



EMN Ad-Hoc Query on Ad-Hoc Query on facilitations and/or restrictions for entry of TCNs from specific regions/countries

Requested by Silver STÖUN on 9th February 2018

Miscellaneous

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Slovak Republic, Sweden, United Kingdom, Norway (22 in total)

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

Background information:

Estonia is currently analysing possible changes to the rules governing the entry and residence of TCNs. In this regards, we are analysing possible facilitations and/or restrictions for applicants from specific regions/countries. We would like to gather information from other Member States on the relevant regulations and practices and kindly ask NCPs to answer the following questions.

Questions

1. Does your MS have specific nationality-based facilitations and/or restrictions (quotas) for TCNs applying for an entry permit (Yes/No)?
2. If yes, what are the facilitations and/or restrictions (please specify if facilitations differ per region/country/nationality)?
3. Do the facilitations and/or restrictions apply for both visa and residence permit application?
4. What is the purpose of these facilitations and/or restrictions?
5. Do these facilitations and/or restrictions apply to all applicants from the specific region/country or only to a certain category (i.e. students, employees in a specific sector)?
6. Are these facilitations and/or restrictions stipulated in the law or based on bilateral agreements?

Responses

	Country	Wider Dissemination	Response
	Austria	Yes	<p>1. Facilitations regarding the request for an entry permit exist according to the right of association for Turkish nationals (Association Agreement between EEC and Turkey from 12 September 1963 and decision 1/80 of the Association Council from 19 September 1980). Other, the right of association exceeding nationality-based facilitations or restrictions do not exist, as such facilitations or restrictions would not be compatible with national Federal Constitutional Law (Federal Constitutional Law for implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination).</p> <p>2. Facilitations regarding the request for an entry permit exist according to the right of association for Turkish nationals (Association Agreement between EEC and Turkey from 12 September 1963</p>

			<p>and decision 1/80 of the Association Council from 19 September 1980). According to the jurisprudence of the European Court of Justice the “standstill clauses” provided in the right of association prohibit member states from subjecting labor market access and the right of residence of specific Turkish nationals (with the intent of gainful employment) to stricter requirements than they were in the respective member state at the time the Association Agreement took effect.</p> <p>3. /</p> <p>4. /</p> <p>5. /</p> <p>6. / ---- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
	Belgium	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No restrictions. To facilitate young nationals from Canada, South-Korea, Taiwan, Australia and New Zealand to have an extended holiday in Belgium.</p> <p>3. Yes</p> <p>4. To give young nationals of the above mentioned countries the possibility to discover life and culture in Belgium. A holiday in Belgium should be their primary intention, employment or study being incidental and accessory.</p> <p>5. Only a certain category. It aims at young people (between 18 and 30) combining tourism and short-term employment (and / or short-term study). For Taiwan and South-Korea a limit of 200 participants per country per year has been set.</p> <p>6. Bilateral agreements Sources: • http://australia.diplomatie.belgium.be/en/travel-to-belgium/visa/working-holiday-visa-australians • http://taipei.diplomatie.belgium.be/en/coming-belgium/working-holiday-program • http://australia.diplomatie.belgium.be/en/travel-to-</p>

			<p>belgium/visa/working-holiday-visa-new-zealanders • http://canada.diplomatie.belgium.be/en/working-holiday-program-whp • http://republicofkorea.diplomatie.belgium.be/en/travel-to-belgium/visa/working-holiday-program • Belgian Immigration Office, long-term residence unit</p>
	Bulgaria	Yes	<p>1. No. 2. N/A 3. N/A 4. N/A 5. N/A 6. N/A</p>
	Croatia	Yes	<p>1. No 2. N/A 3. N/A 4. N/A 5. N/A 6. N/A</p>
	Czech Republic	Yes	<p>1. YES</p>

