCP Estonia	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Legislative measures: In general, these measures are stated in the Directive (EU) 2016/801 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of research, studies, training, voluntary service, pupil exchange schemes or educational projects and au pairing. The directive has also been transposed by Estonia.</p> <p>Several scholarships and grants are available for TCN researchers: For example, the Estonian Research Council offers researcher mobility support under Mobilitas Pluss programme, which enables both Estonian and foreign researchers to carry out research in a new research environment to exchange experience, expand their co-operation networks and obtain new skills. Measures under that programme include for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training events and study visits for researchers – support for a researcher working at a R&D institution in Estonia to attend training events or study visits abroad. • Mobilitas Pluss post-doctoral researcher grant is meant for the implementation of a research project by a researcher coming from abroad to Estonia. • Top researcher grant – for the implementation of a research project by a renowned researcher of international rank coming from abroad to Estonia. <p>Furthermore, Education and Youth Authority of Estonia administers an Estonian national scholarship programme for international students, researchers and academic staff which intends to support visits of researchers and academic staff of foreign institutions of higher education to the Estonian institutions of higher education (HEI) and research and development institutions. The mobility grant can be applied for research, scientific work, teaching, cooperation with colleagues etc.</p>

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			<p>Another scholarship available for international students, researchers and academic staff is the scholarship for summer and winter schools (also administered by the Education and Youth Authority of Estonia). The scholarship is intended to support participation in summer courses of Estonian language and culture as well as in courses of summer and winter schools related to the English-language curricula of degree study in Estonia.</p> <p>Dora Plus scholarships (also administered by the Education and Youth Authority of Estonia) are meant for international MA and PhD students for study visits and full-time studies in the Estonian higher education institutions.</p> <p>3. Yes</p> <p>4. Firstly, Estonia has established an immigration quota which limits the number of foreign workers coming to Estonia. However, a foreigner shall not be subjected to the immigration quota, if they are applying for residence permit for the purpose of research or study.</p> <p>Secondly, in order to encourage foreign students and researchers to stay in Estonia, a number of amendments have been made to the legislation to simplify the process of https://www.facebook.com/applying for a visa and residential permit, to facilitate the bringing of family members to Estonia and to allow for staying in Estonia for 270 days after the completion of studies or research work to (for example) look for a job or apply for a new residence permit. Further amendments to the Aliens Act have been made (due to the transposition of the Directive 2016/81) to promote mobility between EU Member States.</p> <p>Furthermore, attracting and retaining international students/researchers as a policy priority is manifest in National Reform Programme ESTONIA 2020, Estonian Lifelong Learning Strategy for example.</p> <p>Finally, there are multiple programmes/organisations supporting researchers and/or organisation in the process of recruitment. Such as the Study in Estonia programme, which aims to keep researchers informed on what is happening in the labour market. Research in Estonia offers information and news for professionals, scholars, and students interested in research opportunities in Estonia. The EURAXESS Estonia Network provides information and support to mobile researchers (incl PhD students) and their family members on relocating to Estonia and from Estonia.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP France</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. According to the order of 1 March 2019, researchers and their family members, already staying in another Member State and enrolled in a mobility programme as provided for by Directive (EU) 2006/801 may stay in France, after due notification by the French establishment receiving the mobility project participant to the Minister in charge of Immigration.</p> <p>The talent passport for researchers-mobility programmes may be issued to researchers who are part of a European Union programme, a multilateral programme including mobility measures in one or several EU Member States or a hosting agreement signed with an approved public or private research institution.</p> <p>3. Yes</p> <p>4. The reception system for foreign researchers has been modified by the law no. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016 on the rights of foreign nationals in France, which has implemented several measures to reinforce France's attractiveness for international talents. It creates in particular the multi-annual "researchers - talent passport" residence permit, which is valid for an identical duration to the hosting agreement, up to a maximum of four years. The spouse and dependent minor children can benefit from the simplified "accompanying family" procedure. They will be granted the "Talent passport - Family" residence permit, valid for the same duration and giving the authorization to work.</p> <p>The law no. 2018-778 of 10 September 2018 for managed migration, an effective right to asylum and successful integration facilitated the entry and residence of students and researchers in France. In application of the Directive (EU) 2016/801, the law of 10 September 2018 makes researcher mobility possible in a second Member State using a residence permit issued by a first Member State, so as to conduct part of the research (or teaching) work on the basis of a hosting agreement concluded with the first Member State.</p> <p>According to the order of 1 March 2019, researchers and their family members, already staying in another Member State and enrolled in a mobility programme as provided for by Directive (EU) 2006/801 may stay in France, after due notification by the French establishment receiving the mobility project participant to the Minister in charge of Immigration.</p> <p>The talent passport for researchers-mobility programmes may be issued to researchers who are part of a European Union programme, a multilateral programme including mobility measures in one or several EU</p>
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			Member States or a hosting agreement signed with an approved public or private research institution.
