



## **2026.18 Legal status and documentation of Belarusian children born in Member States who cannot obtain a Belarusian passport**

**European Migration Network  
Ad-hoc query**

**May, 2026**

# **AD-HOC QUERY ON 2026.18 CY AHQ ON LEGAL STATUS AND DOCUMENTATION OF BELARUSIAN CHILDREN BORN IN MEMBER STATES WHO CANNOT OBTAIN A BELARUSIAN PASSPORT**

**REQUESTED BY EMN NCP LUXEMBOURG ON 18 MARCH 2026**

**COMPILATION PRODUCED ON 8 MAY 2026**

**Exported for:** Unrestricted Dissemination

**Responses from:** EMN NCP Austria, EMN NCP Belgium, EMN NCP Croatia, EMN NCP Cyprus, EMN NCP Czech Republic, EMN NCP Estonia, EMN NCP Finland, EMN NCP Germany, EMN NCP Hungary, EMN NCP Italy, EMN NCP Latvia, EMN NCP Lithuania, EMN NCP Luxembourg, EMN NCP Netherlands, EMN NCP Poland, EMN NCP Portugal, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Slovenia, EMN NCP Spain, EMN NCP Sweden **(20 in total)**

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## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

On behalf of EMN Cyprus:

As a follow-up of the AHQ 2025.75 launched by EMN Bulgaria, Cyprus is confronted with a new problem with the children born in Cyprus to Belarus citizens legally residing in Cyprus, as children remain without a Belarussian passport. Under Decree No. 278 of the Republic of Belarus, adopted in September 2023, Belarusian diplomatic missions and consular offices are no longer authorized

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to issue, renew, or replace passports and certain other official documents outside the country. As a result, citizens must apply for such services in person within Belarus. Cypriot authorities have been informed by civil society organizations of cases where children born in Cyprus to two Belarusian (BLR) nationals who are legally residing in the territory, are unable to obtain a Belarusian passport.

In the absence of a valid Belarusian passport or travel document, these children are unable to submit applications under existing legal migration pathways that require a valid travel document. As a result, these children risk remaining without access to residence procedures and without a clearly defined legal status, despite being born and residing in Cyprus.

In this context, we would like to request information from Member States on how similar situations involving Belarusian children are addressed.

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

We would very much appreciate your responses by **8 April 2026**.


1. Has your Member State encountered cases where children born on its territory to two Belarusian (BLR) nationals legally residing in your Member State are unable to obtain a Belarusian passport or travel document? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please briefly describe the situation.
2. Does your Member State allows the possibility to grant a national travel document to Belarusian children who cannot obtain a passport from the Belarusian authorities? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please describe the type of document issued and the conditions for its issuance.
3. If you answer YES to Q.2, what legal status/residence permit is granted to Belarusian children? Please indicate what type of legal status/residence permit is granted to the child.

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4. If you answer NO to Q.2, does your Member State allow the submission of residence permit applications for Belarusian children who do not possess a valid passport nor a travel document? YES / NO. If YES, please indicate what alternative documentation may be accepted (e.g. birth certificate issued in the Member State, parents' documents, consular certificates, etc.) and if there a specific procedure.

5. Does your Member State has any other procedure or legal solution to ensure that Belarusian children born on its territory who cannot obtain a passport do not remain without legal status? YES/NO. Please explain.

RESPONSES

		<b>Unrestricted Dissemination ?</b>	
	<b>EMN NCP Austria</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Has your Member State encountered cases where children born on its territory to two Belarusian (BLR) nationals legally residing in your Member State are unable to obtain a Belarusian passport or travel document? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please briefly describe the situation.</p> <p>There is no information available on this matter. Note: This question can therefore not be answered with either YES or NO.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>


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			<p>2. Does your Member State allows the possibility to grant a national travel document to Belarusian children who cannot obtain a passport from the Belarusian authorities? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please describe the type of document issued and the conditions for its issuance.</p> <p>Yes. In Austria, pursuant to Art. 88 of the Aliens Police Act, a foreigner’s passport may be issued upon application if this is in the interest of the Republic with regard to the person concerned, including for Stateless persons or persons of unknown nationality who do not possess a valid travel document;foreign nationals who have a permanent right of residence in the federal territory and are unable to obtain a valid travel document from their home country;foreign nationals who are unable to obtain a valid travel document from their home country and who otherwise meet the requirements for the issuance of a “Long-term Residence – EU” residence permit;foreign nationals who are unable to obtain the travel document required by their home country for emigration from the federal territory.---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.2, what legal status/residence permit is granted to Belarusian children? Please indicate what type of legal status/residence permit is granted to the child.</p> <p>Children of third-country nationals born in Austria must apply for a residence permit. The type of residence permit they receive depends on the specific residence permit held by their parents. ---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
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			<p>4. If you answer NO to Q.2, does your Member State allow the submission of residence permit applications for Belarusian children who do not possess a valid passport nor a travel document? YES / NO. If YES, please indicate what alternative documentation may be accepted (e.g. birth certificate issued in the Member State, parents' documents, consular certificates, etc.) and if there a specific procedure.</p> <p>The Settlement and Residence Act provides for an exception if it was demonstrably impossible or unreasonable for the person concerned/applicant to obtain the necessary document (e.g. passport) in the course of an (extension) application for a residence permit. The unreasonableness must be justified by the applicant. A fear of persecution by the regime in Belarus due to statements critical of the regime in exile is of course a reason for the unreasonableness of obtaining a passport. The authorities must also inform the applicant that he or she can submit such an application. In other words, the lack of a passport does generally not prevent a residence permit from being issued in such cases. Furthermore, the Implementing Regulation for the Settlement and Residence Act has an exception for children if they do not have a passport, the parent(s) is/are legally residing in Austria and the application is submitted within 6 months of birth.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>5. Does your Member State has any other procedure or legal solution to ensure that Belarusian children born on its territory who cannot obtain a passport do not remain without legal status? YES/NO. Please explain.</p> <p>n/i</p>
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	<p><b>EMN NCP Belgium</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Has your Member State encountered cases where children born on its territory to two Belarusian (BLR) nationals legally residing in your Member State are unable to obtain a Belarusian passport or travel document? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please briefly describe the situation.</p> <p>No. No such files have been identified to date by Belgian authorities.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State allows the possibility to grant a national travel document to Belarusian children who cannot obtain a passport from the Belarusian authorities? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please describe the type of document issued and the conditions for its issuance.</p> <p>No. Belgium has no particular solution for passports/travel documents for Belarusian children.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.2, what legal status/residence permit is granted to Belarusian children? Please indicate what type of legal status/residence permit is granted to the child.</p> <p>Not applicable</p> <p>4. If you answer NO to Q.2, does your Member State allow the submission of residence permit applications for Belarusian children who do not possess a valid passport nor a travel document? YES / NO. If YES, please indicate what alternative documentation may be accepted</p>


