

EMN STUDY 2015

**Changes in Immigration Status and Purpose of Stay:
an Overview of EU Member States Approaches –
Contribution of the Slovak Republic**

EMN FOCUSED STUDY 2015

Changes in immigration status and purpose of stay: an overview of EU Member States approaches – Contribution of the Slovak Republic

Top-line “Factsheet” (National Contribution)

Overview of the National Contribution – introducing the study and drawing out key facts and figures from across all sections of the Focused Study, with a particular emphasis on elements that will be of relevance to (national) policymakers.

Immigration to the Slovak Republic (“SR”) is subject to strict regulation and depends on a specific purpose. According to the purpose, each potential migrant must meet certain requirements for being able to enter the SR, or for being granted residence in the Slovak territory. Once the purpose of residence ceases to exist, the third-country national is required to leave the Slovak territory; otherwise, his/her stay in the Slovak territory becomes unauthorised. Another possibility for the third-country national is to apply for a change in immigration status from within the Slovak territory, however, only during the validity of the original residence, as a result of which his/her residence remains authorised. In 2014, decisions on changes in immigration status made up 4% of all decisions on the granting of residence to third-country nationals in the SR.

The sections of this study deal with the legislative framework regulating changes in the immigration status of third-country nationals made from within the Slovak territory, and describe the scope of rights acquired by the applicant upon the change of residence compared to the first application, as well as the motivations of competent authorities to implement the relevant legislation.

Section 1 provides a short overview of the legislation governing changes in the immigration status in the SR and clarifies the motivations of the competent authorities to adopt such legislation.

Section 2 describes the definitions of the different categories of third-country nationals covered by this study in accordance with the Slovak legislation, and the criteria to be met by the individual categories of third-country nationals to be able to stay in the Slovak territory in the long term (for more than three months) or to be granted residence.

In most of these categories (with the exception of holders of the D-type national visa, applicants for international protection and victims of trafficking in human beings), the conditions for the granting of residence are identical, since the same type of residence is granted (temporary residence). The applicant is required to hold a valid travel document and to prove the purpose of residence, clean criminal record, sufficient financial means for subsistence, accommodation and the fact that the third-country national does not suffer from any diseases threatening public health. The table in this section details minor deviations and exceptions anticipated in some situations by the Act No. 404/2011 Coll. on Residence of Aliens and on changes and amendments to some acts, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the “Act on Residence of Aliens”) upon the submission of applications for temporary residence.

The Slovak Republic grants the D-type national visa in very specific cases. This type of visa does not represent a residence permit in the strict sense of the word. A D-type national visa is granted as an entry visa for third-country nationals who have been granted residence in the SR on the basis of an application submitted from abroad, or to the family members of persons who have been granted asylum or subsidiary protection in the SR in order to adjust their immigration status from within the Slovak territory.

The legality of stay of applicants for international protection in the SR is conditional only upon the submission of the application for international protection at the competent authority.

Victims of trafficking in human beings can only be granted a tolerated stay in the SR, accompanied by the smallest scope of rights compared to other types of residence. What is specific in this context is that third-country nationals cannot apply for this type of residence; instead, the application is filed by the law enforcement authority. A tolerated stay is also a period of a maximum of 90 days during which the third-country national has time to consider whether s/he would cooperate with law enforcement authorities in the clarification of the crime related to trafficking in human beings.

The first part of Section 3 describes the changes in the immigration status allowed by the Slovak legislation without the third-country national being forced to leave the Slovak territory.

The Slovak legislation allows for extensive changes in immigration status and almost without any exceptions with regard to temporary residence (temporary residence for the purpose of seasonal employment cannot be changed to any other

purpose; it is not possible either to change the temporary residence of researchers to the Blue Card). Since the application for the D-type national visa cannot be filed from within the Slovak territory, change of residence is excluded in this context. On the other hand, holders of D-type national visa can theoretically apply for any type of residence (with the exception of the Blue Card where visa is granted on the basis of commitments arising from an international treaty). In such cases, however, it would not be a change in the true sense of the word, but the application would be assessed as an application for first residence. Any person with residence in the Slovak territory can be an applicant for international protection, but applicants for international protection cannot change their status from within the Slovak territory. Victims of trafficking in human beings may apply for any change with the exception of the Blue Card (the impossibility to apply for the D-type national visa applies in general). On the contrary, this type of tolerated stay can be granted to anyone except applicants for international protection.

Even though changes in immigration status can be made from within the Slovak territory in the majority of cases, the application for change does not represent any major benefit to the applicant compared to the first application. The application cannot be filed electronically, and is not accompanied by reduced fees, an accelerated application procedure or reduced required financial coverage of the stay. The number of required documents is limited to a certain extent. The applicant is not required to present a document proving clean criminal record issued in his/her home country and a document proving that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. Another advantage is that the applicant is not required to leave the Slovak territory until the decision on his/her application becomes final.

Regarding the scope of rights, the change of immigration status in the SR influences the period of the applicant's residence (residence permits are granted for a period from 180 days up to 6 years depending on the purpose), access to the right to work and to a certain degree, related access to social security and in some cases, the right to movement (applicant for international protection, victim of trafficking in human beings) and the right to family reunification (holder of the D-type national visa, applicant for international protection, victim of trafficking in human beings).

The second part of Section 3 explores the objectives of implementing legislation that allows the making of extensive changes in the immigration status from within the Slovak territory. The explanatory statement to this legislation suggests that it sought to reduce the financial burden of the entire process both for the applicant and the state and to fill a shortage of occupations on the labour market.

The aim of the first part of Section 4 is to describe the obstacles and challenges faced by Slovak state authorities upon the implementation of the respective legislation. At present, no changes to the existing legislation in the SR are being considered.

The second part of the fourth section describes the good practice of the implementation of the rule according to which the residence of a third country national applying for a change of his/her residence status is deemed authorised until the decision on his/her application is made.

As for the Statistical Annex, there is no national data available (only from Eurostat).

Section 1: Overview of national migration system in place regarding changes of status

This section aims to provide a general overview of the (Member) State national migration system in relation to status changes for third-country nationals from within the territory of the Member State. It aims to provide a brief overview of the debates (being) held in the (Member) States on necessities and possibilities of migration status changes and what policy changes are considered. It also briefly aims to suggest the main drivers/reasons behind changes of status being promoted that can take place from within the territory of the (Member) State (without the third-country nationals being required to leave the (Member) State's territory).

EMN NCPs are asked to fill in the following box.

i. General overview of national migration system in relation to status changes:

The Slovak Republic allows for changes in the immigration status from within its territory to a large extent. In principle, each third-country national who has been granted temporary residence may apply for a change of the purpose of temporary residence to a different one without the need to travel to his/her country of origin. There are two exceptions to this rule: seasonal workers who are not allowed at all to change the purpose of their temporary residence, and researchers who cannot switch their residence status into a Blue Card from within the Slovak territory.

While the impossibility to change the immigration status of seasonal workers from within the Slovak territory relates to the very nature of their residence, such impossibility in the case of researchers relates to the transposition of Council Directive 2009/50/EC¹.

The residence legislation concerning other categories of third-country nationals who are covered by this study (holders of the D-type national visa, applicants for international protection, and victims of trafficking in human beings) is quite different compared to holders of temporary residence permits.

The D-type national visa cannot be requested from within the Slovak territory, as a result of which the making of any change is irrelevant. On the other hand, holders of the D-type national visa can theoretically apply for any type of residence (with the exception of the Blue Card in case the visa has been granted on the basis of commitments arising from an international treaty). In such cases, however, it would not be a change in the true sense of the word, but the application would be assessed as an application for first residence.

The situation is opposite in the case of applicants for international protection who cannot change their status from within the Slovak territory. On the other hand, any person with residence in the SR can become an applicant for international protection.

Victims of trafficking in human beings can apply for any change with the exception of the Blue Card (the impossibility to apply for the D-type national visa applies in general). In a contrary situation, this type of tolerated stay can be granted to anyone except applicants for international protection.

The application for change of immigration status, however, does not provide the third-country national with any major benefits compared to the first application. With the exception of the clear benefit – the possibility to file an application for change of the purpose of residence from within the Slovak territory – the applicants are not required to submit documents which they submitted with the first application for residence in the SR and which are still up-to-date, in particular the certificate of clean criminal records from the home country and a document proving that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. Documents on qualifications do not need to be submitted in special cases.

One of the advantages of the application for change of immigration status is the possibility to stay in the Slovak territory until a final decision on the matter is issued.

ii. Brief overview of national debate in the Member State

Since the SR has allowed to make immigration status changes from within the territory of the country to a large extent for over ten years and no legislative changes have been planned in this regard, this topic is not contained in any current political documents and does not form the subject of any public political or expert debates.

iii. Main drivers / reasons behind changes of status promoted by legislators

Changes in legislation which enabled third-country nationals to change their immigration status almost in all cases from within the Slovak territory were implemented during the effect of the previous piece of legislation – Act No. 48/2002 Coll. on Residence of Aliens and on changes and amendments to some acts from 01 January 2004². Changes could not be made only in the case of temporary residence for the purpose of seasonal employment (in effect until today) and study, with the exception of third-country nationals who completed their studies in the SR and applied for a temporary residence permit for the purpose of employment in the field of their study.

The reasons for such legislative changes were mainly economic – the financial burden both for applicants and for the state budget. In the case of students, the reasons also included efforts to fill up shortage occupations in the labour market.

¹ Council Directive 2009/50/EC of 25 May 2009 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of highly qualified employment.

² Act No. 606/2003 Coll. which changes and amends Act No. 48/2002 Coll. on Residence of Aliens and on changes and amendments to some acts, as amended and amends Act No. 480/2002 Coll. on Asylum and on changes and amendments to some acts.

Section 2: Overview of admission criteria

This section aims to provide an overview of the initial admission criteria or the criteria for issuing a particular authorisation to stay/residence permit applied by Member States in order to admit all categories covered by the scope of the study. It also investigates the rights attached to each status as well as the requirements incumbent on the applicant.

This section will also include an overview of the current EU legal framework and the existing provisions relevant to the scope of the Study. This part will be elaborated by the EMN Service Provider.

EMN NCPs are asked to answer the following questions, at times guided by a non-exhaustive list of prompts of pre-defined tables.

Q1. How does the national legislation of your (Member) State define the categories of third-country nationals covered by this study? Please complete the table below by listing also the admission criteria for each category listed.