			<p>2. Labour migration projects for Ukrainians, Mongolians and Filipinos. • 1 project for highly qualified Ukrainian workers (500 workers / year) • 3 projects for qualified Ukrainian (19 600), Mongolian (1 000) and Filipino (1 000) workers • 1 project for qualified and unqualified Ukrainian workers in agriculture and food production industry (1 500 workers / year) The Czech Republic has several more migration projects (for intra-corporate transferees, start-p founders or students) which contain long lists of selected third-countries (e. g. all visa-free countries).</p> <p>3. Residence permits for the purpose of employment.</p> <p>4. Migration projects are used as effective tools for collecting applications for residence permits at the Czech embassies or visa centres submitted by selected third-country nationals who belong to target groups and whose employers meet stipulated criteria.</p> <p>5. Employees</p> <p>6. Resolutions of the Czech Government</p>
	Estonia	Yes	<p>1. Yes, Estonia has specific facilitations for citizens of USA and Japan.</p> <p>2. Estonia applies an immigration quota to TCNs applying for a residence permit. Derogations from the immigration quota are foreseen for certain categories of TCNs (such as students, startups, etc). Among other the exemption from immigration quota applies to citizens of USA and Japan.</p> <p>3. The exemption from the immigration quota only applies to applicants of residence permit, as the immigration quota does not apply to TCNs applying for a visa.</p> <p>4. Historically, the citizens of strategic partnership countries were excluded from the immigration quota, including at the time the citizens of EU Member States. EU citizens are no longer governed by the Aliens Act, US and Japanese citizens remain.</p> <p>5. All US and Japanese citizens are excluded from the immigration quota.</p>

			<p>6. The list of categories exempted from the immigration quota is stipulated in the Aliens Act § 115 (https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/501112017003/consolide)</p>
	Finland	Yes	<p>1. Yes, Finland has bilateral working holiday agreements for students from Australia (aged between 18 and 30) and New Zealand (aged between 18 and 35). The number of visas (duration of stay less than 3 months) for wild berry pickers from Thailand are limited to approx. 3000 persons/year. At the moment there are no other arrangements, apart from normal common Schengen regulations, including VFA's and special passport bilateral facilitation agreements (Visa Code Handbook Annex 5).</p> <p>2. Please see response to Q.1.</p> <p>3. No specific country facilitations or restrictions with visas or residence permits, only normal passport approval rules as stated in the Visa Code Handbook Annex 10, approval of passports.</p> <p>4. No other specific national facilitations or restrictions.</p> <p>5. No other specific national facilitations or restrictions.</p> <p>6. The working holiday agreements are bilateral between Finland and Australia, as well as New Zealand.</p>
	France	Yes	<p>1. Yes. France has signed different types of bilateral agreements which give several facilitations to some nationalities.</p> <p>2. France signed bilateral agreements with Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia which give facilitations concerning family migrations and the issuance of residence permits. France signed with 14 countries agreements for a joint migration flows management, by which TCNs are not subject to employment situation for a list of labour shortages mentioned in the agreement. France signed young professional agreements, with Argentina, Canada, USA, Senegal, Gabon, Morocco, Montenegro, Romania, Bulgaria, New-Zealand, Tunisia and Serbia, by which TCNs from 18 to 35 years old can sign a 3 to 12 months work contract with no consideration of the job's employment</p>