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			<p>(e.g. birth certificate issued in the Member State, parents' documents, consular certificates, etc.) and if there a specific procedure.</p> <p>In case of an application for a residence permit, a valid passport is in principle required. If individual applicants are unable to present a valid passport, the assessment of their file is determined on a case-by-case basis. In general, the Belgian Immigration Office does not consider the fact that the individual is unable to return to their country of origin due to fear of persecution as a valid exception to the obligation of presenting a passport. In such cases, the individual can apply for international protection.</p> <p>5. Does your Member State has any other procedure or legal solution to ensure that Belarusian children born on its territory who cannot obtain a passport do not remain without legal status? YES/NO. Please explain.</p> <p>Children born on the Belgian territory from parents in legal stay can obtain a residence permit without the obligation to file an official request, through an administrative simplification. For this they do not need to have a national identity document. It is sufficient to present the Belgian birth certificate. However they will be registered with a declared nationality in the Belgian national register until this national identity document (passport for TCN) is provided.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Croatia</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Has your Member State encountered cases where children born on its territory to two Belarusian (BLR) nationals legally residing in your Member State are unable to obtain a Belarusian passport or travel document? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please briefly describe the situation.</p>


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			<p>No.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State allows the possibility to grant a national travel document to Belarusian children who cannot obtain a passport from the Belarusian authorities? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please describe the type of document issued and the conditions for its issuance.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.2, what legal status/residence permit is granted to Belarusian children? Please indicate what type of legal status/residence permit is granted to the child.</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>4. If you answer NO to Q.2, does your Member State allow the submission of residence permit applications for Belarusian children who do not possess a valid passport nor a travel document? YES / NO. If YES, please indicate what alternative documentation may be accepted (e.g. birth certificate issued in the Member State, parents' documents, consular certificates, etc.) and if there a specific procedure.</p> <p>Yes. Parents or guardians of minor children born in the Republic of Croatia up to the child's third month of life are required to submit an application for temporary residence. In this case, they are not required to submit a travel document for the child, and along with proof of the parents identity, they are required to submit a birth certificate, or an official will inspect the Croatian birth certificates.</p>
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			<p>5. Does your Member State has any other procedure or legal solution to ensure that Belarusian children born on its territory who cannot obtain a passport do not remain without legal status? YES/NO. Please explain.</p> <p>No.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Cyprus</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Has your Member State encountered cases where children born on its territory to two Belarusian (BLR) nationals legally residing in your Member State are unable to obtain a Belarusian passport or travel document? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please briefly describe the situation.</p> <p>NO, but there are reports from civil society organizations of cases existing.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State allows the possibility to grant a national travel document to Belarusian children who cannot obtain a passport from the Belarusian authorities? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please describe the type of document issued and the conditions for its issuance.</p> <p>No</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.2, what legal status/residence permit is granted to Belarusian children? Please indicate what type of legal status/residence permit is granted to the child.</p>


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			<p>N/A</p> <p>4. If you answer NO to Q.2, does your Member State allow the submission of residence permit applications for Belarusian children who do not possess a valid passport nor a travel document? YES / NO. If YES, please indicate what alternative documentation may be accepted (e.g. birth certificate issued in the Member State, parents' documents, consular certificates, etc.) and if there a specific procedure.</p> <p>No</p> <p>5. Does your Member State has any other procedure or legal solution to ensure that Belarusian children born on its territory who cannot obtain a passport do not remain without legal status? YES/NO. Please explain.</p> <p>No, a passport is required.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Czech Republic</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Has your Member State encountered cases where children born on its territory to two Belarusian (BLR) nationals legally residing in your Member State are unable to obtain a Belarusian passport or travel document? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please briefly describe the situation.</p> <p>YES, but this applies only in cases where the Czech Republic also issues Czech travel documents to the parents of these children (due to their persecution); in most cases, however, Belarusian travel documents are presented directly.</p>