	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Researchers in possession of a residence permit for research purposes issued by another Member State can make use of their right of mobility under Directive (EU) 2016/801 on the basis of a simplified notification procedure (instead of the visa procedure) (Sections 18e and 18f of the Residence Act (Aufenthaltsgesetz – AufenthG)).</p> <p>3. Yes</p> <p>4. If the researcher has concluded a hosting agreement or a corresponding contract with a private research institution which is financed primarily from public funds or recognised by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees for any such procedures, he/she may be granted a residence permit for research purposes without the consent of the Federal Employment Agency (Section 18d of the Residence Act). The fast-track procedure for skilled workers introduced with the Skilled Labour Immigration Act (Fachkräfteeinwanderungsgesetz) on 1 March 2020, which regulates the cooperation of the authorities involved, providing corresponding timeframes and defining the duration of the procedure, is also available for the simplified granting of residence permits for researchers (cf. Section 81a of the Residence Act). An English version of the Residence Act is available at: https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_aufenthg/index.html</p>
	EMN NCP Hungary	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Exchange and research internships are mainly administered by Higher Education Institutions in Hungary. Concerning third-country researchers, the most significant programme is the Stipendium Hungaricum Programme, which beyond international students, also provide scholarships for PhD students. The Programme is state-funded, but carried out by Tempus Public Foundation and participating Hungarian Higher Education</p>

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			<p>Institutions. Several other forms of scholarships and exchange programmes are also available for third-country national researchers (bilateral programmes, CEEPUS, Erasmus+).</p> <p>3. No</p> <p>4. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Ireland	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. Yes</p> <p>4. Ireland participates in the EU Directive 2005/71/EC. Ireland does not participate in the updated Student and Researcher's Directive (2016/801/EU). Researchers may come to Ireland pursuant to a hosting agreement in accordance with Directive 2005/71/EC.</p>
	EMN NCP Italy	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. In order to carry out projects of cultural, scientific and research cooperation with third countries, Italy stipulates government agreements that are implemented through Executive Protocols, available on the official website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For example, Italy has signed bilateral agreements with: - Canada - Quebec (2017-2019) in sectors of big data, data protection, biodiversity, technology, climatic changes, etc. - Japan (2017 – 2019) in the fields of agriculture, science, biotechnology, environment, etc.</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - China: "Programma Marco Polo", "Turandot" - USA: From 1948, a special Commission (US-Italy Fulbright Commission) manages Fulbright90 Program, which promote opportunity of study and research (with scholarships). - Developing countries: Algeria, India. <p>Also public and private universities came to agreements with foreign educational institutes. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - University of Rome ("La Sapienza") with Catholic University of Angola, Hassan II University of Casablanca, Zululand University of South Africa. - Polytechnic of Milan has stipulates (until 2018) 41 inter-university exchange programs (for instance Universidade do estado de Minas Gerais, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo in Argentina). - University Bocconi of Milan, for example, concluded arrangements with many third countries for international exchanges in the field of law (Tel Aviv University, George Washington University, Universidade de Sao Paulo in Brasile). <p>3. Yes</p> <p>4. During 2016, the Working Group for the Promotion of Italian Higher Education, (created upon the initiative of the Ministry of foreign affairs and international Cooperation, the Ministry of Education and Research, the Ministry of Interior, in closed collaboration with the Conference of Italian University Rectors) elaborated a Strategy for the period 2017-2020 in order to facilitate Italian higher education abroad through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>simplification of access procedures to courses for international students</u> (visa issue and residence permit). <p>In this regard, every year the Ministry of Education and Research (the General Directorate for Higher Education Inclusion and Right Study) emanates the document to regulate procedures for entry, residency and enrolment at higher education institutions for students requiring visas for higher education courses in Italy.</p> <p>Relating to the academic year 2020-2021: this document is available on the website of the Ministry for University and Research and is updated on 16 June 2020: https://www.studiare-in-italia.it/studentistranieri/moduli/2020/Circolare_2020_2021_EN.pdf</p> <p>Specifically, the above-mentioned document contains guidelines issued to contain the spread of the COVID-19. The deadline for submitting visa application has been extended (30 November 2020), in order to allow the effective enrolment of international students and the subsequent payment of university fees. To obtain the</p>
