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2026.49 AHQ on regularisation of third-country nationals

European Migration Network Ad-hoc query

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AD-HOC QUERY ON 2026.49 AHQ ON REGULARISATION OF THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS

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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 Portugal, EMN NCP Serbia, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Slovenia, EMN NCP Spain, EMN NCP Sweden, EMN NCP Ukraine, EMN NCP United Kingdom **(27 in total)**

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Family Immigration Office (BIF) within the Directorate for Immigration, part of the Directorate-General for Foreign Nationals in France (DGEF) of the French Ministry of the Interior, develops the legal framework governing residence permits issued on family and humanitarian grounds.

The General Directorate for Foreign Nationals in France (DGEF) within the Ministry of the Interior intends to prepare a bill in 2027 related to regularisation of illegal third-country nationals (TCNs). The last immigration law of 24 January 2024 introduced, as part

of an experimental scheme running until 31 December 2026, a new channel for exceptional admission to stay for third-country nationals who have exercised a professional activity in an irregular manner in short-staffed occupations or geographical areas with hiring difficulties. The current immigration law did not include any measure related to regularisation for family and humanitarian grounds and the BIF will prepare some proposals related to this issue to be introduced in the bill.

WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

We would very much appreciate your responses by **30 September 2026**.

1. **Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.**

2. **If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)?**

3. **What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)?**

4. **Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.**

5. **Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit.**

RESPONSES

		Unrestricted Dissemination?	
	EMN NCP Austria	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** No. Third-country nationals residing in Austria irregularly may only obtain a residence permit if they meet the general requirements for the issuance of such a permit under the Asylum Act 2005 or the Settlement and Residence Act. However, there are no specific regulations in Austria governing the regularization of the residence status of migrants residing in the country irregularly (Stiller, M. and L. Humer, 2020. Long-term irregular staying migrants in Austria. Practices and challenges, p. 17). **2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)?** N/a. **3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)?** N/a. **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** N/a.

			5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit. In Austria, there are no such specific residence permits provided for in the context of the regularization of an irregular stay (see Q1).
	EMN NCP Belgium	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** Yes. Belgium has a procedure for exceptional/humanitarian regularisation under Article 9bis of the Law of 15 December 1980 regarding the entry, residence, settlement and removal of foreigners (hereafter "the Law of 15 December 1980"). The applicant must demonstrate exceptional circumstances making it impossible or particularly difficult to submit the application from abroad. In addition, Belgium also has a separate procedure under Article 9ter for persons suffering from a serious medical condition, where the statutory medical conditions are met. (Sources: Belgian Immigration Office, Myria) **2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)?** In the case where an Article 9bis humanitarian regularisation is declared admissible and well-founded or an Article 9ter medical regularisation is declared admissible and well-founded, the person is normally granted a temporary authorisation to stay and a residence permit in the form of an A card. The A card following a 9bis or 9ter regularisation is generally valid for one

year.

(Sources: Belgian Immigration Office, Myria)

3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)?

In Belgium, the humanitarian regularization (9bis) procedure is an exceptional mechanism. The application is made at the commune of the actual residence of the applicant in Belgium. There are no legal criteria for determining whether someone is eligible. Instead, the Minister of Asylum and Migration, Social Integration, and Urban Policy and the Immigration Office have broad discretionary power to assess applications on a case-by-case basis. However, the application process is strictly divided into admissibility requirements (which must be met first or your application will be declared inadmissible without looking at the substance) and substantive criteria (which are evaluated once the application is accepted for processing).

Admissibility Requirements: Your application will be rejected immediately unless you meet all of the following conditions:

- Administrative Fee: A contribution of €377 (as of January 1, 2026) is due per application, regardless of the number of family members included in that application, provided the application concerns a family and is based on the same legal ground. This means the fee only needs to be paid once for the whole family — including adult (18+) children included in the same application — unless you qualify for a specific exemption (such as certain recognised stateless persons).
- Actual Residence in Belgium: the applicant must have a physical, principal place of residence in Belgium and explicitly state it. The municipality will conduct a physical

			residence check to verify that they actually live at the provided address. Only once this residence check is positively met will the application be sent to the Immigration Office and the applicant will receive an Annex which proves that a 9bis application has been made: this Annex however does not grant a legal stay. • Identity Documents: the applicant must attach a copy of an internationally recognised passport or national ID card (even if expired), or qualify for a valid exemption (e.g., if they have an ongoing asylum procedure or can prove it is absolutely impossible to obtain identity documents in Belgium). • Exceptional circumstances: The applicant must demonstrate that exceptional circumstances make it impossible or extremely difficult to return to their home country to apply for a Belgian residence permit through the normal channels. The burden of proof lies with the applicant, who must provide concrete evidence. Exceptional circumstances are circumstances that make it impossible or particularly difficult to return temporarily to the country of origin. Typical examples include a situation of war or civil war in the country of origin, persecution in the country of origin, difficulties in obtaining a passport or travel document, and serious medical illness (as confirmed by the Council of State in its judgment no. 198.769). Furthermore, an 9bis application is inadmissible where the exceptional circumstances invoked have already been raised in a previous residence or international protection procedure. Exceptions apply where the previous application was inadmissible for certain formal reasons, was withdrawn, or new evidence is now available. A change in administrative policy may also constitute a new element. • Administrative standards: Drafted in Dutch, French, or German, signed by the applicant or his/her lawyer or guardian. Substantive Criteria There are no statutory, objective criteria for a well-founded Section 9bis application. The government has discretionary