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			<p>2. Does your Member State allows the possibility to grant a national travel document to Belarusian children who cannot obtain a passport from the Belarusian authorities? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please describe the type of document issued and the conditions for its issuance.</p> <p>YES.</p> <p>If both parents of a child born in the Czech Republic are citizens of Belarus, this means that the child cannot be a citizen of any country other than Belarus. In this case, the parent cannot be required to travel to Belarus with the child for the purpose of obtaining a passport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If the child's parents intend to apply for a permanent residence permit, they should apply for a foreigner's passport at the same time. Both applications will be processed at the same time. A foreign passport will be issued at the same time as the permanent residence permit, if all other required documents are submitted and all other conditions for issuing the permanent residence permit are met.</li><li>• If the child's parents intend to apply for a long-term residence permit, they should apply for a certificate of identity at the same time. Both applications will be processed at the same time. A certificate of identity will be issued at the same time as the long-term residence permit, if all other required documents are submitted and all other conditions for issuing the long-term residence permit are met.</li></ul> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.2, what legal status/residence permit is granted to Belarusian children? Please indicate what type of legal status/residence permit is granted to the child.</p> <p>The child applies for the same residence permit as their parents. This means, that if parents are holders of long-term residence permit, the child will apply for long-term residence. If parents are holders of permanent residence, the child will apply for permanent residence. In case that the residence status of both parents is different, the child will apply for higher</p>
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			<p>residence status.</p> <p>4. If you answer NO to Q.2, does your Member State allow the submission of residence permit applications for Belarusian children who do not possess a valid passport nor a travel document? YES / NO. If YES, please indicate what alternative documentation may be accepted (e.g. birth certificate issued in the Member State, parents' documents, consular certificates, etc.) and if there a specific procedure.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. Does your Member State has any other procedure or legal solution to ensure that Belarusian children born on its territory who cannot obtain a passport do not remain without legal status? YES/NO. Please explain.</p> <p>This situation does not apply to legal residents, as they either present a Belarusian travel document or they are issued a travel document by the Czech Republic. In the case of a child whose parents are residing in the country illegally, a leave to remain visa may be considered.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Estonia</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Has your Member State encountered cases where children born on its territory to two Belarusian (BLR) nationals legally residing in your Member State are unable to obtain a Belarusian passport or travel document? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please briefly describe the situation.</p> <p>No, we haven't had such cases.</p>

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			<p>2. Does your Member State allows the possibility to grant a national travel document to Belarusian children who cannot obtain a passport from the Belarusian authorities? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please describe the type of document issued and the conditions for its issuance.</p> <p>Yes, based on Estonian answer to the AHQ 2025.75, Estonia may issue a temporary travel document to Belarusian citizens and their children residing in Estonia.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.2, what legal status/residence permit is granted to Belarusian children? Please indicate what type of legal status/residence permit is granted to the child.</p> <p>In 2025 amendments to the Aliens Act § 43 p 3(3), § 44 p 6 and § 91(1) p 1(2) entered into force, according to which legal basis for the stay in Estonia of an underage child who was born in Estonia is lawful in case the parent of the child was lawfully in Estonia during the birth of the child; an underage child who was born in Estonia may stay in Estonia as long as the parent of the child has a valid basis for a temporary stay in Estonia and a long-term visa may be applied from the Police and Border Guard Board for an underage child staying in Estonia who was born in Estonia in case their parent was lawfully in Estonia at the time of the birth of the child. The purpose of such amendment is to prevent a situation where a child who was born in Estonia and whose parent has a temporary residence permit in Estonia, for example on the basis of a D visa, remains in Estonia without a legal basis, and to enable him or her to apply for a D visa while in Estonia. The minor child's legal basis for residence continues even if parent obtains a new temporary residence permit, for example by applying for another visa, or if existing temporary residence permit is extended.</p> <p>4. If you answer NO to Q.2, does your Member State allow the submission of residence permit</p>
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			<p>applications for Belarusian children who do not possess a valid passport nor a travel document? YES / NO. If YES, please indicate what alternative documentation may be accepted (e.g. birth certificate issued in the Member State, parents' documents, consular certificates, etc.) and if there a specific procedure.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. Does your Member State has any other procedure or legal solution to ensure that Belarusian children born on its territory who cannot obtain a passport do not remain without legal status? YES/NO. Please explain.</p> <p>Please see answer to Q 3. Newborn child of foreign nationals residing in Estonia with a residence permit obtain a residence permit automatically, regardless of whether the child holds a passport from their country of origin. The prerequisite is that the parent holds a valid residence permit at the time of the child's birth.</p>
+	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	<p>1. Has your Member State encountered cases where children born on its territory to two Belarusian (BLR) nationals legally residing in your Member State are unable to obtain a Belarusian passport or travel document? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please briefly describe the situation.</p> <p>YES. There have been children born to Belarusian nationals with valid residence permits, and the children have been issued a residence permit on the basis of family ties and a Finnish alien's passport.</p>

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			<p>2. Does your Member State allows the possibility to grant a national travel document to Belarusian children who cannot obtain a passport from the Belarusian authorities? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please describe the type of document issued and the conditions for its issuance.</p> <p>YES. A Belarusian child born in Finland is issued a residence permit based of family ties and an alien's passport for the purpose of obtaining a national travel document. According to section 35 of the Aliens Act, issuing a residence permit usually requires that the applicant's identity must be reliably verified by means of a valid national travel document. The first residence permit on the basis of family ties can, however, be issued to a child born in Finland even if they do not have a valid national travel document. They can be issued an alien's passport, if they cannot obtain a national travel document in Finland, and they need to travel to their home country or to the embassy or consulate of their home country abroad to obtain a passport.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.2, what legal status/residence permit is granted to Belarusian children? Please indicate what type of legal status/residence permit is granted to the child.</p> <p>A Belarusian child born in Finland is issued a residence permit based of family ties for a year or, if the parent has a residence permit for a shorter period of time, for the same period as the parent's permit. The child is issued the same type of permit as the parent: continuous (A) or temporary (B).</p> <p>4. If you answer NO to Q.2, does your Member State allow the submission of residence permit applications for Belarusian children who do not possess a valid passport nor a travel document? YES / NO. If YES, please indicate what alternative documentation may be accepted</p>
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			<p>(e.g. birth certificate issued in the Member State, parents' documents, consular certificates, etc.) and if there a specific procedure. N/A</p> <p>5. Does your Member State has any other procedure or legal solution to ensure that Belarusian children born on its territory who cannot obtain a passport do not remain without legal status? YES/NO. Please explain.</p> <p>YES. For applications on the basis of family ties, derogation from the travel document requirement is possible in individual cases if there are exceptionally serious grounds for such a derogation, or if the derogation is in the best interest of a child.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Germany</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Has your Member State encountered cases where children born on its territory to two Belarusian (BLR) nationals legally residing in your Member State are unable to obtain a Belarusian passport or travel document? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please briefly describe the situation.</p> <p>To date, there is no information available regarding children of Belarusian nationality born in Germany who are unable to obtain a passport from their home country. In addition, the situation is similar for Belarusian adults who do not (or no longer) possess a home country passport, for example, because their travel document has expired.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State allows the possibility to grant a national travel document to Belarusian children who cannot obtain a passport from the Belarusian authorities? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please describe the type of document issued and the conditions for its</p>


