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2026.11 Assessment of the Introduction of Medical Examination Requirements in Future Amendments of National Residence Permit Regulations

**European Migration Network
Ad-hoc query**

April, 2026

Ad-Hoc Query on 2026.11 Assessment of the Introduction of Medical Examination Requirements in Future Amendments of National Residence Permit Regulations

AD-HOC QUERY ON 2026.11 ASSESSMENT OF THE INTRODUCTION OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS IN FUTURE AMENDMENTS OF NATIONAL RESIDENCE PERMIT REGULATIONS

REQUESTED BY EMN NCP LUXEMBOURG ON 17 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 Finland, EMN NCP France, 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

In accordance with Regulations 5 and 6(2) of the Aliens and Immigration Regulations, an Immigration Permit is granted to third-country nationals for the purpose of permanent residence in the Republic of Cyprus.

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At present, the competent authority does not require the submission of a medical examination certificate confirming that an applicant does not pose a risk to the public health. Within the framework of the procedure for granting an Immigration Permit leading to permanent residence, neither the submission of a medical certificate nor the undertaking of medical examinations is a mandatory requirement.

This approach differs from the procedure applicable to temporary residence permits and long-term resident permits, where medical examinations are established as a compulsory requisite.

In this context, Cyprus would appreciate information on whether your Member State has established policies or requirements concerning the submission of medical examination certificates by third-country nationals applying for permanent residence.

WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:


We would very much appreciate your responses by **10 March 2026**.

1. Does your Member State require third-country nationals applying for temporary or permanent residence to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process? YES/NO.
2. If you answer YES to Q1, at what stage of the procedure are these elements requested (e.g. before the application, during assessment of the residence permit, etc.)? Before
3. If you answer YES to Q.1, what specific medical conditions, if any, are assessed in the context of medical examinations (e.g. transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, other health risks)? Original

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4. How are the results of the medical examinations or medical certificates communicated to the immigration authorities?


RESPONSES

		Unrestricted Dissemination ?	
 EMN NCP Austria		Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State require third-country nationals applying for temporary or permanent residence to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process? YES/NO.</p> <p>In Austria, applicants must submit a medical certificate when submitting their initial application if they would also need a medical certificate in accordance with Art. 23 Aliens Police Act 2005 to obtain a visa (Art. 11 para. 7 Settlement and Residence Act). According to Art. 23 Aliens Police Act 2005, the Federal Minister responsible for health matters may, by means of a regulation, designate certain countries in which there is a significantly increased risk of infection with diseases specified in the act (see Q3) and which therefore pose a risk of serious or lasting danger to a large number of people, in order to prevent a threat to public health. Foreigners who have stayed in the countries designated in this regulation during the six months prior to their entry into the federal territory may be granted a visa if they provide a medical certificate stating that they are free from the diseases specified in the regulation. The regulation must specify the disease for which the above conditions apply and determine the content and period of validity of the medical certificate (Art. 23 Aliens Police Act 2005). No such regulation is currently in force, and therefore no person is required to submit a medical</p>

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			<p>certificate in order to obtain a residence permit (Bleckmann et al., Niederlassungs- und Aufenthaltsgesetz, Art. 11 margin number 72).</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, at what stage of the procedure are these elements requested (e.g. before the application, during assessment of the residence permit, etc.)?</p> <p>The submission of a medical certificate, if required, constitutes a general prerequisite for a residence permit under Art. 11 Settlement and Residence Act. Pursuant to Art. 11 para. 7 Settlement and Residence Act, such a medical certificate must, if applicable, be submitted at the time of the initial application.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.1, what specific medical conditions, if any, are assessed in the context of medical examinations (e.g. transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, other health risks)?</p> <p>If there is a significantly increased risk of infection with a notifiable disease (serious illness) within the meaning of the Epidemics Act 1950 that is easily transmitted through normal social contact any other serious infectious disease that is not notifiable or reportable, or notifiable tuberculosis within the meaning of Art. 3 subpara. a of the Tuberculosis Act and this poses a risk of lasting and serious danger to a large number of people, the regulation (see Q1) may be issued.</p> <p>4. How are the results of the medical examinations or medical certificates communicated to the immigration authorities?</p> <p>See Q1 - if applicable, the medical certificate must be submitted when the initial application is</p>
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			<p>made (Art. 11 para. 7 Settlement and Residence Act, Bleckmann et al., Niederlassungs- und Aufenthaltsgesetz, Art. 11 margin number 72).</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Belgium</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State require third-country nationals applying for temporary or permanent residence to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process? YES/NO.</p> <p>YES. In general, any person wishing to stay in Belgium for more than 90 days must submit a medical certificate proving that he or she is not affected by any of the diseases that may pose a threat to public health, as listed in the appendix to the Act of 15 December 1980.</p> <p>(Source: The Belgian Immigration Office < https://dofi.ibz.be/en/themes/faq/long-stay/medical-certificate >)</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, at what stage of the procedure are these elements requested (e.g. before the application, during assessment of the residence permit, etc.)?</p> <p>This person must submit a standard medical certificate, drawn up in the six months prior to the submission of their application. The medical certificate is submitted as part of the application.</p> <p>(Source: The Belgian Immigration Office < https://dofi.ibz.be/en/themes/faq/long-stay/medical-certificate >)</p>

