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# Ad-Hoc Query

## 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

European Migration Network  
Ad-hoc query

September, 2025

# AD-HOC QUERY ON 2025.31 PROCESSING TIMES OF WORK-BASED RESIDENCE PERMITS

REQUESTED BY EMN NCP FINLAND ON 2 JULY 2025

COMPILATION PRODUCED ON 6 SEPTEMBER 2025

**Exported for:** Wider Dissemination

**Responses from:** EMN NCP Austria, EMN NCP Belgium, EMN NCP Bulgaria, EMN NCP Croatia, EMN NCP Cyprus, EMN NCP Czech Republic, EMN NCP Estonia, EMN NCP Finland, EMN NCP France, EMN NCP Georgia, EMN NCP Germany, EMN NCP Greece, EMN NCP Hungary, EMN NCP Ireland, EMN NCP Italy, EMN NCP Latvia, EMN NCP Lithuania, EMN NCP Luxembourg, EMN NCP Netherlands, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Slovenia, EMN NCP Spain, EMN NCP Sweden, EMN NCP Ukraine **(24 in total)**

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## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Similarly to other EU Member States, Finland's success and international competitiveness are based on high levels of skills and competence. In accordance with the Government Programme of Prime Minister Orpo, employment must at first be promoted among unemployed jobseekers already in Finland. Where necessary, the labour force is supplemented primarily from EU/EEA countries, while also promoting international recruitment from selected third countries of specialists and workers in sectors suffering from labour shortages.

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The Talent Boost 2023–2027 programme contains all the measures and objectives of work-based (and education-based) immigration in the Finnish context. The priorities of the programme are:

- Finland's attractiveness: promoting the availability of experts and country branding
- Easy and effective residence permit processes and follow-up control
- Strengthening Finland's ability to retain foreign workforce
- Preventing and combating work-based exploitation

This query is connected to the effectiveness of the work-based residence permit processes. In Finland, the aim is to have a smooth and streamlined residence permit process so that arriving in Finland is as easy as possible. However, any abuse of the system must be tackled effectively. In accordance with the Government Programme, the aim is for experts to receive a permit in one week's time while other work-based residence permits are issued within 30 days. At the same time, effective and smooth follow-up monitoring will ensure that the stay continues to be in compliance with the permit requirements.

Ensuring a streamlined and a reliable residence permit process in work-based immigration has been a focal point in the development measures implemented in Finland since 2020. During 2021-2024, Finland has directed funding from the EU's recovery and resilience facility (RRF) to shorten the processing times of work-based residence permits and to ensure better productivity for the Finnish Immigration Service. As a result of the development work and better resourcing, processing times fell to a record level in 2024. Work-based first residence permits were issued in 23 days on average. Extended (renewal) residence permits in work-based categories were issued in approximately 20 days on average. In 2025, the processing times have started to rise again due to, for example, legislative amendments and fundamental changes to the process of a key permit category (residence permit for an employed person). The cross-administrative development work continues to ensure swift processing times also in the future.


The Finnish Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment is collecting data from other Member States to mirror the development of Finland's processing times and the current situation in work-based permits to other Member States. The information is used to build a comprehensive overview for policymaking and communicational purposes. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment in Finland is interested in building an overlook of processing times for work-based residence permit in other Member States. If possible, the overview should include some history data as well as other supporting information such as data on the number of applications to understand the context better.

**WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit.
2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.
3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.
4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?
5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.
6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?

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### RESPONSES

		<b>Wider Dissemination?</b>	
 EMN NCP Austria	EMN NCP Austria	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit</p> <p>Yes, in Austria the authorities are generally obliged to decide on applications from parties without undue delay, but no later than six months after receipt, and to issue the administrative decision unless otherwise stipulated in the administrative regulations (Art. 73 para. 1 General Administrative Procedures Act 1991).</p> <p>Deviating regulations exist in connection with residence permits for the purpose of taking up employment, in particular for the Red-White-Red Card, on the issue of which the competent settlement and residence authority must decide immediately, but at the latest within eight weeks of submission of the application (Art. 41 para. 3 Settlement and Residence Act).</p> <p>This deadline also applies to the residence title 'Blue Card – EU' (Art. 42 para. 2 Settlement and Residence Act).</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>

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			<p>3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.</p> <p>A monitoring system for the duration of the Red-White-Red card procedure has been under development since 2023, but the figures cannot yet be published in a representative manner. However, initial results show that the 8-week deadline cannot be met in only a very small number of cases (Art. 41 para. 3 Settlement and Residence Act).</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?</p> <p>n/i</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
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5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.

The number of positive decisions regarding the Red-White-Red Card and the residence permit 'Blue Card – EU' are published annually in the settlement and residence statistics. These are available at <https://www.bmi.gv.at/312/statistiken/start.aspx> ('Fremdenwesen Jahrestatistiken').

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Source: Ministry of the Interior


6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?

The Red-White-Red Card is aimed at very highly qualified and skilled workers, among others, and has a significantly shorter decision period compared to other residence permits. In addition to the general requirements (health insurance covering all risks, no threat to public order and security), the decisive factor for the issue of the Red-White-Red Card is that a written notification/assessment from the regional office/provincial office of the Public Employment Service is available, confirming that the requirements for the issuance (e.g. minimum number of points or relevant completed vocational training) are met. For the deadline of the decision, see Q1.

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Source: Ministry of the Interior

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	EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit</p> <p>Yes. As a general rule, third-country nationals wishing to work in Belgium for more than 90 days must submit an application for a work permit to the authorised Region via their employer using the one-stop counter 'Working in Belgium'. The Region will examine whether the worker can be authorised to work, and the Immigration Office will determine whether the worker can be authorised to stay in Belgium for more than 90 days (joint application).</p> <p>The date on which the Region declares the application admissible is the starting point of a dual deadline: An initial period of 15 days within which the Region must send a copy of the file to the Immigration Office. A second period of 4 months within which the Region and the Immigration Office must decide on the single application. The Region or the Immigration Office may extend this second deadline in exceptional circumstances related to the complexity of the application.</p> <p>If the Region and the Immigration Office do not make any unfavourable decision within the 4-month deadline, potentially extended, the residence and work authorisations will be considered as being granted.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.</p> <p>The Immigration Office aims to handle every request within a deadline of three weeks from the moment they receive the application (only for the residence permit). No such objectives were formulated by the regions (responsible for the work permit), other than the 4-month legal deadline mentioned in Q1.</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.</p> <p>Immigration Office (for residence permit): Yes, there are statistics available on the average processing times of single permits, but these are disaggregated by steps (decision on admissibility by the regional authority, decision on work permit by regional authority, decision on residence permit by Immigration Office), making it too complex to be effectively summarised here. The full report is available on the website of the Immigration Office: <a href="#">Rapports   IBZ</a></p> <p>Flemish Region: Yes, the Flemish region has statistics available on the average processing times of work permit applications. These can be disaggregated by type of work permit, but not by type of residence permit. There are different ways to disaggregate by type of work permit (e.g. by category of work permit, and/or by looking at whether the work permit is tied to a residence permit (in the 'single permit'), and/or by looking at the different durations of work permits).</p> <p>2021: Work permit (not tied to a residence permit): 19 days Work permit (tied to single permit) for indefinite duration: 33,4 days Work permit (tied to single permit) for definite duration: 37,9 days</p> <p>2022: Work permit (not tied to a residence permit): 20,1 days Work permit (tied to single permit) for indefinite duration: 59,8 days Work permit (tied to single permit) for definite duration: 48,6 days</p> <p>2023: Work permit (not tied to a residence permit): 24,6 days Work permit (tied to single permit) for indefinite duration: 66,6 days Work permit (tied to single permit) for definite duration: 62,5 days</p>
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			<p>2024: Work permit (not tied to a residence permit): 19,7 days Work permit (tied to single permit) for indefinite duration: 59,7 days Work permit (tied to single permit) for definite duration: 52,3 days</p> <p>Note: these numbers only show the processing times for the work permit application. When that application is part of a Single Permit application, the Immigration Office also needs time to process the residence permit application which is the second part of the Single Permit Application.</p> <p>Walloon Region: No, Wallonia does not have such statistics available, due to the a software change in 2022 (different definitions are used to the old and new software, so aggregating this data would be incorrect). However, according to regular reports produced by the Single Permit platform, processing times are similar to those in the Flemish Region.</p> <p>German-speaking Community: no such data available.</p> <p>Brussels-Capital Region: Yes, but no distinction per category of work permit. Below are average processing times for work permits and single permits:</p> <p>2020: 11 days 2021: 8 days 2022: 13 days 2023: 19 days 2024: 16 days</p>
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4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?

Immigration Office (for residence permits): The processing time starts from the admissibility decision issued by the competent region to the final decision closing the request. This date is also the one that provides the order in which applications received are processed.

Flemish Region: The processing time for work permit applications in the Flemish Region is calculated as follows:


Processing time = “waiting time” (i.e. time between the submission of the application\*, either via our online portal or via e-mail, and the moment the Labor migration service starts processing the application) + “internal processing time” (i.e. the time spent by the Labor migration service to check documents and take a decision) + “external processing time” (i.e. the time needed because of external factors such as the applicant having to provide additional information or inspection services or other services having to provide input).

\*The waiting time starts to run from the moment the application is received in our back-end processing application, even when the application does not contain all necessary documents. The different beginning and end points of the above times are registered automatically in our back-end processing application.  
Brussels-Capital Region: the processing time is calculated from the moment the Region declares the application admissible.