EMN NCPs are asked to use the pre-compiled box marked 'example' as reference.

| Category | National definition | Admission criteria |
|----------|---|---|
| Example | <p>Provide the national definition.</p> <p>EMN NCPs are asked to briefly provide the definition under their national legislation in order to clearly understand who is admitted under such category. No detailed information on legal basis are necessary.</p> | <p>List criteria required for the admission.</p> <p>EMN NCPs are asked to provide a complete list of all criteria a third-country national has to meet in order to be admitted under this specific category.</p> |
| Family | <p>A family member is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the family member of a third-country national with temporary or permanent residence in the Slovak territory who is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the spouse, provided that the spouses are at least 18 years old; b) a single child under 18 years of age of a third-country national and his/her spouse; c) his/her single child under 18 years of age; d) a single child of his/her spouse under 18 years of age; e) his/her dependent single child under 18 years of age or a dependent single child³ over 18 years of age of his/her spouse who is no able to take care of himself/herself due to a long-term adverse health condition; f) his/her parent or the parent of his/her spouse who is dependent on his/her care and does not enjoy proper family support in the country s/he comes from;⁴ 2. a relative in direct ascending line of a person granted asylum who is under 18 years of age; 3. a dependent person under an international treaty⁵. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Valid travel document; 2. Proof of family relationship with the sponsor; 3. Proof that the child is single (refers only to 1b, 1c, 1d and 1e); 4. Proof that the child is dependent and suffers from a long-term adverse health condition (refers only to 1f); 5. Proof of dependency (refers only to 1f); 6. Proof of dependency (refers only to 3); 7. Clean criminal records (except for minors under 14 years of age); 8. Proof of financial coverage of his/her stay by the sponsor; 9. Provision of accommodation in the SR together with the sponsor; 10. Consent to family reunification in the SR by the other parent into the personal care of which the child has not been entrusted and who has the right to meet the child (refers only to 1c and 1d) 11. Proof that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health⁶. |

³ Under Article 3 of Act No. 600/2003 Coll. on Child Allowance and on changes and amendments to Act No. 461/2003 Coll. on Social Insurance as amended, a dependent child is a child until completing compulsory school attendance and until reaching 25 years of age the latest, provided that s/he attends systematic preparation for occupation in the form of study, or is not able to attend systematic preparation for occupation in the form of study or perform gainful activity due to illness or accident.

⁴ Does not apply in case the third-country national with residence in the Slovak territory (sponsor) has been granted temporary residence for the purpose of study.

⁵ Treaty between state parties to the North Atlantic Treaty and other states involved in the Partnership for Peace referring to the statute of their armed forces of 09 June 1995.

⁶ Special conditions are applied if a third country national submits an application for a temporary residence permit for the purpose of family reunification with a person granted asylum up to three months from its granting. In such a case only a valid travel document and a proof of family relationship is needed.

| Category | National definition | Admission criteria |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| Education | A student is a third-country national who is <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a secondary school pupil; 2. a language school student; 3. a student of a higher education institution; 4. a student attending language or vocational preparation for studying at a higher education institution, organised by a higher education institution in the SR. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Valid travel document; 2. Study at a secondary school, higher education institution or language school in the SR; 3. Clean criminal record (except for case 1); 4. Financial coverage of the stay in the SR; 5. Proof of accommodation in the SR (does not apply in the case of study at a higher education institution and in case the third-country national regularly commutes to school through a state border from a neighbouring country); 6. Proof that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. |
| Research | A researcher is a third-country national conducting research or development in Slovakia on the basis of a hosting agreement. ⁷ | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Valid travel document; 2. Performance of research or development in the SR on the basis of a hosting agreement; 3. Clean criminal record; 4. Financial coverage of the stay; 5. Proof that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. |
| Blue card | A Blue Card holder is a third-country national who has been issued a Blue Card ⁸ for the purpose of performing highly-qualified employment. ⁹ | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Valid travel document; 2. Performance of highly-qualified employment in the SR which is expected to last for at least one year, with a monthly salary of at least 1.5-times the average monthly salary of an employee in the respective sector of the Slovak economy; 3. Recognition of qualifications in the SR; 4. Clean criminal record; 5. Proof of accommodation; 6. Proof that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. |
| Highly qualified workers | N/A The SR does not define any special type of residence for highly-qualified workers other than the Blue Card. | N/A |
| Employee | An employee is a third-country national who, in Slovakia, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) performs or is expected to perform for an employer under an employment relationship dependent work on the basis of confirmation on the possibility to fill a vacancy or on the basis of a work permit; b) performs or is expected to perform for an employer under an employment relationship or under similar labour relationship dependent work and is not required to present confirmation on the possibility to fill a vacancy or a work permit. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Valid travel document; 2. Performance of employment in the SR on the basis of confirmation of the possibility to fill a vacancy or on the basis of a work permit, or performance of employment where it is not required to present confirmation of the possibility to fill a vacancy or a work permit; 3. Proof of qualifications or recognition of qualifications in the SR (except the cases of the pursuit of employment for which no confirmation on the possibility to fill a vacancy or a work permit is necessary); 4. Clean criminal record; 5. Financial coverage of the stay; 6. Proof of accommodation (does not apply in case the third-country national regularly commutes to work through a state border from a neighbouring country); 7. Proof that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. |

⁷ The conclusion of hosting agreements is subject to Act No. 172/2005 Coll. on the Organisation of the State Support of Research and Development and on amendments to Act No. 575/2001 Coll. on the Organisation of Government Activity and on the Organisation of Central State Administration, as amended, transposing into the legislation of the Slovak Republic Council Directive 2005/71/EC on a specific procedure on admitting third-country nationals for the purposes of scientific research.

⁸ Under the Act on Residence of Aliens, the Blue Card is defined as a special type of temporary residence which authorises the third-country national to enter, stay and work in the Slovak territory, leave the Slovak territory and re-enter the Slovak territory during the period for which the Blue Card has been issued by the police department.

⁹ Under Article 37(3) of the Act on Residence of Aliens, highly-qualified employment is employment in which performance requires higher professional qualifications. Higher professional qualifications means qualifications proven by a document of higher education.

| Category | National definition | Admission criteria |
|-----------------|--|---|
| Self-employed | A third-country national who conducts business or plans to conduct business in the Slovak territory as a natural person. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Valid travel document; 2. Performance of business activity in the SR as a natural person; 3. Clean criminal record; 4. Financial coverage of stay; 5. Financial coverage of the business activity; 6. Proof of accommodation; 7. Proof that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. |
| Business owner | A foreign business owner is a third-country national who conducts business or plans to conduct business in the Slovak territory as a natural person or who is/will be a statutory representative of a company or a cooperative entered in the Business Register of the SR without having an employment relationship with the company or the cooperative. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Valid travel document; 2. Performance of business activity in the SR as a natural person or execution of the function of statutory representative of a company or a cooperative in the SR; 3. Clean criminal record; 4. Financial coverage of the stay; 5. Financial coverage of the business activity¹⁰; 6. Proof of accommodation; 7. Proof that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. |
| Seasonal worker | A seasonal worker is a third-country national who has been granted temporary residence for the purposes of seasonal work. ¹¹ | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Valid travel document 2. Performance of seasonal work in the SR on the basis of a work permit or performance of seasonal work by a third-country national who is not required to hold a work permit. 3. Clean criminal record; 4. Financial coverage of the stay; 5. Proof of accommodation (does not apply in case the third-country national regularly commutes to work through a state border from a neighbouring country); 6. Proof that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. |
| ICT | <p>An intra-corporate transferee is a third-country national who is deployed to perform work in the Slovak territory through intra-corporate transfer, has been employed by the sending legal entity for at least one year prior to such transfer and is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An essential senior executive – person working with a legal entity who, in particular, manages the company operations or any of its departments and is supervised or managed by the board of directors or shareholders; the manager does not perform tasks related to the provision of services by the company as such; 2. A specialist – person working with a legal entity and having high or exceptional professional competence and knowledge needed for the operation of the company, research techniques or management.¹² | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Valid travel document 2. Performance of work with an employer based outside the SR and the deployment of the worker on the basis of pre-agreed number and occupations of deployed workers and a work permit; 3. Clean criminal record; 4. Financial coverage of the stay; 5. Proof of accommodation (does not apply in case the third-country national regularly commutes to work through a state border from a neighbouring country); 6. Proof that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. |
| Investor | N/A The Slovak legislation does not allow third-country nationals to obtain residence in the Slovak | N/A |

¹⁰ Financial coverage of the business activity is not required if a third country national acts or will act on behalf of a major foreign investor.

¹¹ Labour Code - Act No. 311/2001 Coll. as amended defines seasonal work as work dependent on the succession of the seasons, recurs each year and lasts no more than eight months in a calendar year.

¹² Agreement establishing the World Trade Organisation, No. 152/2000 Coll., Annex 1B General Agreement on Trade in Services – Schedule of Specific Commitments of the Slovak Republic.

| Category | National definition | Admission criteria |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| | territory only on the basis of making an investment. | |
| D-type holder visa | <p>A national visa holder is a third-country national who has been granted a national visa:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In connection with the granting of residence in the SR; 2. For the implementation of the commitments of the Slovak Republic resulting from an international agreement; 3. In the interest of the Slovak Republic; 4. As a family member of a person granted asylum; or 5. As a family member of a third-country national granted subsidiary protection. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Valid travel document; 2. Purpose of stay in the SR (granting of residence in the SR, international treaty, or a document proving family relationship and, if required, dependence on the sponsor in the case of family members of a person granted asylum or subsidiary protection); 3. Health insurance; 4. Other documents required by representative office in the specific case, such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. return ticket or other document; b. provision of accommodation; c. financial coverage of the stay, etc. |
| Asylum seeker | An applicant for international protection is an alien who declares at the competent Police Force department that s/he applies for asylum or subsidiary protection in the Slovak territory, or any other person as per the Asylum Act. ¹³ | Declaration at the competent authority that the third-country national is an asylum seeker in the Slovak territory. |
| Victim of trafficking | A victim of trafficking in human beings is a person (an alien) where a well-founded suspicion exists that s/he has become a victim of the same crime in the territory of the SR or abroad (i.e. s/he has been identified as a victim of trafficking) and has a right to the provision of relevant assistance. ¹⁴ | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Age of at least 18 years; 2. Breaking of contacts with persons suspicious of committing a crime related to trafficking in human beings; 3. The presence of the third-country national in the Slovak territory is necessary for the purpose of criminal proceedings. |

Section 3: National legal framework on change of status whilst remaining on the territory of the (Member) State

Section 3.1 aims to understand the changes of status permitted by the national legislation from one immigration category to another in cases where the migrant is not compelled to return to their country of origin. It will focus on the conditions to apply for such changes, while providing information on how the "switch" works in practice (i.e. responsible bodies to process applications/take decisions, where to lodge applications, information available, etc.). This section will also aim to understand whether and what facilitations are in place to ease changes of status (in comparison with first time applicants) by i.e. lifting restrictions, reducing fees and time for application, document requirements/certifications, etc. This part will also examine how a change of status impacts on the rights of a third-country nationals and how (Member) States address the change in / loss of rights. Finally, Section 3.2 will highlight whether such measures are driven by specific policy goals (i.e. addressing labour shortages, retaining talents, tackling bottleneck occupations, etc.) and understand to what extent they have been based on needs assessment, have been evaluated and the results are achieved

EMN NCPs are asked to answer the following questions, at times guided by a non-exhaustive list of prompts of pre-defined tables.