			<p>situation. It aims to improve their professional skills by working in a firm, with an equal treatment (work conditions, salary and social welfare) with native workers. It also aims to help French workers along expatriation, encourage cooperation with developing countries in search for training programs and professional improvement. France also signed bilateral holiday-work visas agreements, with Japan, New-Zealand, Australia, Korea, Russia, Argentina, Hong-Kong, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, Mexico and Taiwan which allows TCNs from 18 to 30 years old to travel and work to the other country for 12 months.</p> <p>3. The facilitations apply for both visa and residence permit application.</p> <p>4. See Q°2.</p> <p>5. Agreements with Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia apply to all nationals of the said country, if they are related to the agreement's category. Agreements for a joint migration flows management apply to all nationals of the said country, whose labour shortage is in the list annexed. Young professional agreements apply to TCNs from 18 to 35 years old, who are fluent enough in French and skilled enough for the required job. Holiday-work visas agreements apply to TCNs from 18 to 30 years old, who never get through the program, non-accompanied by children and having enough financial resources for the beginning of their stay.</p> <p>6. These facilitations are based on the bilateral agreements listed above.</p>
	Germany	Yes	<p>1. Yes.</p> <p>2. a) For certain types of employment, residence titles for the purposes of gainful employment may only be issued to nationals of countries with which corresponding bilateral agreements have been concluded (temporary contract workers, immigrant workers). Self-employment can also be permitted on a mutual basis in accordance with corresponding bilateral agreements. b) Third-country nationals with an occupational qualification acquired abroad which is comparable to the corresponding qualification in Germany may be permitted to take up gainful employment where the Federal Employment Agency has reached an agreement with the labour authorities in the country of origin regarding the selection and placement of such employees and the relevant</p>

			<p>procedures; such agreements are currently in place with three countries for healthcare and nursing staff. The same applies to seasonal employment, e.g. in agriculture and catering, and for showmen assistants and domestic helps, although no such agreements exist for this category at present. c) For the purposes of employment in the healthcare and nursing professions, recruitment in and job placement from certain countries may only be carried out by the Federal Employment Agency. d) Nationals of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia may be granted residence for the purpose of taking up any type of gainful employment up to and including 2020. e) Nationals of certain countries may also enter Germany without a visa for a stay for the purpose of taking up gainful employment and must subsequently apply for the necessary residence title within 90 days.</p> <p>3. Yes.</p> <p>4. The provisions regulate immigration with due regard to Germany's economic and labour market interests. They are also intended to strengthen political and business relations with the partner countries. The labour markets of the partner countries are to be relieved of any strains resulting from an oversupply of labour, while the ban on the private recruitment of workers to jobs in Germany is intended to afford protection where special requirements prevail in these foreign labour markets. The provision described in 2c) is additionally intended to ease the strain on the asylum process by providing an orderly means of immigration for employment purposes.</p> <p>5. See answer to question 2.</p> <p>6. Residence for the purpose of taking up gainful employment is regulated by the Residence Act and the Ordinance on the admission of foreigners for the purpose of taking up employment. The provisions also entail the implementation of corresponding bilateral agreements in some instances (see answer to question 2.).</p>
	Greece	Yes	<p>1. Yes.</p> <p>2. Greece has signed and implements three bilateral agreements, namely - a bilateral Agreement on seasonal and labour migration with i) the Republic of Albania (1997), which was ratified with</p>

			<p>law 2482/1997. - a bilateral Agreement on seasonal and labour migration with ii) the Arab Republic of Egypt (1984) ratified with law 1453/1984. - a bilateral Agreement between Greece and Canada on “Youth Mobility” (2011), ratified with Law 4091/2012.</p> <p>3. Individuals falling under the bilateral Agreement between Greece and Arab Republic of Egypt and entering the country with the purpose of dependent employment are not required to pay fees for the issuance of a residence permit.</p> <p>4. - The main purpose of both bilateral Agreements between Greece and the Republic of Albania and between Greece and the Arab Republic of Egypt is to promote the cooperation on labour issues between the contractual parties and to facilitate relevant administrative procedures. In particular the Agreement with the Republic of Albania aims to meet labour shortages mainly in the agricultural sector in Greece and the Agreement with the Arab Republic of Egypt aims to meet labour shortages mainly in fishery sector. - The main purpose of this Agreement was the simplification and facilitation of the relevant administrative procedures concerning young people who want to enter, reside and work temporarily in these countries in order to improve their language skills, and their knowledge on the culture and society of host country through this experience of traveling, residing and temporary working on “working holidays”.</p> <p>5. In the case of the Agreements with the Republic of Albania and the Arab Republic of Egypt the facilitations apply to the categories of workers covered by the agreements. In the case of the agreement with Canada, the facilitations apply to the students covered by the agreement.</p> <p>6. All three Agreements are ratified by law. Regarding the fees exemption, the Agreement between Greece and the Arab Republic of Egypt is also included in the Migration law.</p>
	Ireland	Yes	<p>1. Ireland does not operate nationality-based quotas for TCNs applying for an entry permit.</p> <p>2. n/a</p> <p>3. n/a</p>

