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## **2026.6 FR AHQ on process and timeframe for residence permit renewal applications**

**European Migration Network  
Ad-hoc query**

**March, 2026**

# **AD-HOC QUERY ON 2026.6 FR AHQ ON PROCESS AND TIMEFRAME FOR RESIDENCE PERMIT RENEWAL APPLICATIONS**

**REQUESTED BY EMN NCP FRANCE ON 3 FEBRUARY 2026**

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**Exported for:** Unrestricted 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 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 Poland, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Slovenia, EMN NCP Spain, EMN NCP Sweden **(23 in total)**

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## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

The Sub-Directorate for Residence and Employment of the General Directorate for Foreign Nationals in France - DGEF (Ministry of the Interior) is facing difficulties in renewing residence permits in the prefectures, which is leading to breaches of rights for foreign nationals.

They therefore wish to launch a forward-looking initiative to gain a better understanding of the legal framework and practices of other EMN Member and Observer Countries.

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Response date requested: 24 February, but if you are able to respond before 20 February, this will enable the department to present its initial findings at a working meeting scheduled for 20 February.


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

We would very much appreciate your responses by **24 February 2026**.

1. What are the different types of residence permits issued and their periods of validity, throughout a third-country national's (TCN) stay in your country?
2. How are applications for residence permits received, and how are the permits issued, in your country?
3. What human resources are allocated in relation to the volume of residence permit applications?
4. Is your country affected by situations of 'interruption of rights', i.e. situations in which you are unable to renew TCNs' right of residence immediately after the expiry of their previous permit? Yes / No. If yes, please explain the reasons and indicate the average timeframes for renewing residence permits.
5. Do you have any good practices in place to prevent such situations (automatic renewal, temporary documents, permits that that provide facilitated renewal, etc.)?

### RESPONSES

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		Unrestricted Dissemination ?	
	<b>EMN NCP Austria</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. What are the different types of residence permits issued and their periods of validity, throughout a third-country national's (TCN) stay in your country?</p> <p>In Austria, the Settlement and Residence Act provides for both temporary and permanent residence permits.</p> <p>Temporary residence permits are to be issued for a period of twelve months or for a longer period specified in the Settlement and Residence Act, unless a shorter period of residence has been applied for or the travel document does not have the corresponding period of validity (Art. 20 para. 1 Settlement and Residence Act).</p> <p>A longer period of validity is envisaged for the 'Red-White-Red – Card' or the 'EU Blue Card', which, pursuant to Art. 41 para. 5 and Art. 42 para. 4 Settlement and Residence Act is to be issued for a period of two years, but under certain circumstances only for a period exceeding the term of the employment contract by three months.</p> <p>In addition, the Settlement and Residence Act specifies certain residence permits that are to be issued for a period of three years upon renewal if the applicant has fulfilled Module 1 of the Integration Agreement and has been lawfully resident in the federal territory for the last two years without interruption, unless a shorter duration of the residence permit has been applied for or the travel document does not have the corresponding period of validity (Art. 20 para. 1 Settlement and Residence Act). This applies, for example, to the 'Red-White-Red – Card Plus' residence permit or settlement permits (for dependants, artists, 'Special Cases of Gainful Employment' and 'Gainful Employment Excepted').</p>

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Source: Ministry of the Interior

2. How are applications for residence permits received, and how are the permits issued, in your country?

According to Art. 19 para. 1 Settlement and Residence Act, applications for a residence permit must be submitted in person to the – in terms of subject matter (Art. 3 Settlement and Residence Act) and location (Art. 4 and 5 Settlement and Residence Act) – competent authority. Pursuant to Art. 21 para. 1 Settlement and Residence Act, initial applications must be submitted to the locally competent professional representation authority abroad before entering the federal territory. The decision must be awaited abroad.

However, there are exceptions to the requirement to apply abroad in accordance with Art. 21 para. 2 and para. 3 Settlement and Residence Act; for example, a domestic application is possible for foreigners who are entitled to visa-free entry, after lawful entry and during their lawful stay.


Pursuant to Art. 24 para. 1 Settlement and Residence Act, applications for extension must be submitted to the – in terms of subject matter and location – competent local authority domestically before the expiry of the residence permit, but no earlier than three months before this date. After this date, applications are considered initial applications.

Residence permits may only be issued in person to foreigners who have reached the age of 14 (Art. 19 para. 7 Settlement and Residence Act). If a residence permit is to be issued to a foreigner who is abroad, the authority must notify the competent professional representation authority for the purpose of issuing a single-entry visa if the foreigner requires this for entry. The notification becomes invalid if the foreigner does not apply for the visa within three

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			<p>months of notification and has been informed of this circumstance by the professional representation authority (Art. 23 para. 2 Settlement and Residence Act). ---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>3. What human resources are allocated in relation to the volume of residence permit applications?</p> <p>Human resources vary greatly depending on the federal province and the number of applications submitted. There is no calculated key. ---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>4. Is your country affected by situations of 'interruption of rights', i.e. situations in which you are unable to renew TCNs' right of residence immediately after the expiry of their previous permit? Yes / No. If yes, please explain the reasons and indicate the average timeframes for renewing residence permits.</p> <p>No. According to Art. 24 para. 1 of the Settlement and Residence Act, after submitting an extension application (within the deadline) (see answer to question 1), the applicant continues to reside lawfully in Austria until a final decision on the application has been made, without prejudice to the provisions of the Aliens Police Act 2005. If the applicant was prevented from extending their stay in good time due to an unforeseen or unavoidable event, the application is still considered to be a timely extension application. ---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
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			<p>5. Do you have any good practices in place to prevent such situations (automatic renewal, temporary documents, permits that that provide facilitated renewal, etc.)?</p> <p>If the residence permit card expires during the extension procedure, it is possible to apply for and have an emergency vignette affixed to the passport to confirm lawful residence.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Belgium</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. What are the different types of residence permits issued and their periods of validity, throughout a third-country national's (TCN) stay in your country?</p> <p>Third country nationals with temporary residence receive an A-card, valid for 1, 2 or 3 years. Third country nationals with permanent residence receive a B-, K- or L-card, valid for 5 or 10 years.</p> <p>More specifically:</p> <p>Third-country national students receive an A-card for 1 year, unless they are enrolled in the Erasmus Mundus Program, in which case their residence permit is usually granted for 2 years.</p> <p>Third-country national workers receive an A-card for 1 year or less. Highly skilled workers receive an A-card for 2 years, or exceptionally for 3 years.</p> <p>Lastly, third country nationals who arrive to Belgium in the context of family reunification receive an F-card, valid for 5 years (or less if the sponsor's residence is less than 5 years). After continuous residence for 5 years, the individual receives an F+ card, valid for 10 (when issued after 11 October 2021).</p>

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			<p>2. How are applications for residence permits received, and how are the permits issued, in your country?</p> <p>There are two options:</p> <p>1) The application for a residence permit is submitted at the Belgian embassy. In case of a positive decision, the applicant receives a visa D. Upon arrival to Belgium, the applicant can apply for an A-card at their Belgian municipality of residence.</p> <p>2) If the applicant is already regularly residing in Belgium, they can apply directly at their Belgian municipality. In case of a positive decision, they receive an A-card.</p> <p>In both cases, the extension of the A-card is also done at the Belgian municipality where the applicant is residing.</p> <p>3. What human resources are allocated in relation to the volume of residence permit applications?</p> <p>Visa applications submitted at the Belgian embassy are often processed using visa application centres. Applications submitted in Belgium are received by municipal officials and then send to the Belgian Immigration Office.</p> <p>4. Is your country affected by situations of 'interruption of rights', i.e. situations in which you are unable to renew TCNs' right of residence immediately after the expiry of their previous permit? Yes / No. If yes, please explain the reasons and indicate the average timeframes for renewing residence permits.</p> <p>If the application for an extension of a residence permit cannot immediately be decided, the third country national receives an Annex 15 (a paper document), indicating that their presence on the Belgian territory is temporarily tolerated. The individual cannot travel with this</p>
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			<p>document and the document is only available in cases of extension of the residence permit.</p> <p>5. Do you have any good practices in place to prevent such situations (automatic renewal, temporary documents, permits that that provide facilitated renewal, etc.)?</p> <p>In the case of third country students, the municipality is authorised to grant the extension of a residence permit if the necessary documents are provided, meaning that the Immigration Office will not need to assess these cases.</p> <p>In cases where the individual is regularised, employed and no threat to public order, a residence permit of 2 years (instead of 1 year) may be granted, to lessen the workload for the Immigration Office.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Bulgaria</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. What are the different types of residence permits issued and their periods of validity, throughout a third-country national's (TCN) stay in your country?</p> <p>prolonged residence – from 6 months to 4 years depending on the grounds on which they apply; permanent residence – permanent term, if there are no grounds for its withdrawal. The residence document is valid for 5 years or until the expiry of the foreigner's passport; long-term residence – permanent term, if there are no grounds for its withdrawal. The residence document is valid for 5 years.</p> <p>2. How are applications for residence permits received, and how are the permits issued, in your country?</p> <p>Applications shall be submitted to the relevant migration unit at the Regional Directorate of the Ministry of Interior, according to the foreigner's place of residence. The application must</p>

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			<p>be submitted in person, in paper form, to a migration officer.</p> <p>3. What human resources are allocated in relation to the volume of residence permit applications?</p> <p>Applications are coordinated with the competent structures. The competent authorities are different for each reason. Therefore, specifics cannot be provided.</p> <p>4. Is your country affected by situations of 'interruption of rights', i.e. situations in which you are unable to renew TCNs' right of residence immediately after the expiry of their previous permit? Yes / No. If yes, please explain the reasons and indicate the average timeframes for renewing residence permits.</p> <p>Yes, this is possible where the foreigner fails to submit an application within the statutory deadline prior to the expiry of the authorised period of stay.</p> <p>In cases where the grounds for renewal of the residence permit have ceased to exist, the foreigner must apply on a new legal basis, provided that they meet the requirements set out by law, and must again submit the application before the expiry of the authorised period. The processing time is as follows: two weeks in cases of nationally regulated grounds for prolonged residence; two months, with a possible extension of a further two months, in cases concerning labour migration; and up to two months, with the possibility of an additional two-month extension, in cases of permanent and long-term residence.</p> <p>5. Do you have any good practices in place to prevent such situations (automatic renewal, temporary documents, permits that that provide facilitated renewal, etc.)?</p>
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			No
	<b>EMN NCP Croatia</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. What are the different types of residence permits issued and their periods of validity, throughout a third-country national's (TCN) stay in your country?</p> <p>Temporary stay (up to 1 year). There are certain exceptions when temporary residence can be granted for up to 2 years (e.g family reunification with Croatian citizen) or 18 months (digital nomads). Stay and work permits (for salaried workers up to 3 years, for seasonal workers up to 9 months, for key personnel up to 2 years, for EU Blue Card up to 48 months).</p> <p>2. How are applications for residence permits received, and how are the permits issued, in your country?</p> <p>Third-country nationals who require a visa to enter the Republic of Croatia shall submit the application for temporary stay to a diplomatic mission or consular office. Third-country nationals who do not require a visa to enter the Republic of Croatia shall submit the application for temporary stay to a diplomatic mission or consular office or to a police administration/station. Application for stay and work permits for salaried workers and seasonal workers are submitted by the employers online. Application for other types of stay and work permits (e.g. key personnel) can be submitted by the employers in a police administration/station or by third-country national in police administration/station (if visa to enter Republic of Croatia is not required). Applications for renewal of temporary residence or stay and work permits are submitted to a police administration/station. Permits are issued at the police administration/station.</p>