Section 3.1: Legal possibilities to changes status from within the (Member) State

¹³ Under Article 4(4 and 6) of the Act No. 480/2002 Coll. on Asylum and on Changes and Amendments to Some Acts as amended, a child born in the territory of the Slovak Republic to an applicant, a person granted asylum, or an alien who has been granted subsidiary protection who does not acquire Slovak citizenship by birth shall be considered an applicant, as well as an alien who is not an applicant, but was returned to the Slovak territory on the grounds that the Slovak Republic is competent for carrying out the asylum procedure, with the exception of an alien whose asylum application was dismissed as inadmissible or rejected as manifestly unfounded in the past or who was not granted asylum.

¹⁴ Term is not defined in the national legislation. See KUBOVIČOVÁ K.: Identification of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings in the Process of International Protection and Forced Returns in the Slovak Republic. Focussed study of the National Contact Point of the European Migration Network in the Slovak Republic. 2013, p. 13.

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Q2a. Does your (Member) State allow third-country nationals holding any of the immigration status within the scope of this study to change into any of the other ones whilst remaining on the territory of the (Member) State? EMN NCPs are asked to fill in the table by using one of the options provided in each cell (Yes/No). NB: if **all changes are possible**, please indicate using the following option: **Yes to all**

| Into \ From | Family | Education | Research | Blue cards | Highly qualified worker | Employee | Self-employed | Business owner | Seasonal worker | ICT | Investor | D-type visa holder | Asylum | Victim of trafficking | Other (please specify) |
|--------------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|------------|-------------------------|----------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|----------|--------------------|---------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Family | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Select: | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Select: | No | Yes | Yes | Select: |
| Education | Yes | | Yes | Yes | Select: | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Select: | No | Yes | Yes | Select: |
| Research | Yes | Yes | | No | Select: | Select: | Select: | Yes | Yes | Yes | Select: | No | Yes | Yes | Select: |
| Blue card¹⁵ | Yes | Yes | Yes | | Select: | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Select: | No | Yes | Yes | Select: |
| Highly qualified worker | Select: | Select: | Select: | Select: | | Select: | Select: | Select: | Select: | Select: | Select: | Select: | Select: | Select: | Select: |
| Employee | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Select: | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Select: | No | Yes | Yes | Select: |
| Self-employed | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Select: | Yes | | No | Yes | Yes | Select: | No | Yes | Yes | Select: |
| Business owner | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Select: | Yes | No | | Yes | Yes | Select: | No | Yes | Yes | Select: |
| Seasonal worker | No | No | No | No | Select: | No | No | No | | No | Select: | No | Yes | Yes | Select: |
| ICT | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Select: | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | | Select: | No | Yes | Yes | Select: |
| Investor | Select: | Select: | Select: | Select: | Select: | Select: | Select: | Select: | Select: | Select: | | Select: | Select: | Select: | Select: |
| D-type visa holder | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Select: | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Select: | | Yes | Yes | Select: |
| Asylum | No | No | No | No | Select: | No | No | No | No | No | Select: | No | | No | Select: |
| Victim of trafficking | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Select: | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Select: | No | Yes | | Select: |

¹⁵ Possibility for a holder of the D-type national visa to apply for the Blue Card from within the territory of the Slovak Republic applies in general. However, it does not apply in a case when the D-type national visa has been granted on the basis of commitments arising from an international treaty.

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Note: Even though changes from employment to ITC and seasonal employment or from ITC to seasonal employment are possible, such changes do not represent a change of the purpose of stay in the strict sense of the word, as the purpose of temporary residence remains unchanged – employment. In terms of administration, such change can be performed in the case of a change of an employer or a renewal of temporary residence.

Q2b. If changes of status without leaving the territory of the (Member) State are allowed (Q2a), EMN NCPs are asked to fill in the table below by adding the requested information for each possible switch (and add as many rows as possible switches.).

EMN NCPs are asked to use the pre-compiled box marked 'example' as reference and add as many rows as necessary.

| From | Into | Legal basis | Policy / practice if no legal basis | Do criteria to switch differ from first time applicant? | Criteria for switch (if different from first time applicant) | Quota limitations |
|----------------|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| <i>Example</i> | <i>List of category(ies) into which a TCN switches</i> | <i>Law, Decree, etc.</i> | <i>Policy document.</i> | <i>Yes / No</i> | <i>List of criteria required for the switch(es) only if they differ from those listed in Section 1</i> | <i>Yes / No. If Yes, please report the threshold</i> |
| Education | Family | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Research | Family | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Blue Card | Family | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Employee | Family | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |

| From | Into | Legal basis | Policy / practice if no legal basis | Do criteria to switch differ from first time applicant? | Criteria for switch (if different from first time applicant) | Quota limitations |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| Self-employed | Family | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Business owner | Family | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| ICT | Family | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| D-type visa holder | Family | Law | | No | | No |
| Victim of trafficking | Family | Law | | No | | No |
| Family | Education | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Research | Education | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant | No |

| From | Into | Legal basis | Policy / practice if no legal basis | Do criteria to switch differ from first time applicant? | Criteria for switch (if different from first time applicant) | Quota limitations |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------|
| | | | | | <p>proved it upon submission of the first application);</p> <p>2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health.</p> | |
| Blue Card | Education | Law | | Yes | <p>The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required:</p> <p>1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application);</p> <p>2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health.</p> | No |
| Employee | Education | Law | | Yes | <p>The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required:</p> <p>1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application);</p> <p>2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health.</p> | No |
| Self-employed | Education | Law | | Yes | <p>The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required:</p> <p>1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application);</p> <p>2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health.</p> | No |
| Business owner | Education | Law | | Yes | <p>The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required:</p> <p>1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application);</p> <p>2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health.</p> | No |
| ICT | Education | Law | | Yes | <p>The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required:</p> <p>1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant</p> | No |

| From | Into | Legal basis | Policy / practice if no legal basis | Do criteria to switch differ from first time applicant? | Criteria for switch (if different from first time applicant) | Quota limitations |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| | | | | | proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | |
| D-type visa holder | Education | Law | | No | | No |
| Victim of trafficking | Education | Law | | No | | No |
| Family | Research | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Education | Research | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Blue Card | Research | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Employee | Research | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |

| From | Into | Legal basis | Policy / practice if no legal basis | Do criteria to switch differ from first time applicant? | Criteria for switch (if different from first time applicant) | Quota limitations |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| Self-employed | Research | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Business owner | Research | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| ICT | Research | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| D-type visa holder | Research | Law | | No | | No |
| Victim of trafficking | Research | Law | | No | | No |
| Family | Blue Card | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Education | Blue Card | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant | No |

| From | Into | Legal basis | Policy / practice if no legal basis | Do criteria to switch differ from first time applicant? | Criteria for switch (if different from first time applicant) | Quota limitations |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------|
| | | | | | <p>proved it upon submission of the first application);</p> <p>2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health.</p> | |
| Employee | Blue Card | Law | | Yes | <p>The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required:</p> <p>1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submitting the first application);</p> <p>2. to have his/her qualifications recognised in the SR (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application);</p> <p>3. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health.</p> | No |
| Self-employed | Blue Card | Law | | Yes | <p>The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required:</p> <p>1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application);</p> <p>2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health.</p> | No |
| Business owner | Blue Card | Law | | Yes | <p>The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required:</p> <p>1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application);</p> <p>2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health.</p> | No |
| ICT | Blue Card | Law | | Yes | <p>The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required:</p> <p>1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application);</p> <p>2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health.</p> | No |

| From | Into | Legal basis | Policy / practice if no legal basis | Do criteria to switch differ from first time applicant? | Criteria for switch (if different from first time applicant) | Quota limitations |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| D-type visa holder | Blue Card | Law | | No | | No |
| Family | Employee | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Education | Employee | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Research | Employee | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Blue Card | Employee | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submitting the first application); 2. to prove his/her education, or to have his/her qualifications recognised in the SR 3. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Self-employed | Employee | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: | No |

| From | Into | Legal basis | Policy / practice if no legal basis | Do criteria to switch differ from first time applicant? | Criteria for switch (if different from first time applicant) | Quota limitations |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------|
| | | | | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | |
| Business owner | Employee | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| ICT | Employee | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| D-type visa holder | Employee | Law | | No | | No |
| Victim of trafficking | Employee | Law | | No | | No |
| Family | Self-employed | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Education | Self-employed | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from | No |

| From | Into | Legal basis | Policy / practice if no legal basis | Do criteria to switch differ from first time applicant? | Criteria for switch (if different from first time applicant) | Quota limitations |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| | | | | | a disease threatening public health. | |
| Research | Self-employed | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Blue Card | Self-employed | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Employee | Self-employed | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| ICT | Self-employed | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| D-type visa holder | Self-employed | Law | | No | | No |
| Victim of trafficking | Self-employed | Law | | No | | No |
| Family | Business owner | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: | No |

| From | Into | Legal basis | Policy / practice if no legal basis | Do criteria to switch differ from first time applicant? | Criteria for switch (if different from first time applicant) | Quota limitations |
|-----------|----------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| | | | | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | |
| Education | Business owner | Law | | Yes | <p>The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Research | Business owner | Law | | Yes | <p>The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Blue Card | Business owner | Law | | Yes | <p>The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Employee | Business owner | Law | | Yes | <p>The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| ICT | Business owner | Law | | Yes | <p>The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required:</p> | No |

| From | Into | Legal basis | Policy / practice if no legal basis | Do criteria to switch differ from first time applicant? | Criteria for switch (if different from first time applicant) | Quota limitations |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| | | | | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | |
| D-type visa holder | Business owner | Law | | No | | No |
| Victim of trafficking | Business owner | Law | | No | | No |
| Family | Seasonal worker | Law | | Yes | <p>The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Education | Seasonal worker | Law | | Yes | <p>The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Research | Seasonal worker | Law | | Yes | <p>The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Blue Card | Seasonal worker | Law | | Yes | <p>The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from | No |