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			<p>issuance.</p> <p>Yes. In general, a German travel document for foreigners may be issued to a third-country national – regardless of their nationality or age – as a substitute for a passport if they do not possess a passport from their home country and cannot obtain one reasonably.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.2, what legal status/residence permit is granted to Belarusian children? Please indicate what type of legal status/residence permit is granted to the child.</p> <p>Generally, a child’s residence status is derived from the status of their parents. The requirement to hold a valid passport – a precondition for the issuance of a residence permit – is met by the German travel document for foreigners.</p> <p>4. If you answer NO to Q.2, does your Member State allow the submission of residence permit applications for Belarusian children who do not possess a valid passport nor a travel document? YES / NO. If YES, please indicate what alternative documentation may be accepted (e.g. birth certificate issued in the Member State, parents’ documents, consular certificates, etc.) and if there a specific procedure.</p> <p>In order for the child’s residency status to be derived from their parent’s, proof of the child’s parentage is required. This proof may also be provided by a German birth certificate.</p> <p>5. Does your Member State has any other procedure or legal solution to ensure that Belarusian children born on its territory who cannot obtain a passport do not remain without legal status? YES/NO. Please explain.</p>
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			In general, a third-country national – regardless of nationality and age – who neither possesses nor can obtain a passport or passport substitute reasonably, does fulfil the passport requirement for their stay in Germany if their residence permit is simultaneously designated as a substitute identity document (Ausweisersatz).
	<b>EMN NCP Hungary</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Has your Member State encountered cases where children born on its territory to two Belarusian (BLR) nationals legally residing in your Member State are unable to obtain a Belarusian passport or travel document? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please briefly describe the situation.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State allows the possibility to grant a national travel document to Belarusian children who cannot obtain a passport from the Belarusian authorities? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please describe the type of document issued and the conditions for its issuance.</p> <p>The immigration authority has no experience in cases related to passport issuance or extension for Belarusian citizens.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.2, what legal status/residence permit is granted to Belarusian children? Please indicate what type of legal status/residence permit is granted to the child.</p> <p>N/A</p>


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			<p>4. If you answer NO to Q.2, does your Member State allow the submission of residence permit applications for Belarusian children who do not possess a valid passport nor a travel document? YES / NO. If YES, please indicate what alternative documentation may be accepted (e.g. birth certificate issued in the Member State, parents' documents, consular certificates, etc.) and if there a specific procedure.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>5. Does your Member State has any other procedure or legal solution to ensure that Belarusian children born on its territory who cannot obtain a passport do not remain without legal status? YES/NO. Please explain.</p> <p>No. According to Section 17 Paragraph (1) a) of Act XC of 2023 on the General Rules for the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals, a third-country national shall be allowed to enter the territory of Hungary for the purpose of long-term residence if he or she has a valid travel document.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP</b> <b>Italy</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Has your Member State encountered cases where children born on its territory to two Belarusian (BLR) nationals legally residing in your Member State are unable to obtain a Belarusian passport or travel document? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please briefly describe the situation.</p> <p>In general, cases involving Belarusian citizens who do not obtain a passport or a Belarusian travel document have been reported; no cases involving minors born on Italian territory have</p>


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			<p>been reported.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State allows the possibility to grant a national travel document to Belarusian children who cannot obtain a passport from the Belarusian authorities? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please describe the type of document issued and the conditions for its issuance.</p> <p>There is no specific case history; the applicable reference framework is the legislation governing travel documents for foreigners.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.2, what legal status/residence permit is granted to Belarusian children? Please indicate what type of legal status/residence permit is granted to the child.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. If you answer NO to Q.2, does your Member State allow the submission of residence permit applications for Belarusian children who do not possess a valid passport nor a travel document? YES / NO. If YES, please indicate what alternative documentation may be accepted (e.g. birth certificate issued in the Member State, parents' documents, consular certificates, etc.) and if there a specific procedure.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. Does your Member State has any other procedure or legal solution to ensure that Belarusian children born on its territory who cannot obtain a passport do not remain without</p>
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			<p>legal status? YES/NO. Please explain.</p> <p>N/A</p>
 <b>EMN NCP Latvia</b>		<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Has your Member State encountered cases where children born on its territory to two Belarusian (BLR) nationals legally residing in your Member State are unable to obtain a Belarusian passport or travel document? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please briefly describe the situation.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State allows the possibility to grant a national travel document to Belarusian children who cannot obtain a passport from the Belarusian authorities? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please describe the type of document issued and the conditions for its issuance.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.2, what legal status/residence permit is granted to Belarusian children? Please indicate what type of legal status/residence permit is granted to the child.</p> <p>N/a</p> <p>4. If you answer NO to Q.2, does your Member State allow the submission of residence permit</p>


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			<p>applications for Belarusian children who do not possess a valid passport nor a travel document? YES / NO. If YES, please indicate what alternative documentation may be accepted (e.g. birth certificate issued in the Member State, parents' documents, consular certificates, etc.) and if there a specific procedure.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>5. Does your Member State has any other procedure or legal solution to ensure that Belarusian children born on its territory who cannot obtain a passport do not remain without legal status? YES/NO. Please explain.</p> <p>No.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Lithuania</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Has your Member State encountered cases where children born on its territory to two Belarusian (BLR) nationals legally residing in your Member State are unable to obtain a Belarusian passport or travel document? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please briefly describe the situation.</p> <p>Yes. In such a case, if Belarusian nationals residing in Lithuania hold international protection or can demonstrate through objective documentary evidence that they are unable to return to Belarus (e.g., they have already been detained, imprisoned, or similar), and they are objectively unable to return to Belarus for the purpose of obtaining a passport for their child, the child is issued an Alien's Passport ("užsieniečio pasas").</p> <p>2. Does your Member State allows the possibility to grant a national travel document to</p>