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			<p>visa, candidates of study courses at Italian universities need to submit their pre-enrolment applications using the UNIVERSITALY portal, according to the indications already communicated to all Italian universities; so, all higher education institutions are therefore invited not to interrupt their international student recruitment procedures and the related evaluation of the suitability of the foreign qualifications they possess.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>strengthening of the information technology resources</u>, in particular the reinforcement of the website “Universitaly”, the main instrument of dissemination about Italian academic programs; - <u>strengthening the role of “Uni- Italia”</u>, an association having the aim of promoting Italian Higher Education and the mobility of foreign students and researchers towards Italian universities as well as encouraging academic cooperation between Italy and other foreign countries. The Association is present in several countries including China, India, Indonesia, Iran and Vietnam. <p>Moreover, Uni-Italia works closely with Italian diplomatic offices abroad where Centers of promotion and orientation to study in Italy are located in. All these Centers cooperate with the Italian Cultural Institutes and the Italian Consulates abroad especially in promoting Italian higher education programs, selecting and assisting students with their first enquiries made in their own countries.</p> <p>The Association also assists students when they arrive in Italy and for the length of their stay with the aim of facilitating their integration into the new social, academic and cultural environment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>use of roadshows</u> about Italian institutions of higher education in strategic third countries, including those in which the Minister of Foreign Affairs works for the project “Invest you Talent in Italy”, a program composed by a training course and a subsequent work placement with a company (supported by a scholarship). <p>Link to the Strategy 2017-2020 : https://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2017/04/strategia_fsi.pdf</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Latvia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Only academic and scientific staff of foreign higher education and research institutions are eligible candidates for the Latvian state fellowship for research. The fellowship is granted for a time period of up to 5 months. Application form can be filled in on-line and necessary documents can be attached to the form online as well.</p> <p>3. Yes</p>

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			4. Individual scientists and researchers or participats in the implementation of educational programmes can be employed whitout restrictions.
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Article 11 point 5(3) of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Legal Status of Aliens provides that a foreigner who holds a temporary residence permit or visa issued by another EU Member State for the purpose of carrying out research and experimental development activities may enter and stay in the Republic of Lithuania without a visa for up to 180 days within a period of 360 days in order to carry out part of his research and experimental development work at a higher education institution. This provision allows researchers to enter Lithuania and carry out part of their researcg work without applying to the Migration Department for a temporary residence permit in the Republic of Lithuania. If the researcher wishes to obtain a residence permit in the Republic of Lithuania, he/she will be issued for the expected period of research and experimental development.</p> <p>It could be mentioned that foreigners entering for the purposes of studies or training are exempted from the obligation to obtain a work permit if, during the period of studies and training, they participate in an internship (practical training) or take up employment with Lithuanian higher education and research institutions in the area of research or experimental development (the requirement to obtain a work permit previously applied in all cases).</p> <p>3. Yes</p> <p>4. Two measures for recruitment of third country nationals researchers were reported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport of the Republic of Lithuania.</p> <p>-Attracting Foreign Researchers for Research Implementation. The purpose of the measure is to attract foreign researchers to implement research projects intended to develop results compliant with R&D relevant for economic sectors and that could subsequently be commercialised. More information: https://www.lmt.lt/en/research-commissioned-by-the-state/attracting-foreign-researchers-for-</p>

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			<p>research-implementation/2750 -Distinguished Professors Programme. The purpose of the activity is to enhance and improve independent scientific research and technological development seeking more knowledge and perception. More information: https://www.lmt.lt/en/competitive-research-funding/research-commissioned-by-the-state/distinguished-professors-programme/3243 The implementation of these measures is managed by the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport of the Republic of Lithuania and the Research Council of Lithuania.