			<p>4. n/a</p> <p>5. n/a</p> <p>6. n/a</p>
	Italy	Yes	<p>1. yes</p> <p>2. Every year the Italian Minister of the Interior adopts the so called “Decreto flussi” which allows and regulates the entrance of a determined number of specific categories of workers who are TCNs. The Decreto divides the total number of entries available in quotas, each one dedicated to a specific nationality. Furthermore, a quota is reserved to workers of Italian origins on at least one parent’s side, up to the third degree of affinity, residing in: Argentina, Uruguay, Venezuela and Brazil. With regard to visas, the citizens of the following countries are exempt from the obligation of the presenting the visa for visits lasting up to max 90 days for tourism, business, studies and sports competitions: Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Colombia, South Korea, Costa Rica, Croatia, Dominica, El Salvador, Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), United Arab Emirates, Georgia, Japan, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, Solomon Islands, Israel, Kiribati, Malaysia, Macao, Northern Mariana, Marshall, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Monaco, Montenegro, Nicaragua, New Zeland, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Saint Lucia, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, United States, St. Vincent and Grenadine, Taiwan (only for holders of passports including the ID card number) , East Timor, Tonga, Trinidad, Tobago, Tuvalu, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela. For citizens of Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia the visa free regime applies only to holders of biometric passports. San Marino, Holy See and Switzerland are visa free in any event.</p> <p>3. The so called Decreto flussi relates to the permit of stay, whilst the visa free regimes relate to the entry of TCN into the Italian territory.</p>

			<p>4. To regulate the entry of TCN's</p> <p>5. The so called Decreto flussi specifies for each quota both the nationality and the category of workers to which the quota applies.</p> <p>6. The visa free regimes are based on bilateral agreements stipulated with the interested country. The Decreto flussi is a Decree, which is a legislative act adopted by the Government.</p>
	Latvia	Yes	<p>1. Yes.</p> <p>2. Latvia has introduced facilitations for persons from countries whose citizens are allowed to enter Schengen area without visa. These third-country citizens are entitled to apply for a residence permit if they are staying legally in Latvia (there is no necessity to leave Schengen area to apply from outside) and they do not have to submit a document proving that they have not been convicted in the country of residence. Citizens from visa-free countries have one additional ground for obtaining a temporary residence permit in Latvia - if they have reached a retirement age and if they have sufficient financial means. Certain restrictions in form of longer deadlines for examination of residence permit applications have been introduced regarding those investors who are citizens of countries, considered by Latvia as countries with increased risk of terrorism. In these cases applications submitted to obtain a temporary residence permit are examined within 3 months instead of 30 calendar days. As one more restriction can be mentioned the provision that citizens from the above-mentioned countries are not allowed to apply for a residence permit while staying in Latvia with visa. This restriction concerns investors and students.</p> <p>3. Only for residence permit application.</p> <p>4. To reduce administrative burden in case of facilitations. To decrease the risk of terrorism and to be able to carry out more thorough checks.</p> <p>5. Facilitations apply to all applicants. Restrictions - see the answer to the question 2.</p>