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3. If you answer YES to Q.1, what specific medical conditions, if any, are assessed in the context of medical examinations (e.g. transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, other health risks)?


The Medical certificate confirms that the individual does not suffer from: diseases giving rise to quarantine measures listed in the International Health Regulations of 23 May 2005 of the World Health Organisation signed in Geneva on 23 May 2005; tuberculosis of the respiratory tract, in an active stage or with a tendency to develop; other infectious or contagious parasitic diseases, provided that they are the subject, in Belgium, of protective measures for Belgian nationals.

(Source: The Belgian Immigration Office < <https://dofi.ibz.be/en/themes/faq/long-stay/medical-certificate> >)


4. How are the results of the medical examinations or medical certificates communicated to the immigration authorities?

In case of residence applications submitted abroad:
The standard medical certificate must be drawn up by a doctor recognised the respective Belgian diplomatic post. The list of recognised doctors is published on the website of the diplomatic post. The signature of a recognised doctor does not need to be authenticated by the diplomatic post. If the doctor who drew up the medical certificate is not recognised by the post office, the signature must be authenticated by the competent local authority, in accordance with the authentication procedure in force in the country. The signature of the competent authority must then be authenticated by the Belgian diplomatic post.
The medical certificate is submitted as part of the application at a Belgian diplomatic post.

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			<p>In case of residence applications submitted in Belgium: The medical certificate can be issued by any doctor registered with the Order of Physicians. The doctor's signature does not need to be authenticated. The medical certificate is submitted as part of the application at a Belgian municipality.</p> <p>(Source: The Belgian Immigration Office < https://dofi.ibz.be/en/themes/faq/long-stay/medical-certificate >)</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Bulgaria</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State require third-country nationals applying for temporary or permanent residence to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process? YES/NO.</p> <p>No</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, at what stage of the procedure are these elements requested (e.g. before the application, during assessment of the residence permit, etc.)?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.1, what specific medical conditions, if any, are assessed in the context of medical examinations (e.g. transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, other health risks)?</p> <p>N/A</p>


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			<p>4. How are the results of the medical examinations or medical certificates communicated to the immigration authorities?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Croatia</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State require third-country nationals applying for temporary or permanent residence to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process? YES/NO.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, at what stage of the procedure are these elements requested (e.g. before the application, during assessment of the residence permit, etc.)?</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.1, what specific medical conditions, if any, are assessed in the context of medical examinations (e.g. transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, other health risks)?</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>4. How are the results of the medical examinations or medical certificates communicated to the immigration authorities?</p>

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			N/A.
	EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State require third-country nationals applying for temporary or permanent residence to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process? YES/NO.</p> <p>Yes, ONLY FOR TEMPORARY RESIDENCE APPLICATIONS</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, at what stage of the procedure are these elements requested (e.g. before the application, during assessment of the residence permit, etc.)?</p> <p>Before applying for an entry visa, the applicant takes the required medical tests in their own country. Upon arrival in Cyprus, the tests are taken again. For those who are granted a visa on arrival (VIS), the examinations are conducted exclusively in Cyprus.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.1, what specific medical conditions, if any, are assessed in the context of medical examinations (e.g. transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, other health risks)?</p> <p>Original medical examination results for the main applicant/sponsor and sponsor's family members (AIDS, Hepatitis B and C, Syphilis and Tuberculosis), from the country of origin/residence.</p> <p>As far as Tuberculosis is concerned, for children under the age of 15, no X-ray examination is necessary. The Mantoux Skin Test is also accepted. The Mantoux Skin Test is not required for application for entry to Cyprus, for children under the age of 6.</p>