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			<p>3. What human resources are allocated in relation to the volume of residence permit applications?</p> <p>Administrative officers in police administrations/stations are responsible for processing applications for temporary residence and stay and work permits.</p> <p>4. Is your country affected by situations of 'interruption of rights', i.e. situations in which you are unable to renew TCNs' right of residence immediately after the expiry of their previous permit? Yes / No. If yes, please explain the reasons and indicate the average timeframes for renewing residence permits.</p> <p>Yes, because of significant increase in the number of stay and work permit applications in relation to the number of administrative officers in police administrations/stations. In 2023. average processing time for stay and work permit for salaried workers was 44,49 days, in 2024. 38,55 days, and in 2025. 75 days.</p> <p>5. Do you have any good practices in place to prevent such situations (automatic renewal, temporary documents, permits that that provide facilitated renewal, etc.)?</p> <p>The Aliens Act provides that an application for the renewal of a stay and work permit shall be submitted no later than 30 days before the expiry of the stay and work permit. A third-country national for whom an application for the extension of a stay and work permit has been submitted within 30 days period may remain and work in the Republic of Croatia until the decision on the application becomes enforceable. Application for the renewal of other types for a temporary stay shall be submitted no later than 60 days before the expiry of the permit. A third-country national for whom an application for the extension of a temporary stay has been submitted within 60 days period may remain in the Republic of Croatia until the decision on</p>
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			the application becomes enforceable.
 <b>EMN NCP Cyprus</b>	<b>Yes</b>		<p>1. What are the different types of residence permits issued and their periods of validity, throughout a third-country national's (TCN) stay in your country?</p> <p>Temporary residence and employment permit for TCNs at companies of foreign interests (duration of the permit: up to 3 years renewable)Temporary residence permit for Family Reunification purposes for spouse and dependent minor children of TCNs employed in companies of foreign interests (duration of the permit: up to 3 years renewable)Temporary residence permit as Dependent Visitors for the spouse and dependent children of TCNs employed in companies of foreign interests who temporarily do not meet the conditions for family reunification, for parents/in-laws, partners and adult children, provided that they are up to 25 years old or have not completed 1 year since the completion of their studies and their stay in Cyprus is justified (duration of the permit: up to 3 years renewable)EU Blue Card for highly skilled employees (duration of the permit: up to 3 years renewable)Intra-corporate transfer: multinational companies or groups of multinational companies from third countries, transfer their staff to work temporarily - for more than 90 days - to one or more companies located within the European Union (EU) and belonging to the same group as that operating in a third country (duration of the permit: up to 3 years renewable)Temporary residence permit for the purpose of employment in a drilling company (duration of the permit: up to 3 years renewable)Temporary residence and employment permit under the "Cyprus Startup Visa" Scheme: The Scheme allows talented entrepreneurs from third countries [outside the European Union (EU) and outside the European Economic Area (EEA)], individuals or a team, to enter, reside and work in Cyprus in order to establish / operate / develop a Startup with a high growth potential (duration of the permit: up to 3 years renewable depending on the case)Temporary residence permit under the "Cyprus Digital Nomad Visa" scheme. The "Cyprus Digital Nomad Visa" Scheme allows nationals from non-EU and non-EEA countries, who can</p>


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			<p>perform their work location-independently using telecommunications technology, to reside temporarily in Cyprus and work for an employer registered abroad or perform work through telecommunications technology for companies or clients located abroad. A first temporary residence permit is issued with a validity of one year. In case of renewal, the temporary residence permit is issued with a validity of maximum two years.</p> <p>Visitor – Independent Visitor Period of validity: One (1) year, renewable or two (2) years if automatic renewal is allowed for applicants who have applied for three consecutive years, without any problematic migration history, and who meet all the required criteria.</p> <p>Visitor – Dependent Spouse of a Visitor Period of validity: Up to the expiry date of the sponsor’s residence permit.</p> <p>Visitor – Dependent Minor Child of a Visitor Period of validity: Up to the expiry date of the sponsor’s residence permit.</p> <p>Visitor – Monk or Nun of the Orthodox Church or recognised religious minorities in Cyprus Period of validity: Up to three (3) years, renewable, subject to a justified request by the Church.</p> <p>Visitor – Dependent Adult Family Member (direct ascendant or descendant) of a third-country national holding a permanent residence permit Period of validity: Up to the expiry date of the sponsor’s residence permit.</p> <p>Visitor – Dependent Partner of a Cypriot Citizen for marriage purposes Period of validity: Three (3) months, non-renewable.</p> <p>Visitor – Programme Attendance Period of validity: Up to one (1) year, renewable, subject to the duration of the programme.</p> <p>Long-term residence permits: Granted to third-country nationals (TCNs) who have legally and continuously resided in Cyprus for at least five years. These permits have a long-term validity of five years.</p> <p>Permanent residence permits: Include Immigration Permits under Categories A–F and Immigration Permits under Regulation 6(2). They are issued to individuals who meet specific criteria or investment requirements. These permits are of indefinite duration, provided that the holder continues to comply with the conditions under which the permit was granted.</p>
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			<p>2. How are applications for residence permits received, and how are the permits issued, in your country?</p> <p>The above mentioned applications are submitted either through an authorized representative or directly in person at the Migration Department's offices in Nicosia. They must be accompanied by the required supporting documentation and are received and examined by designated personnel of the Department. Once approved, residence permits are issued as biometric cards, which are centrally produced and subsequently made available for collection by the applicant or authorized representative.</p> <p>3. What human resources are allocated in relation to the volume of residence permit applications?</p> <p>The processing of applications is handled by officers within the Migration Department. . The Department operates through specialized units responsible for different categories of permits (e.g., employment, family reunification, permanent residence), with staff in each unit managing the corresponding type of application.</p> <p>4. Is your country affected by situations of 'interruption of rights', i.e. situations in which you are unable to renew TCNs' right of residence immediately after the expiry of their previous permit? Yes / No. If yes, please explain the reasons and indicate the average timeframes for renewing residence permits.</p> <p>Yes. Such situations may arise due to: Submission of incomplete or insufficient supporting documentation Applications may be rejected if the relevant criteria are not met Applications are examined within one month for employees at companies of foreign interests, provided that they are duly</p>
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			<p>completed. Applications for Family Reunification purposes are examined within nine months of submission, for the rest of the application within four months of submission.</p> <p>On the other hand, Immigration Permits (permanent residence permits) are of indefinite duration and are therefore not affected by interruption of rights in terms of renewal, although delays may occur in the issuance of the residence card while an application is under examination.</p> <p>5. Do you have any good practices in place to prevent such situations (automatic renewal, temporary documents, permits that that provide facilitated renewal, etc.)?</p> <p>Advance submission requirements, allowing renewal applications to be lodged prior to the expiry of the existing residence permit Issuance of an official receipt/confirmation of application submission, allowing TCNs to remain legally in the Republic while their application is under examination Renewable residence permits, enabling continuity of lawful stay where eligibility conditions continue to be met</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Czech Republic</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. What are the different types of residence permits issued and their periods of validity, throughout a third-country national's (TCN) stay in your country?</p> <p>Long-Term Visa (up to 1 year) – different sub-categories (family purposes, studies, business, seasonal employment, culture, health, sports, training, tolerated stay, working holiday, other educational activities)</p> <p>Long-Term Residence (usually 1-2 years, depending on the sub-category) - different sub-categories (family reunification, studies, employee card (up to 2 years), blue card (up to 3 years), business, Employment Seeking or starting business, family purposes, resident of</p>

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			<p>another EU member state), scientific research, cultural purposes, sports, health, intra-company transfer, investment, other educational activities)</p> <p>Permanent Residence (10 years, children under 15 for 5 years)</p> <p>Temporary Residence Permit of an EU Citizen's Family member (up to 3 or 5 years)</p> <p>Permanent Residence Permit of an EU Citizen's Family member (10 years, children under 15 only 5 years)</p> <p>2. How are applications for residence permits received, and how are the permits issued, in your country?</p> <p>First time application should be usually submitted at a Czech diplomatic mission abroad (embassy or consulate) in the TCN's home country (country which issued their passport) during an appointment which had been arranged beforehand. If the TCN had had an uninterrupted legal residence in another country for at least 2 years before the submission, their application could be submitted at a Czech consulate at that country. In case of EU member state, application can be submitted at the Czech Visa consulate in Dresden under the condition that all requirements for submission at this consulate are fulfilled. This also applies to especial given set of nationalities, which have an exception from submission in their home country.</p> <p>Most of these must be submitted personally.</p> <p>An application for an extension of stay must be submitted in the Czech Republic at the regional MOI office. This can happen either personally during a meeting at the Ministry of Interior or by mail.</p>
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			<p>Once the application has been approved, applicants are invited or make an appointment themselves to submit their biometric data (photograph, fingerprints) needed for the issuance of the residence permit card. The applicant must therefore come personally to the regional MOI office.</p> <p>An application for a change of purpose of stay can also be submitted in person at the MOI office.</p> <p>3. What human resources are allocated in relation to the volume of residence permit applications?</p> <p>As of December 2025, there were 894 607 third-country nationals residing in the Czech Republic.</p> <p>In 2025, 36 209 applications for long term residences were submitted in Czech diplomatic mission abroad (embassies or consulates), while 181 702 applications were submitted in the territory of the Czech Republic.</p> <p>In the territory of the Czech Republic, the Ministry of the Interior, Department of Asylum and Migration, is responsible for accepting and issuing long-term residence permits. In general, the MOI's offices in the Czech Republic are divided in: regional offices responsible for collection of residence applications submitted in the territory (28 offices in total) offices responsible for decision-making on submitted applications, divided into applications submitted at embassies (8 offices in total) and applications submitted in the territory (9 offices in total).</p> <p>The jurisdiction of the workplace is determined according to the place of residence of the foreigner in the territory of the Czech Republic.</p>
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			<p>4. Is your country affected by situations of 'interruption of rights', i.e. situations in which you are unable to renew TCNs' right of residence immediately after the expiry of their previous permit? Yes / No. If yes, please explain the reasons and indicate the average timeframes for renewing residence permits.</p> <p>Yes. The TCN's must submit their application for extension of stay no later than the last day before their current visa/residence permit's validity expires, otherwise, if they are required to have a visa, they will receive a departure order and they will have to leave the Czech Republic and apply for a visa again at one of the Czech Republic's missions. If TCN's are not required to have a visa, they may stay in the Czech Republic for another 90 days.</p> <p>If the TCN's long-term visa is valid for a period shorter than one year, they can apply to extend the visa repeatedly but only up to the total period of one year (no earlier than 90 days and no later than the last day before your current visa's validity expires). The deadline for processing the application is 14 days. If they want to stay in the Czech Republic for a period longer than one year, they must apply for a long-term residence permit. The deadline for processing the application is 60 days.</p> <p>In case of long-term residence permit the TCN's must submit their application for extension of stay no later than on the last day of validity of their current long-term residence permit, and no earlier than 120 days before it expires. While the TCN's application is being processed, they may stay in the Czech Republic legally, even if their current residence permit or visa expires (the "Legal fiction of stay"). The deadline for processing the application is 60 days.</p> <p>The Fiction of Residence: If the TCN's properly and within the stipulated time period submit an application for a residence permit or for the extension of a residence permit or visa, they are considered to be staying legally in the Czech Republic for the entire processing period of the administrative procedure, until the decision on the application becomes final.</p>
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			<p>5. Do you have any good practices in place to prevent such situations (automatic renewal, temporary documents, permits that that provide facilitated renewal, etc.)?</p> <p>Information campaign (Official Information Portal for Foreigners of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic, Client Centre, Facebook etc.)                  The Bridging Visa proves the legality of TCN’s stay in the Czech Republic, even if their visa or residence permit has already expired. During its validity, the Bridging Visa also allows them to leave the Czech Republic and re-enter.</p>
<p><b>EMN NCP Estonia</b></p>		<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. What are the different types of residence permits issued and their periods of validity, throughout a third-country national’s (TCN) stay in your country?</p> <p>In Estonia a residence permit is issued according to its purpose and the duration of that purpose. The initial residence permit may be issued for up to five years. For instance, the residence permit for study in Estonia is issued for the entire period of study for the completion of a full-time study program, but for maximum of five years. And residence permit to settle with a family member is issued for up to 5 years, but not longer than the validity of the residence permit of the inviting sponsor.</p> <p>A temporary residence permit may be extended for up to 10 years at a time.</p> <p>2. How are applications for residence permits received, and how are the permits issued, in your country?</p> <p>Application for a residence permit may be submitted at an Estonian foreign mission or at a service office of the Police and Border Guard Board. Person may pick up Estonian ID card document at a client service of the Police and Border Guard Board, from the Estonian foreign</p>