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			<p>5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.</p> <p>Immigration Office (for residence permits): Yes, this is available in the monthly and yearly statistics reports: <a href="#">Rapports   IBZ</a></p> <p>Flemish Region: Yes, processing times are published monthly on the website: <a href="#">Een buitenlander in Vlaanderen tewerkstellen: geschatte doorlooptijd van dossiers   Vlaanderen.be</a></p> <p>Walloon Region: yearly statistics are available at (2024): <a href="https://emploi.wallonie.be/files/DOCS/permis-de-travail/PermisRWtotal2024.xlsx">https://emploi.wallonie.be/files/DOCS/permis-de-travail/PermisRWtotal2024.xlsx</a></p> <p>German-speaking Community: No.</p> <p>6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?</p> <p>No, at the moment there are no 'fast track' procedures. In practice, regions try to process applications for highly-skilled professionals within two weeks (on average).</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

	EMN NCP Bulgaria	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit</p> <p>Yes. Residence permits based on the EU Blue Card Directive and the ICT Directive shall be issued for up to three months, while those based on the Single Permit Directive – for up to two months (+ 2 months in case of legal and factual complexity of the case), and on the Seasonal Workers Directive – for up to two months. The legal grounds based on the national legislation provide for two-week time with an option to extend the processing time by an additional 1 month in case of complexity or irregularity of the file.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.</p> <p>Yes, please, see answer to Q1.</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.</p> <p>No. No statistical data on the average processing times is available.</p>
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**Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits**

			<p>4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?</p> <p>N/A</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

 EMN NCP Croatia	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit</p> <p>YES (The Aliens Act, Official Gazette, 133/20, 114/22, 151/22 and 40/25.).15 days for stay and work permit for employed persons and for seasonal workers. 60 days for the EU Blue Card.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.</p> <p>No</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.</p> <p>YES</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>YEAR</th> <th colspan="3">average processing times</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>salaried workers</th> <th>seasonal workers</th> <th>EU Blue Card</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2020.</td> <td>25,72</td> <td>22,96</td> <td>42,98</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021.</td> <td>28,43</td> <td>20,95</td> <td>62,30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022.</td> <td>32,39</td> <td>26,33</td> <td>64,72</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023.</td> <td>44,49</td> <td>32,45</td> <td>63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2024.</td> <td>38,55</td> <td>28,44</td> <td>69,43</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	YEAR	average processing times				salaried workers	seasonal workers	EU Blue Card	2020.	25,72	22,96	42,98	2021.	28,43	20,95	62,30	2022.	32,39	26,33	64,72	2023.	44,49	32,45	63	2024.	38,55	28,44	69,43
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			<p>4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?</p> <p>The average number of days was calculated in such a way that the total number of days to resolve all requests submitted in one year was divided with the total number of stay and work permits issued in that year (please note that the calculation is made on the basis of all requests, regardless of whether they are considered completed or not).</p> <p>5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.</p> <p>YES (please note that only the number of positive decisions are available in public sources. Data on processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative) are not available in public sources) Ministry of interior: <a href="https://mup.gov.hr/gradjani-281562/moji-dokumenti-281563/stranci-333/statistika-169019/169019">https://mup.gov.hr/gradjani-281562/moji-dokumenti-281563/stranci-333/statistika-169019/169019</a></p> <p>6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?</p> <p>No.</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit</p> <p>YES. Based on Article 18YZ-(1) of the Aliens and Immigration Law (Cap. 105), the Director shall issue a decision on the entire application as soon as possible and, in any case, within four (4) months from the date of submission of the application.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.</p> <p>YES. According to the Council of Ministers Decision dated 15.10.2021, the examination time for applications for residence and employment permits in Companies of Foreign Interests is set at one (1) month.</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.</p>
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### Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Companies of Foreign Interest: 43</li><li>- Domestic Workers: 82</li><li>- Seasonal Work: 104</li><li>- Remunerated Employment: 93</li><li>- ICT: 28</li><li>- Other (non-single permit): 100</li></ul>
			2021: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Companies of Foreign Interest: 47</li><li>- Domestic Workers: 135</li><li>- Seasonal Work: 131</li><li>- Remunerated Employment: 133</li><li>- ICT: 63</li><li>- Other (non-single permit): 128</li></ul>
			2022: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Companies of Foreign Interest: 21</li><li>- Domestic Workers: 87</li><li>- Seasonal Work: 121</li><li>- Remunerated Employment: 109</li><li>- ICT: 3</li><li>- Other (non-single permit): 110</li></ul>


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			<p>2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Companies of Foreign Interest: 32</li><li>- Domestic Workers: 101</li><li>- Seasonal Work: 116</li><li>- Remunerated Employment: 102</li><li>- ICT: 1</li><li>- Other (non-single permit): 104</li></ul> <p>2024</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Companies of Foreign Interest: 28</li><li>- Domestic Workers: 128</li><li>- Seasonal Work: 159</li><li>- Remunerated Employment: 131</li><li>- ICT: 4</li><li>- Other (non-single permit): 117</li></ul> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?</p> <p>The average processing time is calculated from the date of submission to the date of examination of an application. The average time is calculated between the two aforementioned dates. Currently in CY, the applications are submitted manually only and the calculation begins after the payment when submitting the application.</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.</p> <p>NO</p> <p>6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?</p> <p>YES. In addition to highly skilled professionals holding residence and employment permits in Companies of Foreign Interests, multinational companies or groups of companies from third countries may need to temporarily transfer their staff (for more than 90 days) to one or more entities within the European Union that belong to the same corporate group. This process is known as an intra-corporate transfer (ICT). The transferred employees, referred to as intra-corporate transferees, are third-country nationals who either hold managerial positions or possess specialized knowledge.</p> <p>The process for entering, residing, and working in Cyprus under an intra-corporate transfer (ICT) depends on whether Cyprus is the First or Second Member State:</p> <p>First Member State (main place of work): The employer in Cyprus applies for an entry permit abroad before the transferee's arrival. Upon arrival, the transferee must register, provide biometric data, and complete documentation. Applications are processed within 90 days once complete. ICT permits are issued as residence cards valid for up to 3 years for directors/specialists. The transferee may work for any company in Cyprus belonging to the same group as the foreign employer.</p> <p>Second Member State (shorter stay than another EU country): The transferee must already hold a valid ICT permit from the first Member State covering the entire period of mobility. Entry, residence, and work rights depend on the length of the intended stay in Cyprus.</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

 EMN NCP Czech Republic	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit</p> <p>Yes. In the Czech Republic, the maximum processing times for issuing employment-related residence permits are set by the law, the Act on Residence of Foreign Nationals. The legally defined deadline for issuing a single permit (Employee Card) is 60 days, which can be extended up to 90 days in complex cases, counted from the date of submission of the application. For the Blue Card, the maximum processing time is 90 days, which also applies to the Intra-corporate Transferee Card. In the case of a Seasonal Employment Visa, the law stipulates a processing period of 60 days.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.</p> <p>No. There are no formally established deadlines or time objectives for the issuance of employment-related residence permits set by administrative practice or internal policy. Only the legal deadlines defined by national legislation apply. (The only exception is mentioned in our response to Q6 – fast-track procedure).</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.</p> <p>Yes.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>Single permit (Employee Card) (60-90 days):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2020*: 99</li><li>• 2021: 62</li><li>• 2022: 71</li><li>• 2023: 62</li><li>• 2024: 53</li></ul> <p>Blue Card (90 days):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2020*: 73</li><li>• 2021: 68</li><li>• 2022: 55</li><li>• 2023: 49</li><li>• 2024: 49</li></ul> <p>Intra-corporate Transferee Card (90 days):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2020*: 47</li><li>• 2021: 56</li><li>• 2022: 52</li><li>• 2023: 34</li><li>• 2024: 34</li></ul> <p>Seasonal Employment Visa (60 days):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2020*: 32</li><li>• 2021: 24</li></ul>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

- 2022: 29
- 2023: 36
- 2024: 31

\*Processing of applications in 2020 was influenced by COVID-19 pandemic outbreak and its impacts.


4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?

The time limit begins once an application has been submitted manually at the diplomatic mission and ends when a decision on the given application is taken.

The processing is suspended if the application is incomplete and needs to be supplemented with missing mandatory documents or if the provided documents do not meet legal requirements, and the applicant is requested to replace them.

Unfortunately, our analytical tools do not allow for providing statistical data on average net processing times where periods of suspension would be deducted from total processing times.

## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.</p> <p>No. The Czech Republic does not publish data on actual processing times. However, numbers of applications and issued employment-related residence permits are published annually. Annual reports on immigration and integration of foreign nationals in the Czech Republic, including these statistics, are available (in Czech) on the website of the Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p>6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?</p> <p>Yes. A fast-track procedure exists under a specific labour migration programme titled The Key and Scientific Personnel Programme. This programme was introduced by a government resolution, it is intended for highly qualified professionals, researchers, and specialists employed by selected categories of companies, start-ups, or strategic employers. The deadline for processing an application (for a single permit (Employee Card), Blue Card or Intra-corporate Transferee Card) submitted by the participant in the programme is 30 days. The programme does not change legal processing deadlines, but it prioritizes, facilitates and coordinates the intake and handling of applications by relevant authorities to reduce the processing time.</p>
	<b>EMN NCP Estonia</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit</p> <p>Yes, the deadline for processing a residence permit for employment is 2 months.</p>

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.</p> <p>The Police and Border Guard Board does collect data on processing times, but they do not break them down by specific categories — so the data is based on all residence permit applications combined (work, study, family reunification etc.).</p> <p>2020: 43 days 2021: 45 days 2022: 44 days 2023: 43 days 2024: 55 days</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?</p> <p>The average processing time of applications is calculated in working days from the date of registration of the application until the day the decision is made. The processing time is counted from the date the application is registered in the case management system (date of initiation) to the date of the decision. For applications submitted in person at service offices, the submission and registration dates generally coincide; for applications received by post or submitted at a foreign representation, these dates may differ.</p> <p>5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.</p> <p>The Police and Border Guard Board only publishes data on submitted residence permit applications, which include residence permits for employment, broken down by citizenship, gender, and age group. Only in Estonian: <a href="https://www.politsei.ee/et/juhend/politseitoeoega-seotud-avaandmed">https://www.politsei.ee/et/juhend/politseitoeoega-seotud-avaandmed</a></p> <p>6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?</p> <p>No.</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

<span style="font-size: 1.2em;">+</span> EMN NCP Finland	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit</p> <p>Yes. The Finnish Aliens Act (301/2004) sets a maximum processing time for work-based residence permits. According to the Act, a decision shall be taken no later than two months after the authority has received the duly completed application with its annexes. The processing time is calculated when the applicant personally visits the authority to issue biometric identifiers and the employer fulfils the obligations laid i the Act.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.</p> <p>Yes. It is envisaged in the Programme of Prime Minister Orpo’s Government that work-based residence permits should on average be processed within one month (30 days). The fast-track procedure, which is a 14 day-service pledge for specialists, start-up entrepreneurs and their accompanying family members is also currently undergoing measures to speed up the process to seven days for specialists earning more than EUR 4,000, as per the Government Programme.</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.