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			<p>4. How are the results of the medical examinations or medical certificates communicated to the immigration authorities?</p> <p>The official document containing the laboratory results is submitted along the application form.</p> <p>Ratification is necessary, except in the presence of a bilateral state agreement providing an exception.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Czech Republic</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State require third-country nationals applying for temporary or permanent residence to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process? YES/NO.</p> <p>No. Medical examinations or medical certificates are not systematically required as part of the application process for temporary or permanent residence permits in the Czech Republic.</p> <p>However, under Act No. 258/2000 Coll., on the Protection of Public Health, the Ministry of Health may adopt protective measures aimed at preventing the introduction of infectious diseases. In such cases, the Ministry of the Interior may request the applicant to submit a medical report confirming compliance with these measures.</p> <p>In addition, a medical report may be requested if there is a reasonable suspicion that the applicant suffers from an infectious disease or has resided in a high-risk area. This is not a standard requirement and is applied only on a case-by-case basis.</p>

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			<p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, at what stage of the procedure are these elements requested (e.g. before the application, during assessment of the residence permit, etc.)?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.1, what specific medical conditions, if any, are assessed in the context of medical examinations (e.g. transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, other health risks)?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. How are the results of the medical examinations or medical certificates communicated to the immigration authorities?</p> <p>Where requested, the applicant submits a medical report (medical certificate) directly to the Ministry of the Interior within the residence procedure. The medical report must clearly identify the applicant (at minimum: name, surname, date of birth, nationality), the issuing medical institution (full name and address of the healthcare provider, name and signature of the attending physician), and the date of issuance. It must also explicitly confirm that the applicant does not suffer from the infectious disease concerned by the relevant protective measure.</p>
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■	EMN NCP Estonia	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State require third-country nationals applying for temporary or permanent residence to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process? YES/NO.</p> <p>No, there is no medical examinations requirements.</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, at what stage of the procedure are these elements requested (e.g. before the application, during assessment of the residence permit, etc.)?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.1, what specific medical conditions, if any, are assessed in the context of medical examinations (e.g. transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, other health risks)?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. How are the results of the medical examinations or medical certificates communicated to the immigration authorities?</p> <p>N/A</p>
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<p>+ EMN NCP Finland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State require third-country nationals applying for temporary or permanent residence to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process? YES/NO.</p> <p>In general, NO. In Finland, residence permits are either fixed-term or permanent. Fixed-term residence permits are issued for a residence of temporary nature (temporary residence permit) or of continuous nature (continuous residence permit). Permanent residence permit categories are a national permanent residence permit and a long-term resident's EU residence permit.</p> <p>The answer is YES regarding temporary residence permits issued on the basis of au pairing. According to Aliens Act section 46, a third-country national who is between the age of 17 and 30 at the time of submission of the application may be issued a temporary residence permit on the basis of au pairing for a maximum of one year if they present a certificate of the state of health dated no more than three months previously, which proves that they do not have a communicable disease that would prevent au pairing in the host family.</p> <p>Applicants for any other type of fixed-term or permanent residence permit are not required to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process. Applicants may submit a medical certificate as an attachment to their application, if they want that their state of health or medical condition is taken into account when making the decision on their residence permit.</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, at what stage of the procedure are these elements requested (e.g. before the application, during assessment of the residence permit, etc.)?</p>
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			<p>Applicants for a temporary residence permit on the basis of au pairing need to attach a health certificate to the residence permit application. The certificate needs to be less than 3 months old. In general, a first residence permit is applied for before entering Finland.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.1, what specific medical conditions, if any, are assessed in the context of medical examinations (e.g. transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, other health risks)?</p> <p>Applicants for a temporary residence permit on the basis of au pairing need to have a health certificate stating that they do not have any infectious diseases, such as: salmonella, tuberculosis, hepatitis, measles or other pox diseases that children in Finland are vaccinated against at a certain age (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) https://thl.fi/en/main-page). If the applicant has a certificate of being vaccinated against one of these diseases and the certificate is still valid, they can attach the vaccination certificate to the application to cover the health certificate requirement regarding that disease.</p> <p>4. How are the results of the medical examinations or medical certificates communicated to the immigration authorities?</p> <p>The health certificate is a mandatory attachment to a residence permit application for au pair status.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP France</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State require third-country nationals applying for temporary or permanent residence to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process? YES/NO.</p>