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			<p>Belarusian children who cannot obtain a passport from the Belarusian authorities? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please describe the type of document issued and the conditions for its issuance.</p> <p>Yes, an Alien's Passport is issued. The Alien's Passport is issued only to persons who, for objective reasons, are unable to return to their country of origin. In order for an Alien's Passport to be issued, the person must meet the requirements of Article 37 of the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners: "A foreign national who has the right of temporary or permanent residence in the Republic of Lithuania but is not in possession of a valid passport of a foreign national or an equivalent travel document, or it has been lost or destroyed, and who cannot obtain one from the competent authorities of their country of origin for objective reasons, may be issued an Alien's Passport in accordance with the procedure established by the Minister of the Interior."</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.2, what legal status/residence permit is granted to Belarusian children? Please indicate what type of legal status/residence permit is granted to the child.</p> <p>The child is issued the same type of residence permit as held by the parents in the Republic of Lithuania (temporary or permanent residence permit), most commonly a temporary residence permit granted on the basis of family reunification.</p> <p>4. If you answer NO to Q.2, does your Member State allow the submission of residence permit applications for Belarusian children who do not possess a valid passport nor a travel document? YES / NO. If YES, please indicate what alternative documentation may be accepted (e.g. birth certificate issued in the Member State, parents' documents, consular certificates, etc.) and if there a specific procedure.</p>
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			<p>N/A</p> <p>5. Does your Member State has any other procedure or legal solution to ensure that Belarusian children born on its territory who cannot obtain a passport do not remain without legal status? YES/NO. Please explain.</p> <p>Yes. The child's legal status is resolved by issuing a temporary or permanent residence permit. As already mentioned, in order for a residence permit (and an Alien's Passport) to be issued to a child born in Lithuania, the parents must demonstrate, by submitting supporting documents, that they are unable to return to Belarus for objective reasons.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Luxembourg</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Has your Member State encountered cases where children born on its territory to two Belarusian (BLR) nationals legally residing in your Member State are unable to obtain a Belarusian passport or travel document? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please briefly describe the situation.</p> <p>Yes. Because of Decree No. 278 of the Republic of Belarus, adopted in September 2023, a child born in Luxembourg to Belarus citizens couldn't get a Belarusian passport.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State allows the possibility to grant a national travel document to Belarusian children who cannot obtain a passport from the Belarusian authorities? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please describe the type of document issued and the conditions for its issuance.</p> <p>Yes. Article 1(1) and (2) of the Grand Ducal Regulation of 26 January 2005, which lays down the procedures for obtaining a travel document for foreigners, provides that such a document</p>

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			<p>may be issued to persons residing in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg whose identity and nationality have been established, but who are unable to obtain a national passport from the authorities of their country of origin, or for whom requesting the issuance or renewal of such a document is impossible due to exceptional circumstances. It further states that, in exceptional cases, a travel document may also be granted where the procedure for obtaining a national passport is excessively long or complex, exceeding reasonable limits. Accordingly, Belarusian children who fall within the circumstances described in the background information may apply to the Luxembourg authorities for the issuance of a travel document on the basis of the above-mentioned legal provisions.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.2, what legal status/residence permit is granted to Belarusian children? Please indicate what type of legal status/residence permit is granted to the child.</p> <p>As the parents are legally residing in Luxembourg, the child will be granted a residence permit as a family member of a third-country national, in accordance with the residence status of the parents.</p> <p>4. If you answer NO to Q.2, does your Member State allow the submission of residence permit applications for Belarusian children who do not possess a valid passport nor a travel document? YES / NO. If YES, please indicate what alternative documentation may be accepted (e.g. birth certificate issued in the Member State, parents' documents, consular certificates, etc.) and if there a specific procedure.</p> <p>N/A.</p>
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			<p>5. Does your Member State has any other procedure or legal solution to ensure that Belarusian children born on its territory who cannot obtain a passport do not remain without legal status? YES/NO. Please explain.</p> <p>No, a passport is required.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Netherlands</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Has your Member State encountered cases where children born on its territory to two Belarusian (BLR) nationals legally residing in your Member State are unable to obtain a Belarusian passport or travel document? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please briefly describe the situation.</p> <p>No information is available in the Netherlands regarding such cases.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State allows the possibility to grant a national travel document to Belarusian children who cannot obtain a passport from the Belarusian authorities? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please describe the type of document issued and the conditions for its issuance.</p> <p>YES. Important to note is that the travel document does not provide the child with a legal status in the Netherlands. The travel document is only provided to the child in case it already has legal status in the Netherlands.</p> <p>The Netherlands can provide foreign nationals with a Dutch travel document (vreemdelingen- of vluchtelingenpaspoort). [1] In the case of Belarusian children who cannot obtain a passport</p>