| From | Into | Legal basis | Policy / practice if no legal basis | Do criteria to switch differ from first time applicant? | Criteria for switch (if different from first time applicant) | Quota limitations |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| | | | | | a disease threatening public health. | |
| Employee | Seasonal worker | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Self-employed | Seasonal worker | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Business owner | Seasonal worker | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| ICT | Seasonal worker | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| D-type visa holder | Seasonal worker | Law | | No | | No |
| Victim of trafficking | Seasonal worker | Law | | No | | No |
| Family | ICT | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: | No |

| From | Into | Legal basis | Policy / practice if no legal basis | Do criteria to switch differ from first time applicant? | Criteria for switch (if different from first time applicant) | Quota limitations |
|---------------|------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| | | | | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | |
| Education | ICT | Law | | Yes | <p>The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Research | ICT | Law | | Yes | <p>The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Blue Card | ICT | Law | | Yes | <p>The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Employee | ICT | Law | | Yes | <p>The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| Self-employed | ICT | Law | | Yes | <p>The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required:</p> | No |

| From | Into | Legal basis | Policy / practice if no legal basis | Do criteria to switch differ from first time applicant? | Criteria for switch (if different from first time applicant) | Quota limitations |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------|
| | | | | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | |
| Business owner | ICT | Law | | Yes | The same conditions apply; however, the applicant is not required: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to prove his/her clean criminal record (if the applicant proved it upon submission of the first application); 2. to prove that the third-country national does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. | No |
| D-type visa holder | ICT | Law | | No | | No |
| Victim of trafficking | ICT | Law | | No | | No |
| Family | Asylum seeker | Law | | No | | No |
| Education | Asylum seeker | Law | | No | | No |
| Research | Asylum seeker | Law | | No | | No |
| Blue Card | Asylum seeker | Law | | No | | No |
| Employee | Asylum seeker | Law | | No | | No |
| Self-employed | Asylum seeker | Law | | No | | No |
| Business owner | Asylum seeker | Law | | No | | No |
| Seasonal worker | Asylum seeker | Law | | No | | No |
| ICT | Asylum seeker | Law | | No | | No |
| D-type visa holder | Asylum seeker | Law | | No | | No |
| Victim of trafficking | Asylum seeker | Law | | No | | No |
| Family | Victim of trafficking | Law | | No | | No |
| Education | Victim of trafficking | Law | | No | | No |

| From | Into | Legal basis | Policy / practice if no legal basis | Do criteria to switch differ from first time applicant? | Criteria for switch (if different from first time applicant) | Quota limitations |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------|
| Research | Victim trafficking of | Law | | No | | No |
| Blue Card | Victim trafficking of | Law | | No | | No |
| Employee | Victim trafficking of | Law | | No | | No |
| Self-employed | Victim trafficking of | Law | | No | | No |
| Business owner | Victim trafficking of | Law | | No | | No |
| Seasonal worker | Victim trafficking of | Law | | No | | No |
| ICT | Victim trafficking of | Law | | No | | No |
| D-type visa holder | Victim trafficking of | Law | | No | | No |

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Q2c. If any of the change of status provided in the tables Q2a and Q2b alters the level of rights of the third-country national concerned (enhanced or reduced), please fill in the table below, providing a short overview / analysis of the specific situation in your (Member) State. If rights enjoyed are not subject to changes, EMN NCPs are simply asked to enter "no change".

EMN NCPs are asked to use the pre-compiled box marked 'example' as reference and add as many rows as possible switches.

| From | Into | Employment | Social security | Education | Duration of stay | Legal assistance | Mobility | Family reunification | Political rights | Other |
|-----------------------|---------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Example ¹⁶ | Example | <i>Please choose one as follows: No change Enhanced rights: specify Reduced rights: specify</i> | <i>Please choose one as follows: No change Enhanced rights: specify Reduced rights: specify</i> | <i>Please choose one as follows: No change Enhanced rights: specify Reduced rights: specify</i> | <i>Please choose one as follows: No change Enhanced rights: specify Reduced rights: specify</i> | <i>Please choose one as follows: No change Enhanced rights: specify Reduced rights: specify</i> | <i>Please choose one as follows: No change Enhanced rights: specify Reduced rights: specify</i> | <i>Please choose one as follows: No change Enhanced rights: specify Reduced rights: specify</i> | <i>Please choose one as follows: No change Enhanced rights: specify Reduced rights: specify</i> | <i>Please choose one as follows: No change Enhanced rights: specify Reduced rights: specify.</i> |
| Education | Family | Reduced: The right to work without a work permit arises after one year after granting of residence. Enhanced: After one year from granting of residence it is possible to work without limitations. | No change | No change | Temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification is granted in the SR until expiry of the validity of residence of the sponsor; it is therefore not possible to determine whether the change | No change | No change | Enhanced: The possibility of family reunification with a parent or a parent of a spouse. | No change | |

¹⁶ Please add as many rows as necessary

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| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--|--|-----------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | | | | | represents an extension or reduction of the period of residence. | | | | | |
| Research | Family | Reduced: The right to work without a work permit arises after one year after granting of residence. | Reduced: Loss of access to public health insurance. Access only to voluntary social insurance. | No change | Temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification is granted in the SR until expiry of the validity of residence of the sponsor; it is therefore not possible to determine whether the change represents an extension or reduction of the period of residence. | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| Blue Card | Family | Reduced: The right to work without a work permit arises after one year after granting of residence. | Reduced: Loss of access to public health insurance. Access only to voluntary social insurance. | No change | Temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification is granted in the SR until expiry of the validity of residence of the sponsor; it is therefore not possible to determine whether the | No change | No change | No change | No change | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|--|--|-----------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | | | | | change represents an extension or reduction of the period of residence. | | | | | |
| Employee | Family | Reduced: The right to work without a work permit arises after one year after granting of residence. | Reduced: Loss of access to public health insurance. Access only to voluntary social insurance. | No change | Temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification is granted in the SR until expiry of the validity of residence of the sponsor; it is therefore not possible to determine whether the change represents an extension or reduction of the period of residence. | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| Self-employed | Family | Enhanced: After one year from granting of residence it is possible to work without limitations. | Reduced: Loss of access to public health insurance. Access only to voluntary social insurance. | No change | Temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification is granted in the SR until expiry of the validity of residence of the sponsor; it is therefore not possible to determine | No change | No change | No change | No change | |

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| | | | | | whether the change represents an extension or reduction of the period of residence. | | | | | |
|----------------|--------|--|--|-----------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| Business owner | Family | Enhanced: After one year from granting of residence it is possible to work without limitations. | Reduced: Loss of access to public health insurance. Access only to voluntary social insurance. | No change | Temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification is granted in the SR until expiry of the validity of residence of the sponsor; it is therefore not possible to determine whether the change represents an extension or reduction of the period of residence. | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| ICT | Family | Reduced: The right to work without a work permit arises after one year after granting of residence. | Reduced: Loss of access to public health insurance. Access only to voluntary social insurance. | No change | Temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification is granted in the SR until expiry of the validity of residence of the sponsor; it is therefore not possible to | No change | No change | No change | No change | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--|---|------------|--|-----------|--|---|--------|--|
| | | | | | determine whether the change represents an extension or reduction of the period of residence. | | | | | |
| D-type visa holder | Family | Enhanced: After one year from granting of residence it is possible to work without limitations. | Enhanced: Access to voluntary social insurance and some benefits under state social support (in particular family benefits). | No change* | Temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification is granted in the SR until expiry of the validity of residence of the sponsor; it is therefore not possible to determine whether the change represents an extension or reduction of the period of residence. | No change | Enhanced: The possibility of a consecutive stay in other Schengen countries not exceeding 90 days (previously maximum of 90 days within any 180-day period) | Enhanced: Possibility of family reunification | change | |
| Victim of trafficking | Family | Reduced: The right to work without a work permit arises after one year after granting of residence. | Enhanced: Access to voluntary social insurance and some benefits under state social support (in particular family benefits). | No change | Temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification is granted in the SR until expiry of the validity of residence of the sponsor; it is therefore | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to leave the Slovak territory without sanction of losing residence. | Enhanced: Possibility of family reunification. | change | |

Changes in Immigration Status and Purpose of Stay: an Overview of EU Member States Approaches

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| | | | | | not possible to determine whether the change represents an extension or reduction of the period of residence. | | | | | |
| Family | Education | Enhanced: Possibility to work from the day of granting residence for a maximum of 10 hours per week (20 hours in the case of study at a higher education institution). | No change | No change | Temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification is granted in the SR until expiry of the validity of residence of the sponsor; it is therefore not possible to determine whether the change represents an extension or reduction of the period of residence. | No change | No change | Reduced: Family reunification with a spouse and a parent of a spouse is not possible | No change | |
| Research | Education | Reduced: Possibility to work for a maximum of 10 hours per week (20 hours in the case of study at a higher education institution). | Reduced: Loss of access to public health insurance. Access only to voluntary social insurance. | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 6 years (originally only 2 years). | No change | No change | Reduced: Family reunification with a spouse and a parent of a spouse is not possible | No change | |

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| Blue Card | Education | Reduced: Possibility to work for a maximum of 10 hours per week (20 hours in the case of study at a higher education institution). | Reduced: Loss of access to public health insurance. Access only to voluntary social insurance. | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 6 years (originally 3 years). | No change | No change | Reduced: Family reunification with a spouse and a parent of a spouse is not possible | No change | |
| Employee | Education | Reduced: Possibility to work for a maximum of 10 hours per week (20 hours in the case of study at a higher education institution). | Reduced: Loss of access to public health insurance. Access only to voluntary social insurance. | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 6 years (originally for a maximum of 5 years) | No change | No change | Reduced: Family reunification with a spouse and a parent of a spouse is not possible | No change | |
| Self-employed | Education | Enhanced: Possibility to work from the day of granting residence for a maximum of 10 hours per week (20 hours in the case of study at a higher education institution). | Reduced: Loss of access to public health insurance. Access only to voluntary social insurance. | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 6 years (originally for a maximum of 3 years) | No change | No change | Reduced: Family reunification with a spouse and a parent of a spouse is not possible | No change | |
| Business owner | Education | Enhanced: Possibility to work from the day of granting residence for a maximum of 10 hours per week (20 hours in the case of study at a higher education institution). | Reduced: Loss of access to public health insurance. Access only to voluntary social insurance. | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 6 years (originally only 3 years). | No change | No change | Reduced: Family reunification with a spouse and a parent of a spouse is not possible | No change | |
| ICT | Education | Reduced: Possibility to work for a maximum of 10 hours per week (20 hours in the case of | Reduced: Loss of access to public health insurance. | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 6 years | No change | No change | Reduced: Family reunification with a spouse and a | No change | |