Please see below examples of the processing time statistics available. The texts of the graphics are partly in Finnish but can be translated if necessary.

Picture 1: The number of work based applications and their average processing times from 2020 to 2024

Picture 2: Processing times of work-based permits and the number of decisions made.

Picture 4: Statistics on the fast track for specialists, start up entrepreneurs and their family members: the development of granted permits and the processing times in a monthly review.

In the Finnish context, there are several different permit categories in the work-based permit system. The table below indicates the processing times per category but also per permit type (first/extended) from 2021 until 2024. The table includes education-based permits as well.

Picture 4: Processing times in granted permits from 2021 to 2024 per permit category and permit type.

## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?

The Aliens Act (301/2004) provides information on processing times for residence permits based on work and entrepreneurship. The processing time of an application is calculated from the time when the applicant visits the authority in person to provide the biometric identifiers and the applicant (and in work-based permits also the employer) fulfils the obligations laid down the act. It is additionally stated in the law that if the competent authority has to request or obtain further evidence in the matter, the passage of the processing time will be suspended until the necessary evidence has been obtained. In practice however, the time it takes to supplement an application is included in the processing times in operational monitoring.

In the Finnish context in practice, the calculation of an application's processing time begins when the applicant has proven their identity at a Finnish embassy or consulate abroad or a service point of Migri in Finland and the application has been initiated in the UMA case management system. The application can be initiated either by an official at an embassy, consulate or Migri service point, or it can be initiated automatically. The application may be initiated automatically once it has been submitted through the electronic service EnterFinland ([www.enterfinland.fi](http://www.enterfinland.fi)), the payment has been made, and the personal information provided in the application does not conflict with any previously submitted personal data.

In applications that are initiated by an official at an embassy, consulate or Migri service point, the processing time always starts from the confirmation of the initiation measure in UMA case handling system.


If the residence permit application is automatically initiated before the addition of biometric identifiers and the in person visit, the processing time starts from the addition of biometric identifiers to the UMA system.

In both cases, the calculation of processing time effectively begins when the customer is identified and ends when the first decision is made by the Finnish Immigration Service.

## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>Processing times are calculated using the PowerBI reporting tool. Data is transferred from the case management system (UMA) to a database where raw data from the case management system is stored. Processing time statistics are calculated in Power BI using data stored in the data warehouse.</p> <p>5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.</p> <p>Yes and No. Statistics regarding the processing times are not available in a public platform. Estimated processing times are however available at the Finnish Immigration Service's website: Processing times   Maahanmuuttovirasto (<a href="https://migri.fi/en/processing-times">https://migri.fi/en/processing-times</a>). Additionally, comprehensive statistics regarding the amount of applications and decisions in different categories and permit types as well as the distribution of decision types (negative/positive/expired/dismissed) are available at Tilastot — Maahanmuuttovirasto (<a href="https://statistics.migri.fi/#decisions">https://statistics.migri.fi/#decisions</a>).</p> <p>6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?</p> <p>Yes. There is a fast track process in Finland for specialists, start up entrepreneurs and their accompanying family members. The fast track process includes the possibility for a long-term visa (D visa) and a service pledge of 14 days for granting the permit. More information on the procedure, its prerequisites and target group is available at: Fast track   Maahanmuuttovirasto (<a href="https://migri.fi/en/fast-track">https://migri.fi/en/fast-track</a>)</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

	<b>EMN NCP France</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit</p> <p>YES. French legislation provides for a standard period of four months from the date of submission of the complete application for a residence permit, at the end of which the administration must notify the applicant of its decision to refuse or grant the residence permit requested, in accordance with Article R. 432-2 of the French code on stay and residence of foreign nationals and right of asylum (CESEDA). At the end of this period, if no response has been received from the administration, it is considered as an implied rejection of the request submitted, allowing the foreign national to file a non-contentious and/or contentious appeal. This standard period applies in particular to ‘employee’ and ‘temporary worker’ residence permits.</p> <p>The legislation also provides for certain residence permits based on salaried professional activity to be subject to exceptional deadlines for notification of the administration’s decision.</p> <p>This period is reduced to 90 days when the application concerns one of the following residence permits : the ‘talent – European Union Blue Card’ residence permit, except in cases of intra-European mobility (this period also applies to family members), in accordance with Article R. 421-23 of the CESEDA ; ‘intra-corporate transfer’ residence permits, in particular ‘ICT seconded employee’ and ‘ICT mobile seconded employee’ residence permits in accordance with Articles R. 421-43 and R. 421-47 of the CESEDA; the ‘seasonal worker’ residence permit.</p> <p>The ‘job search/business creation’ residence permit issued to foreign nationals who previously held a ‘student’ or ‘researcher’ residence permit in order to enable them to enter the French labour market is also subject to a 90-day decision period, in accordance with Article R. 422-12 of the CESEDA.</p> <p>This period is reduced to 60 days when the application concerns the application for ‘talent - researcher’ or ‘talent - researcher in a mobility programme’ residence permits in accordance with Article R. 421-26 of the CESEDA.</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>Finally, it is reduced to 30 days when the application for a 'talent - European Union Blue Card' residence permit is submitted by a foreign national who already holds a European Blue Card issued in another EU Member State (this deadline also applies to their family members) in accordance with Article R. 421-23 of the CESEDA.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.</p> <p>YES. As part of its annual performance programme for 2025, France has set a target average processing time for first-time residence permit applications of 100 days for 2025, 95 days for 2026 and 90 days for 2027.</p> <p>The target average processing time for residence permit renewal applications is 55 days for 2025 with a gradual reduction to 30 days, which is a reasonable deadline for both users and the administration. These deadlines apply in particular to the 'employee', 'temporary worker', 'seasonal worker', 'job search/business creation' and 'ICT seconded employee' residence permits as mentioned above.</p> <p>Furthermore, in the context of implementing a policy on attracting foreign nationals with high-level or rare skills, the annual performance programme sets an average processing time for first-time applications and renewals of residence permits under the 'talent' scheme at 22 days for 2025, gradually reduced to 21 days for 2026 and 2027. In addition, instructions to the Prefectures recommend a target processing time of around 15 days between the submission of a complete residence permit application and the production launch of the permit for all 'talent' residence permits.</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.</p> <p>YES. The French Ministry of the Interior has statistics on the average processing times for first-time applications and renewals of residence permits for third-country nationals based on employment, for the period from 2020 to 2024.</p> <p>For 'Self-employed' residence permits, the average processing time for first-time applications was 131 days in 2020, 92 days in 2021, 60 days in 2022, 58 days in 2023 and 84 days in 2024. For renewal applications, the average processing time was 60 days in 2020, 57 days in 2021, 64 days in 2022, 68 days in 2023 and 78 days in 2024.</p> <p>For 'Scientist' residence permits, the average processing time for first-time applications was 25 days in 2020, 21 days in 2021, 24 days in 2022, 25 days in 2023 and 37 days in 2024. For renewal applications, the average processing time was 46 days in 2020, 48 days in 2021, 51 days in 2022, 55 days in 2023 and 64 days in 2024.</p> <p>For 'Artist' residence permits, the average processing time for first-time applications was 73 days in 2020, 50 days in 2021, 47 days in 2022, 43 days in 2023 and 37 days in 2024. For renewal applications, the average processing time was 83 days in 2020, 62 days in 2021, 62 days in 2022, 69 days in 2023 and 71 days in 2024.</p> <p>For 'Employee' residence permits, the average processing time for first-time applications was 166 days in 2020, 145 days in 2021, 121 days in 2022, 134 days in 2023 and 188 days in 2024. For renewal applications, the average processing time was 68 days in 2020, 64 days in 2021, 66 days in 2022, 71 days in 2023 and 81 days in 2024.</p> <p>For 'Seasonal or temporary' residence permits, the average processing time for first-time applications was 104 days in 2020, 63 days in 2021, 50 days in 2022, 61 days in 2023 and 59 days in 2024. For renewal</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>applications, the average processing time was 42 days in 2020, 56 days in 2021, 43 days in 2022, 63 days in 2023 and 72 days in 2024.</p> <p>In total, for all residence permits granted to third-country nationals based on employment, the average processing time for first-time applications was 146 days in 2020, 120 days in 2021, 98 days in 2022, 111 days in 2023 and 143 days in 2024. For renewal applications, the average processing time was 64 days in 2020, 61 days in 2021, 65 days in 2022, 69 days in 2023, and 79 days in 2024.</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?</p> <p>The processing time represents the number of days that have elapsed between the date of submission of the application electronically or after its registration by the prefecture in the case of a paper application (whether the file is complete or not) and the date of the decision. The calculation is not suspended when the application is completed with additional information.</p> <p>5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.</p> <p>YES. Processing times for residence permit applications (regardless of the reason for stay) are published annually in the annual performance report, but only for renewals. From 2025 onwards, the annual performance report will also include an indicator of processing times of first-time issuances of residence permits. This document also reports on the processing time for 'talent' residence permit applications. It can</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>be accessed via the following link : <a href="https://www.budget.gouv.fr/documentation/documents-budgetaires">https://www.budget.gouv.fr/documentation/documents-budgetaires</a>. Each year, the Ministry of the Interior publishes on its website data the annual number of first time and renewal of residence permits, broken down by reason for stay and nationality. This document also provides information on foreign nationals by giving the number of residence permits or provisional residence documents valid during a given year, broken down by reason for stay and nationality. For long-stay visas, the Ministry of the Interior reports the total number of applications for visas and refusal decisions without detailing the reasons for the applications.</p> <p>However, information relating to the number of applications submitted and the breakdown of the types of decisions is not available in public sources.</p> <p>6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?</p> <p>YES. As part of the implementation of France's policy to attract foreign nationals with high-level or rare skills, the 'talent' scheme offers numerous advantages that simplify and accelerate the process of access to residence rights, including :</p> <p>A digitalised application process for 'talent' residence permits, in place since 2021 ; A simplified review process for first-time applications for 'talent' residence permits, with the decision to issue the residence permit being taken by the consular authority at the same time as the long-stay visa issuance. As it is bound by this jurisdiction, the prefectural authority responsible for issuing residence permits is limited to a simplified review of the first-time application for a 'talent' residence permit, except in cases of a change in the applicant's situation or a threat to public order, in accordance with Article R. 421-11 of the CESEDA. Recommendation that applications, particularly first-time applications, be processed within 2 weeks between the submission of a complete file and the production launch of the residence permit. This recommendation is reinforced by the setting of legal deadlines for certain categories of 'talent' residence permits, such as the 'talent – European Union Blue Card' residence permit, which must be processed within 90 days or 30 days depending on the situation (see above), and the 'talent – researcher' or 'talent – researcher in a mobility</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>programme" residence permit within 60 days. An exemption from the work permit requirement, thus exempting the employer from an administrative procedure prior to applying for a residence permit. Furthermore, this scheme provides access to a multi-year residence permit of up to four years from the first admission, thereby limiting the number of administrative procedures required to maintain lawful residence in France.</p> <p>Several residence permits under the 'talent' scheme are aimed at highly qualified salaried professionals, such as the 'talent – qualified employee' residence permits in its three sub-categories – qualified employee, employee of an innovative company and employee on assignment –, 'talent – European Union Blue Card' and 'talent – researcher' or 'talent – researcher in a mobility programme'. The conditions for obtaining these residence permits relate to the level of remuneration received, the level of qualification obtained or the length of professional experience in high-level positions, and/or the level of the job held.</p> <p>The average processing time for 'talent' residence permit applications is 25 days in 2022 and 52 days in 2023.</p>
	<b>EMN NCP Georgia</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit</p> <p>Yes. According to the law „on the Legal Status of Aliens and Stateless Persons” the period of processing an application of work residence permit and for extending its validity period shall not exceed 30 days from the submission of all the required documents to the Public Service Development Agency (PSDA).</p> <p>2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.</p> <p>Yes. As mentioned in Q1, the deadline to issue work residence permit shall not exceed 30 days from the submission of all the required documents to the PSDA.</p>

## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.

There is no average time for processing residence permits applications. Processing time of the work residence permit application strictly depends on the service fee paid by an applicant. According to the Governmental Ordinance #502 “On the Approval of Timeframes, Service Fee Amounts, and Fee Payment Procedure for Services Rendered by the Legal Entity under Public Law – the Public Service Development Agency Operating under the Ministry of Justice of Georgia, and for Services Rendered by Consular Officials within Delegated Powers”. Service fee for issuing a work residence permit shall be as follows:

- a) on the 30th calendar day from filing an application – GEL 300
- b) on the 20th calendar day from filing an application – GEL 300 plus the expedited service fee of GEL 150
- c) within 10 calendar days from filing an application – GEL 300 plus the expedited service fee of GEL 300.

Here are the 2020-2024 statistics for the work residence permits issued, according to the timeframes based on service fees paid.

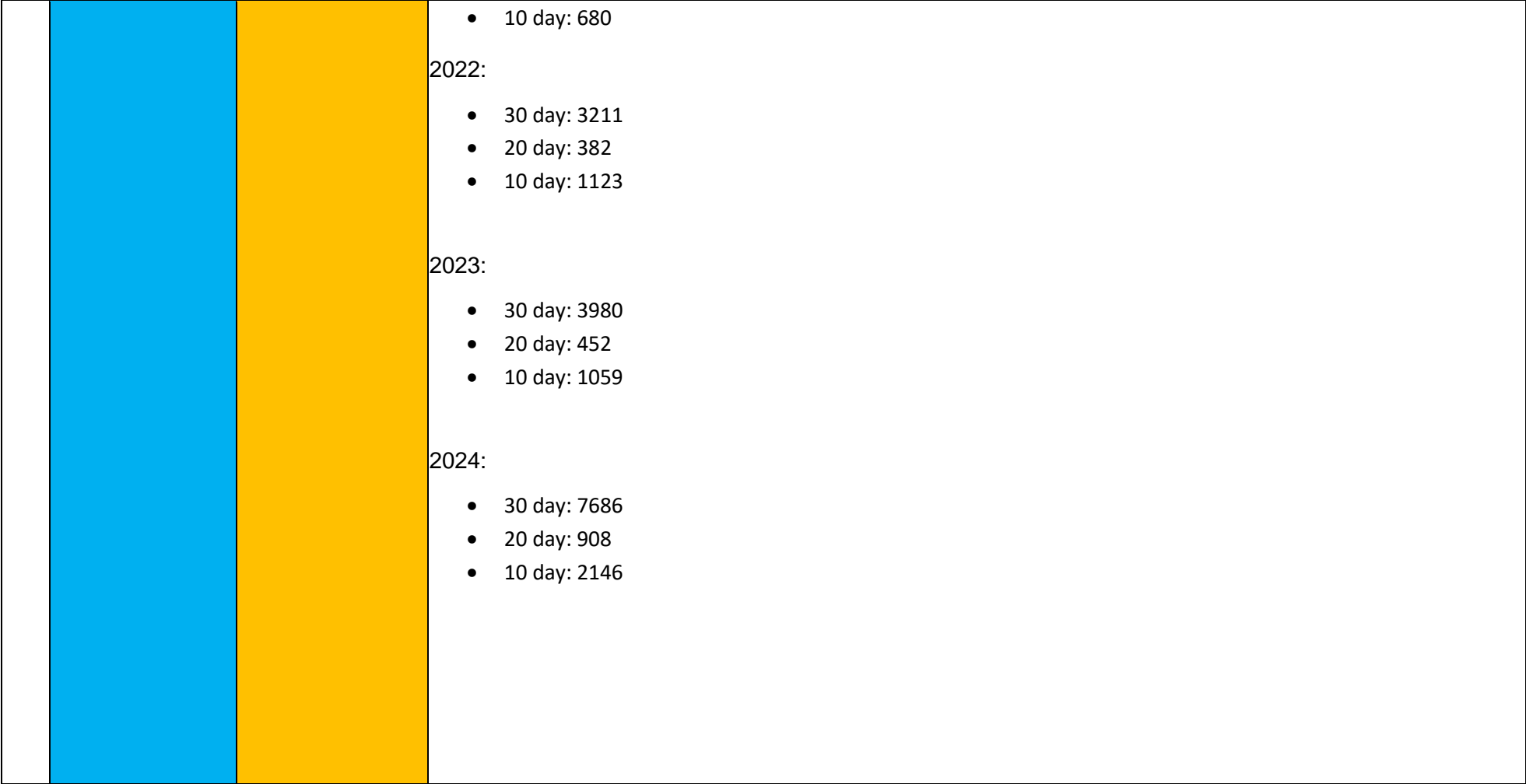
2020:

- 30 day: 2573
- 20 day: 186
- 10 day: 529

2021:

- 30 day: 3027
- 20 day: 196


Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits



## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?</p> <p>As mentioned above (Q 3), there is no average processing time for the issuance of work residence permits.</p> <p>5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.</p> <p>The general statistics on the distribution of residence permit decisions by types (negative/positive) are presented in EMN annual National Reports on Migration and Asylum: <a href="https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/european-migration-network-emn/emn-publications/emn-annual-reports_en">https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/european-migration-network-emn/emn-publications/emn-annual-reports_en</a></p> <p>6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?</p> <p>Yes. Fast-track (accelerated) procedures are available for the work residence permit applications and processing time depends on service fee paid by an applicant (see details in Q 3).</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit</p> <p>Yes, Germany foresees maximum processing times for issuing employment related residence permits.</p> <p>Applications lodged for conducting research at a research organisation which has been recognised for the implementation of the special approval procedure for researchers have to be decided within 60 days of submission. In accordance with Art. 34 of Directive (EU) 2016/801, a decision on residence permits for the purpose of research shall be adopted not later than 90 days of the application being submitted in full.</p> <p>Applications for an EU Blue Card that have been submitted in the context of a long-term mobility (Art. 21 of Directive (EU) 2021/1883) shall usually be decided within 30 days after the date of submission of the complete application. In exceptional and duly justified circumstances the deadline for deciding on the application may be extended by 30 days. Pursuant to Art. 11 of Directive (EU) 2016/801, applications for EU Blue Cards shall be adopted not later than 90 days from the date when the complete application was submitted.</p> <p>Applications for an ICT Card shall be processed not later than 90 days from the date on which the complete application was made.</p> <p>Generally, if an application to carry out an administrative act has not been decided on the merits within a suitable period without sufficient reason, legal action is admissible. However, legal action may not be lodged prior to the expiry of three months after filing the application to carry out an administrative act, unless a shorter period is required because of special circumstance of the case. If there is an adequate reason why the administrative act has not yet been carried out, the court shall suspend the proceedings until expiry of a deadline set by it.</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.</p> <p>The issuing of residence titles falls under the competence of the competent local foreigners authorities, which are in turn under the control of the respective federal state. Hence, administrative practices may differ between the federal states, and even between the different foreigners authorities within the same state.</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.</p> <p>No, the AZR ('Ausländerzentralregister' – the Central register of foreigners in Germany) does not distinguish between the different kinds of residence permit that people apply for. The database contains only one general entity: 'Application for residence permit'. This entity is not always entered into the system. Often, only the issuing of the residence permit is saved, not the preceding application.</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?</p> <p>No. No calculations are being made due to the lack of valid data (please refer to Q.3)</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.