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			<p>Foreign nationals applying for a residence permit for the first time must undergo a medical examination. However, many foreign nationals are exempt from this requirement.</p> <p>Holders of a long-stay visa equivalent to a residence permit (VLS-TS) must also undergo the medical examination if they are subject to it after their arrival in France. When applying to renew their residence permit, they must demonstrate that they meet the health requirements by providing a medical certificate (Article R. 431-18 of the Code on Entry and Residence of Foreign Nationals and Right of Asylum - CESEDA).</p> <p>Foreign nationals already admitted to France are not required to present a medical certificate.</p> <p>Those exempted are (Article R. 431-18 of the CESEDA): Students and young people in education or training mobility (students, students in mobility programmes, au pairs, trainees, ICT trainees, as well as holders of a 'job search or business creation' residence permit); Certain persons holding a residence permit on family or humanitarian grounds (parents of a French child, persons who entered France before the age of 13, children placed under the care of child protection services (ASE), foreigners receiving medical treatment, and persons admitted under exceptional regularisation procedures); Beneficiaries of international protection (except in cases of family reunification procedures); Certain vulnerable persons (victims of trafficking in human beings or procuring, persons engaged in programmes to exit prostitution who have filed a complaint, and victims of violence benefiting from a protection order); Certain specific categories of workers or international talents (holders of a 'Talent Passport' residence permit and their family members, ICT posted workers and their families, and young people placed under the care of child protection services (ASE) who obtain a 'salaried worker' or 'temporary worker' residence permit); Certain specific categories, such as members of the Foreign Legion.</p>
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			<p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, at what stage of the procedure are these elements requested (e.g. before the application, during assessment of the residence permit, etc.)?</p> <p>The medical examination is, in principle, carried out in France after the foreign national's arrival on the territory and before the residence permit is issued by the prefecture. This examination is conducted by the competent territorial office of the French Office of Immigration and Integration - OFII (the office in the department where the foreign national resides), which summons the person for the medical visit, or by a hospital, healthcare centre, or medical practice accredited and paid by the OFII.</p> <p>However, workers, beneficiaries of family reunification, and spouses of French nationals who are citizens of countries where the Office has a presence undergo the medical examination in their country of origin.</p> <p>This applies to nationals of the following countries: Morocco, Poland, Tunisia, Türkiye, Mali, Senegal, Cameroon and Armenia. Upon their arrival in France, the competent regional office of the OFII provides them with the medical certificate.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.1, what specific medical conditions, if any, are assessed in the context of medical examinations (e.g. transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, other health risks)?</p> <p>During this mandatory medical examination, several aspects of the foreign national's health are assessed. The examination carried out by an accredited physician includes: a general clinical examination; a chest X-ray examination; verification of vaccination status in accordance with the requirements applicable in France. Depending on the individual's medical profile, additional screening tests for certain diseases may be required, ensuring appropriate care from the moment of arrival in France.</p>
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			<p>Only certain medical conditions may prevent the final issuance of the medical certificate. These include in particular: diseases such as yellow fever, plague, or cholera; active pulmonary tuberculosis if the person refuses treatment; mental disorders requiring care that endanger others or are likely to compromise public order if the person examined refuses treatment; a health condition that is clearly incompatible with the purpose of the stay in France. In the last three cases, the person examined is always referred to a specialist for additional examinations or for a medical opinion before a final decision is taken by the chief medical officer of the OFII.</p> <p>4. How are the results of the medical examinations or medical certificates communicated to the immigration authorities?</p> <p>If the person examined meets the health requirements, the OFII physician signs the medical certificate, which is given to the individual. This document must be provided when applying for the renewal of the residence permit.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Germany</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State require third-country nationals applying for temporary or permanent residence to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process? YES/NO.</p> <p>NO. However, a threat to public health can lead to the refusal of a residence permit, but no health certificate is required before issuance/renewal as proof that such a threat does not exist.</p>