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| | | study at a higher education institution). | Access only to voluntary social insurance. | | (originally only 2 years). | | | parent of a spouse is not possible | | |
| D-type visa holder | Education | Enhanced: Possibility to work from the day of granting residence for a maximum of 10 hours per week (20 hours in the case of study at a higher education institution). | Enhanced: Access to voluntary social insurance and some benefits under state social support (in particular family benefits). | No change* | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 6 years (originally only 1 year). | No change | Enhanced: The possibility of a consecutive stay in other Schengen countries not exceeding 90 days (previously maximum of 90 days within any 180-day period) | Enhanced: Possibility of family reunification (except for a parent and a parent of a spouse). | No change | |
| Victim of trafficking | Education | Enhanced: Possibility to work from the day of granting residence for a maximum of 10 hours per week (20 hours in the case of study at a higher education institution). | Enhanced: Access to voluntary social insurance and some benefits under state social support (in particular family benefits). | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 6 years (originally for a minimum of 180 days) | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to leave the Slovak territory without sanction of losing residence. | Enhanced: Possibility of family reunification (except for a parent and a parent of a spouse). | No change | |
| Family | Research | Enhanced: Possibility to work on the basis of a hosting agreement from the granting of residence. | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change | Temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification is granted in the SR until expiry of the validity of residence of the sponsor; it | No change | No change | No change | No change | |

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| | | | | | is therefore not possible to determine whether the change represents an extension or reduction of the period of residence. | | | | | |
| Education | Research | Enhanced: Possibility to work on the basis of a hosting agreement from the granting of residence without limitation of the number of hours. | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 2 years (originally for a maximum of 6 years). | No change | No change | Enhanced: The possibility of family reunification with a parent or a parent of a spouse. | No change | |
| Blue Card | Research | Enhanced: Possibility to work on the basis of a hosting agreement from the granting of residence. The issue of confirmation on the possibility to fill a vacancy corresponding to highly-qualified employment is not required. | No change | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 2 years (originally for a maximum of 3 years). | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| Employee | Research | Enhanced: Possibility to work on the basis of a hosting agreement from the granting of residence. The issue of a work permit and of confirmation on the possibility to fill | No change | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 2 years (originally for | No change | No change | No change | No change | |

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| | | <p>a vacancy is not required.</p> <p>No change: Applies in case the worker is not required to present a work permit and confirmation on the possibility to fill a vacancy.</p> <p>Reduced: Certain categories of workers may begin to work before being granted temporary residence.</p> | | | a maximum of 5 years). | | | | | |
| Self-employed | Research | Enhanced: Possibility to work on the basis of a hosting agreement from the granting of residence. | No change | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 2 years (originally for a maximum of 3 years). | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| Business owner | Research | Enhanced: Possibility to work on the basis of a hosting agreement from the granting of residence. | No change | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 2 years (originally for a maximum of 3 years). | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| ICT | Research | Enhanced: Possibility to work on the basis of a hosting agreement from the granting of residence. The issue of the work permit is not required. | No change | No change | No change | No change | No change | No change | No change | |

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| | | Reduced: Need to wait for the granting of residence. ICTs may begin to work from the moment of being granted a work permit. | | | | | | | | |
| D-type visa holder | Research | Enhanced: Possibility to work on the basis of a hosting agreement from the granting of residence. | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change* | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 2 years (originally for a maximum of 1 years). | No change | Enhanced: The possibility of a consecutive stay in other Schengen countries not exceeding 90 days (previously maximum of 90 days within any 180-day period) | Enhanced: Possibility of family reunification. | No change | |
| Victim of trafficking | Research | Enhanced: Possibility to work on the basis of a hosting agreement from the granting of residence. | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 2 years (originally for a minimum of 180 days). | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to leave the Slovak territory without sanction of losing residence. | Enhanced: Possibility of family reunification. | No change | |
| Family | Blue Card | Enhanced: Possibility to work on the basis of a Blue Card from the granting of residence. | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change | Temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification is granted in the | No change | No change | No change | No change | |

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| | | | | | SR until expiry of the validity of residence of the sponsor; it is therefore not possible to determine whether the change represents an extension or reduction of the period of residence. | | | | | |
| Education | Blue Card | Enhanced: Possibility to work on the basis of a Blue Card from the granting of residence without limitation of the number of hours. | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for a maximum of 3 years (originally for a maximum of 6 years). | No change | No change | Enhanced: The possibility of family reunification with a parent or a parent of a spouse. | No change | |
| Employee | Blue Card | No change Reduced: The issue of confirmation on the possibility to fill a vacancy corresponding to highly-qualified employment is always required in the case of the Blue Card, while some categories of workers may work without the need to obtain a work permit or present confirmation on the | No change | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for a maximum of 2 years (originally for a maximum of 5 years). | No change | No change | No change | No change | |

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| | | possibility to fill a vacancy. Some categories of workers may begin to work before being granted temporary residence. | | | | | | | | |
| Self-employed | Blue Card | Enhanced: Possibility to work on the basis of a Blue Card from the granting of residence. | No change | No change | No change | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| Business owner | Blue Card | Enhanced: Possibility to work on the basis of a Blue Card from the granting of residence. | No change | No change | No change | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| ICT | Blue Card | Reduced: Prior to the issue of confirmation of the possibility to fill a vacancy corresponding to highly-qualified employment, the labour market test is carried out, while a work permit for ICTs is issued without taking into account the labour market situation. Need to wait for the granting of residence. ICTs may begin to work from the moment of being granted a work permit. | No change | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for a maximum of 3 years (originally for a maximum of 2 years). | No change | No change | No change | No change | |

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| D-type visa holder | Blue Card | Enhanced: Possibility to work on the basis of a Blue Card from the granting of residence. | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change* | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 3 years (originally for a maximum of 1 years) | No change | Enhanced: The possibility of a consecutive stay in other Schengen countries not exceeding 90 days (previously maximum of 90 days within any 180-day period) | Enhanced: Possibility of family reunification. | No change | |
| Family | Employee | Enhanced: Possibility to work from the granting of residence; some categories of workers may begin to work before being granted temporary residence. | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change | Temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification is granted in the SR until expiry of the validity of residence of the sponsor; it is therefore not possible to determine whether the change represents an extension or reduction of the period of residence. | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| Education | Employee | Enhanced: Possibility to work from the granting of | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted | No change | No change | Enhanced: The possibility of family | No change | |

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| | | residence without limitation of the number of hours; some categories of workers may begin to work before being granted temporary residence. | and social insurance. | | residence for a maximum of 5 years (originally for a maximum of 6 years). | | | reunification with a parent or a parent of a spouse. | | |
| Research | Employee | Enhanced: Some categories of workers may begin to work before being granted temporary residence. No change: Applies in case the worker is not required to hold a work permit and present confirmation on the possibility to fill a vacancy. Reduced: In most cases, a work permit or confirmation on the possibility to fill a vacancy is required. | No change | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for a maximum of 5 years (originally for a maximum of 2 years). | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| Blue Card | Employee | No change Reduced: The issue of confirmation on the possibility to fill a vacancy corresponding to highly-qualified employment is always required in the case of the Blue Card, while some categories of workers may work without the need to | No change | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for a maximum of 5 years (originally for a maximum of 3 years). | No change | No change | No change | No change | |

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| | | obtain a work permit or present confirmation on the possibility to fill a vacancy. Some categories of workers may begin to work before being granted temporary residence. | | | | | | | | |
| Self-employed | Employee | Enhanced: Possibility to work. | No change | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for a maximum of 5 years (originally for a maximum of 3 years). | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| Business owner | Employee | Enhanced: Possibility to work. | No change | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for a maximum of 5 years (originally for a maximum of 3 years). | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| ICT | Employee | Reduced: In most cases, it is necessary to wait for the granting of temporary residence prior to taking up employment, while ICTs may begin to work after being issued a work permit. | No change | No change | No change | No change | No change | No change | No change | |

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| | | Enhanced: Some categories of workers are not required to hold a work permit (ICTs are always required to do so) or consent to filling a vacancy. | | | | | | | | |
| D-type visa holder | Employee | Enhanced: Possibility to work. | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change* | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for a maximum of 5 years (originally for a maximum of 1 year). | No change | Enhanced: The possibility of a consecutive stay in other Schengen countries not exceeding 90 days (previously maximum of 90 days within any 180-day period) | Enhanced: Possibility of family reunification. | No change | |
| Victim of trafficking | Employee | Enhanced: Possibility to work from the granting of residence without limitation of the number of hours; some categories of workers may begin to work before being granted temporary residence. | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for a maximum of 5 years (originally for a minimum of 180 days). | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to leave the Slovak territory without sanction of losing residence. | Enhanced: Possibility of family reunification. | No change | |
| Family | Self-employed | Reduced: | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance | No change | Temporary residence for the purpose of | No change | No change | No change | No change | |

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| | | Loss of the possibility to work on the basis of a work permit and after one year from the granting of residence without limitation. | and social insurance. | | family reunification is granted in the SR until expiry of the validity of residence of the sponsor; it is therefore not possible to determine whether the change represents an extension or reduction of the period of residence. | | | | | |
| Education | Self-employed | Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work 10 hours a week (20 hours in the case of studies at a higher education institution). | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for a maximum of 3 years (originally for a maximum of 6 years). | No change | No change | Enhanced: The possibility of family reunification with a parent or a parent of a spouse. | No change | |
| Research | Self-employed | Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work. | No change | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 3 years (originally for a maximum of 2 years). | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| Blue Card | Self-employed | Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work. | No change | No change | No change | No change | No change | No change | No change | |

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| Employee | Self-employed | Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work. | No change | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 3 years (originally for a maximum of 5 years). | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| ICT | Self-employed | Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work. | No change | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 3 years (originally for a maximum of 2 years). | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| D-type visa holder | Self-employed | No change | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change* | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 3 years (originally for a maximum of 1 year). | No change | Enhanced: The possibility of a consecutive stay in other Schengen countries not exceeding 90 days (previously maximum of 90 days within any 180-day period) | Enhanced: Possibility of family reunification. | No change | |
| Victim of trafficking | Self-employed | Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work after renewal of tolerated stay. | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 3 years (originally for | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to leave the Slovak territory without | Enhanced: Possibility of family reunification. | No change | |