No, as the validity of registered applications is low, neither the processing time nor the number of applications is calculated. (please refer to Q.3) Positive decisions are recorded according to the reason for the permit. However, for negative decisions there is only one general entity 'application denied', which does not distinguish between reasons for the application.

6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?


Yes, in Germany, there is a fast-track procedure for skilled workers.

In order to apply for a fast-track procedure, the employer and the competent foreigners' authority have to conclude an agreement. For this, the employer must be authorised by the foreigner to act on his or her behalf. In a fast-track procedure, the foreigners' authority is responsible for advising the employer on the procedure and the documents to be submitted. The foreigners' authority initiates the procedure for establishing the equivalence of the professional qualification acquired abroad.

If necessary, the foreigners' authority obtains the consent of the Federal Employment Agency.

Lastly the foreigners' authority will agree in advance to grant the visa without delay, provided that all necessary requirements are met.


## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

 EMN NCP Greece	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit</p> <p>Yes. According to the Administrative Procedure Code (I.2690/1999 as in force, GG A'45), public services, local government organizations and legal entities under public law, when applications are submitted, must process the cases of the interested parties and decide on their requests within a period of fifty (50) days, unless special provisions provide for shorter deadlines. The deadline begins from the submission of the application to the competent service and the submission or collection of all the required supporting documents, certificates or information. Please note that according to the above law, the deadlines for the Administration are indicative, unless the provisions that provide for them indicate that they are exclusive.</p> <p>Also, regarding the migration legislation, please see answer in question 6 regarding highly-skilled professionals.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.</p> <p>-</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.</p> <p>-</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?</p> <p>-</p> <p>5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.</p> <p>-</p> <p>6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?</p> <p>According to migration legislation (l.5038/2023, GG A'81):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- the residence permit for the purpose of highly qualified employment ("EU Blue Card", Directive 2021/1883) is issued by the competent Service no later than ninety (90) days from the date of submission of a complete application,</li><li>-third country nationals who are digital nomads are granted a national entry visa by the competent consular authority for a period of up to twelve (12) months. The national visa is granted, provided that the applicant presents it in person or sends it by e-mail or by registered letter to the competent Greek consular authority all the necessary supporting documents, which is obliged to respond within ten (10) days of the relevant request and to complete the visa granting procedure,</li><li>-third country nationals who are admitted in Greece as intercorporate transferees (Directive 2014/66) are</li></ul>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>issued a residence permit for that purpose by the competent Service no later than ninety (90) days from the date of submission of a complete application,</p> <p>-third country nationals who are admitted in Greece as researchers (Directive 2016/801) are issued a residence permit for that purpose by the competent Service no later than sixty (60) days from the date of submission of a complete application.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Hungary</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit</p> <p>Yes, Act XC of 2023 on General Rules for the Admission and Residence of Third Country Nationals (hereinafter: Act XC of 2023) rules that unless otherwise provided for by an act or government decree, the administrative time limit in immigration proceedings (residence for seasonal employment, the purpose of investment, employment, National Card, Hungarian Card, EU Blue Card, intra-corporate transfer) shall be twenty-one days, and, in any other cases, at most 70 days from the application, with the exception of residence permit for guest workers, in which case the administrative time limit for evaluation and closure of the procedure is maximised in 60 days.</p> <p>Section 173 (1) of Act XC of 2023 states that The administrative time limit shall commence on the working day following the day when the application is received by the authority. Section 173 (3) of Act XC of 2023 states that The administrative time limit shall not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the length of the period required for the appointment of the competent immigration authority in proceedings for the exclusion of the immigration authority;</li> <li>b) the length of time between the receipt of the notice for remedying deficiencies or a request for information for ascertaining the relevant facts of the case, until they are provided, or until the date of expiry of the time limit;</li> <li>c) the length of the period of suspension of the proceedings;</li> <li>d) unless otherwise prescribed by this Act or a government decree, the duration of specialist authority proceedings;</li> <li>e) the time required for serving a summons;</li> </ul>

## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>f) the length of the period of any system breakdown or some other unavoidable circumstance that has the potential to disable the immigration authority's functions for at least one full day;</p> <p>g) the length of time required for the preparation of expert assessment;</p> <p>h) except for requests sent during the period of custody or retention, the length of the period between the time of dispatching the authority's request or decision and the time it is delivered, and the time required for delivery where it takes place by way of posted notice;</p> <p>i) where another body or department is requested with a view to ascertaining the relevant facts of the case, the length of the period between the date of dispatch of the request for inspection and the date when information concerning the outcome of the inspection is delivered to the immigration authority.</p> <p>In case of all legal remedy cases, the deadline of proceeding is 21 days.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.</p> <p>The competent authority always endeavours to process and conclude all applications for residence permits within time limits.</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.</p> <p>N/A</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?

See answer to Q1.


5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.

Statistical data, since 2013, published by the NDGAP – number of valid residence documents issued by Hungary, and number of applications for residence permit submitted to the competent authority, sorted by purpose – is available on the following website: <http://www.oif.gov.hu/statisztikakkiadvanyfuzetek>

6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?

At the time of answering there is no fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals in Hungary.

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 EMN NCP Ireland	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit</p> <p>In Ireland a TCN applies first for an employment permit and, if granted, usually applies for a residence permit after arrival. The following responses relate to applications for employment permits and permits issued under the atypical workers scheme.[1]</p> <p>Employment permits: No processing timelines for employment permits have been set under legislation.[2]</p> <p>Atypical working scheme: No, this scheme is not legislation based and there is no maximum processing time under policy.[3]-</p> <p>[1] For more information on the atypical workers scheme, see: <a href="https://www.irishimmigration.ie/coming-to-work-in-ireland/what-are-my-work-visa-options/applying-for-a-long-stay-employment-visa/atypical-working-scheme/">https://www.irishimmigration.ie/coming-to-work-in-ireland/what-are-my-work-visa-options/applying-for-a-long-stay-employment-visa/atypical-working-scheme/</a></p> <p>[2] Correspondence with the Department of Enterprise, Tourism and Employment, August 2025</p> <p>[3] Correspondence with the Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration, July 2025</p> <p>2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.</p> <p>Employment permits: As part of the broader objective of promoting safety in the workplace, quality employment and employment rights, Ireland is committed to managing an efficient employment permits system. No deadlines are fixed under this objective, however significant resources are allocated to the processing of employment permits to ensure efficiency. This year, a new cloud-based application process was introduced to improve efficiency by making the process easier, more secure, and reducing inaccuracies occurring during submission.[1]</p>
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			<p>A--typical working scheme: ISD aim to have an application fully processed within 20 working days of when they receive all required documentation and information relating to the application. No application is deemed to be submitted until all required documentation and information has been provided completely and accurately.</p> <p>[1] Correspondence with the Department of Enterprise, Tourism and Employment, August 2025</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.</p> <p>Employment permits: Annual averages are not currently available.[1]</p> <p>Atypical working scheme: No statistics are available.</p> <p>Applicants are required to allow a minimum of 20 working days for their application to be processed from the date all required documentation has been received in full. Applications are processed in the order they are received. Average processing times within this timeframe are influenced by a number of factors. The time it can take varies depending on the volume of applications at any given time; the resources available; the type and complexity of application; individual circumstances; and the quality and completeness of the application lodged. While applicants are aware that they must allow a minimum of 20 working days for an application to be processed, the actual processing time for a complete application to be processed may be less than 20 working days. [2]</p> <p>[1] Correspondence with the Department of Enterprise, Tourism and Employment, August 2025 [2] Correspondence with the Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration, July 2025</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?</p> <p>Employment permits: N/A</p> <p>Atypical working scheme: N/A</p> <p>5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.</p> <p>Employment permits: The Department of Enterprise, Tourism and Employment (DETE) publish which applications for employment permits they are currently processing based on the dates they were received on their website every day. The dates vary depending on the type of application.[1]</p> <p>For example, on 7 August 2025, DETE was processing Critical Skills Employment Permit applications that were received on 04 July 2025. These statistics are available here: <a href="https://enterprise.gov.ie/en/what-we-do/workplace-and-skills/employment-permits/current-application-processing-dates/">https://enterprise.gov.ie/en/what-we-do/workplace-and-skills/employment-permits/current-application-processing-dates/</a></p> <p>Please note that applications for employment permits are processed in date order of receipt of the fully completed application form and fee, if applicable.</p>
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			<p>Average processing times are calculated from the date of payment received for a fully completed application, if a fee is required, to the date a determination has been issued. Payment is required after the initial online submission of the application.[2]</p> <p>Also available are summary statistics on the distribution of employment permits by nationality, employer, county and economic sector: <a href="https://enterprise.gov.ie/en/what-we-do/workplace-and-skills/employment-permits/statistics/">https://enterprise.gov.ie/en/what-we-do/workplace-and-skills/employment-permits/statistics/</a></p> <p>The decision type is only provided by nationality.</p> <p>Actualized processing times of employment permit applications are not provided after the fact.</p> <p>Atypical Working Scheme: The number of applications received, approvals and refusals are included in the Asylum and Migration Overview National report, which is publicly available. Please note, this was previously called the Annual Report on Migration and Asylum. The most recent version of the report can be found here <a href="https://www.esri.ie/publications/annual-report-on-migration-and-asylum-2023">https://www.esri.ie/publications/annual-report-on-migration-and-asylum-2023</a> Statistics for the atypical working scheme beginning on page 21.[3]</p> <p>The sectorial breakdown of applications for the atypical working scheme is also included. Statistics on processing times are not available publicly.</p> <p>[1] Correspondence with the Department of Enterprise, Tourism and Employment, August 2025 [2] Correspondence with the Department of Enterprise, Tourism and Employment, August 2025 [3] <a href="https://www.esri.ie/publications/annual-report-on-migration-and-asylum-2023">https://www.esri.ie/publications/annual-report-on-migration-and-asylum-2023</a></p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?