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Luxembourg</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. A researcher may need to conduct research in a number of institutions, located in different countries. If a researcher already holds a residence permit for researchers in another EU Member State, they are permitted to stay in Luxembourg to continue their research. There is a specific procedure to be followed, which differs depending on whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the stay in Luxembourg lasts for fewer than 180 days within a 360-day period (short-term mobility). In this case, the applicant just has to submit a notification procedure. • the stay in Luxembourg lasts for between 180 and 360 days (long-term mobility). In this case, the applicant must apply for a temporary authorization of stay as a researcher. <p>3. Yes</p> <p>4. A third-country national who wishes to come to Luxembourg to work as a researcher employed by an approved research institute for a period of more than 3 months must apply for temporary authorization of stay as a researcher. Different from a salaried worker the third-country national will not have to pass a labour market test as the employer must be an approved research institute which will grant the hosting agreement. This research institution can be a public or private institution. The research institute and the researcher must conclude a hosting agreement in which the researcher commits to conduct the research project and the institute commits</p>

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			<p>to host the researcher to that end. The following elements are verified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the purpose and the duration of the research project as well as the financial means necessary to achieve the project;• the researcher's qualifications compared to the research in question and attested by a certified true copy of the adequate diplomas;• the researcher's sufficient monthly resources amounting to at least the social minimum wage for skilled worker, in order to cover for the cost of living and return travel without the need to appeal to the social assistance system as well as the cost of health insurance;• the precise legal relationship in the hosting agreement, as well as the researcher's work conditions. <p>The research institute must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• request to see the researcher's authorisation to stay/residence permit before beginning the working relationship;• request a copy of the researcher's authorisation to stay/residence permit and keep said copy for the whole duration of the contract;• notify the beginning of the working relationship to the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs within 3 working days from the first day of work. <p>The research institute must notify the beginning of the working relationship to the Directorate of Immigration and state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the identity of the researcher and their national identification number (matricule - 13-digit social security number);• the start date of employment;• the identity of the research institute. <p>When applying for the temporary authorization of stay two elements that the applicant has to provide are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a signed hosting agreement with an approved research institute;• an individual financial statement of support covering for the cost of living and return travel. The financial statement of support is drafted by the approved research institute after the hosting
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			<p>agreement has been signed. The fact that the research institute is approved previously by the State simplifies the procedure substantially.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Netherlands</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. There are a great number of initiatives to facilitate international students, exchanges and research internships in the Netherlands and some are not only encouraged by the Dutch authorities but also financed by the authorities. Example include networks such as Mobstacles, the digital tool pathfinder and scholarships and programmes. The network Mobstacles helps internationals on their way and stay in the Netherlands. Mobstacles targets two groups: academic personnel, and international students and interns. Mobstacles helps pave the way through complex laws and regulations, keeps up to date with new developments in the area and helps reporting problems to the correct institutions. The digital tool Pathfinder is a free tool for higher education institutions.[1] The tool helps students to find all the correct legal measures applied in their specific situation. Lastly there are all kinds of scholarships and programmes available, in most cases in collaboration with another country to invite those Nationals or have an exchange of sorts.[2]</p> <p>[1] https://www.nuffic.nl/onderwerpen/toelating-en-verblijf/wet-en-regelgevi... [2] https://www.nuffic.nl/onderwerpen/beurzen-en-subsidies.</p> <p>3. Yes</p> <p>4. The Netherlands has a special regulation for highly skilled migrants. This includes third-country national researchers. A work permit is not required, but the researcher needs to have an employment contract at a research institution in the Netherlands. This employer is a recognised sponsor by the Immigration and Naturalisation Service. The researcher must also fulfil the wage requirement set. For guest lecturers and trainee doctors this means that they have to earn at least 70% of the legal minimum wage. Researchers are also eligible for the 'orientation year', just like students. This is a residence permit for one year that</p>