			powers: the Minister of Asylum and Migration, Social Integration, and Urban Policy and the Immigration Office are free to decide, for each individual application, whether to grant humanitarian regularisation. In 2021, further information was provided on the different elements that may be considered when assessing an application. These elements can be positive (length of stay in Belgium and integration together with children older than 6 years old who have been attending school for a certain period of time; people who are not eligible for family reunion but who cannot be removed from the territory due to their family situation, for instance parents whose children have a legal stay and with whom they have affective and financial bonds, couples with different nationalities who are living together and have children but cannot live their family life in one of their countries of origin; people with (grand)children with legal stay in Belgium or with Belgian nationality and who have no family left in country of origin and with serious medical needs; elderly persons with irregular stay in Belgium; people in irregular stay whom take care of an elderly or sick Belgian; very vulnerable women whom are single parents and are victims of or risk to be victims of violence), or negative (long irregular stay in Belgium with several orders to leave the country and no other connection with Belgium; several periods of return to the country of origin voluntarily or forced; involvement with trafficking or smuggling of persons; matters of public order and safety (weighs severely on the decision); involvement as a perpetrator of domestic violence). In addition, the procedure for medical regularisation is also divided into admissibility requirements and substantive criteria. Admissibility Requirements:

			• Proof of identity: A copy of a valid passport or ID card. Lacking these, specific alternative documents or combinations must establish a physical link (e.g., photo/fingerprints) and be issued by a competent authority. Active asylum seekers or those with pending cassation appeals are exempt. • Standard medical certificate: A mandatory model form, under 3 months old, detailing the disease, severity, and treatment. • Effective residence: The application must state the applicant's real address in Belgium. • New elements: The claim must rely on new facts, arguments, or documents not previously examined on their merits. • No exclusionary acts: An application is inadmissible if there are serious grounds to suspect the commission of war crimes, crimes against humanity, or serious common law crimes, or if the person poses a threat to public order or national security. • No fraud: The application can be rejected if false info, forged documents, or fraud were used. • Medical filter: A preliminary review to filter out "manifestly unfounded" or minor ailments. • Administrative standards: Drafted in Dutch, French, or German, signed, and sent via registered mail to the designated Immigration Office address. Substantive Criteria: During this assessment the following criteria are analysed: • Serious illness: The applicant must suffer from an illness that poses a real risk to their life or physical integrity or presents a real risk of inhuman or degrading treatment if untreated. • Inadequate healthcare in origin country: Necessary treatment must be unavailable or factually inaccessible (due to financial, geographical, safety, or social factors) in the

			home country. Superiority of Belgian healthcare alone is insufficient; there must be a lack of acceptable quality care locally. (Sources: Belgian Immigration Office, Myria) **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** Yes. Belgium distinguishes between different legal grounds for exceptional admission to stay, depending on the basis for the regularisation request. In particular, a distinction is made between humanitarian grounds under Article 9bis and medical grounds under Article 9ter. It can encompass, depending on the individual case, factors relating to family/private life, integration, employment, length of residence and other humanitarian circumstances. It is not, however, divided into separate statutory sub-schemes for "work regularisation", "family regularisation", etc. (Sources: Belgian Immigration Office, Myria) **5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit.** Yes. A residence permit granted following an Article 9bis regularisation can be renewed, provided that the conditions attached to the original authorisation continue to be fulfilled and the Immigration Office agrees to the renewal. The initial A card following a successful 9bis application is generally valid for one year. Renewal is therefore generally also for a further one-year period, subject to the conditions specified in the original Immigration Office decision and any subsequent decision. After five

			years of holding this temporary permit and maintaining legal residence, the individual can apply for a permanent residence permit (B Card), which grants indefinite stay. A residence permit granted following an Article 9ter regularisation can be renewed, provided that the conditions attached to the original authorisation continue to be fulfilled and the Immigration Office agrees to the renewal. One of the basic conditions in this medical regularisation is the medical condition of the applicant: the renewal is only made if the medical condition is still there. The initial A card following a successful 9ter application is valid for one year. Renewal is therefore also for a further one-year period, subject to the conditions specified in the renewal decision. The temporary permit will become permanent five years after the application on basis of article 9ter has been made, and the individual will receive a permanent residence permit (B Card), which grants indefinite stay. (Sources: Belgian Immigration Office, Myria)
	EMN NCP Bulgaria	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** No, it doesn't. There is only one specific situation where a residence permits may be granted to illegally residing foreigners who participate in a pending administrative or criminal proceedings against employers who have hired illegally staying third-country nationals under the age of 18 or where the working conditions violate human dignity – till the proceedings are completed. However, the time limit of the residence permitted shall not be calculated as periods accounted for the purposes of acquiring a right of permanent or long-term stay.

			2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)? N/A **3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)?** Please see answer to Q1. **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** N/A **5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit.** N/A
	EMN NCP Croatia	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** No. **2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)?** N/A

			3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)? N/A **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** N/A **5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit.** N/A
	EMN NCP Cyprus	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** YES. Cyprus provides for the possibility of granting Special Residence Permits for Humanitarian Reasons on a case-by-case basis. Third-country nationals may submit a request to the Migration Department or to the Deputy Minister explaining the humanitarian reasons justifying their stay and providing supporting documentation. Applications are examined individually and do not constitute an automatic regularisation programme. 2. **If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)?** Where approved, the applicant is granted a Special Residence Permit for Humanitarian Reasons. The permit is usually for one or two years, may include access to employment and to healthcare, subject to the relevant approvals and the conditions attached to the permit.

			3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)? There are no fixed statutory criteria such as minimum length of stay, language proficiency or labour market integration requirements. Applications are assessed individually on humanitarian grounds, taking into account the particular circumstances of each case and the supporting evidence submitted by the applicant. Relevant factors may include humanitarian considerations, family circumstances, vulnerability issues, health-related considerations, private and family life, and other exceptional circumstances. Applicants are required to submit a written request explaining the reasons supporting their application together with supporting documentation. **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** YES. Humanitarian cases are examined under the framework of Special Residence Permits for Humanitarian Reasons while other categories may be considered under separate migration legal provisions (e.g. family-related residence permits, employment-related permits, permits for victims of trafficking, victims of domestic violence, etc.). Each category is subject to its own legal basis and conditions. **5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit.** YES. Cyprus provides for the renewal of the Special Residence Permit for Humanitarian Reasons. The holder must submit a renewal request and continue to satisfy the conditions and humanitarian grounds upon which the permit was granted.