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			<p>from the Belarusian authorities, they can request a Dutch travel document (vreemdelingenpaspoort) if they meet the following requirements: In possession of a valid residence permit type I, II or V. Proof that a passport in country of origin cannot be obtained. The document can be applied for in the municipality of residence of the applicant. In the case of Belarusian children, proof that a passport in the country of origin cannot be obtained for the parents is sufficient.</p> <p>^ <a href="https://www.rvig.nl/reisdocumentvoorvreemdelingen">https://www.rvig.nl/reisdocumentvoorvreemdelingen</a></p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.2, what legal status/residence permit is granted to Belarusian children? Please indicate what type of legal status/residence permit is granted to the child.</p> <p>In the Netherlands an application for a residence permit for children who are born in the Netherlands and who do not have the Dutch nationality, can be filed by one of the parents of the child.[1] For the child to receive the residence permit, the requirements below need to be met.</p> <p>The child must be born in the Netherlands and is not in possession of a residence permit yet. The child belongs to the family of the parent filing the request. The main place of residence of the parent filing the request and the child is in the Netherlands, meaning that the parent and the child have lived in the Netherlands since the birth of the child. The parent filing the request needs to be in possession of a valid residence permit, or has become a Dutch national after the birth of the child. Both the parent filing the request and the child need to have a valid passport or travel document. The parent filing the request declares to be the sponsor of the child, meaning the child will live with this parent in the Netherlands. Moreover, the residence</p>
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			<p>permit will hold this parents name. The application will not be rejected in case all requirements are met except the child does not possess a passport or travel document.</p> <p>In the case of Belarusian parents who do not have a valid Dutch passport, it is sufficient to hand over a valid residence permit and a travel document. As mentioned in ad-hoc query 2025.75, Belarusians who hold an expired Belarusian passport and submit an application for the renewal of a regular residence permit are provisionally exempted from the passport requirement.</p> <p>Important to note is that children born in the Netherlands without the Dutch nationality obtain legal status through an application for a residence permit. From the residence permit the rights to a Dutch travel document are derived, depending on the type of residence permit that is granted.</p> <p>^</p> <p><a href="https://ind.nl/nl/verblijfsvergunningen/familie-en-partner/verblijfsvergunning-in-nederland-geboren-kind">https://ind.nl/nl/verblijfsvergunningen/familie-en-partner/verblijfsvergunning-in-nederland-geboren-kind</a></p> <p>4. If you answer NO to Q.2, does your Member State allow the submission of residence permit applications for Belarusian children who do not possess a valid passport nor a travel document? YES / NO. If YES, please indicate what alternative documentation may be accepted (e.g. birth certificate issued in the Member State, parents' documents, consular certificates, etc.) and if there a specific procedure.</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>5. Does your Member State has any other procedure or legal solution to ensure that</p>
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			<p>Belarusian children born on its territory who cannot obtain a passport do not remain without legal status? YES/NO. Please explain.</p> <p>NO. Such additional procedure is not necessary, because under the current procedure for children born in the Netherlands (see Q.2), combined with the temporary procedure for Belarusian nationals (see AHQ 2025.75 and Q.2), this problem does not arise.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Poland</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Has your Member State encountered cases where children born on its territory to two Belarusian (BLR) nationals legally residing in your Member State are unable to obtain a Belarusian passport or travel document? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please briefly describe the situation.</p> <p>YES But such situations occur very rarely. In Office for Foreigners (II instance administrative authority for legalisation of stay) was noted one case of a child born on Polish territory to two BLR nationals. Parents stayed in PL on the basis of permanent residence permit, so, according to national law, the child was also granted the permanent residence permit. It automatically fulfil the conditions to apply for Polish travel document for foreigner. Eventually the child was granted the travel document by competent authority.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State allows the possibility to grant a national travel document to Belarusian children who cannot obtain a passport from the Belarusian authorities? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please describe the type of document issued and the conditions for its issuance.</p>

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			<p>YES</p> <p>The child can receive Polish travel document for foreigners if meets together all the requirements mention below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- the foreigner has lost their travel document, or their travel document has been destroyed or has expired, or they have not yet had a travel document;</li><li>- the foreigner has been granted: a permanent residence permit or a long-term EU resident's residence permit, or a temporary residence permit, or subsidiary protection, or a residence permit for humanitarian reasons;</li><li>- the foreigner has submitted an application for a Polish travel document for foreigners within the period specified in the relevant regulations</li></ul> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.2, what legal status/residence permit is granted to Belarusian children? Please indicate what type of legal status/residence permit is granted to the child.</p> <p>The legal status depends on the status of the child's parents.</p> <p>4. If you answer NO to Q.2, does your Member State allow the submission of residence permit applications for Belarusian children who do not possess a valid passport nor a travel document? YES / NO. If YES, please indicate what alternative documentation may be accepted (e.g. birth certificate issued in the Member State, parents' documents, consular certificates, etc.) and if there a specific procedure.</p> <p>Not applicable</p>
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			<p>5. Does your Member State has any other procedure or legal solution to ensure that Belarusian children born on its territory who cannot obtain a passport do not remain without legal status? YES/NO. Please explain.</p> <p>NO</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Portugal</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Has your Member State encountered cases where children born on its territory to two Belarusian (BLR) nationals legally residing in your Member State are unable to obtain a Belarusian passport or travel document? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please briefly describe the situation.</p> <p>NO. At present, there are no records of recent cases involving children born in Portugal to two Belarusian citizens (BLR) who are legal residents but are unable to obtain a Belarusian passport or travel document.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State allows the possibility to grant a national travel document to Belarusian children who cannot obtain a passport from the Belarusian authorities? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please describe the type of document issued and the conditions for its issuance.</p> <p>YES. The Portuguese State may issue a passport to foreign nationals. This falls within the remit of the IRN, IP (Institute of Registration and Notary Affairs, a public institute). The conditions for its issue are set out in Decree-Law No 83/2000 of 11 May, which contains the legal framework</p>