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| | | | | | a minimum of 180 days). | | sanction of losing residence. | | | |
| Family | Business owner | Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work on the basis of a work permit and after one year from the granting of residence without limitation. | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change | Temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification is granted in the SR until expiry of the validity of residence of the sponsor; it is therefore not possible to determine whether the change represents an extension or reduction of the period of residence. | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| Education | Business owner | Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work 10 hours a week (20 hours in the case of studies at a higher education institution). | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 3 years (originally for a maximum of 6 years). | No change | No change | Enhanced: The possibility of family reunification with a parent or a parent of a spouse. | No change | |
| Research | Business owner | Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work. | No change | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 3 years (originally for | No change | No change | No change | No change | |

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| | | | | | a maximum of 2 years). | | | | | |
| Blue Card | Business owner | Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work. | No change | No change | No change | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| Employee | Business owner | Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work. | No change | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 3 years (originally for a maximum of 5 years). | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| ICT | Business owner | Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work. | No change | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 3 years (originally for a maximum of 2 years). | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| D-type visa holder | Business owner | No change | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change* | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 3 years (originally for a maximum of 1 year). | No change | Enhanced: The possibility of a consecutive stay in other Schengen countries not exceeding 90 days (previously maximum of 90 days within any 180-day period) | Enhanced: Possibility of family reunification. | No change | |

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| Victim of trafficking | Business owner | Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work after extension of tolerated stay. | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 3 years (originally for a minimum of 180 days). | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to leave the Slovak territory without sanction of losing residence. | Enhanced: Possibility of family reunification. | No change | |
| Family | Seasonal worker | Enhanced: Possibility to work from the granting of residence. | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change | Temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification is granted in the SR until expiry of the validity of residence of the sponsor; it is therefore not possible to determine whether the change represents an extension or reduction of the period of residence. | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| Education | Seasonal worker | Enhanced: Possibility to work from the granting of residence without limitation of the number of hours. | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for a maximum of 180 days during 12 consecutive months | No change | No change | Enhanced: The possibility of family reunification with a parent or a parent of a spouse. | No change | |

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| | | | | | (originally for a maximum of 6 years). | | | | | |
| Research | Seasonal worker | Reduced: A work permit is required. | No change | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for a maximum of 180 days during 12 consecutive months (originally for a maximum of 2 years). | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| Blue Card | Seasonal worker | No change | No change | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for a maximum of 180 days during 12 consecutive months (originally for a maximum of 3 years). | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| Employee | Seasonal worker | Reduced: Seasonal workers are always required to hold a work permit, while certain categories of workers may work without the need to obtain a work permit or confirmation on the possibility to fill a vacancy. Certain | No change | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for a maximum of 180 days during 12 consecutive months (originally for | No change | No change | No change | No change | |

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| | | categories of workers may begin to work before being granted temporary residence. | | | a maximum of 5 years). | | | | | |
| Self-employed | Seasonal worker | Enhanced: Possibility to work. | No change | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for a maximum of 180 days during 12 consecutive months (originally for a maximum of 3 years). | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| Business owner | Seasonal worker | Enhanced: Possibility to work. | No change | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for a maximum of 180 days during 12 consecutive months (originally for a maximum of 3 years). | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| ICT | Seasonal worker | Reduced: The issue of a work permit is preceded by labour market survey (in the case of ICTs, the work permit is issued without examining the labour market situation). ICTs may begin to | No change | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for a maximum of 180 days during 12 consecutive months (originally for | No change | No change | No change | No change | |

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| | | work from the moment of being issued a work permit; seasonal workers may begin to work after being granted temporary residence. | | | a maximum of 2 years). | | | | | |
| D-type visa holder | Seasonal worker | Enhanced: Possibility to work. | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change* | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for a maximum of 180 days during 12 consecutive months (originally for a maximum of 1 year). | No change | Enhanced: The possibility of a consecutive stay in other Schengen countries not exceeding 90 days (previously maximum of 90 days within any 180-day period) | Enhanced: Possibility of family reunification. | No change | |
| Victim of trafficking | Seasonal worker | Enhanced: Possibility to work from the granting of temporary residence. | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for a maximum of 180 days during 12 consecutive months (originally for a minimum of 180 days with the possibility of extension of residence) | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to leave the Slovak territory without sanction of losing residence. | Enhanced: Possibility of family reunification. | No change | |

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| Family | ICT | Enhanced: Possibility to work from the granting of a work permit (prior to the granting of temporary residence). | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change | Temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification is granted in the SR until expiry of the validity of residence of the sponsor; it is therefore not possible to determine whether the change represents an extension or reduction of the period of residence. | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| Education | ICT | Enhanced: Possibility to work from the granting of temporary residence without limitation. | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for a maximum of 2 years (originally for a maximum of 6 years). | No change | No change | Enhanced: The possibility of family reunification with a parent or a parent of a spouse. | No change | |
| Research | ICT | Reduced: Need to obtain a work permit. Enhanced: It is not necessary to wait for the granting of residence. ICTs may begin to work | No change | No change | No change | No change | No change | No change | No change | |

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| | | from the moment of being issued a work permit. | | | | | | | | |
| Blue Card | ICT | Enhanced: Prior to the issue of confirmation of the possibility to fill a vacancy corresponding to highly-qualified employment, the labour market test is carried out, while a work permit for ICTs is issued without taking into account the labour market situation. No need to wait for the granting of residence. ICTs may begin to work from the moment of being granted a work permit. | No change | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for a maximum of 2 years (originally for a maximum of 3 years). | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| Employee | ICT | Enhanced: In most cases has employee to wait for the granting of temporary residence prior to taking up employment, while ICTs may begin to work after being issued a work permit. Reduced: Some categories of workers are not | No change | No change | No change | No change | No change | No change | No change | |

Changes in Immigration Status and Purpose of Stay: an Overview of EU Member States Approaches

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| | | required to hold a work permit (ICTs are always required to do so) or consent to filling a vacancy. | | | | | | | | |
| Self-employed | ICT | Enhanced: Possibility to work. | No change | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for a maximum of 2 years (originally for a maximum of 3 years). | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| Business owner | ICT | Enhanced: Possibility to work. | No change | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for a maximum of 2 years (originally for a maximum of 3 years). | No change | No change | No change | No change | |
| D-type visa holder | ICT | Enhanced: Possibility to work. | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change* | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 2 years (originally for a maximum of 1 year). | No change | Enhanced: The possibility of a consecutive stay in other Schengen countries not exceeding 90 days (previously maximum of 90 days within any | Enhanced: Possibility of family reunification. | No change | |

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| | | | | | | | 180-day period) | | | |
| Victim of trafficking | ICT | Enhanced: Possibility to work. | Enhanced: Access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for up to 2 years (originally for a minimum of 180 days). | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to leave the Slovak territory without sanction of losing residence. | Enhanced: Possibility of family reunification. | No change | |
| Family | Asylum seeker | Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work on the basis of a work permit within one year from the granting of temporary residence. Enhanced: Possibility to work without limitation, if no final decision is issued within 9 months on the application for asylum or subsidiary protection. | Reduced: Loss of access to voluntary social insurance. Enhanced: While staying in an asylum facility or integration centre, the asylum seeker is provided with free accommodation, food or food allowance, basic sanitary items and other items needed to survive. The asylum seeker has access to basic health care (including other health care on an individual basis) and receives pocket money. | No change | Not possible to determine. | No change | Reduced: not possible | Reduced: not possible | No change | |

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|-----------|---------------|--|--|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--|
| Education | Asylum seeker | <p>Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work 10 hours a week (20 hours in the case of studies at a higher education institution).</p> <p>Enhanced: Possibility to work without limitation, if no final decision is issued within 9 months on the application for asylum or subsidiary protection.</p> | <p>Reduced: Loss of access to voluntary social insurance.</p> <p>Enhanced: While staying in an asylum facility or integration centre, the asylum seeker is provided with free accommodation, food or food allowance, basic sanitary items and other items needed to survive. The asylum seeker has access to basic health care (including other health care on an individual basis) and receives pocket money.</p> | No change | Not possible to determine. | No change | Reduced: not possible | Reduced: not possible | No change | |
| Research | Asylum seeker | <p>Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work during the initial 9 months.</p> | <p>Reduced: Loss of the access to public health insurance and social insurance.</p> | No change | Not possible to determine. | No change | Reduced: not possible | Reduced: not possible | No change | |
| Blue Card | Asylum seeker | <p>Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work</p> | <p>Reduced: Loss of the access to public</p> | No change | Not possible to determine. | No change | Reduced: not possible | Reduced: not possible | No change | |

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| | | during the initial 9 months. | health insurance and social insurance. | | | | | | | |
| Employee | Asylum seeker | Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work during the initial 9 months. | Reduced: Loss of the access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change | Not possible to determine. | No change | Reduced: not possible | Reduced: not possible | No change | |
| Self-employed | Asylum seeker | Enhanced: Possibility to work without limitation, if no final decision is issued within 9 months on the application for asylum or subsidiary protection. | Reduced: Loss of the access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change | Not possible to determine. | No change | Reduced: not possible | Reduced: not possible | No change | |
| Business owner | Asylum seeker | Enhanced: Possibility to work without limitation, if no final decision is issued within 9 months on the application for asylum or subsidiary protection. | Reduced: Loss of the access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change | Not possible to determine. | No change | Reduced: not possible | Reduced: not possible | No change | |
| Seasonal worker | Asylum seeker | Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work. | Reduced: Loss of the access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change | Not possible to determine. | No change | Reduced: not possible | Reduced: not possible | No change | |
| ICT | Asylum seeker | Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work during the initial 9 months. | Reduced: Loss of the access to public health insurance | No change | Not possible to determine. | No change | Reduced: not possible | Reduced: not possible | No change | |

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| | | | and social insurance. | | | | | | | |
| D-type visa holder | Asylum seeker | Enhanced: Possibility to work without limitation, if no final decision is issued within 9 months on the application for asylum or subsidiary protection. | Enhanced: While staying in an asylum facility or integration centre, the asylum seeker is provided with free accommodation, food or food allowance, basic sanitary items and other items needed to survive. The asylum seeker has access to basic health care (including other health care on an individual basis) and receives pocket money. | No change* | Not possible to determine. | No change | Reduced: not possible | No change | No change | |
| Victim of trafficking | Asylum seeker | No change. | Enhanced: While staying in an asylum facility or integration centre, the asylum seeker is provided with free accommodation, food or food allowance, basic sanitary items and other items | No change | Not possible to determine. | No change | No change | No change | No change | |