	EMN NCP Czech Republic	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** No. The Czech Republic does not have a specific regularisation scheme for irregularly staying third-country nationals. No general or extraordinary regularisation programme is currently envisaged or planned. Residence permits may only be granted under the conditions laid down in Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the Residence of Foreign Nationals, provided that the applicant fulfils the statutory requirements for a specific residence status. 2. **If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)?** N/A **3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)?** N/A **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** NO. As no regularisation scheme exists, the Czech Republic does not distinguish between different grounds for regularisation (work, family, humanitarian reasons, etc.). **5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit.** Not applicable in the context of regularisation. As the Czech Republic does not provide residence permits under a regularisation scheme, this question is not applicable. Any renewal of residence permits issued under ordinary provisions of the Act on the Residence of Foreign

			Nationals is governed by the specific legal conditions attached to the relevant residence category.
	EMN NCP Estonia	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** No. Estonia does not have a specific scheme for the regularisation of irregularly staying TCN-s. They may only obtain a lawful status through the ordinary residence permit system or international protection proceedings. There are few exceptions in the legislation for specific circumstances e.g. a temporary residence permit on the basis for participation in criminal proceedings (for victims of THB, Estonian Prosecutor´s Office can, at the victims request, submit an application for this residence permit), on humanitarian grounds and in case of substantial national interest. **2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)?** N/A **3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)?** N/A **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** N/A

			5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit. No. Please see answer to Q1.
	EMN NCP Finland	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** NO. There is no regularization procedure in Finland for irregular third country nationals. However, a third country national may be granted a residence permit under Section 52 of the Aliens Act on a discretionary basis on humanitarian grounds if the requirements for granting a residence permit are not otherwise met, but refusing a residence permit would be manifestly unreasonable with regard to their health, ties to Finland or on a discretionary basis on other humanitarian grounds, particularly in consideration of the circumstances they would face in their home country or of their vulnerable position. The granting of a residence permit under Section 52 of the Aliens Act may be considered in connection with an application for international protection, a residence permit, or temporary protection or upon a separate application. **2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)?** There is no regularization procedure in Finland. A first fixed-term residence permit (B-permit) granted under Section 52 of the Aliens Act on a discretionary basis on humanitarian grounds, is usually granted for one year.

			3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)? N/A. There is no regularization procedure in Finland. **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** N/A. There is no regularization procedure in Finland. **5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit.** There is no regularization procedure in Finland. A residence permit granted under Section 52 of the Aliens Act on a discretionary basis on humanitarian grounds, can be renewed. An extension of the permit will be granted if the circumstances have remained the same and the specific humanitarian reason that served as the basis for the previous permit has not ceased to exist. An extended permit is granted for four years, as a general rule.
	EMN NCP France	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** YES When a foreign national is not eligible for any of the specific admission schemes for family grounds or exceptional / humanitarian grounds, there is the possibility to regularize the person's status under certain conditions. The TCN must demonstrate exceptional or humanitarian circumstances.

			2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)? Residence permit under the category "private and family life" is valid for one year and renewable. **3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)?** All these criteria are assessed as a whole by the Prefect: the exceptional nature of this procedure; ties forged within the country; the level of integration (respect for the principles of the Republic, proficiency in the French language, length of residence in the country: at least 7 years); respect for public order (no polygamy); and having the centre of one's private and family interests in France **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** YES : The last immigration law of 24 January 2024 introduced, as part of an experimental scheme running until 31 December 2026, a new channel for exceptional admission to stay for third-country nationals who have exercised a professional activity in an irregular manner in short-staffed occupations or geographical areas with hiring difficulties. Regarding regularization for family reasons, In exceptional circumstances, a foreign national who has been in paid employment in a role included on the list of occupations and geographical areas characterised by recruitment difficulties for at least twelve months, whether consecutive or not, during the last twenty-four months, who is currently employed in one of these occupations or in one of these areas, and who can prove an uninterrupted period of residence of at least three years in France, may be issued with a temporary residence permit bearing the words "temporary worker" or "employee", valid for one year.

			5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit. Upon renewal, residence permits issued under an AES procedure are then subject to the provisions of ordinary law as regards the conditions for renewal. The AES criterion is no longer taken into account.
	EMN NCP Germany	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** YES. The Act on Residence for well-integrated foreigners of December 21, 2022, introduced a temporary right of residence. The act was in-force until December 31, 2025, for third-country nationals required to leave the country whose deportation had been suspended until that date and who had therefore been granted only a temporary stay permit (Section104c of the Residence Act, old version). The aim of this provision, known as the 'right of residence based on opportunity' was to create a status secured under residence law as an incentive for individuals to use that status to work toward fulfilling missing essential requirements for lawful residence – such as establishing their identity, obtaining a passport, and integrating into the labour market. The Research Center of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees is currently conducting a study on the effectiveness of this provision. **2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)?** The 'right of residence based on opportunity' was granted as an 18-month, non-renewable residence permit under Section 104c of the Residence Act (old version). Residence permits issued until December 31, 2025, remain valid until the end of their respective validity periods.

3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)?

In order to be eligible for the 'right of residence based on opportunity', foreign nationals required to leave the country had to provide proof of an uninterrupted period of five years of residence in Germany – either officially authorised or tolerated by the authorities – as of the cut-off date of October 31, 2022. In addition, a commitment to the free democratic basic order of the Federal Republic of Germany was required. Offenders were generally excluded, as were foreigners who had repeatedly provided false information intentionally or misrepresented their identity or nationality in order to prevent their deportation.