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			<p>missions or in a store. The new document can only be picked up in a store if the applicant has brought a valid document issued by the Police and Border Guard Board.</p> <p>3. What human resources are allocated in relation to the volume of residence permit applications?</p> <p>In Estonia, the Police and Border Guard Board have officials who accept applications at service centers and case workers who review applications. In addition, we have migration advisors who advise third-country nationals on how to submit residence permit applications.</p> <p>4. Is your country affected by situations of 'interruption of rights', i.e. situations in which you are unable to renew TCNs' right of residence immediately after the expiry of their previous permit? Yes / No. If yes, please explain the reasons and indicate the average timeframes for renewing residence permits.</p> <p>No, there haven't been technical problems. We have had situations where third-country nationals submit applications late, i.e. after the expiry of their residence permit or at the last minute before the expiry of their residence permit, but the procedure takes time. Residence permit applications are reviewed within 90 days.</p> <p>5. Do you have any good practices in place to prevent such situations (automatic renewal, temporary documents, permits that provide facilitated renewal, etc.)?</p> <p>We have an automated system that notifies persons two months before their residence permit</p>
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			<p>expires via SMS or email to start renewing their residence permit. This has brought people's attention to the issue of residence permit expiry.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP France</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. What are the different types of residence permits issued and their periods of validity, throughout a third-country national's (TCN) stay in your country?</p> <p>In France, the general principle is to issue a one-year temporary residence permit valid following the initial application. Then, depending on the legal and regulatory conditions in force, the foreign national is entitled to a multi-year residence permit valid for two to four years, depending on the grounds of stay, followed by a ten-year residence permit.</p> <p>2. How are applications for residence permits received, and how are the permits issued, in your country?</p> <p>In France, the reception and issuance of residence permits are carried out by the Prefect of the department where the applicant resides. Most residence permit applications are submitted online via the Digital Administration for Foreigners in France (ANEF).</p> <p>Submission through ANEF does not result in the issuance of a receipt. Only a certificate of submission is provided, which can be downloaded from the applicant's personal online account. Applications must be submitted two to four months before the expiry of the current residence permit. Applicants are informed in real time via their personal account about the progress of their application. If the application is accepted, they are notified by text message of the availability of their residence permit at the prefecture.</p> <p>3. What human resources are allocated in relation to the volume of residence permit applications?</p>

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			<p>this number is difficult to estimate due to the large number of prefectures and sub prefectures all over the territory and the fact that some services may not only process with renewal applications.</p> <p>4. Is your country affected by situations of `interruption of rights', i.e. situations in which you are unable to renew TCNs' right of residence immediately after the expiry of their previous permit? Yes / No. If yes, please explain the reasons and indicate the average timeframes for renewing residence permits.</p> <p>YES</p> <p>In 2025, 955 000 residence permit renewals were granted, representing a 7.6% increase compared to 2024, confirming the trend observed in recent years.</p> <p>Application processing times vary depending on the prefecture.</p> <p>5. Do you have any good practices in place to prevent such situations (automatic renewal, temporary documents, permits that that provide facilitated renewal, etc.)?</p> <p>Good practices identified in France:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Digitisation and online tracking of the procedure;</li><li>- Encourage foreign nationals to start the process two to four months before expiry;</li><li>- Improve guidance for foreign users in completing administrative procedures, reduce errors and misunderstandings related to online procedures, facilitate access to support and information services, harmonise the information provided across the territory, and support prefectures and digital service points in assisting users;</li><li>- A temporary document is issued to the foreign national while their renewal application is</li></ul>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2026.6 FR AHQ on process and timeframe for residence permit renewal applications

			being processed and may be renewed if the prefecture has not been able to complete the process by the expiry date of the previous document.
	 <b>EMN NCP Georgia</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. What are the different types of residence permits issued and their periods of validity, throughout a third-country national's (TCN) stay in your country?</p> <p>Georgia offers a structured system of residence permits, primarily classified into temporary and permanent categories.</p> <p>Temporary residence permits issued for purposes such as employment, study, family reunification and etc. and are initially granted for periods ranging from six months to one year and may be extended for a cumulative duration of up to 12 years.</p> <p>Permanent residence permits are granted to immediate family members of Georgian citizens, as well as to individuals who have legally and continuously resided in Georgia for at least ten years. Periods of residence for the purposes of education or medical treatment are excluded from the calculation of the required ten-year residence period.</p> <p>2. How are applications for residence permits received, and how are the permits issued, in your country?</p> <p>In Georgia, the procedure for obtaining a residence permit requires the applicant to submit a formal application to the Public Service Development Agency (PSDA). First time applications must be filed in person at a Public Service Halls, while applications to extend residence permit can also be submitted remotely, through electronic platform of PSDA's Distance Service Unit. The administrative review is completed within 30 calendar days of a full submission. Upon approval, the permit is issued electronically. The holder is then mandated to register their</p>

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			<p>address and obtain a biometric residence card (ID) within one month; failure to receive residence card within six months of the decision will result in the automatic revocation of the residence permit.</p> <p>3. What human resources are allocated in relation to the volume of residence permit applications?</p> <p>Human resources are organized within a two-tier system to ensure the efficient processing of residence permit applications. Front-end staff at Public Service Halls nationwide, as well as operators of the PSDA Distance Service Unit, are responsible for receiving and registering of applications. Substantive examination and decision-making are carried out by specialized case officers within the Citizenship and Migration Unit of the PSDA. Staffing levels are adjusted dynamically in response to fluctuations in application volumes and service demand.</p> <p>4. Is your country affected by situations of 'interruption of rights', i.e. situations in which you are unable to renew TCNs' right of residence immediately after the expiry of their previous permit? Yes / No. If yes, please explain the reasons and indicate the average timeframes for renewing residence permits.</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>Georgia is not affected by an "interruption of rights," as its legal framework guarantees the continuous lawful stay of foreign nationals during the review of residence permit applications. To ensure this continuity, applications for the issuance or extension of a residence permit must be submitted at least 40 days prior to the expiry of the applicant's lawful stay. The standard processing period does not exceed 30 calendar days, thereby allowing sufficient time for the issuance of a new permit before the previous permit expires.</p>
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			<p>In addition, accelerated processing options are available, with decision-making timelines of 20 or 10 calendar days, subject to the payment of an additional service fee by applicant.</p> <p>5. Do you have any good practices in place to prevent such situations (automatic renewal, temporary documents, permits that that provide facilitated renewal, etc.)?</p> <p>As noted above, accelerated procedures for the issuance or renewal of residence permits are available upon payment of an additional service fee, as regulated by a Governmental Ordinance #508.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Germany</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. What are the different types of residence permits issued and their periods of validity, throughout a third-country national's (TCN) stay in your country?</p> <p>The Residence Act provides for a total of seven different types of residence permits: the residence permit, the EU Blue Card, the ICT card, the Mobile ICT card, the permanent residence permit – EU, the settlement permit, and the visa. Their duration depends on the intended purpose of stay and needs to be extended if the conditions for issuance continue to be met. As a rule, the period of validity for the first issue is between one and two years, or longer for certain purposes of residence (in the case of a national visa, the validity may also be limited to less than one year).</p> <p>See: <a href="https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/faqs/DE/themen/migration/aufenthaltsrecht/aufenthaltsrecht-liste.html">https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/faqs/DE/themen/migration/aufenthaltsrecht/aufenthaltsrecht-liste.html</a> (German)</p> <p>The residence permit, the EU Blue Card, the ICT card, the Mobile ICT card, and the visa are each issued for a limited period.</p>

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For further information please see: Act on the Residence, Economic Activity and Integration of Foreigners in the Federal Territory (Residence Act – AufenthG): [https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/aufenthg\\_2004/](https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/aufenthg_2004/) and the Ordinance Governing Residence: <https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/aufenthv/>

The settlement permit and the permanent residence permit – EU are unlimited. The main difference between the settlement permit and the permanent residence permit – EU is that the permanent residence permit – EU includes the right to migrate to another EU member state. A residence permit entitles the holder to pursue gainful employment, provided that this is stipulated in the Residence Act or expressly permitted by the residence permit.

2. How are applications for residence permits received, and how are the permits issued, in your country?

Applications are to be submitted in person to the relevant local foreigner's authority (in the case of a national visa, to the relevant diplomatic mission abroad). An electronic application system for local foreigner's authorities is currently being tested.

Link: <https://www.serviceportal-migration-deutschland.de/en>


The local foreigner's authorities commission the Bundesdruckerei (federal printing office) to produce residence permits. Residence permits can be issued in person at the local foreigner's authority, via an issuing machine, or by personal delivery by a postal service provider to the applicant's home address.

3. What human resources are allocated in relation to the volume of residence permit applications?

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			<p>There is no centrally recorded information available on the staffing levels of the immigration authorities established at the municipal and district levels.</p> <p>4. Is your country affected by situations of 'interruption of rights', i.e. situations in which you are unable to renew TCNs' right of residence immediately after the expiry of their previous permit? Yes / No. If yes, please explain the reasons and indicate the average timeframes for renewing residence permits.</p> <p>Yes. The large number of applications for initial issuance or renewal of residence permits has exceeded the capacity of many of the responsible immigration authorities, but this has not led to any interruption in legal status. German law provides for a temporary solution that guarantees no legal vacuum arises (in detail see below, answer 5).</p> <p>There is no centrally recorded information available on the average processing time for the renewal of residence permits at the local foreigner's authorities established at the municipal and district level.</p> <p>5. Do you have any good practices in place to prevent such situations (automatic renewal, temporary documents, permits that provide facilitated renewal, etc.)?</p> <p>If an application for renewal of the residence permit is submitted in good time from a lawful residence, it shall remain valid by operation of law with all the resulting rights until a decision on the renewal has been made. A so-called fictional certificate shall be issued for this purpose.</p> <p>In the case of BoTPs from Ukraine, due to the very large number of residence permits with the same period of validity, their extension was not carried out on a case-by-case basis, but was</p>
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			<p>adapted by a general legal ordinance to the temporary protection extended by EU Council decision.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Greece</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. What are the different types of residence permits issued and their periods of validity, throughout a third-country national's (TCN) stay in your country?</p> <p>The categories of residence permits, as well as the types of permits included in them, which are described in the migration legislation (law 5038/2023, GG A' 81) are as follows: residence permits for the provision of dependent employment (residence permit for the purpose of highly qualified employment pursuant to Directive (EU) 2021/1883, in the context of an intra-corporate transfer under Directive 2014/66/EU, for special purpose employment, for employment following a transfer, residence permit for seasonal workers).</p> <p>right of residence and employment for holders of a long-term national entry visa (digital nomads, members of artistic groups, intellectual creators, third country nationals moving from an enterprise established in another EU MS or the European Economic Area for the purpose of providing a service, third-country nationals moving from an enterprise established in a third country for the purpose of providing a service, leaders of organized tourism groups, third-country nationals applying for admission for sports training, higher education students participating in paid internship programs, Australian citizens participating in the youth mobility program, in accordance with relevant MoU, flight, technical and administrative personnel entering the country to meet forest firefighting needs during the fire season, scholars of the American Educational Foundation of Greece (Fulbright Foundation), third-country nationals applying for admission (i) for study or acquaintance with the monastic life of Mount Athos or (ii) for acquaintance with the monastic life – monasticism.</p> <p>residence permits for family reasons (residence permit for third-country nationals for family</p>