			<p>6. Facilitations and restrictions have been stipulated both in the Immigration Law and in the bylaw (Cabinet of Ministers 21.06.2010. Regulations No.564 "Residence Permit's Regulations").</p>
	Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. N/a</p> <p>3. N/a</p> <p>4. N/a</p> <p>5. N/a</p> <p>6. N/a</p>
	Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. Yes. " The agreement between the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Republic of Cape Verde on the concerted management of migratory flows and solidarity-based development. The purpose of the agreement is to facilitate the movement of persons, and to encourage temporary circular work-related migration between Luxembourg and Cape Verde. " Luxembourg signed an agreement with Australia on 'working holiday visa' which entered into force on 1st January 2017. " Luxembourg also reached a 'Working Holiday' Visa Agreement with New Zealand⁵¹ The agreement entered into force on 9th May 2017.</p> <p>2. " The agreement with the Republic of Cape Verde foresees different facilitations: o facilitation of the issuing of short-term visas for nationals of the other country with a validity of 1-year up to 5 years allowing stays up to 3 months per semester for certain categories of individuals; o a simplified procedure for the obtaining of an authorisation of stay as salaried worker for certain types of professions without that the number of authorisations exceeds 50 per year; o an exchange of young professionals for a duration from 3 up to 18 months. These positions do not have to be declared vacant. This exchange is for a maximum of 10 individuals of each country per year; o unpaid professional internships in an enterprise or professional organisation recognized by both countries for a maximum duration of 1 year for nationals of both countries. To this end, the</p>

applicant must provide a document certifying his/her admission in a training programme and the duration of the internship or training which cannot exceed 12 months. Also, the applicant must provide prove of sufficient resources to cover his/her travel and stay in the host country during the entire duration of the training as well as the return to the country of origin. o The agreement also foresees leveraging migrants' skills and resources for solidarity-based development and the implementation of incentives to facilitate the reintegration of migrants in their countries of origin. Cape Verdean students who have completed their studies in Luxembourg and wish to gain initial post-qualification experience now have the possibility to access a salaried worker's residence permit in Luxembourg for a maximum duration of two years. " The agreement with Australia enables 100 individuals per partner state - aged between 18 and 30 - to travel and work or study for the duration of a year in the other partner country. " The Agreement with New Zealand, allows 50 individuals from each partner country - between 18 and 30 years of age - to obtain a 12-month visa for the partner country, for the duration of which they can work or study. The agreement entered into force on 9th May 2017.

3. See answers to question 1 and 2.

4. See answers to question 1 and 2.

5. There are different types of facilitations depending on the categories. According to the agreement with the Republic of Cape Verde: \varnothing the simplification in the granting of multiple entries visas is for public servants, businessmen, management of labour unions and NGOs; \varnothing the simplified procedure for the granting of a salaried worker authorisation of stay applies for the following professions: a) board of directors members, top management such as administrative associate professionals, sales, marketing and development managers, ICT managers; b) intellectual and scientific professions (physicists, chemists, mathematicians, actuarial accountants and statisticians, specialists in life sciences, specialists in technical sciences (except electro technical ones), electro technical engineers, architects, spatial planners, surveyors and designers; c) health specialists (doctors, head nurses and midwives, specialists in traditional and complementary medicine, paramedical practitioners, other specialists in the health profession); d) business administration specialists (finance specialists, administrative specialists, sales, marketing, and public relations specialists; e) information and communication technology specialists (software