However, the general requirements for granting a residence permit – as stipulated in the Residence Act – regarding the ability to support oneself independently, a verified identity, and compliance with passport requirements, which must generally be met for any residence permit, did not apply to the granting of the 'Opportunity' residence permit. The 'opportunity residence permit' was specifically intended to allow individuals to make up for these missing requirements and to meet the conditions during its 18-month validity period.

4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.

NO. However, family reunification was not permitted for holders of a residence permit under Section 104c of the Residence Act (previous version).

5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit.

NO. An extension had been ruled out by law. Following a residence permit granted under the 'right of residence based on opportunity' pursuant to Section 104c of the Residence Act (previous version), a residence permit may only be granted under Section 25a of the

			Residence Act for well-integrated juveniles or adolescents, or under Section 25b of the Residence Act in cases of sustainable integration, provided that the eligibility requirements for these residence permits are met and any previously missing requirements were fulfilled during the 18-month 'right of residence based on opportunity'. If not applicable, the person concerned is once again required to leave the country and reverts to the status of 'tolerated stay' – provided the conditions for such status are met.
	EMN NCP Greece	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** Yes. According to migration legislation (article 134 of L.5038/2023, as in force, since it was recently amended by l.5226/8.9.2025), by decision of the Secretary of the Decentralized Administration, a residence permit for exceptional reasons, granting the right of access to the labor market, is issued to third-country nationals who are parents of a minor Greek national and submit evidence substantiating the parental relationship with the child(ren). Third-country nationals falling under this provision are issued an acknowledgment of receipt of the application, stating that the issuance of a return decision pursuant to Article 21 of Law 3907/2011 is precluded for the duration of the time required to process the application. **2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)?** The residence permit is issued once, is valid for three (3) years, and upon its expiration, the holder may apply to change the residence permit category (e.g. for employment reasons, family reunification, etc.).

			3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)? As mentioned in answer 1, the scope of a residence permit for exceptional reasons is limited only to third-country nationals who are parents of a minor Greek national and submit evidence substantiating the parental relationship with the child(ren). **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** No. The scope of a residence permit for exceptional reasons is limited only to third-country nationals who are parents of a minor Greek national and submit evidence substantiating the parental relationship with the child(ren). **5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit.** No. The residence permit is issued once, is valid for three (3) years, and upon its expiration, the holder may apply to change the residence permit category (e.g. for employment reasons, family reunification, etc.).
	EMN NCP Hungary	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** No.

			2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)? N/A **3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)?** N/A **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** N/A **5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit.** N/A
	EMN NCP Ireland	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** No.

			2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)? N/A **3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)?** N/A **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** N/A **5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit.** N/A
	EMN NCP Italy	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** NO. The Italian legal system does not provide for a general and ordinary regularisation scheme applicable to irregularly staying third-country nationals. Italian legislation has, however, provided for extraordinary and temporary "emersione" (regularisation) procedures. Among the most significant, reference can be made to Article 103 of Decree-Law No. 34/2020, which concerned specific employment sectors and allowed regularisation applications to be submitted within a set period of time.

			The legal system also provides for specific procedures that an irregularly staying foreign national may activate in order to obtain protection (e.g. applications for asylum or international protection; residence permits on grounds of special protection, domestic violence or labour exploitation; cases related to the protection of minors, medical treatment and family reasons). Italy has carried out several so-called "emersione" procedures, the most recent in 2019/2020. These procedures made it possible, for a limited period of time, to regularise foreign nationals who were staying irregularly on Italian territory. They are, however, special procedures. **2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)?** The regularisation procedure leads to the issuance of a residence permit for work purposes. **3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)?** To be admitted to the procedure, the foreign worker had to be present on national territory before the date set by the relevant legislation (8 March 2020) and must not have left Italy after that date. In addition, the undeclared employment relationship to be regularised had to fall exclusively within specific sectors of activity: agriculture, livestock farming and animal husbandry, as well as personal care and assistance. The employer had to be an Italian citizen, a citizen of an EU Member State or a third-country national holding an EU long-term resident permit, and had to have adequate financial means.

			4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain. **5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit.**
	EMN NCP Latvia	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** No. Latvia does not implement specific schemes to regularize the status of persons residing in the country illegally. The Immigration Law stipulates a strict procedure: if a third-country national is present in Latvia without a valid legal basis, they are required to leave the country, and return or removal proceedings are initiated against them. 2. **If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)?** N/A **3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)?** In the absence of a general legalisation scheme, criteria such as long-term actual residence in the country, informal integration into the labour market, or language skills do not confer the right to legalise an irregular stay. The right to apply for a residence permit under the general procedure from abroad can be obtained by meeting the grounds specified by law:

			employment, family reunification, or studies. **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** Latvian legislation does not provide for regularisation based on specific grounds (such as employment or family) for persons already residing in the country irregularly. All legal grounds for residence (work, family reunion, studies) must be processed in a timely manner and in accordance with the entry and residence procedures specified by Immigration Law, while residing outside Latvia. In exceptional cases (for example, related to humanitarian considerations, national interests, or international obligations), a residence permit may be granted through an individual assessment; however, this does not constitute a general regularisation mechanism, but rather a separate exceptional legal basis, with each case being evaluated individually. **5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit.** YES. According to the new Immigration Law of the Republic of Latvia, a temporary residence permit issued by way of exception or under special legal grounds (such as humanitarian considerations, national interests, international obligations, or for victims of human trafficking) can be renewed if the underlying criteria and circumstances upon which it was initially granted remain unchanged. The renewed temporary residence permit is generally issued for a duration of up to 1 year, or for the specific timeframe that the exceptional circumstances persist. It can continue to be renewed on an annual basis as long as the legal grounds are still valid and documented, and provided that no statutory grounds for refusal exist, such as threats to national security or public order.