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			<p>reunification pursuant to Council Directive 2003/86/EC, autonomous residence permit for family members according to Directive 2003/86/EC, residence card for family members of a Greek citizen.</p> <p>residence permits for investment purposes (residence permit for strategic investors, for making an investment through the establishment and operation of a business, for executives of companies established in Greece, subsidiaries of foreign companies established in Greece that carry out commercial activity, for financial investments, for investors in real estate.</p> <p>residence permits for educational purposes (residence permit for the purpose of studies, research, voluntary service and national visa for internship according to Directive (EU) 2016/801, residence permit for vocational training, national visa allowing the residence of third-country nationals working in a company established in a third country or in another EU MS or the European Economic Area, who participate in study programs in Colleges, which provide studies exclusively, based on validation and franchising agreements with higher education institutions abroad, recognized by the competent authorities of the country where they are based, for scholars, as well as participants in special programs (e.g. Erasmus), national visa for students of foreign higher education institutions, participating in summer study programs, residence permit for studying at special schools of the Armed Forces, at musical educational institutions, for learning the Greek language at a teaching center or a related body of a higher education institution, residence permit for the acquisition of a medical specialty.</p> <p>residence permits for humanitarian and exceptional reasons (on ad hoc basis for victims/essential witnesses of criminal acts, victims of domestic violence, victims of crimes with racist characteristics, those suffering from serious health problems, victims of work accidents, persons who follow a legally approved treatment program for mental dependence and persons who, at the risk of their lives, have performed acts of social virtue, service and</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2026.6 FR AHQ on process and timeframe for residence permit renewal applications

			<p>solidarity that promote the values of humanity, victims of human trafficking who fall under the provisions of the Palermo Protocol, persons who were employed either under particularly abusive working conditions or as minors, adults who are unable to manage their own affairs due to health reasons or minors who are proven to be in need of protective measures and are hosted by institutions or other legal entities of public benefit, minors who have been placed in a foster family either by court decision or following the drawing up of a written contract between the natural parents or the guardian or the body that has custody of the minor and the foster parents, minors staying in boarding schools, operating under the supervision of competent ministries, residence permit for exceptional reasons, for victims of trafficking in human beings or smuggling of migrants under Directive 2004/81/EC.</p> <p>long-term residence permits (long-term residents under Directive 2003/109/EC, ten-year residence permit, residence permits for EU citizens according to Directive 2004/38).</p> <p>residence permits for other reasons (for reasons of public interest, for adults, over 23 years of age, unmarried children of civil servants, members of diplomatic missions, provided that they cohabit with their parents serving in Greece, for adults, over 23 years of age, unmarried children notified to the competent Greek authorities of civil servants of international and European organizations, for family members, first-degree relatives, civil servants, members of diplomatic missions, members of consular authorities and employees of international and European organizations notified to the competent Greek authorities, for employees working as private servants of members of diplomatic missions, for persons receiving medical - nursing and palliative care, for Canadian citizens participating in the relevant youth mobility program, for foreign press correspondents, for study or acquaintance with the monastic life, for persons with sufficient means of subsistence.</p> <p>residence permits for reasons of international and temporary protection (residence permits for refugees, for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection or temporary protection, for persons of</p>
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			<p>Greek origin, etc.)</p> <p>2. How are applications for residence permits received, and how are the permits issued, in your country?</p> <p>The submission of applications for the granting/renewal of a residence permit and supporting documents, are made electronically, through the electronic services of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum. The competent services for issuing the residence permits are the Residence Permits Directorate of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum for permits issued by decision of the Minister of Migration and Asylum and the Migration Directorates of the Decentralized Administrations for residence permits issued by decision of the Secretary of the Decentralized Administration.</p> <p>3. What human resources are allocated in relation to the volume of residence permit applications?</p> <p>Since the submission of the relevant applications takes place electronically, the personnel focus on the processing of the applications.</p> <p>4. Is your country affected by situations of 'interruption of rights', i.e. situations in which you are unable to renew TCNs' right of residence immediately after the expiry of their previous permit? Yes / No. If yes, please explain the reasons and indicate the average timeframes for renewing residence permits.</p> <p>No, as in order to avoid such situations, the migration legislation provides that after submitting the application, the applicant receives at the email address stated in his application: a) a receipt for submitting the application, which includes all the information and</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2026.6 FR AHQ on process and timeframe for residence permit renewal applications

			<p>documents registered in the application for granting and b) a document, which serves as a confirmation of the submission of the application, which is valid until the issuance of a decision to grant or reject it.</p> <p>The above document receives a unique serial number and bears precise data and information, according to which it is possible to ascertain, in real time (OnLine), the authenticity and accuracy of its content, constitutes a confirmation of submitting an electronic application for the issuance of a residence permit and certifies that its holder resides legally in the country and enjoys the rights deriving from the residence permit, the issuance of which is requested. The confirmation of submitting the application ceases to be valid automatically when a decision to grant the residence permit or a decision to reject the request is issued.</p> <p>5. Do you have any good practices in place to prevent such situations (automatic renewal, temporary documents, permits that that provide facilitated renewal, etc.)?</p> <p>See answer in question 5. Also, according to recent legislation (article 14 of law 5275/2026, GG A'17), the duration of the initial residence permit is set at 3 years with the possibility of renewal at the same time. By way of derogation from the above, for each residence permit that has a nominal validity period of at least 3 years from the moment of submission of the request for grant or renewal, it is ensured by the competent residence authority that the remaining time, until its expiration, will be at least 2 years. If the remaining period of validity at the time of the issuance of the decision to grant/renew is less than 2 years, the period of validity is adjusted so that the remaining period extends to 2 years from the issuance of the decision to grant/renew.</p>
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	<p><b>EMN NCP Hungary</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. What are the different types of residence permits issued and their periods of validity, throughout a third-country national's (TCN) stay in your country?</p> <p>In Hungary, residence permits may be issued to third-country nationals under the legal grounds set forth in Act XC of 2023 on General Rules for the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals (hereinafter: Act XC of 2023). Without claiming to be exhaustive, the most common purposes of residence are:</p> <p>Type of residence permitPeriod of validityNational Card maximum 2 yearsResidence permit for guest-workers maximum 2 yearsResidence permit for the purpose of employment maximum 2 yearsResidence permit for the purpose of investment Until the implementation of the investment, maximum 3 yearsHungarian Card maximum 3 yearsEU Blue Card maximum 4 yearsResidence permit for seasonal employment maximum 6 monthsResidence permit for the purpose of studies maximum 3 yearsResidence permit for the purpose of training maximum 1 yearResidence permit for the purpose of family reunification depending on the residence status of the sponsor, maximum 3, 5 or 10 yearsResidence permit for guest investors maximum 10 yearsResidence permit for guest self-employment maximum 1 yearResidence permit for the purpose of intra-corporate transfer at least 1 year or the duration of the transferResidence permit for the purpose of posted work maximum 2 yearsResidence permit for the purpose of research maximum 2 yearsResidence permit for the purpose of traineeship maximum 6 monthsResidence permit for official purposes maximum 3 yearsWhite Card – residency for digital nomads maximum 1 yearResidence permit for the purpose of seeking a job or starting a business</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2026.6 FR AHQ on process and timeframe for residence permit renewal applications

			<p>maximum 9 months Residence permit for the purpose of medical treatment maximum 2 years Residence permit for the purpose of voluntary activities maximum 2 years Residence permit for reasons of Hungarian national interest maximum 3 years National Residence Card maximum 10 years Interim Residence Card maximum 5 years EU Residence Card maximum 10 years</p> <p>2. How are applications for residence permits received, and how are the permits issued, in your country?</p> <p>As a general rule, third-country nationals must submit their applications for a residence permit at the Hungarian diplomatic mission operating in the country of their nationality or habitual residence.</p> <p>Unless otherwise provided for by Act XC of 2023, in immigration proceedings which are subject to application, the person so entitled may submit the application using the standard printed form provided for by other legislation in person, accompanied by the supporting documents required under the government decree implementing this act with the immigration authority of competence to adopt a decision on the subject of the application, save where otherwise provided for by legislation.</p> <p>In the cases of residence permits issued for the purpose of investment, residence permits for the purpose of intra-corporate transfer, residence permits for the purpose of research, residence permit for guest-workers, National Cards, EU Blue Cards and also where additional rights of residence may be granted on the grounds of a third-country national's residence pursuant to this Act, and also if a family member of the third-country national is listed as a co-applicant, the application for the issuance or extension of a residence permit may be</p>
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			<p>submitted through an employer or host entity, provided that the client has consented by means of a unilateral written statement and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) the third-country national has yet to enter the territory of Hungary; or</li><li>b) the third-country national is legally present in Hungary, and, according to this Act, an application for residence permit may be submitted in Hungary by the third-country national present in Hungary.</li></ul> <p>The following may only be submitted electronically, through the electronic platform (Enter Hungary) designated for initiating immigration cases, following electronic registration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) applications for the issuance or extension of national residence cards and EU residence cards;</li><li>b) applications for the extension of residence permits;</li><li>c) applications for the exchange or replacement of residence documents; and</li><li>d) applications for official certificates.</li></ul> <p>Once delivered, an application shall be considered received by the immigration authority if the third-country national or his/her authorized representative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) has paid the application fee, if the proceeding is subject to a fee; and</li><li>b) if the third-country national's facial likeness and fingerprint has been taken, and specimen signature has been given at the latest within fifteen days of the date of receipt of confirmation.</li></ul> <p>The application delivered shall not be considered received by the immigration authority if the applicant fails to comply with the obligation of payment of the fee or the obligation of physical presence within the time limit.</p> <p>Applications for the issuance of a residence permit are adjudicated by the regional directorate competent according to the third-country national's future place of accommodation in</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2026.6 FR AHQ on process and timeframe for residence permit renewal applications

			<p>Hungary. During the decision-making process, the acting authority examines—based on current immigration laws—whether the client has met the statutory requirements in their application.</p> <p>If an authorizing decision is reached, the issuance of the permit proceeds as follows: If the visa-obligated applicant is staying abroad, they will first receive a single-entry visa valid for 30 days, which allows them to enter Hungary to collect their document. Regarding the delivery of the residence document, as a general rule, the authority sends the completed document by post to the applicant’s registered place of accommodation in Hungary. (In case of specific types of residence permits, the document is sent to the address of the Hungarian employer or host institution). Collecting the document in person is only possible in cases of exceptional merit.</p> <p>3. What human resources are allocated in relation to the volume of residence permit applications?</p> <p>The National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing (hereinafter: NDGAP) continuously monitors seasonal peaks (e.g., the summer academic season). Generally, regional directorates operating under a higher workload are staffed with a larger number of case officers. During seasonal peak periods (e.g., the academic season) when the volume of applications shows a sudden increase within a specific timeframe, applications are redistributed within each unit of the regional directorates and among the regional directorates as well for the purpose of an effective decision-making process, in accordance with NDGAP’s internal regulations.</p> <p>4. Is your country affected by situations of ‘interruption of rights’, i.e. situations in which you are unable to renew TCNs’ right of residence immediately after the expiry of their previous permit? Yes / No. If yes, please explain the reasons and indicate the average timeframes for renewing residence permits.</p>
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**Ad-Hoc Query on 2026.6 FR AHQ on process and timeframe for residence permit renewal applications**