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			<p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, at what stage of the procedure are these elements requested (e.g. before the application, during assessment of the residence permit, etc.)? n.a.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.1, what specific medical conditions, if any, are assessed in the context of medical examinations (e.g. transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, other health risks)? n.a.</p> <p>4. How are the results of the medical examinations or medical certificates communicated to the immigration authorities? n.a.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Greece</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State require third-country nationals applying for temporary or permanent residence to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process? YES/NO.</p> <p>No, for the issuance of a residence permit. However, according to migration legislation (article 8, point d of law 5038/2023, Migration Code), the right of residence of third-country nationals who legally enter Greek territory is subject, among others, to the condition that they did not constitute a risk to public health. This condition is checked prior to the entry of the person concerned in the Greek territory, during the stage of issuance of a national visa.</p>

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			<p>Please note that the finding, after the issuance of the initial residence permit, that the person concerned suffers from a disease from which he was infected after entering the country, does not constitute a reason for not renewing his residence permit or for his removal from the territory of the country. In this case, the competent decision making body may request the third-country national, if there are serious indications that make it necessary, to undergo a medical examination within three (3) months from the date of arrival, in order to certify that he does not suffer from any of the diseases referred to in the present case. These medical examinations cannot be systematic in nature.</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, at what stage of the procedure are these elements requested (e.g. before the application, during assessment of the residence permit, etc.)?</p> <p>As mentioned in answer 1, this condition is checked by the competent Greek consular authority, prior to the entry of the person concerned into the Greek territory, during the stage of issuance of a national visa.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.1, what specific medical conditions, if any, are assessed in the context of medical examinations (e.g. transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, other health risks)? The diseases that may justify refusal of entry are those provided for by the World Health Organization and EU law, as well as other infectious, contagious or parasitic diseases, which require the adoption of measures for the protection of public health.</p> <p>4. How are the results of the medical examinations or medical certificates communicated to the immigration authorities?</p>
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			<p>The person concerned submits to the relevant authority (consular authority) the necessary medical certificate, and also in case there are serious indications that make it necessary to undergo a medical examination within three (3) months from the date of arrival.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Hungary</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State require third-country nationals applying for temporary or permanent residence to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process? YES/NO.</p> <p>The currently applicable law on immigration, i.e., Act XC of 2023 on General Rules for the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-country Nationals, does not require the attachment of medical documents or certificates in immigration procedures. However, only third-country nationals whose entry or stay does not endanger Hungary's public order, public safety, national security or public health may enter and stay in the territory of Hungary for a long-term stay exceeding 90 days within a 180-day period. Thus, a foreigner's entry and stay in Hungary may be refused on these grounds.</p> <p>Based on the above, the foreigner submits a declaration on the relevant designated form related to the procedure for a residence permit, whether to his/her knowledge, (s)he suffers from any of the diseases specified in the Decree by the Minister responsible for Healthcare, if (s)he is contagious or a carrier of their infectious agent, and if receives mandatory and regular treatment in case (s)he has a disease posing a threat to public health, (s)he is contagious or a carrier of their infectious agent (i.e., if (s)he has any of the contagious diseases of HIV/AIDS, or tuberculosis, hepatitis B, syphilis/lues, leprosy, typhoid fever, or is (s)he a carrier of the infectious agent of HIV, hepatitis B, typhoid or paratyphoid fevers in his/her body).</p>

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			<p>Considering that the foreigner does not have to prove their declaration with documents, the factual content of the declaration cannot be verified by the immigration authority.</p> <p>If, according to the declaration of the third-country national, the above health condition exists, the regional directorate shall notify the competent health administration authority as per the third-country national's (future) place of accommodation in Hungary. It is important to note that only this authority may require the third-country national to undergo the necessary medical examinations or to present an official medical certificate issued by the authorities of their country of origin, the content of which is specified in a separate legislation; the immigration authority may not require any such action.</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, at what stage of the procedure are these elements requested (e.g. before the application, during assessment of the residence permit, etc.)?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.1, what specific medical conditions, if any, are assessed in the context of medical examinations (e.g. transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, other health risks)?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. How are the results of the medical examinations or medical certificates communicated to the immigration authorities?</p> <p>The results of medical examinations or medical certificates are not disclosed to the</p>
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			<p>immigration authority; as such disclosure is not mandatory. However, it cannot be ruled out that in the future, the relevant legal provisions will be complemented by a requirement for medical documentation certifying that the relevant screening tests have been carried out in relation to third-country nationals who are particularly affected by epidemic diseases that pose a risk to public health.</p> <p>An application for a residence permit may be refused on the grounds of a public health risk if the health administration authority establishes that the third-country national suffers from a disease that poses a threat to public health and violates the rules of conduct, official provisions or legislation governing the care and treatment of the third-country national.</p> <p>In addition, expulsion under immigration law may be ordered against third-country nationals whose entry and stay violate or endanger public health. Under Government Decree no. 35/2024 (of 29 February) on the Implementation of Act XC of 2023 on General Rules for the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-country Nationals, expulsion may only be ordered on the recommendation of the health administration authority, i.e., the immigration authority cannot decide on this matter within its own jurisdiction (as opposed to determining a violation of public order or a threat thereto).</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Ireland</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State require third-country nationals applying for temporary or permanent residence to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process? YES/NO.</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>The requirement to submit medical evidence only applies to Stamp 0 applicants to Ireland, who need to submit a medical declaration as part of their stamp 0 permission application to</p>