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| | | | needed to survive. The asylum seeker has access to basic health care (including other health care on an individual basis) and receives pocket money. | | | | | | | |
| Family | Victim of trafficking | Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work on the basis of a work permit within one year from the granting of temporary residence. Enhanced: Possibility to work without limitation after extension of tolerated stay. | Reduced: Loss of the access to public social insurance. Enhanced: Accommodation is ensured by the MoI SR. | No change | Temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification is granted in the SR until expiry of the validity of residence of the sponsor; it is therefore not possible to determine whether the change represents an extension or reduction of the period of residence. | No change | Reduced: not possible | Reduced: not possible | No change | |
| Education | Victim of trafficking | Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work 10 hours a week (20 hours in the case of studies at a higher education institution). Enhanced: Possibility to work without | Reduced: Loss of the access to public social insurance. Enhanced: Accommodation | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for a minimum of 180 days (originally for | No change | Reduced: not possible | Reduced: not possible | No change | |

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| | | limitation after extension of tolerated stay. | is ensured by the MoI SR. | | a maximum of 6 years). | | | | | |
| Research | Victim of trafficking | Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work without limitation until extension of tolerated stay. | Reduced: Loss of the access to public health insurance and social insurance. Enhanced: Accommodation is ensured by the MoI SR. | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for a minimum of 180 days (originally for a maximum of 2 years). | No change | Reduced: not possible | Reduced: not possible | No change | |
| Blue Card | Victim of trafficking | Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work until extension of tolerated stay. | Reduced: Loss of the access to public health insurance and social insurance. Enhanced: Accommodation is ensured by the MoI SR. | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for a minimum of 180 days (originally for a maximum of 3 years). | No change | Reduced: not possible | Reduced: not possible | No change | |
| Employee | Victim of trafficking | Reduced: Loss of the possibility to work until extension of tolerated stay. | Reduced: Loss of the access to public health insurance and social insurance. Enhanced: Accommodation is ensured by the MoI SR. | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for a minimum of 180 days (originally for a maximum of 5 years). | No change | Reduced: not possible | Reduced: not possible | No change | |
| Self-employed | Victim of trafficking | Enhanced: Possibility to work without limitation after extension of tolerated stay. | Reduced: Loss of the access to public health insurance and social insurance. | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for a minimum of | No change | Reduced: not possible | Reduced: not possible | No change | |

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| | | | Enhanced: Accommodation is ensured by the MoI SR. | | 180 days (originally for a maximum of 3 years). | | | | | |
| Business owner | Victim of trafficking | Enhanced: Possibility to work without limitation after extension of tolerated stay. | Reduced: Loss of the access to public health insurance and social insurance. Enhanced: Accommodation is ensured by the MoI SR. | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for a minimum of 180 days (originally for a maximum of 3 years). | No change | Reduced: not possible | Reduced: not possible | No change | |
| Seasonal worker | Victim of trafficking | Loss of the possibility to work until extension of tolerated stay. | Reduced: Loss of the access to public health insurance and social insurance. Enhanced: Accommodation is ensured by the MoI SR. | No change | Enhanced: Possibility to be granted residence for a minimum of 180 days with the possibility of extension of residence (originally for a up to 180 days during 12 consecutive months) | No change | Reduced: not possible | Reduced: not possible | No change | |
| ICT | Victim of trafficking | Loss of the possibility to work until extension of tolerated stay. | Reduced: Loss of the access to public health insurance and social insurance. Enhanced: Accommodation is ensured by the MoI SR. | No change | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for a minimum of 180 days (originally for a maximum of 2 years). | No change | Reduced: not possible | Reduced: not possible | No change | |

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|------------------------|------------------------|---|---|------------|--|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|--|
| D-type visa holder | Victim of trafficking | Enhanced: Possibility to work without limitation after extension of tolerated stay. | Enhanced: Accommodation is ensured by the MoI SR. | No change* | Reduced: Possibility to be granted residence for a minimum of 180 days (originally for a maximum of 1 year). | No change | Reduced: not possible | No change | No change | |
| Select | Select | | | | | | | | | |
| Other (please specify) | Other (please specify) | | | | | | | | | |

* Only some groups of holders of D-type national visa could pose an exception. In principle, holders of D-type national visa should only pursue activity for which the visa was granted. Current legislation regulates the purpose for granting visa very broadly. This, however, does not exclude a situation in which the Slovak Republic would conclude a bilateral agreement, disabling the possibility of studying during the stay under this visa type.

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Q3. If the criteria to change status from within the territory of the (Member) State allowed by your national system differ from those of first time applicants, please list the procedural facilitations in place (in comparison with criteria for first time applicants listed in Section 1) by filling in the table below. EMN NCPs are asked to use the pre-compiled box marked 'example' as reference (and add as many rows as possible switches).

| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|-----------|---------|--|
| Example | Example | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Possibility to apply online 2. Shortened processing time 3. Shortened decision time 4. Reduced fees 5. Reduced documentary requirements 6. Reduced prove of means to support 7. Extended duration of residence permit 8. Possibility to stay beyond the expiration of the previous residence permit ("tolerated status" for those who have applied before the permit expires) |
| Education | Family | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Research | Family | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. No 10. No 11. No 12. No 13. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 14. No 15. No 16. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Blue Card | Family | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Employee | Family | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No |

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| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|--------------------|--------|---|
| | | 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Self-employed | Family | 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Business owner | Family | 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| ICT | Family | 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| D-type visa holder | Family | 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No |

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| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|-----------------------|--------|--|
| | | 8. No |
| Victim of trafficking | Family | 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. No |

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| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|-----------|-----------|---|
| Family | Education | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Research | Education | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Blue Card | Education | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Employee | Education | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |

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| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|--------------------|-----------|---|
| Self-employed | Education | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Business owner | Education | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| ICT | Education | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| D-type visa holder | Education | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. No |

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| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|-----------------------|-----------|---|
| Victim of trafficking | Education | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. No |
| Family | Research | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Education | Research | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Blue Card | Research | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |

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| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|----------------|----------|---|
| Employee | Research | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Self-employed | Research | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Business owner | Research | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| ICT | Research | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |

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| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|-----------------------|-----------|---|
| D-type visa holder | Research | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. No |
| Victim of trafficking | Research | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. No |
| Family | Blue Card | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Education | Blue Card | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |

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| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|----------------|-----------|---|
| Employee | Blue Card | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application), decision on the recognition of qualification in SR (if such document was submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Self-employed | Blue Card | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Business owner | Blue Card | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| ICT | Blue Card | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |

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| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|--------------------|-----------|---|
| D-type visa holder | Blue Card | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. No |
| Family | Employee | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Education | Employee | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Research | Employee | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |

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| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|----------------|----------|---|
| Blue Card | Employee | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application), decision on the recognition of qualification in SR and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Self-employed | Employee | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Business owner | Employee | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| ICT | Employee | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |

Changes in Immigration Status and Purpose of Stay: an Overview of EU Member States Approaches

| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|-----------------------|---------------|---|
| D-type visa holder | Employee | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. No |
| Victim of trafficking | Employee | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. No |
| Family | Self-employed | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Education | Self-employed | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |

Changes in Immigration Status and Purpose of Stay: an Overview of EU Member States Approaches

| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|-----------|---------------|---|
| Research | Self-employed | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Blue Card | Self-employed | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Employee | Self-employed | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| ICT | Self-employed | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |

Changes in Immigration Status and Purpose of Stay: an Overview of EU Member States Approaches

| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|-----------------------|----------------|---|
| D-type visa holder | Self-employed | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. No |
| Victim of trafficking | Self-employed | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. No |
| Family | Business owner | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Education | Business owner | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |

Changes in Immigration Status and Purpose of Stay: an Overview of EU Member States Approaches

| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|-----------|----------------|---|
| Research | Business owner | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Blue Card | Business owner | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Employee | Business owner | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| ICT | Business owner | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |

Changes in Immigration Status and Purpose of Stay: an Overview of EU Member States Approaches

| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---|
| D-type visa holder | Business owner | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. No |
| Victim of trafficking | Business owner | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. No |
| Family | Seasonal worker | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Education | Seasonal worker | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |

Changes in Immigration Status and Purpose of Stay: an Overview of EU Member States Approaches

| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|---------------|-----------------|---|
| Research | Seasonal worker | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Blue Card | Seasonal worker | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Employee | Seasonal worker | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Self-employed | Seasonal worker | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |

Changes in Immigration Status and Purpose of Stay: an Overview of EU Member States Approaches

| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---|
| Business owner | Seasonal worker | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| ICT | Seasonal worker | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| D-type visa holder | Seasonal worker | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. No |
| Victim of trafficking | Seasonal worker | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. No |

Changes in Immigration Status and Purpose of Stay: an Overview of EU Member States Approaches

| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|-----------|------|---|
| Family | ICT | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Education | ICT | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Research | ICT | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Blue Card | ICT | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |

Changes in Immigration Status and Purpose of Stay: an Overview of EU Member States Approaches

| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|--------------------|------|---|
| Employee | ICT | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Self-employed | ICT | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| Business owner | ICT | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes – the applicant is not required to present documents proving his/her clean criminal record (if such documents were submitted with the first application) and a confirmation that s/he does not suffer from a disease threatening public health. 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose of residence is issued. |
| D-type visa holder | ICT | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. No |

Changes in Immigration Status and Purpose of Stay: an Overview of EU Member States Approaches

| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|-----------------------|---------------|---|
| Victim of trafficking | ICT | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. No |
| Education | Asylum seeker | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant's stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on granting/non-granting of asylum or subsidiary protection is issued, unless otherwise stipulated by the Act on Asylum or a separate regulation. |
| Research | Asylum seeker | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant's stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on granting/non-granting of asylum or subsidiary protection is issued, unless otherwise stipulated by the Act on Asylum or a separate regulation. |
| Blue Card | Asylum seeker | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant's stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on granting/non-granting of asylum or subsidiary protection is issued, unless otherwise stipulated by the Act on Asylum or a separate regulation. |

Changes in Immigration Status and Purpose of Stay: an Overview of EU Member States Approaches

| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|-----------------|---------------|---|
| Employee | Asylum seeker | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on granting/non-granting of asylum or subsidiary protection is issued, unless otherwise stipulated by the Act on Asylum or a separate regulation. |
| Self-employed | Asylum seeker | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on granting/non-granting of asylum or subsidiary protection is issued, unless otherwise stipulated by the Act on Asylum or a separate regulation. |
| Business owner | Asylum seeker | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on granting/non-granting of asylum or subsidiary protection is issued, unless otherwise stipulated by the Act on Asylum or a separate regulation. |
| Seasonal worker | Asylum seeker | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant´s stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on granting/non-granting of asylum or subsidiary protection is issued, unless otherwise stipulated by the Act on Asylum or a separate regulation. |