	EMN NCP Lithuania	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** In general, NO. Lithuania does not have a general or specific regularisation scheme under which irregularly staying third-country nationals may obtain legal residence on the basis of factors such as length of stay, employment, labour-market integration, family ties or language skills. The Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners does, however, provide for the issuance of a temporary residence permit in certain narrowly defined situations where a foreigner cannot be returned or removed, or cannot leave Lithuania for humanitarian reasons. In particular, a temporary residence permit may be issued where an unaccompanied minor cannot be returned; where a foreigner cannot leave Lithuania for humanitarian reasons; where return or removal is prohibited under the principle of non-refoulement; or where enforcement of a removal decision has been suspended under the conditions laid down by law. These are specific humanitarian or non-removal grounds for legal stay and do not constitute a regularisation scheme for irregularly staying third-country nationals. 2. **If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)?** N/A **3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)?** N/A **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** N/A

			5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit. YES. Although Lithuania does not have a regularisation scheme for irregularly staying third-country nationals, a temporary residence permit issued on certain exceptional humanitarian or non-removal grounds may be renewed if the circumstances on which it was issued continue to exist. Under the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners, a temporary residence permit may be issued or renewed on the same legal ground, and the implementing rules define renewal as the replacement of a temporary residence permit on the same legal ground on which the existing permit was issued. The duration of the renewed permit depends on the exceptional ground concerned: up to one year where an unaccompanied minor cannot be returned to a foreign country;up to one year where the foreigner cannot be returned or removed because return would breach the principle of non-refoulement;up to one year where the foreigner cannot leave Lithuania for humanitarian reasons;up to three years where the foreigner is persecuted by a non-democratic regime and/or has suffered or risks suffering repression by that regime, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs facilitated their arrival in Lithuania, and the foreigner cannot return to the country of origin for those reasons;up to one year where enforcement of a removal decision has been suspended for at least one year because the country of destination refuses to admit the foreigner, the foreigner requires necessary medical assistance, or removal is impossible because of objective circumstances, provided that those circumstances continue to exist and the foreigner is not detained.Continuation of the underlying circumstances is essential. If the reasons for which the foreigner could not be returned or removed, or the humanitarian circumstances on which the permit was based, cease to exist, the temporary residence permit is subject to withdrawal.

	EMN NCP Luxembourg	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** YES. The amended law of 29 August 2008 on free movement of persons and immigration (Immigration Law) foresees the possibility to regularise the stay of irregular third country nationals under specific circumstances: *Regularization of children schooled for 4 years and of parents of children schooled for 4 years (Article 89, paragraph 1 of the Immigration Law)* This article allows for the regularization of a minor who has continuously and successfully attended school in Luxembourg for at least 4 years, provided that they submit their application before the age of 21 and can demonstrate sufficient resources to support themselves. The other conditions for regularization include not posing a threat to public order, public security, or public health, not having provided false information about their identity, demonstrating a genuine willingness to integrate, and complying with removal measures. The article also allows for the regularization of the parents of a minor child who lives in the same household and has been in school for at least 4 years, provided the parents earn income at least equal to the minimum social wage. *Residence permit for private reasons (Article 78, paragraph 3 of the Immigration Law)* The minister responsible for immigration may grant a residence permit for private reasons to third-country nationals, on grounds of exceptionally serious humanitarian considerations or for exceptional reasons. This applies in particular to third-country nationals who, due to an extended stay in Luxembourg, have established ties with the country so close that their removal would cause disproportionate harm to their personal and family situation. The application must be submitted from within Luxembourg territory, on pain of inadmissibility. The regularization is made on a case by case basis by the Ministry in charge of Immigration

			and Asylum. *Regularization via the NGO Forum* Furthermore, regularization is possible through the NGO Forum, which meets several times a year. This consultative body, established in 2021, enables major non-governmental organisations (such as ASTI, HUT and CLAE) to submit regularisation applications to the authorities. **2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)?** The parents of the minor can be granted a salaried worker residence permit following article 89 (2), if they fulfil the conditions of article 42 (1) of the Immigration Law. In this case, the residence permit will be originally issued for one year and can be renewed up to a maximum of three years. In the case of article 78 (3) of the Immigration Law the beneficiary will be granted a residence permit for "private reasons" ("vie privée) with a maximum duration of three years and the residence permit can be renewed (article 79 (1) of the Immigration Law). Regularization decisions taken within the framework of the NGO Forum lead to the granting of residence permits as salaried workers or for private reasons. **3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)?** In the case of article 89 of the Immigration Law, it allows for the regularization of a minor who has continuously and successfully attended school in Luxembourg for at least 4 years, provided that they submit their application before the age of 21 and can demonstrate sufficient resources to support themselves. The other conditions for regularization include not

			posing a threat to public order, public security, or public health, not having provided false information about their identity, demonstrating a genuine willingness to integrate, and complying with removal measures. The article also allows for the regularization of the parents of a minor child who lives in the same household and has been in school for at least 4 years, provided the parents earn income at least equal to the minimum social wage. In this case, the parents have to fulfil the conditions for granting a salaried worker residence permit if they fulfil the criteria of article 42 (1) of the Immigration Law. In the case of article 78 (3) of the Immigration Law, the minister responsible for immigration and asylum may grant a residence permit for private reasons to third-country nationals, on grounds of exceptionally serious humanitarian considerations or for exceptional reasons. This applies in particular to third-country nationals who, due to an extended stay in Luxembourg, have established ties with the country so close that their removal would cause disproportionate harm to their personal and family situation. The application must be submitted from within Luxembourg territory, on pain of inadmissibility. **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** YES. See answer to Q.1 and Q.3. **5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit.** YES. As mentioned in the answer to Q.2, the residence permit for "private reasons", issued on grounds of exceptionally serious humanitarian considerations or for exceptional reasons, has a maximum duration of three years. It may be renewed for the same period provided that all

			the relevant criteria continue to be met.
	EMN NCP Netherlands	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** NO, the Netherlands does not propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay to irregular third country nationals. **2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)?** Not applicable. **3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)?** Not applicable. **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** Not applicable. **5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit.** Not applicable.