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			<p>researcher can apply for after their research, in order to stay in the Netherlands and be able to search for another job.</p> <p>The Dutch government also develops a branding campaign aimed at attracting international highly-skilled workers. Emphasis lays on talent with rare skills or workers that can help with economic chances and social challenges, such as digitalising, the renewable energy transition and developing key technologies. The government uses this branding to position Dutch businesses and research organisations/universities internationally. Some universities establish a specific target percentage of foreign researchers employed per faculty.[1]</p> <p>For third-country national researcher also other initiatives exist, for example the foundation UAF offers the programme Scholars at Risk. This network helps refugee academic researchers to continue their research in a safe environment.[2]</p> <p>[1] Parliamentary Papers II, 2019-2020, 26643, nr. 701. [2] https://www.uaf.nl/scholars-at-risk/</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Poland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. The Polish National Agency offers well-funded in-coming post-doc scholarship programme for foreign PhD degree holders (https://nawa.gov.pl/en/scientists/the-ulam-programme) with a view to helping foreign researchers to develop their careers by intensifying international mobility and allowing them to establish scientific cooperation with excellent host institutions in PolandThe Polish National Agency offers well-funded in-coming post-doc scholarship programme for foreign PhD degree holders (https://nawa.gov.pl/en/scientists/the-ulam-programme) with a view to helping foreign researchers to develop their careers by intensifying international mobility and allowing them to establish scientific cooperation with excellent host institutions in Poland</p> <p>3. Yes</p> <p>4. The Polish National Agency offers an in-coming funding programme (NAWA Chair programme</p>

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			<p>https://nawa.gov.pl/en/scientists/nawa-chair) allowing Polish academic institutions to hire outstanding foreign specialists, who will significantly develop breakthrough research, strengthen teaching activities and support their host academic institutions in Poland in preparing applications for prestigious grants. Under the programme, it will be possible to employ scientists with outstanding international achievements from various countries around the world for a period of 36-48 months, and create project groups for them. The programme also offers an option of covering the costs of scientific research in the field of basic research (Research component) financed by the National Science Centre in Poland.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Portugal</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. These measures are established by law in the articles 91 -b and 91-c of the immigration law.</p> <p>Article 91-B Residence authorisation for researchers</p> <p>1 — Researchers with a residence visa granted pursuant to article 62 shall be granted residence authorisation provided that, in addition to the conditions of article 77, they are admitted to work at an officially recognised research centre through an employment agreement, service provision agreement, scientific research grant or host agreement.</p> <p>3 — The recognition of research centres pursuant to the above paragraph shall be granted upon request, preceded by a favourable opinion from the SEF, with a validity of five years.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>6 — Residence authorisation granted to researchers shall be valid for one year, renewable pursuant to article 78, provided that the initial conditions for its granting are upheld.</p> <p>7 — Residence authorisation granted to researchers subject to European Union or multilateral programmes including mobility measures shall be for two years, or equivalent to the duration of the host agreement (if shorter), except for researchers failing to meet the conditions of article 62 on the date of granting, in which case its duration shall be one year.</p> <p>8 — The host agreement shall expire if the researcher is not admitted in Portuguese territory, or if the legal</p>

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			<p>relationship between the centre/institution and the researcher is terminated.</p> <p>9 — Researchers who have legally entered Portuguese territory shall be exempt from the residence visa issued pursuant to article 62.</p> <p>10 — Researchers with residence authorisation issued pursuant to this article shall be entitled to family reunification pursuant to sub-section IV.</p> <p>Article 91-C Researcher mobility</p> <p>1 — Third-country nationals with a "researcher" or "researcher mobility" residence permit granted by a European Union Member State shall be authorised to enter and remain in Portuguese territory to conduct part of their research at a recognised host entity in Portuguese territory, and to teach, for a maximum of 180 days per 360-day period in each Member State, with their family members entitled to accompany them, based on the residence authorisation granted by this Member State, when in possession of a valid passport, with no other required formalities, and when not included in the Schengen Information System for the purposes of denial of entry and stay.</p> <p>2 — Notwithstanding the provisions of the above paragraph, third-country nationals with "researcher" or "researcher mobility" residence permit granted by a European Union Member State who wish to remain in Portuguese territory to conduct research at a recognised host entity in Portuguese territory, including teaching activities, for more than 180 days, must submit a request for residence authorisation for long-term mobility to the SEF pursuant to the provisions of this article.