Employment permits: The Critical Skills Employment Permit is the permit that provides for the recruitment of highly skilled professionals. This employment permit type has a standalone processing queue and typically has a shorter processing time than other permit types. [1] The average processing time is not available.

The Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment examines a number of criteria when assessing Critical Skills Employment Permit applications including a job offer from a bona-fide employer based, trading and registered in Ireland.

Eligibility for a Critical Skills Employment Permit is largely determined by the type of occupation, and proposed remuneration level. The following are eligible:

Occupations with a minimum annual remuneration of €38,000 for a restricted number of strategically important occupations contained in the Critical Skills Occupations List a relevant degree qualification or higher is required. In the case of a nurse or midwife, a third level degree or diploma accepted by the Nursing and Midwifery Board of Ireland as a sufficient qualification for registration to practice as a nurse or midwife in the State. All occupations with a minimum annual remuneration of over €64,000, other than those on the Ineligible List of Occupations for Employment Permits or which are contrary to the public interest. A non-EEA national who does not have a degree qualification or higher, must have the necessary level of experience. The prospective employee concerned must have secured a 2-year job offer in respect of the eligible occupation from the prospective employer. [2] Further information on eligibility can be found here: <https://enterprise.gov.ie/en/what-we-do/workplace-and-skills/employment-permits/permit-types/critical-skills-employment-permit/>

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			<p>Atypical Working Scheme: All applications are processed in chronological order upon receipt of a complete application and the necessary supporting documentation.[3]</p> <p>[1] Correspondence with the Department of Enterprise, Tourism and Employment, August 2025                  [2] <a href="https://enterprise.gov.ie/en/what-we-do/workplace-and-skills/employment-permits/permit-types/critical-skills-employment-permit/">https://enterprise.gov.ie/en/what-we-do/workplace-and-skills/employment-permits/permit-types/critical-skills-employment-permit/</a>                  [3] Correspondence with the Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration, July 2025</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Italy</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit</p> <p>The legislation governing the legal status of third country nationals in Italy is primarily contained in the Consolidated Immigration Act (Testo Unico sull'Immigrazione), specifically Legislative Decree No. 286 of July 25, 1998, and its subsequent amendments and additions. This legislation regulates the entry, stay, access to services, and the rights and duties of TCNs present in Italy.</p> <p>In Italy, the residence permit, regardless of its type, must be issued or renewed within 60 days of the application submission, unless specific reasons for the stay require further investigation. For long-term residence permits, a longer period of 90 days is allowed.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.</p> <p>Please see answer to Q.1.</p>


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			<p>3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.</p> <p>NO</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.</p> <p>N/A</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?</p> <p>Italy has reduced processing times for certain work permits. These categories of workers can enter Italy outside the annual quotas set by the government through the "Decreto Flussi." For these types of residence permits, the processing times and the simultaneous issuance of the permit are shorter compared to the average processing times for other categories of workers.</p> <p>The categories of employee referred to are</p> <p>digital nomads: non-EU citizens who perform highly skilled work using technological tools that allow them to work remotely, either independently or for a company based abroad or even in Italy; investors: non-EU citizens who choose to invest in strategic assets for the Italian economy and society; employee belonging to specific categories: highly skilled employees who intend to provide paid work on behalf of or under the direction or coordination of another individual or legal entity; employees belonging to specific job categories: executives or highly specialized personnel of companies with headquarters or branches in Italy; university exchange lecturers or native speakers; university professors destined to undertake an academic position in Italy; translators and interpreters; individuals authorized to stay for professional training purposes, who undergo temporary training periods with Italian employers; maritime; employees who are regularly paid by foreign employers, whether individuals or legal entities, residing or based abroad, and directly remunerated by them, who are temporarily transferred from abroad to individuals or legal entities, Italian or foreign, residing in Italy, to perform specific tasks within Italy; employees employed by circuses or traveling shows abroad; artistic and technical personnel for opera, theater, concert, or ballet performances; dancers, artists, and musicians to be employed in entertainment venues; artists to be employed by musical, theatrical, or film institutions, or by public or private radio or television companies, or by public entities, in cultural or folkloric events; TCNs destined to perform any type of professional sporting activity with Italian sports clubs; journalists officially accredited in Italy and regularly paid employees of foreign newspapers, periodicals, or radio/television broadcasters; professional nurses employed in public and private healthcare facilities.</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

 EMN NCP Latvia	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit</p> <p>Yes. Regular employment from 5 working days to 30 days, extendable from 4 months to 1 year if necessary. But European Blue Card within 5 or 10 working days, extendable to 3 months, depending on the state fee paid, plus 2 or 10 working days to receive the resident permit (eID card).</p> <p>2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.</p> <p>Yes. Deadlines (already mentioned in point 1) and the goal – to attract highly qualified specialists (European Blue Card). Simplified process for auxiliary workers (lowest qualification).</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.</p> <p>No.</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?</p> <p>No.</p> <p>5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?</p> <p>Yes. Applications for a residence permit are processed within 10 working days. There is no need to apply for a vacancy at the State Employment Agency. A methodology for average processing times has not been developed.</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

	<b>EMN NCP Lithuania</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit</p> <p>Yes. The deadlines are regulated by Article 33 of the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners. According to paragraph 1, point 1 of this article, an application for an employment-based temporary residence permit must be examined and the permit must be issued or refused no later than 3 months from the date of submission. In the case of a permit replacement, the deadline is 2 months from the date of submission (Article 33(1)(5)).</p> <p>According to Article 341(1), at the request of the third-country national, the application for issuing or replacing a residence permit may be examined under an accelerated procedure. In such cases, the deadlines set out in Article 33(1) are reduced by half.</p> <p>Additionally, paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 33 provide for situations in which the examination period may be suspended.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.</p> <p>See the answer to Q1.</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.

The Migration Department calculates and publishes only the current average processing time for applications under examination at the moment. However, it does not collect historical data, so it is unable to provide figures for previous years.

4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?

The Migration Department calculates the average processing time based on all applications for which a decision was taken during the previous calendar month. The processing time is measured from the moment the application is accepted by the Migration Department, not from the time of submission at a diplomatic mission or online. The calculation ends when the Migration Department makes a decision to approve, reject, or leave the application unexamined. If the processing of the application is suspended—such as when additional information or documents are requested—the time during which the procedure is suspended is not included in the calculation. This method is defined in the official rules for calculating average processing times.


The method for calculating the average processing time is described here:

<https://www.migracija.lt/documents/20123/0/Vidutin%C4%97s+trukm%C4%97s+apskai%C4%8Diavimo+tais+ykl%C4%97s.pdf/fb14204e-05d4-d1db-b7bf-e7cd11dc02e5>

## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.</p> <p>Yes. Information on current average processing times for residence permit applications (broken down by application type) is available here (note: the data currently displayed is inaccurate due to a technical issue that is being addressed): <a href="https://www.migracija.lt/app/statistics/packages">https://www.migracija.lt/app/statistics/packages</a></p> <p>Data on the number of applications submitted annually and the distribution of decisions is provided in the Migration Yearbooks, available here: <a href="https://migracija.lrv.lt/lt/statistika/migracijos-metrasciai/">https://migracija.lrv.lt/lt/statistika/migracijos-metrasciai/</a> Monthly statistics broken down by various criteria are available here: <a href="https://migracija.lrv.lt/lt/statistika/menesine-migracijos-statistika/">https://migracija.lrv.lt/lt/statistika/menesine-migracijos-statistika/</a> Archived statistical data can be found here: <a href="https://migracija.lrv.lt/lt/statistika/statistikos-archyvas/">https://migracija.lrv.lt/lt/statistika/statistikos-archyvas/</a></p> <p>6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?</p> <p>Yes. For applications to issue or replace a temporary residence permit based on high professional qualification, the general procedure sets a legal deadline of 1 month, while the accelerated (fast-track) procedure sets a deadline of 15 days. The requirements are established in Article 44(1) of the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners.</p> <p>As mentioned earlier, the current data on average processing times is inaccurate, so the Migration Department is unable to provide the current average processing time for this category.</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

 <b>EMN NCP Luxembourg</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit</p> <p>Yes. In Luxembourg the amended law of 29 August 2008 on free movement of persons and immigration (Immigration Law) establishes different deadlines for the treatment of applications of the different type of economic related residence permits.</p> <p>For salaried workers, article 42 (3) of the Immigration Law states that “the minister shall rule on the complete application as soon as possible and in any event within four months of the date on which the application was submitted. This period may be extended in exceptional circumstances related to the complexity of the examination of the application. ...”</p> <p>For Blue card holders, the response time from the Ministry of Home Affairs is normally a maximum of 3 months from the date the application is completed. If no decision is received within this time, the application has been rejected.</p> <p>For Transferred salaried workers (ICT), the response time from the Ministry of Home Affairs is normally a maximum of 3 months from the date the application is completed. If no decision is received within this time, the application has been rejected.</p> <p>For Posted salaried workers, the response time from the Ministry of Home Affairs is normally a maximum of 3 months from the date the application is completed. If no decision is received within this time, the application has been rejected.</p> <p>For Seasonal workers, the response time from the Ministry of Home Affairs is normally a maximum of 3 months from the date the application is completed. If no decision is received within this time, the application has been rejected.</p> <p>For self-employed workers, the response time from the Ministry of Home Affairs is normally a maximum of 3 months from the date the application is completed. If no decision is received within this time, the application has been rejected.</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?</p> <p>The calculation of the average processing time is subtracting the END DATE (date of the decision) minus START DATE (date when the application is considered completed). The annual average is calculated by adding all the applications that were filed and decided during the year (statistical adjustments are made when the application is done in year “N” and the decision is taken in “N+1”) divided by the number of applications filed.</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.</p> <p>The General Department of Immigration and the Ministry of Home Affairs have not published information on the number of applications for residence permits for employment purposes nor on the decision taken. However, they published information on the number of residence permits issued and renewed during the year. See Bilan 2024 en matière d'asile et d'immigration. URL: <a href="https://gouvernement.lu/dam-assets/images-documents/actualites/2025/02/03-gloden-hahn-bilan/rapport-dactivits-2024-asile-immigration-et-centre-de-rtention.pdf">https://gouvernement.lu/dam-assets/images-documents/actualites/2025/02/03-gloden-hahn-bilan/rapport-dactivits-2024-asile-immigration-et-centre-de-rtention.pdf</a></p> <p>6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?</p> <p>There is not a fast-track procedure such as to deal with highly qualified residence permits (blue card). However, as referred in Q.1, the deadline for treating the application is of 3 months maximum.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Netherlands</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit</p> <p>YES, the Netherlands has a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits. A general legal processing time of 90 days exists. This processing time is deviated from for:</p> <p>Residence permits that fall within the scope of EU Directive 2016/801, there is a decision period of 60 days (research, studies, training, voluntary services) [1].</p>

## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>Residence permits issued in line with the European Blue Card Directive, a decision period of 30 day applies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- An application applied for by a recognized sponsor</li><li>- An application for long-term mobility</li><li>- An application for family members.</li></ul> <p>The application must be submitted at the same time as an European Blue Card application, which is subject to a decision period of 30 days. A decision period of 90 days applies to all other applications.</p> <p>Applications for the purpose of residence of seasonal work, a legal decision period of 90 days applies.</p> <p>Application for a Single Permit (in Dutch, Gecombineerde Vergunning voor Verblijf en Arbeid: GVVA), a legal decision period is 90 days.[2]</p> <p>Usually, the employer applies for the GVVA on behalf of the foreign employee. The IND ultimately decides on the application, but the Employee Insurance Agency's (Uitvoeringsinstituut Werknemersverzekeringen: UWV) input might be needed, especially regarding labour market assessments.</p> <p>[1] IND, Decision periods, <a href="https://ind.nl/en/after-your-application/decision-periods">https://ind.nl/en/after-your-application/decision-periods</a></p> <p>[2] IND, Arbeid in loondienst, <a href="https://ind.nl/nl/verblijfsvergunningen/werken/arbeid-in-loondienst-gecombineerde-vergunning-verblijf-en-arbeid-gvva#procedure-en-kosten">https://ind.nl/nl/verblijfsvergunningen/werken/arbeid-in-loondienst-gecombineerde-vergunning-verblijf-en-arbeid-gvva#procedure-en-kosten</a></p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.</p> <p>YES, the Netherlands has deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy in procedures where the applicant has a recognised sponsor. For some applications, this is a requirement. This includes the national scheme for highly skilled migrants. Employers can register themselves with the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) as a 'recognised sponsor'. [1] When an employer is a recognised sponsor, the IND can handle applications coming from these companies quicker and the IND requires less paperwork to decide on the application. Being a recognised sponsor is compulsory for employers that want to bring people to the Netherlands for the purpose of working as a highly skilled worker or researcher defined by EU Directive 801/2016. Employers who apply for a single permit might become recognised sponsor as well. However, this doesn't happen often because they don't benefit from the 'two weeks target decision period' due to the labour market test that is part of the single permit assessment. [2] Usually, for a Single Permit Application, if the application is complete, a target decision period of 7 weeks applies to the decision.</p> <p>The following residence permits on the basis of employment can made use of recognized sponsors, although it is not required: [3]</p> <p>Application for the purpose of residence research: If the application is submitted by a recognized sponsor and the application is complete, the target decision period is two weeks. Application for the purpose of residence of work experience: If the application is submitted by a recognized sponsor and the application is complete, the target decision period is two weeks.</p> <p>[1] IND, Apply for recognition as sponsor, <a href="https://ind.nl/en/residence-permits/work/apply-for-recognition-as-sponsor">https://ind.nl/en/residence-permits/work/apply-for-recognition-as-sponsor</a></p> <p>[2] This information has been provided by the Ministry of Asylum and Migration.</p> <p>[3] IND, Decision periods, <a href="https://ind.nl/en/after-your-application/decision-periods">https://ind.nl/en/after-your-application/decision-periods</a></p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.</p> <p>No data available at this moment.</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?</p> <p>After the IND receives the application. The calculation is suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information.</p> <p>5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.</p> <p>NO, not for data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications. However, the Netherlands does provides data or information on the number of applications submitted and the distribution of decision types available in public sources. Information on the number of applications submitted and the distribution of decision types can be found on the website of the IND: <a href="https://ind.nl/nl/over-ons/cijfers-en-publicaties/jaarcijfers-en-tertaalcijfers">https://ind.nl/nl/over-ons/cijfers-en-publicaties/jaarcijfers-en-tertaalcijfers</a></p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?</p> <p>YES, but not exclusively for highly-skilled migrants. This is dependant on the involvement of a recognised sponsor in the application process. See Q.2</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Slovakia</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit</p> <p>Yes, the Act on the Residence of Foreigners sets the deadlines for issuing residence permits related to the performance of work as follows:</p> <p>The Foreign Police department will issue a decision within 90 days from receiving the application, or within 60 days in case of a foreign national applying for the single permit (i.e. temporary residence for the purpose of employment issued based on confirmation of the possibility to fill a vacancy), or within 30 days from receiving the complete application of a foreign national who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- will be employed in shortage professions in the respective region, provided that the share of third country nationals employed by the employer is less than 45% of the total number of employees</li> <li>- is applying for temporary residence for the purpose of seasonal employment, if in the past 5 years, he/she performed seasonal employment only with a work permit for a maximum period of 90 days (because the temporary residence is not required) or he/she was granted temporary residence for the purpose of seasonal employment</li> <li>- represents or works for a business services centre or a technology centre (applies also to a spouse or a child younger than 18 years of age of this foreign national)</li> </ul>


## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- represents or works for a foreign investor in the Slovak Republic and equally is a citizen of the member state of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (applies also to a spouse or a child younger than 18 years of age of this foreign national)</li><li>- represents or works for a significant foreign investor in the Slovak Republic (applies also to a spouse or a child younger than 18 years of age of this foreign national)</li><li>- is applying for a Blue Card (applies also to a family member of this foreign national applying for temporary residence for family reunion if the applications were submitted at the same time)</li></ul> <p>2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.</p> <p>No, the deadlines are set in the Act on Residence of Foreigners.</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.</p> <p>No, these data are not available.</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?</p> <p>NA</p> <p>5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?</p> <p>No, except those deadlines mentioned in question 1.</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

	EMN NCP Slovenia	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit</p> <p>Yes. Article 91(2) of the Foreigners Act stipulates that the competent authority must decide on applications for the issuance of a residence permit and a EU/EEA residence registration certificate as soon as possible, and no later than 30 days from the receipt of a complete application. Where the competent authority has to carry out a special procedure in order to establish the existence of grounds for refusing to issue a permit or certificate, it must decide on the application no later than 60 days. However, these deadlines are instructional, meaning that exceeding them has no legal consequences, unless the party files an appeal or lawsuit due to the authority's silence.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.</p> <p>Yes. In order to ensure timely renewal of the single permit, the Ministry has issued guidelines to administrative units to advise parties to submit an application for renewal of the single permit within a period of 90 days before the expiry of the single permit. The guidance was given primarily in light of lorry drivers who, due to the nature of their work, cross state borders and whose certificate of application for extension of a single permit does not allow them to cross state borders and, in this sense, cannot replace a valid single permit.</p>
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### Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.

Data on the average decision-making time in procedures to issue temporary residence permit for the employment or work purpose in the period 2020-2024 is presented in the table below. The average decision-making time for each year is calculated by dividing the difference, between the date of the application and the date when the decision was issued, with the number of all decisions issued in a given year. Category employment or work comprises of all single permits (i.e. single residence and work permits for highly qualified employment – the EU Blue Card, for self-employed, seekers of employment or self-employment, trainees, posted workers, intra-corporate transferees, daily migrant workers and seasonal workers) and temporary residence permits issued for the purposes of research, higher education and volunteer work. Considered temporary residence permits issued for the purpose of employment or work include permits issued as first residence permits, extended residence permits or residence permits issued as subsequent permits.

2020: 46,68231087

2021: 59,14143379

2022: 87,12245386

2023: 106,2758319

2024: 76,51812593

The average processing in the procedures of issuing temporary residence permit for the purpose of employment or work in the period 2020-2024 was 77,13 days.

## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits


4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?

The competent authority records application in the official register manually. The entered date corresponds with the date the applicant submitted the application if he/she did it in person or with the date he/she delivered it to the post office (if submitted as registered letter) or when application was delivered (if it was delivered as standard letter).

5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.

The Migration Directorate publishes monthly data on the stock and issued residence permits on the ministry's website: <https://www.gov.si/podrocja/drzava-in-druzba/priseljevanje-v-slovenijo/>

## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?</p> <p>No. However, Article 37(8) of the Foreigners Act stipulates that the competent authorities shall give priority to applications for the issuance of a single permit for foreigners employed by employers in the public sector who carry out healthcare activities, education and upbringing activities, in public institutions that provide institutional care for adults, in special social welfare institutions for adults, in protective work centres and social welfare training institutions, in public institutions that provide social welfare services such as home care for families, and in public social welfare institutions that provide social welfare services, as well as applications where the issuance of a single permit to a foreigner is in the public interest of the Republic of Slovenia. The existence of a public interest is established by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia by a decision at the proposal of the interested ministry or other state body.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Spain</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit</p> <p>YES. Both for salaried workers (art. 77 Aliens Regulations) and self-employed workers (art. 85 Aliens Regulations): 3 months.</p> <p>For entrepreneurs, highly qualified workers, researchers, Blue card, intra-corporate transferees, international teleworkers, all of them under the provisions of Law 14/2013, of September 27, on support for entrepreneurs and their internationalization: 20 working days.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.</p> <p>There are no deadlines/objectives other than those established in the regulations.</p>

## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.

YES.