	EMN NCP Poland	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** YES. Poland does provide for regularization mechanisms applicable to third-country nationals. Under the current legal and policy framework, however, regularization is carried out exclusively on an individual basis, rather than through collective regularization schemes. This approach forms part of the broader migration strategy underpinning Poland's migration policy and reflects the current model of managing the legal status of third-country nationals residing in Poland. By contrast, Poland has previously resorted to collective regularization measures on three occasions. The first collective regularization scheme was introduced in 2003, in the period preceding Poland's accession to the European Union, as part of the legislative adjustments undertaken in preparation for EU accession. The second took place in 2007, in the context of Poland's accession to the Schengen Area. The third collective regularization scheme was implemented in 2012, against the background of a broader shift in the State's migration policy paradigm and in connection with the adoption of the new Act on Foreigners. **2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)?** Individual regularization may be pursued through several legal avenues, depending on the circumstances of the third-country national concerned. In particular, regularization may take place in the context of return proceedings, where the competent authority may grant either a consent to stay for humanitarian reasons (zgoda na pobyt ze względów humanitarnych) or a consent to tolerated stay (zgoda na pobyt tolerowany).

			Regularization may also be effected through residence permits granted on the basis of Poland's obligations under international conventions (convention-related permits). In specific circumstances where the irregularity of the foreign national's stay results from particular personal circumstances which render the person unable to leave the territory of Poland, a residence permit may also be granted on grounds relating to circumstances requiring a short-term stay (residence permit due to circumstances requiring a short-term stay). **3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)?** **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** YES. This stems from the fact that the regularisation scheme is neither collective nor general in nature, but instead relies on mechanisms for the individual regularisation of legal status, available only to narrowly defined categories of persons or in specifically prescribed circumstances. **5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit.** Where a foreign national is residing in the territory on the basis of a previously granted residence permit, they may not subsequently apply for a residence permit the principal prerequisite for which is the foreign national's unlawful stay, unless the relevant permit may be granted irrespective of whether the foreign national's stay is lawful or unlawful (eg. TRP due to the circumstances requiring short-term stay). Consequently, this precludes the possibility of applying for so-called Convention-based residence permits in such

			circumstances. Residence consents (zgoda na pobyt humanitarny, zgoda na pobyt tolerowany) granted in the course of return proceedings do not have a fixed period of validity. Their continuation is contingent upon the circumstances underlying their granting remaining in place. The documents issued pursuant to such consents are renewed every two years, following verification that the protection afforded by those consents should continue to apply.
	EMN NCP Portugal	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** Yes. Portuguese law provides mechanisms under which third-country nationals who are already in Portugal may obtain a residence permit, including in situations where their stay has not previously been regularised, provided that the applicable legal requirements are met. These mechanisms are not framed as a single general amnesty scheme, but rather as residence permit procedures based on specific legal grounds, notably employment, independent professional activity, family grounds, humanitarian or protection-related situations, and other exceptional circumstances provided for in Law No. 23/2007 of 4 July, as amended. 2. **If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)?** Where the application is granted, Portugal issues a temporary residence permit corresponding to the legal ground invoked. The category and duration depend on the applicable basis for residence. In general, temporary residence permits are issued for a limited period and may be renewed, subject to the maintenance of the relevant legal requirements. The permit may therefore be linked, for example, to subordinate employment, independent professional activity, family reunification, humanitarian grounds, victim protection, study, or other legally

			recognised situations. **3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)?** The eligibility criteria vary according to the type of residence permit requested. Common requirements generally include proof of identity and valid travel document, absence of grounds for refusal, compliance with public order, public security and public health requirements, evidence of means of subsistence and accommodation where applicable, and proof of the specific basis relied upon. In employment-related cases, this may include an employment contract or employment relationship, registration with social security and compliance with tax obligations. In family cases, proof of family relationship and fulfilment of the conditions for family reunification are required. In humanitarian or protection-related cases, the assessment depends on the specific legal basis and the individual circumstances of the applicant. **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** Yes. Portuguese law distinguishes between different legal grounds for residence and, consequently, the applicable procedure, required evidence and assessment criteria vary according to the reason invoked. The legal framework covers, among others, residence for work, independent professional activity, highly qualified activity, study, family reunification, humanitarian grounds, victims of trafficking in human beings or of action to facilitate illegal immigration who cooperate with the authorities, and other specific situations provided for by law.

			5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit. Yes. A residence permit granted on exceptional or specific legal grounds may be renewed where the legal conditions that justified its issue continue to be met and provided that no grounds for refusal apply. The duration of the renewed permit depends on the category of residence permit and the rules applicable at the time of renewal. As a rule, renewal is not automatic and requires verification that the relevant requirements continue to be fulfilled.
	EMN NCP Serbia	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** YES. There is an institute of humanitarian residence regulated by the Law on Foreigners. In exceptional cases, there is a possibility of applying for humanitarian residence. Temporary residence on humanitarian grounds may be granted to a foreigner who is residing illegally in the country and in respect of whom there are other circumstances that require special consideration regarding their family, cultural, or social ties with the Republic of Serbia, as well as the degree of the foreigner's integration into the social life of the Republic of Serbia during the preceding period, particularly with regard to their education, employment activities, or knowledge of the Serbian language. 2. **If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)?** Temporary residence on humanitarian grounds is granted for a period of at least six months and no longer than one year, and may be extended if the circumstances on the basis of which the temporary residence was granted continue to exist.