			<p>Immigration regulations in Hungary ensure the continuity of rights for third-country nationals who submit their applications for the extension of their documents within the timeframe prescribed by law. An application for the extension of a residence permit must be submitted no later than thirty days before the date of expiry of the current permit's validity. If the validity of the applicant's previous residence permit expires while the extension procedure is still ongoing, the third-country national is issued a certificate of temporary residence. This certificate certifies the legality of their stay until the decision regarding the application becomes final.</p> <p>5. Do you have any good practices in place to prevent such situations (automatic renewal, temporary documents, permits that that provide facilitated renewal, etc.)?</p> <p>Hungary applies several best practices to ensure continuity of residence and prevent the interruption of rights. The most critical tool is the issuance of a certificate of temporary residence that legally bridges the period between the expiry of the previous permit and the final decision on the extension. In specific cases, such as the single application procedure for employment, the legal framework allows the applicant to continue working under the same conditions while their application for extension is being processed, preventing any lapse in their right to work. In accordance with immigration regulations, an application for the extension of a residence permit must be submitted no later than thirty days before the date of expiry of the permit's validity. This requirement ensures that the adjudication process is completed before the previous permit expires.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Ireland</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. What are the different types of residence permits issued and their periods of validity, throughout a third-country national's (TCN) stay in your country?</p>


## Ad-Hoc Query on 2026.6 FR AHQ on process and timeframe for residence permit renewal applications

			<p>If third-country nationals (TCN) wish to stay more than 90 days to work, study, live or join family in Ireland, they must apply to Irish immigration authorities, Immigration Service Delivery (ISD) for permission. Each permission type is illustrated by a stamp number, for example, stamp 1, stamp 2, stamp 3. The permission stamp number received in their passports and stated on their Irish Resident Permit (IRP) card dictates the type of residence permit issued and the period of validity. Some permissions are granted without their passports being stamped.</p> <p>For a list of the different stamps/permission condition, see: <a href="https://www.irishimmigration.ie/registering-your-immigration-permission/information-on-registering/immigration-permission-stamps/#stamp-categories">https://www.irishimmigration.ie/registering-your-immigration-permission/information-on-registering/immigration-permission-stamps/#stamp-categories</a></p> <p>2. How are applications for residence permits received, and how are the permits issued, in your country?</p> <p>The Immigration Service Delivery (ISD) registers all first-time permissions nationally at their offices in Dublin. Applicants create unique accounts, submit details and book an appointment on the Digital Contact Centre (DCC). Ireland issues a residence permit/permission in the form of an Irish Residence Permit (IRP) card, which includes the holder's name, signature, photo, date of birth and registration number; a microchip with biometric details, and a brief description of the holder's immigration permission as stated as stamp number for example stamp 1. Stamp 2, stamp3. The IRP card will be posted to the address provided by the applicant to ISD.</p> <p>If the third country national are eligible to renew their permission and extend their stay in Ireland, they need to apply their subsequent permission renewals at the ISD Online Forms (online renewal portal) first. The IRP card shows the expiry date of the current permission to remain and indicates the date it needs to be renewed by. Once online renewals have been</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2026.6 FR AHQ on process and timeframe for residence permit renewal applications

			<p>successfully registered, a new IRP card will be posted at the address provided by the applicant to ISD.</p> <p>3. What human resources are allocated in relation to the volume of residence permit applications?</p> <p>The staffing of the Registration Office of Immigration Service Delivery (ISD) has significantly increased in recent years and currently stands at 84. The Office now routinely offers a seven day registration appointments service.</p> <p>4. Is your country affected by situations of 'interruption of rights', i.e. situations in which you are unable to renew TCNs' right of residence immediately after the expiry of their previous permit? Yes / No. If yes, please explain the reasons and indicate the average timeframes for renewing residence permits.</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>The Irish Residence Permit (IRP) card shows the expiry date of holder's current permission to remain and indicates the date that it needs to be renewed by. If the third- country nationals wish to stay in Ireland beyond that time, and are eligible, they should apply to renew their permission to remain and receive a new IRP card prior to the date that it expires. Applicants are advised to apply in a timely manner to allow enough time to process their renewal prior to the current permission/stamp expiry date. Applicants are advised to apply up to 12 weeks prior to expiry (without loss of any duration). All permission to remain are renewed from your current expiry date. There is no disadvantage or time lost in renewing prior to expiry. Applicants must be able to demonstrate that they have sought to renew before their current permission expiry day. ISD will not cancel their permission or expect them to leave the country while they are waiting to renewal.</p>
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			<p>5. Do you have any good practices in place to prevent such situations (automatic renewal, temporary documents, permits that that provide facilitated renewal, etc.)? The Immigration Service Delivery (ISD) requires all applicants to actively renew their Irish residence permission and deploys significant resources to achieve that end.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Italy</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. What are the different types of residence permits issued and their periods of validity, throughout a third-country national's (TCN) stay in your country?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foster care (2 years)</li> <li>• Statelessness (2 years)</li> <li>• Political asylum (5 years)</li> <li>• Child assistance / Assistance for minors (2 years)</li> <li>• Pending citizenship application (1 year)</li> <li>• Pending statelessness status determination (1 year)</li> <li>• Brexit (5 years)</li> <li>• Medical treatment (6 months)</li> <li>• Family member of an asylum beneficiary (5 years)</li> <li>• EU family member – Art. 10, Directive 2004/38/EC (5 years)</li> <li>• EU family member – Art. 20, Directive 2004/38/EC (10 years)</li> <li>• Family member of an Italian citizen (5 years)</li> <li>• Special cases – severe labour exploitation (Art. 18-ter TUI) (6 months / 1 year)</li> <li>• Investors – Art. 26-bis, Legislative Decree 286/1998 (2 years)</li> <li>• Employment – special categories (Art. 27 TUI) (1 year)</li> <li>• Employment – pending employment / awaiting employment (1 year)</li> <li>• Employed work / Subordinate work (1 year / 2 years)</li> <li>• Mission / Secondment (mission permit) (1 year)</li> </ul>


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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Business reasons – self-employment (2 years)</li><li>• Family reasons (2 years)</li><li>• Religious reasons (2 years)</li><li>• Digital nomad (2 years)</li><li>• International protection (5 years)</li><li>• Special protection (Art. 32(3)) (2 years)</li><li>• Subsidiary protection (5 years)</li><li>• Temporary protection under Art. 20 – Ukraine emergency (valid until 04/03/2026 under DPCM 4 March 2022)</li><li>• Elective residence (2 years)</li><li>• Asylum application / Application for international protection (6 months)</li><li>• Study (1 year)</li></ul> <p>2. How are applications for residence permits received, and how are the permits issued, in your country?</p> <p>The application for the first residence permit must be submitted within 8 working days from entry into Italy, usually by using the postal application kit at the designated post offices (Sportello Amico) in the municipality of residence or domicile.</p> <p>If the application concerns the renewal of the residence permit, it may be submitted up to 90 days after the expiry of the permit.</p> <p>In both cases, it is necessary to: complete the required forms, attach the passport, the visa (if it concerns a first entry), proof of payment of the applicable fees, passport-size photographs, and all documentation related to the specific type of residence permit requested.</p> <p>After sending the application kit, the Post Office issues to the third-country national the appointment notification indicating the date and time to appear before the Immigration Office of the competent Questura.</p>
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			<p>3. What human resources are allocated in relation to the volume of residence permit applications?</p> <p>The Immigration Office of the Questura is staffed by both State Police personnel and civilian personnel.</p> <p>The size of the workforce does not depend solely on the number of resident third-country nationals, but on several factors, including the size and administrative relevance of the competent Questura, as well as the presence of detention facilities or reception centres, among other elements.</p> <p>4. Is your country affected by situations of 'interruption of rights', i.e. situations in which you are unable to renew TCNs' right of residence immediately after the expiry of their previous permit? Yes / No. If yes, please explain the reasons and indicate the average timeframes for renewing residence permits.</p> <p>Yes, there are situations in which the third-country national does not receive the residence permit requested within the expected timeframe (i.e. 60 or 90 days), as the waiting time for the appointment at the Questura may be very long — in some cases several months — and because the number of staff assigned to the Immigration Offices of the Questura is not always proportionate to the number of lawfully residing third-country nationals in the different local contexts.</p> <p>Staffing levels also depend on factors unrelated to migration, such as the size and administrative significance of the specific Questura.</p> <p>The national average for renewing a residence permit is approximately five months.</p> <p>5. Do you have any good practices in place to prevent such situations (automatic renewal,</p>
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			<p>temporary documents, permits that that provide facilitated renewal, etc.)?</p> <p>Yes, while awaiting the renewal of the residence permit, if the third-country national submits a duly justified request, it is possible for the person to access an accelerated procedure for the issuance of the permit, or to be granted a provisional paper residence permit pending the issuance of the final permit.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Latvia</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. What are the different types of residence permits issued and their periods of validity, throughout a third-country national's (TCN) stay in your country?</p> <p>Residence permits in Latvia are issued depending on the basis requested, in accordance with the Immigration Law.</p> <p>There are temporary residence permits and permanent residence permits. Temporary residence permits are issued with a validity period of 6 months to 5 years. Permanent residence permits are issued for 5 years.</p> <p>2. How are applications for residence permits received, and how are the permits issued, in your country?</p> <p>TCN submits residence permit application: at the Embassy of Latvia abroad (if the foreigner is abroad), at the territorial department of the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs (if TCN legally resides in Latvia), electronically, by submitting documents with a secure electronic signature (if TCN is residing legally and has an electronic signature at his disposal).</p> <p>After a decision is made to grant a residence permit, a TCN is entitled to receive the residence permit in person by visiting the territorial department of the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs. If a foreigner is outside Latvia when a positive decision is made in relation to him, the</p>

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			<p>foreigner must go to the embassy to receive a visa (if a visa-free regime has not been concluded with Latvia).</p> <p>3. What human resources are allocated in relation to the volume of residence permit applications?</p> <p>Each territorial department of the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs ensures the necessary number of employees to promptly review applications from TCN and issue residence permits.</p> <p>4. Is your country affected by situations of 'interruption of rights', i.e. situations in which you are unable to renew TCNs' right of residence immediately after the expiry of their previous permit? Yes / No. If yes, please explain the reasons and indicate the average timeframes for renewing residence permits.</p> <p>In Latvia, residence permits of TCNs are anuled if the conditions stipulated in the Immigration Law are found to be met.</p> <p>After the anulation of a residence permit, the TCN has the right to request a review of the revocation decision and, if grounds for renewing the residence permit are found to be met, it is renewed. Immediately after the expiration of the validity period of the residence permit, the residence permit is not automatically renewed.</p> <p>In any case, a TCN must submit new documents to request a residence permit, depending on the basis of residence.</p> <p>5. Do you have any good practices in place to prevent such situations (automatic renewal,</p>
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			<p>temporary documents, permits that that provide facilitated renewal, etc.)? No.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Lithuania</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. What are the different types of residence permits issued and their periods of validity, throughout a third-country national's (TCN) stay in your country?</p> <p>In Lithuania, third-country nationals are issued either a temporary residence permit (leidimas laikinai gyventi, LLG) or an EU long-term resident's permit (Lietuvos Respublikos ilgalaikio gyventojų leidimas gyventi Europos Sąjungoje, also referred to in practice as a permanent residence permit, LNG).</p> <p>The LLG is usually issued for 1–3 years, depending on the legal basis. For example, an LLG is typically issued for 1 year when granted on the basis of work or studies, while for third-country nationals intending to work in a job requiring high professional qualifications, the LLG is issued for 3 years. For third-country nationals who have the right to restore Lithuanian citizenship or for a person of Lithuanian descent, the LLG is issued for 5 years. The LNG (EU long-term resident's permit) is issued for 5 years.</p> <p>2. How are applications for residence permits received, and how are the permits issued, in your country?</p> <p>Applications for a temporary residence permit may be submitted to the Migration Department either via an external service provider when the third-country national is outside Lithuania, or directly to the Migration Department when the third-country national is legally present in Lithuania. Submitting an application in Lithuania does not, in itself, grant a right to remain in Lithuania until the application is examined and a decision is taken.</p>