Changes in Immigration Status and Purpose of Stay: an Overview of EU Member States Approaches

| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| ICT | Asylum seeker | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant's stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on granting/non-granting of asylum or subsidiary protection is issued, unless otherwise stipulated by the Act on Asylum or a separate regulation. |
| D-type visa holder | Asylum seeker | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant's stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on granting/non-granting of asylum or subsidiary protection is issued, unless otherwise stipulated by the Act on Asylum or a separate regulation |
| Victim of trafficking | Asylum seeker | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant's stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on granting/non-granting of asylum or subsidiary protection is issued, unless otherwise stipulated by the Act on Asylum or a separate regulation |
| Family | Victim of trafficking | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant's stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on granting of tolerated stay is issued. |

Changes in Immigration Status and Purpose of Stay: an Overview of EU Member States Approaches

| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| Education | Victim of trafficking | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant's stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on granting of tolerated stay is issued. |
| Research | Victim of trafficking | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant's stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on granting of tolerated stay is issued. |
| Blue Card | Victim of trafficking | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant's stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on granting of tolerated stay is issued. |
| Employee | Victim of trafficking | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant's stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on granting of tolerated stay is issued. |
| Self-employed | Victim of trafficking | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant's stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on granting of tolerated stay is issued. |

Changes in Immigration Status and Purpose of Stay: an Overview of EU Member States Approaches

| From | Into | Procedural facilitations when compares with first time applicants from the country of origin |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Business owner | Victim of trafficking | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant's stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on granting of tolerated stay is issued. |
| Seasonal worker | Victim of trafficking | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant's stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on granting of tolerated stay is issued. |
| ICT | Victim of trafficking | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant's stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on granting of tolerated stay is issued. |
| D-type visa holder | Victim of trafficking | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. No 8. Yes, the applicant's stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on granting of tolerated stay is issued. |

Q4. *What is/are the main actor(s) and institution(s) involved in the development of such measures? If multiple authorities are involved, how are they coordinated?* Ministry of Interior of the SR.

Q5. *Do specific institutional communication channels (i.e. Migration Agencies' websites) offer information on the possibility to change status?*

Comprehensive information on the stay of third-country nationals in Slovakia, the conditions of granting the different types of residence and about the possibilities of changing the immigration status can be found on the website of the Migration Information Centre of the IOM International Organization for Migration ("MIC") www.mic.iom.sk in Slovak, English and Russian. The MIC has also published and regularly updates the brochure "Residence of Foreign Nationals in Slovakia" which provides information about the possibilities of change of residence in Slovak, English, Russian, Vietnamese, Chinese and Arabic. Information about the possibilities of change of immigration status can also be found on the websites of the Ministry of Interior SR, some diplomatic missions of the SR abroad and non-governmental organisations providing assistance to foreigners in this field.

Section 3.2: Aims of national policies to permit changes of status without leaving the territory of the (Member) State

Q6a. *Have the measures in place in your Member State been driven by any specific policy goals (i.e. addressing labour shortages, reducing unemployment, retaining talents, harnessing entrepreneurial skills of third-country nationals, tackling bottleneck occupations, general economic performance targets, etc.)?*

Yes

Q6b. *If yes, please explain the rationale behind their design/implementation, whether such decision were based on a needs assessment and if specific indicators/target were identified.*

In case a report/publication exists, please summarise the main findings here and include a reference to the assessment in an annex to your national report. If no, please provide also any other evidence/indicator that may be available in your Member State in this regard (media reporting, media debates, assessment by experts/academics, etc.).

The SR enables extensive changes in the immigration status from within the territory of the state. Changes in this area were implemented during the effect of the previous legislation – Act No. 48/2002 Coll. on Residence of Aliens and on changes and amendments to some acts, as amended. An amendment to this act – Act No. 606/2003 Coll. with effect from 01 January 2004 – enabled third-country nationals with temporary residence (with the exception of temporary residence for the purpose of seasonal employment and study) to apply for a change of the purpose of temporary residence from within the Slovak territory. Regarding students, there was an exception for third-country nationals who completed their studies in the SR and applied for the temporary residence permit for the purpose of employment in the field of their studies. In such case, students could also apply for a change of the purpose of residence from within the Slovak territory.

The reasons for such change were largely economic. According to the explanatory statement to this act, "the application practice suggests that the lodging of applications at a representation office of the Slovak Republic represents a burden not only for aliens but also for the state budget of the Slovak Republic."¹⁷ In the case of students, the rationale behind the change of legislation was the effort to keep qualified foreign nationals in shortage occupations. "Aliens completing their studies will be able to apply for a change of the purpose at the police department in case they will perform highly qualified work in the field which they studied and where it is not possible to employ nationals of the Slovak Republic or of the European Union due to high specialisation."¹⁸

Q7a. *Have any evaluations or studies in your Member State considered the effectiveness of national measures allowing third-country nationals to change status from within the territory of the (Member) State? Did the evaluations or studies investigate how (Member) States have addressed the change in / loss of rights?* **No**

Q7b. *If yes, please summarise the main findings here and include a reference to the evaluation or study in an annex to your national report. If no, please provide also any other evidence/indicator that may be available in your (Member) State in this regard (media reporting, media debates, assessment by experts/academics, etc.).* **N.A.**

Q8a. *Have any evaluations or studies in your (Member) State considered the impact of such national measures to national economy?* **No**

Q8b. *If yes, please summarise the main findings here and include a reference to the evaluation or study in an annex to your national report. If no, please provide also any other evidence/indicator that may be available in your (Member) State in this regard (media reporting, media debates, assessment by experts/academics etc.).* **N.A.**

¹⁷ Explanatory note to the draft of the proposed law which changes and amends Act No. 48/2002 Coll. on Residence of Aliens and on changes and amendments to some acts, as amended and amends Act No. 480/2002 Coll. on Asylum and on changes and amendments to some acts. Available at: <http://www.rokovania.sk/Rokovanie.aspx/BodRokovaniaDetail?idMaterial=10060>

¹⁸ Ibidem.

Q9. How are such changes of status perceived in your (Member) State? Please support your argument based on existing evidence (policy documents, political discourses, media coverage, NGO campaigns, case law examples etc.).

Since the SR has allowed for making changes in the immigration status from within the state to a very large extent for a longer period of time, this topic does not form the subject of any political documents or of public political or expert debates.

Q10a. Is there any evidence or are there any indications that such changes of status contribute to the prevention of irregular stays or to reduce irregularity in your (Member) State? **Yes**

Q10b. If yes, please summarise the main findings here and include a reference to the evaluation or study in an annex to your national report. If no, please provide also any other evidence/indicator that may be available in your (Member) State in this regard (media reporting, media debates, assessment by experts/academics etc.).

In the SR, there have not been any evaluation reports or studies which would prove that the possibility to change residence status from within the territory of the SR has an impact on preventing irregular migration. As a positive change in this field is considered an implementation of the rule according to which when the third country national applies for a change of purpose of residence or type of residence, his/her residence in the territory of the SR is deemed authorised until the decision on his/her application is made. This prevents situations when a third country national would stay in the territory of the SR without authorisation during the time when the decision on the change of his/her residence status is being made. In the past only few foreigners applied for a change of purpose of their residence or type of residence sufficiently ahead of time in order to have a decision made before their residence expired. This was the main reason for a change of this rule¹⁹.

Section 4: Challenges, good practices and lessons learned

Section 4.1 examines the existing challenges and obstacles for the design and implementation of specific policies allowing third-country nationals to change status whilst remaining on the territory of the Member State as experienced by the legislator / policy maker / practitioner. EMN NCPs may also report on any challenges /barriers reported by third-country national applicants if available through available studies / evaluations (primary research is not expected).

This section should (to the extent possible) understand the obstacles to status change (or the current mainstream legal requirements that prevent status change from within the territory of the (Member) State. EMN NCPs are asked to address any obstacle related to the eligibility criteria or to other macro-level areas such as labour market needs, employment, integration, etc. EMN NCPs are asked to present the findings and analysis of any existing studies or evidence collected in any other way and to provide any available statistics in the corresponding tables Annex 1.

Section 4.2 aims to highlight any good practices of the (Member) States that have successfully implemented and managed measures allowing third-country nationals to switch status without leaving the territory of the (Member) State. This section can include also lessons learned from the practical implementation of specific policies, programmes or schemes for the targeted categories of third-country nationals: lessons learned may address also assessments of the expected and/or unintended (positive and negative) consequences of specific measures.

Section 4.1: Challenges and obstacles to measures to enable third-country nationals to change status whilst remaining on the territory of the (Member) State

Q11. What are the main challenges/obstacles related to the change of status for third-country nationals whilst remaining on the territory of your (Member) State? EMN NCPs are not required to engage with immigrant communities, but reference to existing evidence-based research/literature/studies will be necessary to duly complete the table. Please use the space below for information applicable to **all changes** and/ or the table below for change-specific information if required.

| |
|---|
| Current system is considered as sufficient. Slovak Republic does not plan any changes in the related legislation, which would have an impact on changes of immigration statuses of third country nationals. |
|---|

¹⁹ Information provided by the BBAP PFP.

| From | Into | Challenges for national authorities in the design and implementation of measures allowing third-country nationals to change status. <i>If possible studies should be included (sourced as appropriate)</i> | Challenges for applicant to change status at both application stage (e.g. requirements, waiting times, fees, etc.) <i>If possible, the views of the immigrant community and studies should be included (sourced as appropriate)</i> |
|--------|--------|--|---|
| Select | Select | N.A. | N.A. |

Section 4.2: Good practices and lessons learned

If there are specific examples of good practices worth highlighting, EMN NCPs are kindly asked to fill in the box below:

The fact that the applicant's stay is deemed authorised until a final decision on the change of the purpose or type of residence is issued is considered as a good practice by the Slovak Republic. Exemption from submitting the proof of clean criminal record when applying for a change of status is also seen as an advantage as it is a document which is the most problematic to provide by third country nationals²⁰.

ANNEX 1: Statistics

This annex provides statistics on the topic of change of status. Data for Tables A1-A3; and A5-A6 will be compiled centrally from sources indicated. However, if no data are available centrally, (Member) States are welcomed to provide their national data.

The national data should be provided for Table A4 and Tables A7-A11.

There is no national data available for Tables A4 and A7-A11. Data is available only from Eurostat.

²⁰ Information provided by the BBAP PFP.

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