</p> <p>3 — The request referred to in the above paragraph and, when applicable, the residence authorisation request for the purposes of family reunification must be submitted within 30 days following entry into Portuguese territory or, if the researcher benefits from the provisions of (1), 30 days before the end of the 180-day time period provided for therein, accompanied by documentation proving possession of valid residence authorisation issued by another Member State and fulfilment of the conditions provided for in articles 77 and 91-B.</p> <p>4 — For the purposes of submitting the request and while proceedings are pending, the authorisation's applicant shall be authorised to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) remain in Portuguese territory, with exemption from the visa obligation;b) conduct part of his/her research until a final decision is made on the long-term mobility request, provided that the 180-day limit for short-term mobility or the expiry date of the residence permit issued by another Member State is not exceeded;
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			<p>5 — In the case of renewal, the residence authorisation for long-term mobility shall be effective even if the residence permit issued by another Member State has expired.</p> <p>6 — Decisions handed down on requests submitted pursuant to (3) shall be notified to the applicant, in writing, within 90 days of their submission date, and to the authorities of the other Member State which issued the residence authorisation, preferably by electronic means.</p> <p>7 — Renewals of residence authorisations for long-term mobility shall comply with the provisions of article 78 and this sub-section.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>8 — Requests to grant or renew long-term mobility authorisation may be denied:</p> <p>a) if the provisions of article 91-A (3) are not fulfilled, or if the provisions of article 95 apply;</p> <p>b) if the holder is considered a threat to public order, public safety or public health, or if the residence permit issued by the other Member State has expired or been cancelled while the request is being analysed;</p> <p>9 — Decisions to cancel or not renew residence authorisations for long-term mobility shall be subject to the provisions of article 85 (1) and article 95 (2).</p> <p>10 — Decisions to deny the granting or renewal of, or to cancel, residence authorisations for long-term mobility for researchers shall be subject to the provisions of article 96 (4) and (6).</p> <p>11 — Researchers whose residence authorisation for long-term mobility requests are approved pursuant to this article shall be issued a residence permit using the uniform format provided for in Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002, with "researcher mobility" written in the item "type of permit".</p> <p>12 — Family members of researchers whose long-term mobility requests have been approved shall be granted residence authorisation for the purposes of family reunification, pursuant to this law, with the ability to submit both requests simultaneously under the same process.</p> <p>13 — For the purposes of the provisions of (1), and whenever a residence authorisation has been issued by a Member State which does not apply the Schengen acquis in full, the SEF may require the researcher to provide a statement from the host entity specifying the mobility conditions, and may require family members to possess valid residence authorisations and proof that they are accompanying the researcher.</p> <p>14 — Researchers with residence authorisation issued pursuant to article 91-B, and their family members with residence authorisation, may enter and remain in Portuguese territory, if no longer meeting the mobility conditions in a European Union Member State, at its request, and when their residence authorisation in Portuguese territory has expired or been cancelled during the mobility period in this Member State</p> <p>Generally, third-country nationals applying for a residence visa must prove their admission to a research</p>
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			<p>centre or higher education institution. However, in cases where they are beneficiaries of scholarships or research, they are exempt from submitting proof of admission provided they are accepted by approved institutions.</p> <p>3. Yes</p> <p>4. Tech Visa is a certification program addressed to companies that wish to attract highly qualified and specialized staff to Portugal, nationals from countries not included in the Schengen area.</p> <p>IAPMEI is responsible for the evaluation and certification of companies, under Tech Visa program.</p> <p>Target/Goal</p> <p>This program aims to ensure that highly qualified staff can access jobs created by Portuguese incorporated companies or startups, in a simplified way.</p> <p>To apply for a visa or residence permit under this program, you have to comply with all highly skilled/qualified workers requirements, in accordance with article 5 (1) (2) of Inter-ministerial Ordinance 328/2018 of December 19, amended by Inter-ministerial Ordinance 99/2019 of April 4, including:</p> <p>third country national and not reside (permanently) on the territory of the European Union tax obligations fulfilled, when applicable no criminal record minimum age: 18 years old have successfully completed Bachelor's or equivalent level – level 6, according to ISCED 2011, or level 5 (tertiary level education) with 5 year experience in specialized technical functions proficiency in Portuguese, English, French or Spanish, appropriate to the functions/duties to be performed</p> <p>Certified companies will be able to:</p>