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			<p>Residence permits are issued by making them available for collection at the relevant unit of the Migration Department (to the applicant or an authorised representative), by delivery via courier, or, where the application was submitted through an external service provider, by allowing the permit to be collected at the external service provider's branch.</p> <p>3. What human resources are allocated in relation to the volume of residence permit applications?</p> <p>When the number of applications for residence permits increases, additional human resources are allocated to handle the higher workload. However, no specific figures can be provided, as the exact allocation depends on the situation in each individual case.</p> <p>4. Is your country affected by situations of 'interruption of rights', i.e. situations in which you are unable to renew TCNs' right of residence immediately after the expiry of their previous permit? Yes / No. If yes, please explain the reasons and indicate the average timeframes for renewing residence permits.</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>Such "interruption of rights" situations usually occur when a third-country national submits the application to renew/replace the residence permit too late (i.e. does not comply with the prescribed deadlines), when the required opinions/conclusions from competent authorities are not received in time, or when the employer or the third-country national does not provide requested or missing information promptly.</p> <p>A draft amendment to the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners is currently being prepared, which would provide for the issuance of a foreigner's registration certificate in such cases. As regards average timeframes, the statutory examination deadlines are as follows: an</p>
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			<p>application to issue an LLG must be examined no later than within 3 months from the date of submission, and an application to replace an LLG no later than within 2 months from the date of submission. An application to issue an LNG must be examined no later than within 3 months from the date of submission, and an application to replace an LNG no later than within 1 month from the date of submission. The Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners (Article 33) also provides exceptions where shorter examination deadlines apply.</p> <p>5. Do you have any good practices in place to prevent such situations (automatic renewal, temporary documents, permits that that provide facilitated renewal, etc.)?</p> <p>Lithuania has the possibility for third-country nationals to submit applications to issue or replace residence permits under an expedited (urgent) procedure. In addition, as mentioned above, the draft amendments to the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners provide for issuing a foreigner’s registration certificate to cover cases where a person’s previous permit has expired but the renewal/replacement process cannot be completed immediately.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Luxembourg</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. What are the different types of residence permits issued and their periods of validity, throughout a third-country national’s (TCN) stay in your country?</p> <p>In Luxembourg the following residence permits allow stays exceeding 90 days:          Salaried workers: the first residence permit is valid for one year. After renewal it may be granted for up to 3 years.          Self-employed/independent workers: the residence permit is valid for a maximum of three years.          Highly qualified workers (EU Blue Card): The first residence permit for highly qualified workers is valid for 4 years. If the employment contract has a duration of less than 4 years, the permit is issued for the duration of the contract plus 3</p>

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			<p>months. During the first 12 months, the residence permit is valid for a specific profession, in a specific sector, regardless of the employer. Researchers: The residence permit is valid for one year or for the duration of the research project. Students: The residence permit is valid for a minimum of 1 year or for the duration of the study cycle if the cycle is shorter. Intra-corporate transferees (ICT): The residence permit for 'workers under an intra-corporate transfer scheme' is valid for a minimum of 1 year for managers and specialists or for the duration of the transfer if shorter. The maximum period of validity is three years. For trainees, the residence permit for 'workers under an intra-corporate transfer scheme' is valid for the duration of the transfer and for a maximum of one year. Seasonal workers: Residence permits for seasonal workers are valid for no more than 5 months over a total period of 12 months. Posted workers (business outside of the EU): The residence permit is only valid for the duration of the posting. Sportsmen and trainers: The residence permit is valid for a maximum of one year. Family members of a third country national: The first residence permit is valid for one year. The period of validity of the residence permit shall not exceed the expiration date of the sponsor's residence permit. Resident permit for personal reasons: The residence permit is valid for a maximum of 3 years. Volunteer workers: The residence permit issued to the third-country volunteer worker is valid for one year. Jeune au-pair: The residence permit is valid for a maximum of one year. Pupils (exchange program): The residence permit is valid for one year. Trainees: The residence permit is valid for the duration of the internship as stated in the internship agreement, provided the internship lasts no more than 6 months or equal to 6 months at the most. If the study program of the academic cycle provides for the conclusion of an internship agreement with a duration of more than 6 months, the residence permit is valid for that duration. Beneficiary of international protection: The residence permit is valid for three years at least (in practice it is issued for 5 years).</p> <p>2. How are applications for residence permits received, and how are the permits issued, in your country?</p>
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			<p>Before entering the country, the third-country national applying for the residence permits mentioned in Q.1 must obtain an authorization of stay for their respective category (with the exception of the residence permit for private reasons for exceptional circumstances). To obtain the residence permit, the holder of the authorization of stay must make a declaration of arrival in the municipality where s/he plans to reside. The third-country national trainee must then undergo a medical check for foreigners as soon as possible which consists of: 1) a medical examination by a doctor established in Luxembourg and authorized to work as a general practitioner, a practitioner specialized in internal medicine or paediatrics; and 2) a tuberculosis (TB) screening performed at a medical analysis laboratory (with a prescription from the doctor who performed the medical examination) or at the Health and Social Welfare League (Ligue médico-sociale - LMS), for any person aged 2 years and over; and a tuberculosis screening using a tuberculin test at the Health and Social Welfare League (Ligue médico-sociale - LMS) for children aged between 2 months and 2 years. After receiving the results of these examinations, the Health Inspection (Inspection sanitaire) of the Health Directorate (Direction de la Santé) will issue a medical certificate, which will be sent to the General Department of immigration of the Ministry of Home Affairs to allow the residence permit application to be processed. Applications for a residence permit can be submitted online using MyGuichet.lu or by post using a specific form, adding the respective support documents.</p> <p>When the application is approved, the applicant will receive a letter inviting them to make an appointment with the General Department of immigration in order to have their photograph and fingerprints taken, which will be incorporated into the residence permit. The applicant may also bring a recent photograph compliant with OACI/ICAO standards ('biometric passport standards').</p> <p>A few days after the biometric data has been collected, the applicant can pick up the residence permit in person at the General Department of immigration, by appointment. The residence permit takes the form of a chip card containing the biometric data.</p>
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			<p>The residence permit includes information about its holder (surname, first name, nationality, date and place of birth), as well as specific information about the residence permit (permit category, date of beginning and end of validity of the permit).</p> <p>3. What human resources are allocated in relation to the volume of residence permit applications?</p> <p>The number of public servants who work in the approval of residence permits at the General Department of Immigration is 215.</p> <p>4. Is your country affected by situations of 'interruption of rights', i.e. situations in which you are unable to renew TCNs' right of residence immediately after the expiry of their previous permit? Yes / No. If yes, please explain the reasons and indicate the average timeframes for renewing residence permits.</p> <p>NO. In order to renew a residence permit, third-country nationals must apply to the General Department of immigration within 2 months prior to the expiry date of their residence permit. Applications for renewal can be made in the same way as for the initial residence permit application, as described above, i.e. online using MyGuichet.lu or by post using a specific form (see 'Online services and forms'). They must be accompanied by the following documents: a copy of their valid passport, in its entirety;a copy of the valid work contract (compliant with Luxembourg labour law) duly dated and signed;a recent certificate of affiliation which must include all the salaried worker's affiliations to the social security;a recent extract of their Luxembourg criminal record;proof of payment of a fee of EUR 80 to the account of the Ministry of Home Affairs, General Department of immigration; (communication: residence permit for... ).After 5 years of lawful and uninterrupted stay on the territory of Luxembourg, third-country nationals may submit an application for a long-term residence permit.</p>
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			<p>During the renewal period the holder of the residence permit continue to benefit from all the rights (there is no interruption of rights).</p> <p>5. Do you have any good practices in place to prevent such situations (automatic renewal, temporary documents, permits that that provide facilitated renewal, etc.)?</p> <p>YES. One good practice is that the information for the renewal of the residence permits is available online (<a href="http://www.guichet.public.lu">www.guichet.public.lu</a>) and can be accessed by any third-country national. Also, the General Department of Immigration before the expiration of all types of residence permits will send a letter to the holder indicating that s/he must proceed to the renewal. This letter is sent more 2 months in advance.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Netherlands</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. What are the different types of residence permits issued and their periods of validity, throughout a third-country national's (TCN) stay in your country?</p> <p>In the Netherlands, the following types of residence permits are issued [1]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type I: temporary regular residence permit</li> <li>Type II: permanent regular residence permit</li> <li>Type III: temporary asylum residence permit</li> <li>Type IV: permanent asylum residence permit</li> <li>Type V: residence permit for long-term EU-residents</li> <li>Type EU/EER: registration card for Community nationals</li> <li>Type family members EU/EEA: residence document for family members of Community nationals</li> <li>Article 50: residence document for persons or family members of persons with the nationality of the United Kingdom who fall under the Withdrawal Agreement</li> </ul>