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			<p>governing the granting and issuance of passports. Individuals who are authorised to reside in Portuguese territory and who are stateless or nationals of countries without diplomatic or consular representation in Portugal, or who can unequivocally demonstrate that they are unable to obtain another passport, may be issued with a passport for foreign nationals.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.2, what legal status/residence permit is granted to Belarusian children? Please indicate what type of legal status/residence permit is granted to the child.</p> <p>With regard to the issue of passports to foreign nationals, the relevant provisions are set out in Article 2(1)(d) and (2), and Articles 35 to 38 of the aforementioned legislation. Within national territory, the President of the Governing Board of the IRN, I. P., is responsible for issuing the document, with the possibility of delegation and sub-delegation.</p> <p>As concerns the granting of residence permits, Law No. 23/2007 of 4 July (Aliens Act) provides, in Article 122(1) (a), that a residence permit may be granted, subject to the fulfilment of the relevant requirements, to minors who are children of foreign nationals (in this specific case, of Belarusian nationality) holding a residence permit and born on Portuguese territory.</p> <p>4. If you answer NO to Q.2, does your Member State allow the submission of residence permit applications for Belarusian children who do not possess a valid passport nor a travel document? YES / NO. If YES, please indicate what alternative documentation may be accepted (e.g. birth certificate issued in the Member State, parents' documents, consular certificates, etc.) and if there a specific procedure.</p> <p>In order to grant a residence permit to minors who are children of legally resident Belarusian citizens and were born in Portuguese territory, it will be necessary, amongst other documents,</p>
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			<p>to present a valid passport, as provided for in Article 61(1)(a) of Regulatory Decree No 84/2007 of 5 November.</p> <p>It is clear that, in accordance with the principles of good administration, proportionality, good faith and justice, it is permissible for Belarusian citizens to apply for the grant or renewal of residence permits with an expired passport, provided that it is sufficient to prove their identity. Their submission must be accompanied by a sworn statement attesting to the impossibility of travelling to Belarus for compelling reasons linked to the risk of persecution. In the case of applications for residence permits for Belarusian minors, who are children of legally resident Belarusian citizens, born in Portugal, and who do not hold a passport, there are currently no guidelines regarding alternative documents or specific procedures.</p> <p>5. Does your Member State has any other procedure or legal solution to ensure that Belarusian children born on its territory who cannot obtain a passport do not remain without legal status? YES/NO. Please explain.</p> <p>Article 1(1)(f) of the Nationality Law (Law No 37/81 of 3 October, as last amended by Organic Law No 1/2024 of 5 March) provides for the granting of Portuguese nationality (original nationality) to children born on Portuguese territory, who are the children of foreign nationals not in the service of their respective State, and who do not declare that they do not wish to be Portuguese, provided that, at the time of birth, one of the parents is legally resident on Portuguese territory. This matter falls within the remit of the IRN, IP.</p>
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	<p><b>EMN NCP Slovakia</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Has your Member State encountered cases where children born on its territory to two Belarusian (BLR) nationals legally residing in your Member State are unable to obtain a Belarusian passport or travel document? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please briefly describe the situation.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State allows the possibility to grant a national travel document to Belarusian children who cannot obtain a passport from the Belarusian authorities? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please describe the type of document issued and the conditions for its issuance.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 74 (2) (c) of the Act on Residence of Foreigners, the police department shall issue a third-country national with a foreigner´s passport entitling a third-country national to leave the Slovak Republic and who at the same time does not have his/her own valid travel document and this travel document cannot be secured even through the embassy of the state of which he/she is a citizen and who was born in the territory of the Slovak Republic.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.2, what legal status/residence permit is granted to Belarusian children? Please indicate what type of legal status/residence permit is granted to the child.</p> <p>A foreigner´s passport issued pursuant to the provision of Article 74 (2) (c) of the Act on Residence of Foreigners is a document entitling the third country national to leave the territory of the Slovak Republic. It is not a valid travel document with which it is possible to apply for</p>
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			<p>residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic.</p> <p>4. If you answer NO to Q.2, does your Member State allow the submission of residence permit applications for Belarusian children who do not possess a valid passport nor a travel document? YES / NO. If YES, please indicate what alternative documentation may be accepted (e.g. birth certificate issued in the Member State, parents' documents, consular certificates, etc.) and if there a specific procedure.</p> <p>No. Pursuant to Article 62(1) of the Act on Residence of Foreigners, if a third-country national is born in the territory of the Slovak Republic or a Member State whose parent has been granted residence under this Act, the parent of a third-country national born in the territory of the Slovak Republic or a Member State may apply to the police department for residence and Pursuant to subsection (2), the parent shall submit a valid travel document of the child or his/her own valid travel document in which the child is registered with the application.</p> <p>5. Does your Member State has any other procedure or legal solution to ensure that Belarusian children born on its territory who cannot obtain a passport do not remain without legal status? YES/NO. Please explain.</p> <p>No.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Slovenia</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Has your Member State encountered cases where children born on its territory to two Belarusian (BLR) nationals legally residing in your Member State are unable to obtain a Belarusian passport or travel document? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please briefly describe the situation.</p>

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			<p>No, but we have encountered cases where other Belarusian citizens residing in the Republic of Slovenia on the basis of a residence permit are unable to obtain a new passport.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State allow the possibility to grant a national travel document to Belarusian children who cannot obtain a passport from the Belarusian authorities? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please describe the type of document issued and the conditions for its issuance.</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>A foreigner who holds a permit to reside in the Republic of Slovenia may be issued a passport for foreigners in the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- if the foreigner concerned is a stateless person;</li><li>- if the foreigner does not have and cannot acquire a valid travel document from his or her country of citizenship.</li></ul> <p>A passport for foreigners may also be issued to a foreign national who does not have a valid travel document, provided there are valid grounds for doing so.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.2, what legal status/residence permit is granted to Belarusian children? Please indicate what type of legal status/residence permit is granted to the child.</p> <p>A child of a foreign national born in the Republic of Slovenia who does not acquire Slovenian citizenship does not need a residence permit during the first two months after birth. The administrative unit in whose jurisdiction the child resides shall, ex officio, issue the child a residence permit no later than two months after birth, which shall be valid or extended ex officio for as long as the residence permit is valid or extended for the child's mother, father, or guardian until the child reaches the age of 18.</p>
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			<p>The administrative unit in whose jurisdiction the child resides shall, ex officio, issue a permanent residence permit to the child, provided that at least one of the parents holds a permanent residence permit or a certificate of registration of permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia, or that the child’s guardian is a Slovenian citizen, an EU citizen with a certificate of permanent residence registration, or a foreign national with a permanent residence permit in the Republic of Slovenia.</p> <p>4. If you answer NO to Q.2, does your Member State allow the submission of residence permit applications for Belarusian children who do not possess a valid passport nor a travel document? YES / NO. If YES, please indicate what alternative documentation may be accepted (e.g. birth certificate issued in the Member State, parents’ documents, consular certificates, etc.) and if there a specific procedure.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. Does your Member State has any other procedure or legal solution to ensure that Belarusian children born on its territory who cannot obtain a passport do not remain without legal status? YES/NO. Please explain.</p> <p>No.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Spain</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Has your Member State encountered cases where children born on its territory to two Belarusian (BLR) nationals legally residing in your Member State are unable to obtain a Belarusian passport or travel document? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please briefly describe the situation.</p>