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			<p>reside in Ireland in certain circumstances, e.g. retirement.</p> <p>Stamp 0 is subject to several conditions and limitations, including:</p> <p>Retire to or live in Ireland as person of independent means (I want to retire to Ireland - Immigration Service Delivery): Health Declaration and evidence of private medical insurance with full cover in private hospital are required for their initial application for permission.</p> <p>Live in Ireland as the elderly, dependent relatives of an Irish National, or a non-EU/EEA or Swiss citizen (Dependent Adult Relative - Immigration Service Delivery) Stamp 0 does not allow them to access any public services, such as health services or public hospital.</p> <p>From their application, they are required to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-to obtain fully comprehensive private medical insurance which will ensure fully private health coverage. Health insurance coverage must include full private hospital cover; private room accommodation in private hospitals; and coverage of any non- elective inpatient treatments in high-tech hospitals.- Health Declaration (e.g.: a letter from your local doctor informing of your present state of health). <p>Be a visiting academic at an Irish university or college (Visiting academic - Immigration Service Delivery)</p> <p>Evidence of private medical insurance with full cover in private hospital is required for their initial permission application.</p>
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			<p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, at what stage of the procedure are these elements requested (e.g. before the application, during assessment of the residence permit, etc.)?</p> <p>At application stage</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.1, what specific medical conditions, if any, are assessed in the context of medical examinations (e.g. transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, other health risks)?</p> <p>No specific medical conditions are assessed. Stamp 0 is granted on the basis that the applicant is financially independent and will not become a burden on the State. A key condition of the permission is that the applicant holds comprehensive private medical insurance for the duration of their stay. Accordingly, the requirement is for evidence of valid private medical cover, and a medical declaration as to their current health.</p> <p>4. How are the results of the medical examinations or medical certificates communicated to the immigration authorities?</p> <p>Medical declaration and proof of private medical insurance are submitted as part of the application process, generally by post or electronically</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Italy</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State require third-country nationals applying for temporary or permanent residence to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process? YES/NO.</p> <p>No medical certificates are required for the release of the residence permit.</p>


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			<p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, at what stage of the procedure are these elements requested (e.g. before the application, during assessment of the residence permit, etc.)? N/A.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.1, what specific medical conditions, if any, are assessed in the context of medical examinations (e.g. transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, other health risks)? N/A</p> <p>4. How are the results of the medical examinations or medical certificates communicated to the immigration authorities? N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Latvia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State require third-country nationals applying for temporary or permanent residence to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process? YES/NO. Yes. Medical certificates are requested from third-country nationals only in cases where temporary residence permits are requested.</p>