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			<p>Type article 50: frontier worker Most temporary residence permits have a maximum validity period of 5 years. After 5 years of legal residence it is possible to apply for a permanent residence permit. ^ Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND), <a href="https://ind.nl/en/foreign-nationals-documents/residence-document-model-2020#types-of-residence-documents-model-2020-">https://ind.nl/en/foreign-nationals-documents/residence-document-model-2020#types-of-residence-documents-model-2020-</a>, last accessed on 4 February 2026.</p> <p>2. How are applications for residence permits received, and how are the permits issued, in your country?</p> <p>In the Netherlands, applications for residence permits are either received digitally, through written mail or in person.</p> <p>The permits are issued by the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst, IND). Applications for renewal or extension can be sent several months in advance depending on the application, e.g. renewal of temporary regular residence permits can be sent three months before the current permit expires, [1] and renewal of temporary asylum residence permits can be sent six months before expiry. [2] Applicants are informed about their application by letter and they can view the status at any time via an online personal portal.</p> <p>In order to issue the residence permit, the IND requires biometric data (photo, fingerprints) from the applicant. Therefore, the applicant needs to make an appointment at an IND-counter. IND-counters are distributed across the Netherlands. The IND aims to have the residence document ready within two weeks of taking biometric data. The applicant receives written notice when the document is ready. After making an appointment, the applicant can collect the residence permit at an IND-counter. [3]</p>
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			<p>^ Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND), <a href="https://ind.nl/en/replace-extend-renew-and-change/extend-and-renew/regular-temporary-residence-permit-extension">https://ind.nl/en/replace-extend-renew-and-change/extend-and-renew/regular-temporary-residence-permit-extension</a>, last accessed on 4 February 2026.</p> <p>^ Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND), <a href="https://ind.nl/en/residence-permits/asylum/extending-your-temporary-asylum-residence-permit#process-and-costs">https://ind.nl/en/residence-permits/asylum/extending-your-temporary-asylum-residence-permit#process-and-costs</a>, last accessed on 4 February 2026.</p> <p>^ Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND), <a href="https://ind.nl/en/positive-decision-on-residence-permit-what-should-i-still-do">https://ind.nl/en/positive-decision-on-residence-permit-what-should-i-still-do</a>, last accessed on 4 February 2026.</p> <p>3. What human resources are allocated in relation to the volume of residence permit applications?</p> <p>An estimation of applications for residence permits is being determined in a multiyear forecast: the Multi-year Production Forecast (Meerjaren Productie Prognose, MPP). The MPP is compiled yearly and primarily serves to create an image of the future for the services and organisation in the migration chain. [1]</p> <p>Based on the MPP the IND calculates the production they can manage yearly. This calculation is done using calculation models, which include workhours of IND personnel. This calculation is used for a (multiyear) budget, which eventually leads to an annual plan and assignment for the IND.</p> <p>For 2026 the benefits are based on a total of 60.200 expected asylum applications for which an average cost of €5.162 is used. [2] The applications consist of 35.000 first requests, 1.500 resettlement requests, 1.600 repeated applications, and 22.1000 family unification</p>
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			<p>applications. Regular applications are calculated at an average cost of €1.027 and naturalisation applications are calculated at €679. There are no specific calculations for renewal applications.</p> <p>In the spring budget of 2025 (voorjaarsnota), the government decided to make €374 million in funds structurally available for the IND to process specifically asylum applications. [3] This includes renewal applications for residents with international protection status.</p> <p>The total FTE deployment at the IND in 2026 is 6.854, of which 3.173 directly for processing applications for residence permits. This includes but is not limited to renewal applications.</p> <p>^ Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND), <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/miljoenennota/2026/bijlage/9927246">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/miljoenennota/2026/bijlage/9927246</a>, last accessed on 16 February</p> <p>^ Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND), Meerjaren Productie Prognose (MPP), <a href="https://open.overheid.nl/documenten/6da59cfc-706b-4d18-9680-13d6d649e2e5/file">https://open.overheid.nl/documenten/6da59cfc-706b-4d18-9680-13d6d649e2e5/file</a>, last accessed on 16 February 2026.</p> <p>^ Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND), <a href="https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/memorie-van-toelichting/2026/OWB/XX/onderdeel/9787657">https://www.rijksfinancien.nl/memorie-van-toelichting/2026/OWB/XX/onderdeel/9787657</a>, last accessed on 16 February 2026.</p> <p>4. Is your country affected by situations of 'interruption of rights', i.e. situations in which you are unable to renew TCNs' right of residence immediately after the expiry of their previous permit? Yes / No. If yes, please explain the reasons and indicate the average timeframes for renewing residence permits.</p> <p>NO.</p>
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			<p>It is not known if a situation of 'interruption of rights' occurs due to the inability of the IND to renew a third country national's residence permit in time. A rare instance in which it might occur is when an application gets misplaced and the application is re-sent after the expiration date of the current residence permit.</p> <p>In case the IND notices that more time is needed to process a (renewal) application than awarded, for instance when additional information is required from the part of the applicant, it can extend the decision period and notify the applicant about this. Depending on the type of (renewal) application, third country nationals are given certain rights in awaiting their decision. Therefore, a situation of 'interruption of rights' does not necessarily arise when the IND is still processing the application after the expiration date of the residence permit of the third country national.</p> <p>The decision period depends on the type of residence permit, ranging from 30 days (European Blue Card residence permit) to 6 months (temporary asylum residence permit). [1] ^</p> <p>Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND), Beslistermijnen, <a href="https://ind.nl/nl/na-uw-aanvraag/beslistermijnen#beslistermijn-per-aanvraag">https://ind.nl/nl/na-uw-aanvraag/beslistermijnen#beslistermijn-per-aanvraag</a>, last accessed February 6, 2026</p> <p>5. Do you have any good practices in place to prevent such situations (automatic renewal, temporary documents, permits that that provide facilitated renewal, etc.)?</p> <p>In the Netherlands, as long as the applicant applies on time for renewal of the right of residence, such an 'interruption of rights' is rarely an issue. It is possible that recognised sponsors apply too late for a renewal of the permit of their employee. The third country national is dependent on his/her employee in this situation. Recognised sponsors do get timely reminders to renew the application of their employees.</p>
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			<p>Good practices to prevent such situations include:          Possibility for online application and online portal to track progress          Applications for renewal can be sent three to six months before the current permit expires, and in some cases to four weeks after the current permit expires          Identification document (W-/W2-document) while awaiting decision of the IND          Third-country nationals receive a written reminder that they should apply for a renewal of their permit three months before the expiry of their permit          IND serviceline provides information, for example on which forms are required, on the earliest times application can be sent in, and on how the application process works</p>
<p> <b>EMN NCP Poland</b></p>		<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. What are the different types of residence permits issued and their periods of validity, throughout a third-country national's (TCN) stay in your country?</p> <p>Foreigners who wish to stay in Poland longer than the visa conditions provided have to legalise their stay at the Voivodeship (local governor) Office.</p> <p>There are several types of resident permits:</p> <p>Temporary residence permit:          Allows foreigners to stay in Poland for a specified period, usually from 1 to 3 years;          Types of permits: for work, study, family reunification (family members of EU citizens or foreigners legally residing in Poland), business, researchers and scientists, internships or volunteers, EU Blue Card, short stay, seasonal work ;          The application is submitted to the voivodeship office;          The length of the permit depends on the specific situation, the specific period for which we need the permit.</p> <p>Permanent residence permit:          Grants the right to stay in Poland indefinitely;          Typically granted for at least 10 years to individuals of Polish origin, holders of the "Pole's</p>

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			<p>Card" (Karta Polaka), who received asylum/refugee status in Poland, was a victim of human trafficking or have a permit for tolerated stay in Poland Holders enjoy similar rights to EU citizens, including the right to live and work in Poland Stay of a long-term resident of the EU: For individuals who have legally resided in Poland for at least 5 years; Grants the right to settle in Poland and the ability to work and move freely within certain EU countries; Allows access to social benefits and other rights similar to those of Polish citizens, Validity of a residence card – 5 years.</p> <p>2. How are applications for residence permits received, and how are the permits issued, in your country?</p> <p>Applications for residence permits must be submitted in person on a form at the competent Voivodeship Office, no later than on the last day of the applicant's legal stay in the territory of Poland. When submitting the application, the foreigner is required to provide fingerprints. If the application is submitted by post or in any other way than in person, the foreigner is summoned to appear in person, within a period of no fewer than 7 days from the delivery of the summons; failure to appear results in the application being left unprocessed.</p> <p>In the first instance, residence-permit proceedings are conducted by the Voivode competent for the applicant's place of residence. Appeals against first-instance decisions are examined by the Head of the Office for Foreigners, who acts as the second-instance authority.</p> <p>The provisions of the Act of November 21, 2025, amending the Act on Foreigners and certain other acts (Journal of Laws of 2025, item 1794) are awaiting entry into force. The Act will enter into force on the date of implementation of the technical solutions enabling their application, which date will be specified in a communication from the Minister of Internal</p>
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			<p>Affairs, which will be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Poland, "Monitor Polski." The current implementation timeline indicates that this will occur in April 2026. The pending legal solutions stipulate that foreigners will be required to submit applications for temporary residence permits, permanent residence permits, and long-term EU resident permits exclusively electronically via the Case Management Module (MOS) IT system. The application will be submitted using an electronic form available in MOS and signed using an electronic signature, a trusted signature, or a personal signature.</p> <p>When applying for a residence permit, a foreigner will be required to attach a current digital photograph and a digital copy of all pages of a valid travel document or other identity document. If the application was submitted during the foreigner's legal stay in Poland, the foreigner's stay in the territory of the Republic of Poland is considered legal from the date of submission of the application until the date the decision granting the permit becomes final. The foreigner is issued a certificate confirming the submission of the application.</p> <p>3. What human resources are allocated in relation to the volume of residence permit applications?</p> <p>The human resources available in voivodeship offices responsible for processing foreigners' residence-permit applications have long been insufficient in relation to the scale of demand. As a result, the capacity of the administrative units dealing with foreigners has remained far too limited compared to the workload, contributing to prolonged processing times and systemic delays.</p> <p>The introduction of the MOS system will ensure that, at the initial stage of proceedings, third-country nationals will no longer be required to appear in person at the voivodeship offices. This digital solution will allow offices to reallocate human resources to later, more complex stages of administrative procedures, thereby improving overall efficiency and</p>
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**Ad-Hoc Query on 2026.6 FR AHQ on process and timeframe for residence permit renewal applications**

			<p>reducing bottlenecks in case processing.</p> <p>4. Is your country affected by situations of 'interruption of rights', i.e. situations in which you are unable to renew TCNs' right of residence immediately after the expiry of their previous permit? Yes / No. If yes, please explain the reasons and indicate the average timeframes for renewing residence permits.</p> <p>No</p> <p>5. Do you have any good practices in place to prevent such situations (automatic renewal, temporary documents, permits that that provide facilitated renewal, etc.)?</p> <p>Under Polish law, if an application for a residence permit is submitted during a foreigner's legal stay in Poland, their stay in the territory of the Republic of Poland is considered legal from the date of submission of the application until the date on which the decision granting the permit becomes final. The foreigner will be issued a certificate confirming submission of the application; the certificate is not a residence document and does not entitle them to cross the border. The foreigner has the right to remain in Poland legally till the end of the procedure for residence permit.</p> <p>Poland has introduced several systemic improvements to reduce delays in residence-permit processing and prevent situations in which TCNs experience interruptions in their legal stay. One of the most significant recent measures is the amendment to the Act on Foreigners, which mandates the use of the Case Management Module – MOS for all applications for temporary residence, permanent residence, and EU long-term resident status. The changes aim to eliminate the practices of dishonest intermediaries and representatives, detect fictitious applications more efficiently, and shorten processing times. It also seeks to strengthen information exchange between regional authorities and the Internal Security Agency/Police/Border Guard, improve the accuracy of statistical reporting, and enable the fully</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2026.6 FR AHQ on process and timeframe for residence permit renewal applications

			<p>electronic submission of applications for temporary residence, permanent residence, and EU long-term resident status.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Slovakia</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. What are the different types of residence permits issued and their periods of validity, throughout a third-country national's (TCN) stay in your country?</p> <p>Information on the different types of residence permits issued and their period of validity during a third-country national's stay in Slovakia is provided in detail for each type of residence in the information sheets available on the website of the IOM Migration Information Centre:  <a href="https://www.mic.iom.sk/en/download/info-cards.html">https://www.mic.iom.sk/en/download/info-cards.html</a></p> <p>2. How are applications for residence permits received, and how are the permits issued, in your country?</p> <p>Information on how applications for residence permits are received and on the issuance of residence permits in Slovakia is provided in detail for each type of residence in the information sheets available on the website of the IOM Migration Information Centre:  <a href="https://www.mic.iom.sk/en/download/info-cards.html">https://www.mic.iom.sk/en/download/info-cards.html</a></p> <p>3. What human resources are allocated in relation to the volume of residence permit applications?</p> <p>The agenda of the Foreign Police is carried out by 13 Foreign Police Departments and, as of January 2026, by an additional branch office in Snina. The agenda is performed by 325 police officers. The police officers are assisted by 84 civilian employees; however, pursuant to a</p>

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			<p>government-approved measure, their total number should reach 160. An increase of 100 civilian staff members for the foreigners' agenda was approved by the Government in November 2025.</p> <p>4. Is your country affected by situations of 'interruption of rights', i.e. situations in which you are unable to renew TCNs' right of residence immediately after the expiry of their previous permit? Yes / No. If yes, please explain the reasons and indicate the average timeframes for renewing residence permits.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>Section 131k of the Act on the Residence of Foreigners lays down transitional provisions related to the extraordinary situation declared in connection with the mass influx of foreign nationals into the territory of the Slovak Republic caused by the armed conflict in Ukraine. Paragraph 1 provides that the validity of a temporary residence permit, permanent residence permit or tolerated stay which would otherwise expire during the extraordinary situation declared in connection with the mass influx of foreigners into the territory of the Slovak Republic caused by the armed conflict in Ukraine (hereinafter "extraordinary situation") is extended until two months after the extraordinary situation is lifted. This does not apply to a third-country national whose application for renewal of temporary residence has been rejected. In connection with the extension of the validity of residence pursuant to the previous sentence, the competent police department shall, subject to the consent of the Ministry of the Interior and upon application by the third-country national, issue a residence document with a validity specified by a particular date, where this is necessary for the purpose of the stay. Applications for residence are processed within the time limits laid down in the Act on the Residence of Foreigners.</p> <p>5. Do you have any good practices in place to prevent such situations (automatic renewal,</p>
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			<p>temporary documents, permits that that provide facilitated renewal, etc.)? See the response to Question 4.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Slovenia</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. What are the different types of residence permits issued and their periods of validity, throughout a third-country national's (TCN) stay in your country?</p> <p>As a general rule, the first temporary residence permit is issued for up to one year and may be renewed for the same period. The first single residence and work permit is issued for up to two years and may be renewed for up to three years.</p> <p>2. How are applications for residence permits received, and how are the permits issued, in your country?</p> <p>There are 58 administrative units responsible for issuing residence permits. If a foreigner is abroad, they must submit their application to the embassy or consulate of the Republic of Slovenia abroad, which then forwards it to the competent administrative unit. If they are legally residing in the Republic of Slovenia, they may submit their application (in person, by regular post, or by e-mail) to the administrative unit. If a foreigner submits an application to an administrative unit, a certificate of application will be issued in certain cases, allowing them to reside in the Republic of Slovenia until a final decision on the application is made.</p> <p>3. What human resources are allocated in relation to the volume of residence permit applications?</p> <p>In accordance with the Regulation on the Territorial Scope of Administrative Units in the Republic of Slovenia (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 75/94, 8/96, and</p>