			<p>and multimedia designers and analysts, database and computer networks specialists); f) specialists in justice, social sciences and culture (lawyers, social scientists and clergy). " The exchange of young professionals concerns any Luxembourger or Capverdien, aged between 18 and 35, already in the labour market or who is beginning his/her professional career, and wishing to go to Luxembourg or Cape Verde in order to obtain work experience in the health, social, agricultural, handicraft sectors, industry, trade or a liberal profession. The applicant must hold a diploma corresponding to the activity which he/she wishes to pursue, or justify professional experience in this field. " In regards to unpaid professional internships see above.</p> <p>6. The agreement with Cape Verde was approved by Law of 20th July 2017 on the approval of the Agreement between the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Republic of Cape Verde on the concerted management of migration flows and solidarity development published in Memorandum A-672 of 27th July 2017. The holiday visa schemes with Australia and New Zealand are based on bilateral agreements.</p>
	Malta	Yes	<p>1. Currently, Malta does not have any nationality-based facilitations or restrictions for TCNs applying for a visa or a residence permit.</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. Yes, In the Netherlands we do have a quota for a specific country or nationality. The Netherlands has a quatum (1) for specialized cooks from Asia applying for an entry permit since the 1st of October 2016. The regulation is set for three (3) years (till 1st October 2019). And the Netherlands has a quatum (2) for Working Holiday Scheme (WHS) or Working Holiday Program</p>

(WHP) with nationals from Argentina and South Korea. The regulation is for South Korea set for 1st of July and for Argentina on the 1st of October

2. (1) The quota is for the period 1st of October 2016 till 1st of October 2019 regarding specialized cooks from Asia. To be precise, cooks from China, Indonesia, Japan, India, Korea, Malesia, Thailand, Tibet and Vietnam fall under this legislation. The first year of the legislation a maximum of 1800 working Asian cooks can get a combined residence and working permit. In the second year 1400 Asian cooks and in the third year a maximum of 1000 Asian cooks. The procedure for getting the permits is combined. The TCN applies by the Integration and Naturalisation Service (IND). The IND then asks advice from the Employee Insurance Schemes Implementing Body (UWV), in case their advise is positive the IND provides a working permit and residence permit. Restaurants that have Asian cooks employed are required to have as well Dutch employees and/or to school Dutch citizens for becoming qualified cooks (“training on the job”) or facilitate internships for Dutch citizens within their restaurant. (2) Based on the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of the Netherlands and the Governments of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Korea and Argentina relating to the WHS or WHP, it is possible for people who are aged between 18 and 30 years inclusive at the time of application to come to the Netherlands primarily for holiday for an extend period. For South Koreans and Argentineans applies that of each nationality a maximum of 100 persons can participate in the WHP per year. No maximum number of participants applies to Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders.

3. Yes, For visa, residence permit and working permit in case a TCN will be longer than 3 months in the Netherlands. Short stayers (<3 months) do not need a residence permit.

4. The quota for specialized cooks from Asia acts as a solution for the shortage of specialized cooks of level 4 to 6. With the regulation residence and working permits can be granted to qualified Asian cooks. In return, employers are required to school cooks or employee cooks with a Dutch or European nationality and pay the Asian employees the (minimum) wage that is written down in their contract.

			<p>5. The facilitation and/or restrictions don't apply for a specific region or country. But do apply for a certain category. In this case the facilitations and/or restrictions apply for employees in a specific sector – Specialized cooks of the Asian kitchen from China, Indonesia, Japan, India, Korea, Malesia, Thailand, Tibet and Vietnam.</p> <p>6. (1) It is stipulated in the law. According to article 3a of the Alien Employment Act. (2) The quotum for WHS and WHP with nationals from Argentina and South Korea is stipulated in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and in the Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines</p>
	Poland	Yes	<p>1. No. There was a document (“Migration policy of Poland – current state and requested actions”) that contained regulations concerning migration. The document was cancelled on 26.10.2016. In the document was stated, that some groups of foreigners have easier conditions to enter Poland (subjected to family reunification, citizens of Ukraine and neighbour countries, culturally close countries, foreigners with polish roots, students, citizens of China, Vietnam).</p> <p>2. n/a</p> <p>3. n/a</p> <p>4. n/a</p> <p>5. n/a</p> <p>6. Currently there is no such document. The old “Migration policy of Poland – current state and requested actions” was just a strategic document. Its provisions was reflected in Foreigners act and in regulations issued based on this act.</p>
	Slovak Republic	Yes	<p>1. In general, in the Slovak Republic there are no nationality-based facilitation and/or restrictions for TCNs applying for visa/residence permit. However, there is an exception for TCNs who are subjected to the visa liberalisation regime.</p>