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			<p>Recruit qualified workers (ISCED>5), nationals of third countries who don't reside permanently on the territory of the European Union, in a simpler way; Issue a digital Term of responsibility at www.iapmei.pt that the worker may present at the consular posts/embassy and Border Control Services to obtain residence visa or residence permit as a highly qualified worker. This aims to reduce the recruiting process;</p> <p>Companies have a maximum ceiling of 50% workers recruited through Tech Visa Program. Companies from the inland have a higher ceiling (defined in the regulation).</p> <p>There will be a minimum mandatory wage for workers recruited through Tech Visa Program.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Slovakia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. No Even though there are no facilitating legal measures for exchanges and research internships of TCNs incorporated in the national legislation, Slovakia provides number of scholarships available for researchers (including Governmental scholarships - info available at https://www.vladnestipendia.sk/en/, bilateral ones - https://www.minedu.sk/scholarships-offered-within-the-framework-of-bilateral-programs-of-cooperation-for-20202021/ and scholarships within the National Scholarship Programme of the Slovak Republic - https://www.scholarships.sk/). Moreover, Slovakia also participates in international programmes/agreements (Erasmus+, Horizont 2020 – specifically MSCA, CEEPUS and International Visegrad Fund). Apart from this, the mobility of researchers is also supported by the provision of information e.g. the information is compiled in the International Researcher 's Guide to Slovakia (https://www.saia.sk/en/useful-information/euraxess-international-researchers-guide-to-slovakia) or Student 's Guide to Slovakia (https://www.saia.sk/en/useful-information/international-students-guide-to-slovakia). The information about the entry and stay in Slovakia is also available at https://www.euraxess.sk/en/main/info/living/guide-administrative-duties/ within the Slovak network EURAXESS which is part of the European network EURAXESS providing information and assistance for mobile researchers.</p> <p>2. N/A</p>

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			<p>3. Yes</p> <p>4. During the first 90 days of their residence in Slovakia, researchers can carry out the purpose of their stay (research) without being granted a temporary residence, if they stay in Slovakia legally and they have met the registration condition at the Foreign Police. Thus, they can be already employed (carrying out their research) during this period.</p> <p>The Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family will issue a confirmation on the possibility to fill a vacancy without taking into account the labour market situation (i.e. the labour market test does not have to be conducted) in case of a TCN who performs in Slovakia a continuous educational activity or a scientific activity as an educational staff, university teacher, research employee or developer within a research activity or a TCN with a university degree who performs within an intracorporate transfer an internship for the purpose of professional development or for the purpose of acquiring expertise in the area of business management.</p> <p>An employer can employ a TCN who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• is granted a temporary residence permit for the purpose of research and development based on a hosting agreement,• if the period of their employment or posting does not exceed 30 days in a calendar year and who is educational staff, university teacher, scientific, research employee or developer who is a participant of a scientific event,• who is just temporarily employed based on a mobility and who performs research and development based on a hosting agreement or whose educational activity will not exceed 50 hours in a calendar year,• who is granted a temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification and is a family member of a TCN. <p>In case of this TCN mentioned above, a confirmation on the possibility to fill a vacancy which corresponds to a highly qualified employment, a confirmation on the possibility to fill a vacancy and a work permit is not required.</p>
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			<p>Researchers (TCNs applying for a residence permit for the purpose of research and development) also do not need to attach extracts from the criminal records from their country of origin and other countries where they resided in the last 3 years but only from a country where they resided in the last 10 years for the longest period of time.</p> <p>A TCN who applies for a residence permit for the purpose of research and development does not need to submit a proof of accommodation.</p> <p>Researchers also do not have to pay an administrative fee for their residence permit application.</p>
	EMN NCP Spain	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. CSIC, the Spanish National Research Council, as a research performing organization has implemented in the past years, some international tools that foster the exchange and mobility through short research visits in both directions. Those visits are related to the development of a common project and it is open to researchers from all over the world. The tools are mainly I-COOP and I-LINK calls. https://www.csic.es/en/international/international-cooperation-and-resou...</p> <p>3. No I-LINK and I-COOP calls do not include recruitment.</p> <p>4.</p>
	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2.</p>

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			3. No 4.
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