			A foreigner who has been granted temporary residence on humanitarian grounds is issued a biometric card, "Temporary Residence Permit – Humanitarian Grounds," and, as a rule, the foreigner has the right to work. **3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)?** In proceedings for the approval of temporary residence on humanitarian grounds, the foreign national's family, cultural, or social ties with the Republic of Serbia are taken into consideration, as well as the degree of the foreign national's integration into the social life of the Republic of Serbia during the preceding period, particularly with regard to their education, employment activities, or knowledge of the Serbian language. In addition, in special cases, serious and justified personal reasons of a humanitarian nature are taken into consideration, as well as the existence of an interest of the Republic of Serbia or obligations undertaken under international agreements. **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** NO. In the procedure for granting temporary residence on humanitarian grounds, the specific circumstances of the situation in which the foreigner finds themselves are assessed, and the foreigner's family, cultural, or social ties with the Republic of Serbia, as well as the degree of the foreigner's integration into the social life of the Republic of Serbia during the preceding period, particularly with regard to their education, employment activities, or knowledge of the language, are assessed cumulatively.

			5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit. YES. Temporary residence on humanitarian grounds is granted for a period of up to one year and may be extended if the circumstances on the basis of which the temporary residence was granted continue to exist. When applying for an extension of temporary residence, the foreigner may also change the basis for their temporary residence (e.g. as a family member, for employment purposes, etc.).
	EMN NCP Slovakia	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** Yes. The Slovak Republic has a specific type of residence, which could be considered as a form of regularization and is called tolerated residence. Tolerated residence may be granted to a foreign national for a maximum of 180 days, so it is a form of a short term stay not a long-term solution. At the same time one of the following conditions have to apply: • The foreigner is a minor child found in the Slovak Republic; • The foreigner is a victim of human trafficking and is at least 18 years old; • If it is required due to respect for their personal and family life and they do not threaten the state safety or public order (the foreigner must submit a Criminal Registry Extract from the country of their citizenship and from the countries where they resided in the last 3 years for more than 90 days during 6 consecutive months); • If a foreign national meets the conditions for submitting an application for temporary residence for the purpose of family reunion or permanent residence for five years, the

			Police Department may grant tolerated residence due to respect for their personal and family life only in case they do not hold a valid passport and prove their identity in another trustworthy way. • The foreigner was illegally employed under particularly exploitative working conditions or to an illegally employed minor person; • It results from the international commitments of the Slovak Republic. The above listed tolerated residence is not considered a residence status under the Annex 22 of the Schengen Handbook. The tolerated residence is granted for a maximum period of 180 days and can be repeatedly extended. **2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)?** See response to Q1. **3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)?** See response to question 1. The application for tolerated residence must be submitted in person, on the official form in Slovak language at the competent Foreign Police Department according to the place of residence of the foreigner. The application must be submitted along with its written justification and documents proving the reasons for granting tolerated residence (see question 1). When applying for tolerated residence, there is an administrative fee of EUR 140 and EUR 50 when applying for its extension. The criminal authority applies for tolerated residence on behalf of the foreigner, if: they are a victim of human trafficking and at least 18 years of age;they were illegally

			employed under particularly exploitative working conditions or if they are an illegally employed minor person, provided that their presence in the Slovak Republic is inevitable for the purpose of criminal proceedings. The Police Department will issue a decision on granting or extension of the tolerated residence within 15 days of submitting the application. The Police will not accept the application, if the applicant is in an asylum granting procedure. **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** Yes, based on conditions provided in question 1. **5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit.** Yes. The tolerated residence is granted for a maximum period of 180 days and can be repeatedly extended. If the reason for which tolerated residence was originally granted ceases to exist, the foreign national is obliged to inform the Police Department of this fact within 15 days from the day they learned thereof. The Foreign Police Department will cancel tolerated residence based on the information about termination of the purpose for which the tolerated residence was granted or based on the reasons for which the tolerated residence can be refused.
	**EMN NCP Slovenia**	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** Yes, however this scheme is limited only to specific category of third country nationals. A foreigner who has been allowed to stay in the Republic of Slovenia for at least 24 months since his or her removal from the country is not permitted in accordance with principle of non-

			refoulement and his or her identity has been established beyond doubt, and a foreigner who has been allowed to stay in the Republic of Slovenia for at least 24 months and his or her removal from the country is still not possible and there are other reasonable grounds and special circumstances justifying his or her residence in the Republic of Slovenia and his or her identity has been established beyond doubt, may be issued a temporary residence permit. 2. **If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)?** A temporary residence permit with validity of two years. **3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)?** A temporary residence permit may be issued if the conditions determined for issuing a residence permit are met (see answer to Q1) and if there are no reasons for suspecting that the foreigner could represent a threat to the public order and security or international relations of the Republic of Slovenia or there is no suspicion that his or her residing in the country will be linked to terrorist or other violent acts, illegal intelligence activities, the production of or trade in illicit drugs or other criminal acts. **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** Yes, see answer to Q1.

			5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit. Yes, it may be extended for periods of two years, provided that his or her removal from the country is still not possible, as confirmed by the police, and if there are other justified grounds and special circumstances justifying his or her residence in the Republic of Slovenia, and if there are no reasons for refusing a permit.
	EMN NCP Spain	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** YES. A temporary residence permit on exceptional grounds based on "arraigo" may be granted to third-country nationals residing in Spain where they have established ties with the place in which they live, whether economic, social, family, employment-related or educational in nature, provided that they meet the requirements set out in the Immigration Regulation (Articles 126 and 127). **2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)?** A temporary residence permit on exceptional grounds based on "arraigo" may be granted. These residence permits are valid for one year. **3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)?** The following general requirements must be met: • The applicant must be present in Spain and must not have the status of an applicant for international protection.