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			<p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, at what stage of the procedure are these elements requested (e.g. before the application, during assessment of the residence permit, etc.)?</p> <p>Medical certificates must be submitted when a third country national is issued a residence permit.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.1, what specific medical conditions, if any, are assessed in the context of medical examinations (e.g. transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, other health risks)?</p> <p>Latvia requires third-country nationals applying for temporary residence to submit a health certificate issued by a Latvian medical institution, which certifies that the TCN does not have a health disorder or disease referred to in the regulatory enactments on health disorders and diseases. A health certificate shall not be submitted when receiving a residence permit that has been requested repeatedly during the validity period of the previous residence permit or within 90 days after the expiry of the validity period of the previous residence permit. This health certificate must include flurography results (tuberculosis).</p> <p>4. How are the results of the medical examinations or medical certificates communicated to the immigration authorities?</p> <p>Upon receiving a residence permit, a TCN submits the original or a duly certified copy of the medical certificate to an employee of the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs.</p>
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	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State require third-country nationals applying for temporary or permanent residence to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process? YES/NO.</p> <p>No</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, at what stage of the procedure are these elements requested (e.g. before the application, during assessment of the residence permit, etc.)?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.1, what specific medical conditions, if any, are assessed in the context of medical examinations (e.g. transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, other health risks)?</p> <p>Original</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. How are the results of the medical examinations or medical certificates communicated to the immigration authorities?</p> <p>N/A</p>
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 EMN NCP Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State require third-country nationals applying for temporary or permanent residence to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process? YES/NO.</p> <p>Yes. In the framework of an application for a residence permit, all third-country nationals who already hold a temporary authorisation to stay must undergo a medical check consisting of: a medical examination by a doctor established in Luxembourg and authorised to work as a general practitioner, a practitioner specialised in internal medicine or paediatrics; and 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 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.</p> <p>Residence permits will not be granted to applicants who refuse to undergo the required medical check-up.</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, at what stage of the procedure are these elements requested (e.g. before the application, during assessment of the residence permit, etc.)?</p> <p>The medical examinations constitute a prerequisite for issuing the residence permit. See answer to Q.1.</p>
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			<p>3. If you answer YES to Q.1, what specific medical conditions, if any, are assessed in the context of medical examinations (e.g. transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, other health risks)?</p> <p>See answer to Q.1.</p> <p>4. How are the results of the medical examinations or medical certificates communicated to the immigration authorities?</p> <p>See answer to Q.1</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Netherlands</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State require third-country nationals applying for temporary or permanent residence to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process? YES/NO.</p> <p>YES.[1][2] Some nationalities are exempted from the medical examinations, the full list can be viewed on the IND website.[3] The National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu, RIVM) advises on which nationalities applicants should undergo a medical examination or should be exempted. The advice is based on the number of TBC-cases in a country that are reported by these countries at the World Health Organisation (WHO). ^ Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines 2000 (B) B1/4.5 ^ Immigration and Naturalisation service (IND), https://ind.nl/en/requirements-that-apply-to-</p>

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everyone, last accessed on 19 February 2026.

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See <https://ind.nl/en/forms/7644.pdf>, last accessed 3 March 2026.

2. If you answer YES to Q1, at what stage of the procedure are these elements requested (e.g. before the application, during assessment of the residence permit, etc.)?

When applying for a residence permit, applicants need to provide the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst, IND) with a letter of intent to undergo medical examination relating to tuberculosis (TB).[1] The examination itself will be done when the third country national arrives in the Netherlands after the application has been approved. In case the third country national does not undergo the medical examination three months after receiving his/her residence permit, the permit can be withdrawn.[2]

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Immigration and Naturalisation service (IND), <https://ind.nl/en/requirements-that-apply-to-everyone>, last accessed on 19 February 2026.


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Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines 2000 (B) B1/4.5


3. If you answer YES to Q.1, what specific medical conditions, if any, are assessed in the context of medical examinations (e.g. transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, other health risks)?

The examination is meant to assess whether the applicant has TB.

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			<p>4. How are the results of the medical examinations or medical certificates communicated to the immigration authorities?</p> <p>The Public Health Service (Gemeenschappelijke Gezondheidsdienst, GGD) completes the reference form the applicant needs to take with him/her.[1] The GGD must send the signed form to the IND. Sometimes the GGD gives back the form to the third country national, in this case, the third country national needs to send the form to the IND.[2]</p> <p>^</p> <p>Immigration and Naturalisation service (IND), Bijlage Verwijzingsformulier tbc-onderzoek, https://ind.nl/nl/formulieren/7104.pdf</p> <p>^</p> <p>National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, https://www.rivm.nl/sites/default/files/2022-03/22400289_013556_Folder%20TBC%20Immigranten_V4_TG%20DEF.pdf [information sheet], February 2022.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Poland</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State require third-country nationals applying for temporary or permanent residence to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process? YES/NO.</p> <p>NO</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, at what stage of the procedure are these elements requested (e.g. before the application, during assessment of the residence permit, etc.)?</p>


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		<p>not applicable</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.1, what specific medical conditions, if any, are assessed in the context of medical examinations (e.g. transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, other health risks)?</p> <p>not applicable</p> <p>4. How are the results of the medical examinations or medical certificates communicated to the immigration authorities?</p> <p>not applicable</p>
 EMN NCP Slovakia	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State require third-country nationals applying for temporary or permanent residence to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process? YES/NO.</p> <p>Yes, but with the exceptions specified in the Act on the Residence of Foreigners. According to the Act, a medical examination confirming that a foreigner does not suffer from a disease that threatens public health does not have to be submitted by a foreigner who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has a temporary residence for the purpose of fulfilling service duties by civilian units of the armed forces, • has a temporary residence as a person with the status of a Slovak living abroad, • is a temporary resident due to the status of a long-term resident in another Member State, • is granted residence in another Member State, • requests a change in the type or purpose of stay.