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			<p>No.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State allows the possibility to grant a national travel document to Belarusian children who cannot obtain a passport from the Belarusian authorities? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please describe the type of document issued and the conditions for its issuance.</p> <p>No. In all cases, the Consular Authority of Belarus in Spain provides a child recognized as a Belarusian national—following the registration of the child’s birth in Spain with the consular civil registry—with a travel document for the purpose of enabling the child to travel to their country of nationality, where the corresponding passport can then be issued.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.2, what legal status/residence permit is granted to Belarusian children? Please indicate what type of legal status/residence permit is granted to the child.</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>4. If you answer NO to Q.2, does your Member State allow the submission of residence permit applications for Belarusian children who do not possess a valid passport nor a travel document? YES / NO. If YES, please indicate what alternative documentation may be accepted (e.g. birth certificate issued in the Member State, parents’ documents, consular certificates, etc.) and if there a specific procedure.</p> <p>In Spain, all foreign nationals (both adults and minors) who apply for a residence authorization are required, as a condition for its issuance, to previously hold a passport, a</p>
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			<p>travel document, or a registration card (cédula de inscripción), with the exception of asylum beneficiaries.</p> <p>If foreign adults or minors do not have a passport or a travel document, they must apply—minors through their parents or legal guardians—for a cédula de inscripción at the National Police stations as a substitute for such passport or travel document. To obtain it, they must demonstrate the impossibility of being documented by their country of nationality.</p> <p>In the specific case of Belarusian nationals holding an expired passport (both adults and minors), the General Commissariat for Immigration and Borders (Directorate-General of the Police) and the Directorate-General for Migration Management (Secretariat of State for Migration) signed a Joint Instruction on 19 January 2026. This Instruction establishes that, for the processing—within national territory—of any of the authorizations and permits provided for under immigration legislation, as well as for the issuance and delivery of the Foreigner Identity Card (Tarjeta de Identidad de Extranjero), the submission of an expired passport by Belarusian nationals present in Spain as of the date of signature shall be accepted. This measure is adopted in light of the fact, as expressly stated in the Joint Instruction, that the decision by the Belarusian authorities not to process the issuance or renewal of passports outside their national territory significantly hinders access to residence status in Spain. Currently in Spain, Belarusian minors who apply for a residence authorization and submit a passport, a travel document, or a cédula de inscripción are granted the corresponding residence authorization, provided that they meet the applicable legal requirements.</p> <p>5. Does your Member State has any other procedure or legal solution to ensure that Belarusian children born on its territory who cannot obtain a passport do not remain without legal status? YES/NO. Please explain.</p>
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**Ad-Hoc Query on 2026.18 CY AHQ on Legal status and documentation of Belarusian children born in Member States who cannot obtain a Belarusian passport**

			<p>In Spain, Belarusian minors who apply for a residence authorization and submit a passport, a travel document, or a cédula de inscripción are granted such residence, provided that they meet the requirements for the authorization.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Sweden</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Has your Member State encountered cases where children born on its territory to two Belarusian (BLR) nationals legally residing in your Member State are unable to obtain a Belarusian passport or travel document? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please briefly describe the situation.</p> <p>YES. Between 2024-2026, the Swedish Migration Agency (SMA) processed 17 cases concerning alien's passports for children of Belarusian nationality.</p> <p>2. Does your Member State allows the possibility to grant a national travel document to Belarusian children who cannot obtain a passport from the Belarusian authorities? YES / NO. If you answer YES, please describe the type of document issued and the conditions for its issuance.</p> <p>YES. The Swedish Aliens Act establishes that an alien's passport can be issued to a person who cannot obtain a passport from the national authorities in their country of origin. If there are special grounds, the SMA may issue an alien's passport in other situations as well. See Chapter 2, Section 1 a of the Swedish Alien's Act. The aforementioned provision, as well as Section 1 b, also contains various reasons for refusal of an application for alien's passport. The SMA considers that under the current circumstances (in particular the decree and reports of some irregularities in Belarus when nationals return to apply for passports) it can be presumed that Belarusian nationals residing abroad cannot acquire a national passport. They</p>

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			<p>therefore qualify for an alien's passport, which satisfies the passport requirement under Swedish law. This applies to applicants who are already residing in Sweden and want to renew their residence permit and to some (but not all) applicants who are applying for an initial residence permit.</p> <p>3. If you answer YES to Q.2, what legal status/residence permit is granted to Belarusian children? Please indicate what type of legal status/residence permit is granted to the child.</p> <p>It depends on the type of residence permit that the application concerns.</p> <p>4. If you answer NO to Q.2, does your Member State allow the submission of residence permit applications for Belarusian children who do not possess a valid passport nor a travel document? YES / NO. If YES, please indicate what alternative documentation may be accepted (e.g. birth certificate issued in the Member State, parents' documents, consular certificates, etc.) and if there a specific procedure.</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>5. Does your Member State has any other procedure or legal solution to ensure that Belarusian children born on its territory who cannot obtain a passport do not remain without legal status? YES/NO. Please explain.</p> <p>NO.</p>
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