			• The applicant must have resided continuously in Spain for at least two years prior to submitting the application. • The applicant must not pose a threat to public order, public security or public health. • The applicant must have no criminal record in Spain or in any country where they have resided during the five years preceding their entry into Spain for offences recognised under Spanish law. • The applicant must not be subject to an entry ban in countries with which Spain has concluded a relevant agreement. • The applicant must not be within the period of a commitment not to return to Spain. • The relevant fee must have been paid. In addition, the following specific requirements apply depending on the type of "arraigo": • "Arraigo de segunda oportunidad": the applicant must have held a residence permit, other than one granted on exceptional grounds, within the two years immediately preceding the application, and its renewal must not have been refused for reasons other than public order, public security or public health. • "Arraigo sociolaboral": the applicant must provide one or more employment contracts. • "Arraigo social": the applicant must have family ties with other foreign nationals holding a residence permit and must demonstrate sufficient financial means. Where such family ties cannot be demonstrated, integration efforts will be assessed through a report issued by the competent authorities of the Autonomous Community of residence. • "Arraigo socioformativo": the applicant must be enrolled in or pursuing post-compulsory secondary education, professional certificates (levels 1, 2 or 3), compulsory adult education programmes, or training provided by Spain's public employment services

			leading to occupations included in the shortage occupation list. **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** YES. See Q4. **5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit.** YES. Renewals are granted for a period of one year. In addition, the permit may be converted into a residence and work permit, provided that the relevant requirements are met. Where the person has held an "arraigo" permit for at least one year, the new residence and work permit will be valid for four years.
	EMN NCP Sweden	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** No, Sweden does not have a specific regularisation scheme for irregular third-country nationals. However, a residence permit may, in certain exceptional circumstances, be granted after entry into Sweden. Different rules apply to (irregular) third country nationals depending on whether they have been issued a final and non-appealable expulsion order or not. If the third country national applies for a residence permit (not international protection), such an application may only be granted in exceptional cases. As a general rule, the application shall be submitted and be granted before entering Sweden (Chapter 5 Section 18 in the Swedish Aliens Act). Employment is not in itself grounds for issuing a permit if the individual has entered Sweden. Also, Sweden does not apply labour market testing when issuing permits. Therefore,

			geographical location or labour shortage does not impact an irregular third country national's possibilities to be granted a residence permit after entering Sweden. If the irregular third country national has already been issued an expulsion order, which is final and non-appealable, she/he may be granted a residence permit it there is an impediment to enforcement of the order (Chapter 12 Section 18 in the Swedish Aliens Act). Such an impediment may exist, for instance, if there are medical or other special grounds why the order should not be enforced. Employment is not in itself an impediment to enforcement of an expulsion order. Moreover, on 1 October 2026 a temporary set of rules will enter into force. The exception will be in force until 31 December 2027, and will expand the possibilities for some young adults to be granted residence permits after entering Sweden. Young adults above the age of 18 who have held a residence permit based on a relationship to a parent after 1 October 2023 may, under certain circumstances, be granted a residence permit from within Sweden. Those covered by the exception can apply for a residence permit after entering Sweden either on the basis of family ties to a parent, or on other grounds (for instance based on employment). The same applies to those who have been issued an expulsion order that became final and non-appealable after 1 January 2025 and have had a residence permit as a child after 1 October 2023. **2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)?** No specific regularisation scheme exists in Sweden. However, in the exceptional situations described under Q1, a temporary residence permit may, in exceptional cases, be granted after entering Sweden, for instance on the basis of family ties or humanitarian grounds. Other types of residence permits are very rarely granted after entry, but may be issued in exceptional situations, typically on the basis of international law (for instance article 20 in the TFEU, Decision No. 1/80 of the EEC-Turkey Association Council or if it is required under article 8 of

			the ECHR). A work permit is generally granted for the same period of time as a temporary residence permit. If there are impediments to enforcement of an expulsion order (for instance on the basis of international law, see above), a temporary residence permit may be issued, with a validity of three years, 13 months or one year. **3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)?** No specific regularisation scheme with general eligibility criteria such as length of stay, labour market integration or language skills exists in Sweden. The applicable requirements instead depend on the legal ground on which a residence permit is applied for and on the circumstances of the individual case. **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** No specific regularisation scheme exists in Sweden. However, the applicable rules under the Swedish Aliens Act depend on the legal ground for the residence permit and on the circumstances of the individual case. A certain set of rules apply to those who have been issued a final and non-appealable expulsion order, and another set of rules apply to those who have not (for instance, those who have not previously applied for a residence permit in Sweden).

			5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit. Yes. Generally, a residence permit may be renewed after entering Sweden, provided that the conditions for being granted the residence permit are fulfilled.
	EMN NCP Ukraine	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** No. 2. **If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)?** - **3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)?** - **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** - **5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit.** -

	EMN NCP United Kingdom	**Yes**	**1. Does your country propose a specific scheme for regularisation of stay for irregular third-country nationals? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain.** No. **2. If you answer yes to Q.1, what kind of residence permit does your country issue following the regularisation application (please detail category and duration)?** N/A **3. What are the eligibility criteria (e.g. integration in labour market, length of stay, language skills, etc.)?** N/A **4. Does your country make a difference between regularisation according to the motive (e.g. work, family, etc.)? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.** N/A **5. Can a residence permit granted on exceptional grounds be renewed if the criteria on which it was issued are maintained? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please specify the duration of the renewed residence permit.** N/A

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