			<p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. With regards to youth, it is necessary to mention the so called “working holidays”. These are considered to be projects based on bilateral agreements in between the countries, aiming to support youth (aged 18-35) who want to travel abroad for the purpose of getting to know the country while being able to study and/or work. As for the Slovak side the national visa for this purpose is usually granted for the period of 12 months. An example of these can be Agreement between the Slovak Republic and Canada on Youth Mobility (quota agreed mutually on annual basis), Agreement between the Slovak Republic and New Zealand on Working Holiday Scheme (with the quota of 100 applicants), Memorandum of Understanding between Slovak Economic and Cultural Office in Taipei and The Taipei Representative Office Bratislava on Working Holiday Program (with the quota of 100 applicants), Memorandum of understanding between the Government of the SR and the Government of Australia on the Programme of Working Holidays (quota 200 applicants), Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Slovak Republic on a Working Holiday Scheme (quota agreed annually).</p> <p>6. See question 4.</p>
	Sweden	Yes	<p>1. No restrictions or quotas but certain, limited, facilitations.</p> <p>2. Sweden has agreements on Working holiday visa for young people (18 - 30 years old) certain countries: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Hongkong, New Zealand or South Korea</p> <p>3. Working holiday visa for Young people means that the person can live and work in Sweden for up to a year. Employment can be temporary and the person do not need a job offer when applying for a permit. He/she can look for a job after coming to Sweden.</p>

			<p>4. To facilitate closer cooperation between the countries and interaction between citizens (especially younger people) by making it easier to enter and work in the country for a longer period of time.</p> <p>5. All citizens of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Hongkong, New Zealand or South Korea between 18 - 30 years old.</p> <p>6. Bilateral agreements.</p>
	United Kingdom	Yes	<p>1. No, the UK doesn't have nationality based restrictions or facilitations on TCN's applying for an entry permit.</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	Norway	Yes	<p>1. YES (but not in the form of quotas)</p> <p>2. Norway has the following types of facilitation for Russian citizens: - Local border traffic permits for people from the Barents Region. Applies to a zone of 30 km on each side of the border. - Residence permits for Russian workers - unskilled work (fulltime work) - cross border commuters (part time work) Open for Russians from Murmansk Oblast, the Republic of Karelia, Arkhangelsk Oblast and Nenets Autonomous Okrug for work in Northern Norway. - Market traders (allowed with Schengen visa, these are exemptions from requirement for a residence permit): - Market trading, one day per month - Market trading in connection with municipal cultural events Open for Russians from Murmansk Oblast, the Republic of Karelia, Arkhangelsk</p>

Oblast and Nenets Autonomous Okrug for work in Northern Norway. Norway also has a number of visa facilitation agreements and some visa waiver agreements for diplomatic (and service) passports, which mainly correspond to agreements of the European Union. Norway also has agreements on working holiday permits with Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Argentina.

3. Norway also has a number of visa facilitation agreements and some visa waiver agreements for diplomatic (and service) passports, which mainly correspond to agreements of the European Union. Norway also has agreements on working holiday permits with Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Argentina. (see previous response)

4. The main aim for facilitation for Russian citizens is to facilitate crossborder contact and development of economic, social and cultural cooperation across Norway's common border with the Russian Federation.

5. Only certain categories. See answer to question 2

6. The local border traffic permit is based on a bilateral agreement: (Agreement of 2 November 2011 between the Government of the Kingdom of Norway and the Government of the Russian Federation on the facilitation of mutual travel for border residents in the Kingdom of Norway and the Russian Federation; see Regulation (EC) no. 1931/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council) The other facilitations are (only) stipulated in the law (i.e. in the Immigration Law and Regulations)