## Ad-Hoc Query on 2026.6 FR AHQ on process and timeframe for residence permit renewal applications

			<p>39/03), there are 58 administrative units operating in the Republic of Slovenia, which are decentralized units of the state administration at the first level.</p> <p>The number of employees working in the administrative field of foreigners (including, in this context, the management of procedures for issuing single residence and work permits for foreigners) varies by administrative unit.</p> <p>In addition to single permits, these employees also handle other procedures in the field of administrative internal affairs (and, within this framework, in the area of foreigners); therefore, it is not possible to determine the exact number of those working on temporary residence permits, and consequently, we do not have this figure.</p> <p>The number of these administrative unit staff is therefore not fixed but adapts to the actual situation, i.e., the workload (the volume of cases received) in a given time period.</p> <p>As heads of the administrative unit, the directors ensure an even distribution of the workload among staff, including as regards temporary residence permits. At the same time, the directors, in cooperation with the competent Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Digital Transformation, and the Ministry of Public Administration (coordination of administrative unit operations in the areas of human resources, organization, and finance), strive to optimize relevant procedures and work processes, including digitization.</p> <p>Aggregated data for all administrative units for the year 2025 (as of December 31), held by the Ministry of Public Administration, show that a total of 217.6 employees worked in the administrative area of foreigners.</p> <p>The total number of cases resolved by all administrative units in the area of foreigners as of 31 December 2025, amounts to 139,410 cases.</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2026.6 FR AHQ on process and timeframe for residence permit renewal applications

			<p>Last year, each administrative unit official received 55.53 cases and resolved 53.58 cases in the administrative area of foreigners.</p> <p>4. Is your country affected by situations of 'interruption of rights', i.e. situations in which you are unable to renew TCNs' right of residence immediately after the expiry of their previous permit? Yes / No. If yes, please explain the reasons and indicate the average timeframes for renewing residence permits.</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>In 2025 there was a general decrease in number of issued residence permits. In this context 51,449 residence permit renewals were granted, representing a 4% decrease compared to 2024.</p> <p>Application processing times varied according to various factors (e. g. complexity of case).</p> <p>5. Do you have any good practices in place to prevent such situations (automatic renewal, temporary documents, permits that that provide facilitated renewal, etc.)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Foreigners are advised to submit their application for extension within three months before the expiry of their existing permit.</li><li>- The minister responsible for administration may, at the proposal of the head of the administrative unit and after obtaining the consent of the minister responsible for internal affairs, exceptionally designate another locally competent administrative unit to resolve individual administrative matters in which the administrative unit has not yet taken any action in the procedure. The decision shall be issued if it is clear that the locally competent administrative unit cannot decide within the statutory time limit, nor can it be objectively expected to do so within a reasonable time after the expiry of that time limit. The scope of administrative matters is determined on the basis of the principle of equal workload of</li></ul>
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			<p>administrative units in terms of the number of officials and administrative matters to be resolved.</p> <p>- A foreigner who submits a timely application for an extension of a permit shall be issued a special certificate which, after the expiry of the existing residence permit, shall be valid as a temporary residence permit until a final decision on the application is made, and allows the foreigner to work or be employed until a final decision on the application is made, if he or she had access to the labour market on the basis of a previous permit.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Spain</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. What are the different types of residence permits issued and their periods of validity, throughout a third-country national's (TCN) stay in your country?</p> <p>As a general rule, initial residence permits under the general immigration regime (Organic Law 4/2000) are granted for a period of one year. Subsequent renewals are usually issued for four years. Once a foreign national has resided legally and continuously in Spain for the previous five years, they may apply for long-term residence.</p> <p>Residence permits under the international mobility scheme established by Law 14/2013 of 27 September are governed by their own specific regime.</p> <p>2. How are applications for residence permits received, and how are the permits issued, in your country?</p> <p>The processing of residence permits corresponds to the Immigration Offices (Oficinas de Extranjería, OEX), which report organically to the Government Delegations or Sub-Delegations (Ministry of Territorial Policy and Democratic Memory), and functionally to the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration, as well as to the Ministry of the Interior (within the</p>

## Ad-Hoc Query on 2026.6 FR AHQ on process and timeframe for residence permit renewal applications

			<p>scope of their respective competences).</p> <p>The renewal of the permit must be requested during the two months prior to the expiry date of its validity. Submitting the application within this period will extend the validity of the previous permit until the procedure is resolved. The validity will also be extended until a decision is issued in cases where the application is submitted within three months after the previous permit has expired (without prejudice to the initiation of the corresponding sanctioning procedure).</p> <p>Applications may be submitted in person at the Immigration Office of the province where the foreign national resides, or electronically through the online platform of the Ministry of Territorial Policy and Democratic Memory (Mercurio). Since the COVID-19 pandemic in particular, most applications are submitted electronically.</p> <p>It should be noted that the entry into force of the new Regulation of Organic Law 4/2000, approved by Royal Decree 1115/2024 of 19 November, establishes the obligation to use electronic means for certain types of procedures (for example, the renewal of non-lucrative residence permits, among others).</p> <p>In the case of renewals, once the application is submitted, the applicant will receive a file number which will allow them to check the status of the procedure through the online system. To do so, the applicant must enter the identifier of the submission form, the submission date, their nationality, and year of birth.</p> <p>It should also be mentioned that permits regulated under Law 14/2013 of 27 September, on support for entrepreneurs and their internationalisation (entrepreneurs, highly qualified professionals/EU Blue Card, researchers, ICT transfers, audiovisual sector, international teleworkers, and their family members) are governed by that specific legislation and processed by the Large Companies and Strategic Groups Unit (Unidad de Grandes Empresas y Colectivos Estratégicos), not by the Immigration Offices.</p>
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## Ad-Hoc Query on 2026.6 FR AHQ on process and timeframe for residence permit renewal applications

3. What human resources are allocated in relation to the volume of residence permit applications?

It is difficult to determine an exact number due to the large number of offices. At the following link, you can find a list of immigration services across the different Autonomous Communities:

[https://mptmd.gob.es/portal/delegaciones\\_gobierno/extranjeria/extranjeria\\_ddgg](https://mptmd.gob.es/portal/delegaciones_gobierno/extranjeria/extranjeria_ddgg)

It should be noted that in 2024 the Foreigners' Case Processing Unit (Unidad de Tramitación de Expedientes de Extranjería, UTEX) was created. This is a centralised, flexible, and non-location-based unit that takes on substantive case-processing functions for those immigration offices facing serious staffing shortages or very high administrative workloads. For example, since its launch, UTEX has processed files originating from offices such as Madrid, Barcelona, the Balearic Islands, Tenerife or Gipuzkoa, among others.


4. Is your country affected by situations of 'interruption of rights', i.e. situations in which you are unable to renew TCNs' right of residence immediately after the expiry of their previous permit? Yes / No. If yes, please explain the reasons and indicate the average timeframes for renewing residence permits.

As explained in Q2, the validity of the permit is extended until the renewal procedure is resolved.

Processing times vary depending on the Immigration Office. Some offices (Madrid, for example) publish monthly updates indicating the dates of the applications currently being processed—that is, the date of the most recently assigned file under instruction.

According to the latest published report on Immigration Procedure Processing Times (CORA), as of February 2025, 83.95% of renewal applications were resolved within the statutory deadline (90 days or less).

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			<p>5. Do you have any good practices in place to prevent such situations (automatic renewal, temporary documents, permits that that provide facilitated renewal, etc.)?</p> <p>The validity of the permit is extended until the renewal procedure is resolved, therefore under normal circumstances there are no situations of interruption of rights during the renewal process.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Sweden</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. What are the different types of residence permits issued and their periods of validity, throughout a third-country national's (TCN) stay in your country?</p> <p>In general, temporary permits are issued for two years (for e.g. work permit). For studies on higher level (researchers, doctoral students) temporary permits are issued for four years. Students mobility program studies receive permit for the entire education.</p> <p>2. How are applications for residence permits received, and how are the permits issued, in your country?</p> <p>The majority of applications are received via e-service, but it is possible to submit the application physically. The permits are issued by letter or email. If approved, the residence permit card is issued by the same embassy or consulate where the applicant presented his/her passport if applying from abroad.</p> <p>3. What human resources are allocated in relation to the volume of residence permit applications?</p>

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			<p>The 2026 production assignments and staffing allocations for extension applications are distributed across regions (North, South, West) and by case type: Asylum, Family Reunification, and Study permits. Work permit extensions are presented at national level, as regional follow-up is no longer conducted for first-time and extension applications.</p> <p>Regarding the work permit extensions, according to the Swedish Migration Agency's latest operational and expenditure forecast (February 2026), the target for 2026 is to make decisions in 45,000 work permit extension cases. Although work permits are no longer followed up regionally, historical data (2022–2023) show an average national productivity rate of 24 decided cases per annual employee, the assignment (volume) is 41,033 cases, and the staffing requirement is of 144 annual employees for work permit extensions. For work permit extensions for 2026, the assignment (volume) is 45,000 cases; productivity is 24 cases per annual employee, which corresponds to a staffing requirement of 158 annual employees.</p> <p>In extensions of asylum cases in 2026, productivity is set at 10 cases per annual employee across all regions. In the region North, the assignment (volume) is 6,800 cases and the staffing requirement is of 57 annual employees. In the region South, the assignment (volume) is 2,600 cases and the staffing requirement is of 21,5 annual employees. In the region West, the assignment (volume) is 9,600 cases and the staffing requirement is of 80 annual employees. Totally, the assignment (volume) is 19,000 cases and the staffing requirement is of 159 annual employees.</p> <p>In extensions of family reunification cases in 2026, the productivity varies somewhat between regions, with a national average of approximately 21 cases per annual employee. In the region North, the assignment (volume) is 16,360 cases and the staffing requirement is of 71 annual employees, and productivity is 19 cases per annual employee. In the region South, the assignment (volume) is 10,700 cases and the staffing requirement is of 33,5 annual employees, and productivity is 27 cases per annual employee. In the region West, the assignment (volume) is 9,500 cases and the staffing requirement is of 38 annual employees,</p>
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			<p>and productivity is 21 cases per annual employee. Totally, the assignment (volume) is 36,560 cases and the staffing requirement is of 142 annual employees, and productivity is 21 cases per annual employee</p> <p>In extensions of study permits in 2026, across all regions, the assignment (volume) is set at 2,640 cases, productivity is set at 40 cases per annual employee, and the staffing requirement is of 5,5 annual employees. Totally, the assignment (volume) is 7,920 cases and the staffing requirement is of 17 annual employees, and productivity is 40 cases per annual employee.</p> <p>4. Is your country affected by situations of 'interruption of rights', i.e. situations in which you are unable to renew TCNs' right of residence immediately after the expiry of their previous permit? Yes / No. If yes, please explain the reasons and indicate the average timeframes for renewing residence permits.</p> <p>No. Applicants retain their rights if they apply before the first residence permit expires, even if the applicant receives the decision after the first residence permit expires. If the applicant submitted their application after the previous permit expired, their rights may be interrupted.</p> <p>5. Do you have any good practices in place to prevent such situations (automatic renewal, temporary documents, permits that that provide facilitated renewal, etc.)?</p> <p>No</p>
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