Salaried workers: 2020: 61 days; 2021: 61; 2022: 64; 2023: 66; 2024: 81.

Self-employed workers: 2020: 96; 2021: 80; 2022: 86; 2023: 83; 2024: 107.

Entrepreneurs (Law 14/2013): 2020: 50; 2021: 51; 2022: 51; 2023: 65; 2024: 44.

Highly-qualified workers (Law 14/2013): 2020: 54; 2021: 24; 2022: 20; 2023: 17; 2024: 15.

Intra-corporate transferees (Law 14/2013): 2020: 74; 2021: 22; 2022: 22; 2023: 23; 2024: 26.

International teleworkers\* (Law 14/2013): 2023: 33; 2024: 29.

\*The figure of international teleworkers was incorporated in Law 14/2013 in 2022, that is why data are only available from 2023.


4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?

Average processing time is calculated with the weighted average of the figure resulting from the difference between the SUBMISSION DATE and the DECISION DATE of the file.

## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.</p> <p>NO. The data in question 3 are not published. Only the average processing time for residence and long-term renewal applications is published via CORA (Report of the Commission for Administration Reform). <a href="https://www.inclusion.gob.es/web/migraciones/informacion-util/tiempo-de-tramitacion-de-procedimientos-cora">https://www.inclusion.gob.es/web/migraciones/informacion-util/tiempo-de-tramitacion-de-procedimientos-cora</a></p> <p>6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?</p> <p>YES. Law 14/2013, of September 27, on support for entrepreneurs and their internationalization, provides for a fast-track procedure for entrepreneurs, highly qualified professionals, researchers, intra-corporate transferees and international teleworkers.</p> <p>The provisions of the said law include some general requirements (<a href="https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2013-10074#:~:text=Art%C3%ADculo%2062.%20Requisitos%20generales%20para%20la%20estancia%20o%20residencia">https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2013-10074#:~:text=Art%C3%ADculo%2062.%20Requisitos%20generales%20para%20la%20estancia%20o%20residencia</a>) and specific requirements depending on the type of highly-skilled professional involved (art. 69-74 quinquies of Law 14/2013, of September 27).</p> <p>As a general rule, permits are valid for three years, renewable for another two years.</p> <p>Family members may apply jointly, simultaneously or at a later stage, for the permit. These family members can be: the spouse or person with a similar emotional relationship, minor or adult children who are financially dependent on the holder and have not formed a family unit on their own, and dependent ascendants.</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>Regarding the processing, this type of permit is processed electronically by the Unit for Large Companies and Strategic Groups (UGE-CE) and is granted by the General Directorate for Migration.</p> <p>The maximum resolution period is 20 working days from the electronic submission of the application. If no decision is made within this period, the permit will be deemed approved (unlike what normally occurs with initial work permits).</p> <p>Finally, the average processing time for 2024 is the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Entrepreneurs: 44 days.</li> <li>- Highly qualified workers: 15 days.</li> <li>- Intra-corporate transferees: 26 days.</li> <li>- International teleworkers: 29 days.</li> </ul>
	<p>EMN NCP Sweden</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit</p> <p>Chapter 4, Section 21b of the Aliens Ordinance states that a case concerning a work permit under Chapter 6, Section 2 of the Aliens Act (national legislation) must be decided within four months of the application being submitted. If there are special reasons or if the application needs to be supplemented, the time limit may be extended. If the case has not been decided within the time limit specified in the first paragraph, the applicant may request that the case be decided in accordance with Section 12 of the Administrative Procedure Act (2017:900), even if the requirement in that section for a decision within six months has not been met. This means that the request for a decision can be submitted after four months.</p> <p>The EU Blue Card case must be decided no later than 90 days from the date the application was submitted. If the application needs to be supplemented, the time limit may be extended (Chapter 5a, Section 2 of the Aliens Ordinance). The same time limit applies to cases concerning intra-corporate transfers (Chapter 5b,</p>

## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>Section 1 of the Aliens Ordinance) and seasonal work permits (Chapter 5c, Section 1 of the Aliens Ordinance).</p> <p>The above permits are purely employment-related permits, but there are other types of permits that can be considered employment-related, or at least belong to labour immigration in our classification:</p> <p>The matter of permits for research and research mobility for longer stays must be decided within 60 days of the application being submitted. If the application needs to be supplemented, the time may be extended (Chapter 4a, Section 1 of the Aliens Regulation). The matter of permits for au pair work and internships related to higher education must be decided within 90 days (Chapter 4a, Section 1 of the Aliens Regulation). If they need to be supplemented, the time may be extended.</p> <p>Permits to conduct business activities (for self-employment) do not have a specific processing time, but the main rule in Chapter 12 of the Administrative Procedure Act applies here, i.e. that a case must be decided within six months at the latest.</p> <p>The main rule in Section 12 of the Administrative Procedure Act applies to all cases that do not have a specific time limit set out in special provisions. If there are special rules, the applicant may submit a request for a decision even after the special processing time has expired (for example, as above – an application for a work permit must be decided within four months; if it is not clear, the applicant may submit a request for a decision after four months).</p> <p>Section 12 of the Administrative Procedure Act: If a case initiated by an individual party has not been decided in the first instance within six months, the party may request in writing that the authority decide the case. The authority shall, within four weeks of the date on which such a request was received, either decide the case or reject the request in a separate decision. A decision under the first paragraph to reject a request for a decision on the case may be appealed to the court or administrative authority competent to hear an appeal against the decision in the case. The authority's review under the first paragraph may be requested by the party at any time during the processing of the case.</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.

The Swedish Migration Agency has a working method with regard to highly skilled labour, where the objective is that anyone who submits a complete application should receive a decision within 30 days. The concept of highly skilled labour includes managerial professions and jobs requiring higher education qualifications. EU Blue Cards, researchers and ICT permits are also covered by the initiative.

3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.

A new model for processing times of permits granted based on employment according to the required categorization above has been introduced during 2024, therefore no comparable data available for earlier years. Information provided below covers the period 2020-2024 according to the previously reported model for processing times in order to maintain comparability.

Workers, certified companies:

- 2020: 21
- 2021: 16
- 2022: 52
- 2023: 52
- 2024: 84

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>Workers, certain requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 2020: 195</li><li>- 2021: 253</li><li>- 2022: 257</li><li>- 2023: 307</li><li>- 2024: 248</li></ul> <p>Berry pickers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 2020: 24</li><li>- 2021: 24</li><li>- 2022: 33</li><li>- 2023: 50</li><li>- 2024: 62</li></ul> <p>Others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 2020: 127</li><li>- 2021: 122</li><li>- 2022: 146</li><li>- 2023: 165</li><li>- 2024: 68</li></ul>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?

The calculation begins from the date the application is received, i.e. from the registered date of receipt in our systems to the registered date of decision. No interruptions in the calculation are made while waiting for completions.

5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.


Actualized processing times of residence permit applications based on employment with no further disaggregation on decision types are provided on Swedish Migration Agency's website.

Number of applications submitted as well as number of granted residence permits based on employment are provided on Swedish Migration Agency's website (follow the URL provided below)/

6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?

The Swedish Migration Agency is prioritising complete applications, regarding highly qualified workers within 30 days.

## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

	 EMN NCP Ukraine	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a maximum processing time foreseen in the law for issuing employment related residence permits? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please indicate the deadlines fixed by the law by type of permit</p> <p>The period of examination of an application for a temporary residence permit in connection with employment takes 15 working days from the date of submission of the application.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State have deadlines/objectives fixed for the issuance of employment related residence permits by administrative practice or policy? YES/NO. If you answered YES, please indicate the deadlines/objectives fixed by type of permit.</p> <p>A temporary residence permit for the purpose of employment is issued on the basis of a work permit for foreigners or stateless persons, which is, in turn, is issued within 7 working days by the regional Employment Center on the basis of an application from an employer who intends to employ a foreigner or stateless person.</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q.1 and/or Q.2, does your Member State have statistics available on the average processing times of permits granted to third country national applicants (excluding EEA countries) based on employment, (e.g. salaried workers, skilled and highly skilled workers, and any other category in the sector) from the past five years (2020-2024)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the average processing times per year disaggregated by type of the residence permit.</p> <p>Temporary residence permits are issued within 15 business days, regardless of the category of employee, on the basis of a work permit for foreigners or stateless persons, unless another is provided for by international agreements of Ukraine.</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

4. If you answered YES to Q3, can you please provide us with a description of the calculation method used by your Member State to define the average processing time? The brief description should include information on the points in the process from which you calculate the processing time, for example does the calculation start from submitting the application electronically or manually at the diplomatic mission abroad, after payment or only when the application is considered completed and is the calculation suspended when the application is supplemented with additional information?

Applications for a temporary residence permit in connection with employment are submitted by foreigners and stateless persons exclusively on the territory of Ukraine. If a foreigner or stateless person fails to submit the full package of documents required by law, the application form is left without further consideration, and the applicant is immediately notified of the reasons for leaving the application without consideration. After eliminating the identified deficiencies, the foreigner or stateless person may re-apply for a temporary residence permit, with the application being considered within 15 business days from the date the application was finally accepted.

5. Does your Member State provide data or information on actualized processing times of residence permit applications, the number of applications submitted and/or the distribution of decision types (negative/positive) available in public sources? YES/NO. If you answer YES, can you please provide the URL to the website.

Information on the list of documents required for obtaining a temporary residence permit, including for employment purposes, and the timelines for reviewing the relevant application forms are published on the official website of the SMS of Ukraine.

Quarterly reports are also published on the official website of the SMS of Ukraine. For more details, please follow the link: <https://dmsu.gov.ua/diyalnist/statistichni-dani.html>

Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.31 Processing times of work-based residence permits

			<p>6. Is there a fast-track procedure for highly-skilled professionals (e.g. specialists) in your Member State? YES/NO. If you answered YES, can you please describe briefly the key elements (requirements, legal deadlines) of the fast track process and the average processing time for this category?</p> <p>There is no accelerated examination procedure.</p>
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