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			<p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, at what stage of the procedure are these elements requested (e.g. before the application, during assessment of the residence permit, etc.)?</p> <p>A medical examination report confirming that the foreigner does not suffer from a disease that threatens public health is submitted no later than 30 days after receiving the residence document. The police may extend the deadline for submitting a medical examination report by 60 days at the request of a foreigner. The medical examination report must not be older than 30 days.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.1, what specific medical conditions, if any, are assessed in the context of medical examinations (e.g. transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, other health risks)?</p> <p>A medical examination report confirms that the foreigner does not suffer from a disease that threatens public health.</p> <p>4. How are the results of the medical examinations or medical certificates communicated to the immigration authorities?</p> <p>A medical examination report confirming that the foreigner does not suffer from a disease that threatens public health shall be submitted by the foreigner to the Foreign Police no later than 30 days after receiving the residence document, and this document may only be issued by specifically designated facilities within the Slovak Republic.</p>
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	EMN NCP Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State require third-country nationals applying for temporary or permanent residence to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process? YES/NO.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, at what stage of the procedure are these elements requested (e.g. before the application, during assessment of the residence permit, etc.)?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.1, what specific medical conditions, if any, are assessed in the context of medical examinations (e.g. transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, other health risks)?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. How are the results of the medical examinations or medical certificates communicated to the immigration authorities?</p> <p>N/A</p>
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 EMN NCP Spain	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State require third-country nationals applying for temporary or permanent residence to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process? YES/NO.</p> <p>YES. In accordance with Article 38 of the Immigration Regulations, one of the requirements for obtaining a residence visa is that the foreign national must submit a medical certificate proving that they do not suffer from any diseases that may have serious public health implications, as established by the International Health Regulations of 2005.</p> <p>In line with Management Guideline 5/2025 issued by the Directorate-General for Migration Management, the submission of this medical certificate is not required when, under the Immigration Regulations, the foreign national applies for a long-term stay authorization or a residence permit while already in Spain.</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, at what stage of the procedure are these elements requested (e.g. before the application, during assessment of the residence permit, etc.)?</p> <p>The certificate must be submitted at the time of applying for the residence visa at the corresponding consular office.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.1, what specific medical conditions, if any, are assessed in the context of medical examinations (e.g. transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, other health risks)?</p> <p>See Q1.</p>
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			<p>4. How are the results of the medical examinations or medical certificates communicated to the immigration authorities?</p> <p>The communication of the results is carried out by the applicant submitting the certificate directly to the authorities together with the other documents required for the application.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Sweden</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State require third-country nationals applying for temporary or permanent residence to undergo medical examinations or submit a medical certificate as part of the application process? YES/NO.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>Residence permits in Sweden are primarily regulated by the Aliens Act – Utlänningslag (2005:716) and the Aliens Ordinance - Utlänningsförordningen (2006:97). These legal frameworks do not establish a general requirement for medical examinations as a condition for granting a residence permit.</p> <p>Asylum seekers are informed about and offered health examinations during the application process. These examinations are voluntary and are not linked to the assessment of the application.</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, at what stage of the procedure are these elements requested (e.g. before the application, during assessment of the residence permit, etc.)?</p> <p>Please observe that "before" is added as reply in the question. That is not our reply.</p>

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			<p>3. If you answer YES to Q.1, what specific medical conditions, if any, are assessed in the context of medical examinations (e.g. transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, other health risks)?</p> <p>Please observe that "original" is added as reply in the question. That is not our reply.</p> <p>4. How are the results of the medical examinations or medical certificates communicated to the immigration authorities?</p> <p>The applicants or the legal representatives submits results of medical examinations or certificates, but this is only if they would argue to grant a permit, such as to prove that the reference person in a reunification case is in need of the applicant for care, not to prove that the applicant is in good health.</p>
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