



European Migration Network

Ad-Hoc Query on documents issued to EU citizens and their family members (TCNs) in EU MS

Requested by LT EMN NCP on 22nd of February 2010

Compilation produced on 6th of April 2010

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom (18 in Total)

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1. Background Information

A working group composed of various Lithuanian authorities is in the process of amending the Law on the legal status of aliens. Some provisions related to the directive 2004/38/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States are reviewed. In this context the authorities would like to have some comparable information on documents which are issued to EU citizens and their family members in other Member States.



We would appreciate to receive your replies by **16 March 2010**.

2. Responses

		Wider Dissemination? ¹	1. What kind of documents (if any) are issued to the citizens of the EU in your country?
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			<p>a) to EU citizens who temporarily reside in your country (article 8 of the directive 2004/38); b) to EU citizens who permanently reside in your country (article 19 of the directive 2004/38).</p> <p>What personal data do those documents contain? What format are they (eg., card, certificate, simple stamped document, other)?</p> <p>2. What kind of documents are issued to the family members of EU citizens who are third country nationals (TCNs)? Please provide the exact title of the document. a) to family members who temporarily reside in your country (article 10 of the directive 2004/38); b) to family members who permanently reside in your country (article 20 of the directive 2004/38). c) are these documents issued according to the form established by the Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002 laying down a uniform format for residence permits for third-country nationals? If not, what format are they (if possible scanned copy could be attached)?</p>
	Austria	No	The EMN NCP provided the response to this query, however they wished not to disclose the answer.
	Belgium	Yes	<p>1. The following foreigner cards are issued to EU-citizens: Type E: to EU-citizens (or their family members who are themselves EU-citizens) with a right of residence for more than three months Type E+: to EU-citizens (or their family members who are themselves EU-citizens) who have the right to stay permanently</p> <p>Sample of Type E card:</p>

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There is a microchip on the card and the data on the card are the same as those on a Belgian ID-card: The number of the document: B XXXXXXXX XX , Name and given name, validity, sex, identification number in the national register, place and date of birth, nationality, place of issue




They also receive a declaration of registration (Annex 8).

2. a) Type F: to non-EU family members who have obtained the right to family reunification with a EU-citizen:
“Residence Card of a family member of a EU-citizen”

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			 <p>b) Type F+: to non-EU family members who have the right to stay permanently with a EU-citizen: “Permanent residence card of a family member of a EU-citizen”</p>
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			 <p>c) YES: in accordance with the form established by the Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002</p>
	<p>Estonia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>In Estonia EU citizens and they family members (also if they are third country nationals) get an ID-card (identity card) approx. one month after applying residence status they need. Information in the front side of card is: ID-card owners name, date of birth, Estonian ID-code, date until the document is valid, owners signature and owners photo; at the backside is: place of birth, date when the document is issued, relevant information until what time the residence in Estonia is valid.</p> <p>Issued ID-card is in accordance to the form established by the regulation 1030/2002.</p> <p>Please find attached the webpage there You could see an example of Estonian ID-card: http://et.wikipedia.org/wiki/ID-kaart .</p>
	<p>Finland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1.</p> <p>a) EU citizens and citizens of Liechtenstein and Switzerland must register their residence after staying three months in Finland. The local police handle the registration, except for Nordic citizens, who register at a Register Office and present the Inter-Nordic Migration Form. Nordic citizens must register their residence if they stay in</p>

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			<p>Finland longer than six months. <u>A written certificate of registration</u> (in Finnish: Unionin kansalaisen oleskeluoikeuden rekisteröintitodistus) is given to persons who have been registered after the authorities have established whether the requirements for registration are met.</p> <p>The certificate is the same for both temporary and permanent residence in Finland. The registration fee is EUR 45. The certificate is a simple, stamped document with personal details like name, address, validity and registration number. The document is signed by the police officer authorising the registration.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>a) Family members of EU citizens who are not EU citizens or comparable persons must apply for a residence card. Registration and a residence card are proof of a person's right of residence and, thus, they are not residence permits in the strict sense of the word. A certificate of registration proves that an EU citizen's right of residence has been entered in the Register of Aliens.</p> <p>b) After residing continuously in Finland for five years, EU citizens' family members may be issued with a permanent residence card.</p> <p>Fee for family member's residence card is EUR 45.</p> <p>c) Not yet. The residence permit card is a laminated card with a photo. Since May 2011 family members to an EU citizen will be issued with a document in accordance with the Council Regulation mentioned above.</p>
	<p>France</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. a. Since the Act of November 26, 2003, there is no obligation to hold a residence permit for EU citizens and EEA nationals with the exception of Romanian and Bulgarian citizens wishing to exercise an occupation until the end of 2013.</p> <p>Regarding stays longer than three months, any EU citizen, any citizen of the EEA or the Swiss Confederation has, unless his presence is a threat to public order, a right of residence when he fulfils one of the following 5 conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - he has an occupation in France; -he has health insurance and sufficient resources for himself and his family to avoid becoming a burden for the



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			<p>welfare system;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - he is studying or training and has health insurance and sufficient resources for him and his family to avoid becoming a burden for the welfare system; - he is a direct descendant aged under 21 or dependent, dependent direct ascendant , spouse, direct ascendant or descendant dependent of the spouse, accompanying or joining a national; - he is the spouse or dependent child accompanying or joining a national. <p>EU nationals have no document to present; they are admitted on the French territory upon possession of a valid identity card or a passport provided that their presence does not constitute a threat to public order.</p> <p>b. The Act of July 24, 2006 transposed the Directive 2004/38/EC recognizing, subject to the necessities of public order, a right of permanent residence on the whole French territory to EU citizens who have resided legally and continuously in France for the previous 5 years (CESEDA, Code on entry and residence of foreigners and right of asylum, Art. L. 211-1 to L. 222-3). An EU national does not need any document to reside in France since he has a right to permanent residence.</p> <p>What personal data do those documents contain? What format are they (eg., card, certificate, simple stamped document, other)?</p> <p>Not applicable.</p> <p>2. a. Foreigners who are family members of an EU citizen have the right to stay on the entire French territory over three months. They are entitled to reside in France, provided that their presence does not constitute a threat to public order and that they carry, in the absence of a valid residence permit, a valid passport, a visa or if they are exempted, a document proving their family ties. The consular authority grants them, for free and as quickly as possible, the required visa on proof of their family ties.</p> <p>b. A foreigner who is family member of an EU citizen also acquires a right to permanent residence on the whole French territory, provided that he has lived in France legally and continuously with the EU national for the previous 5 years.</p> <p>A foreigner who is family member of an EU citizen is automatically granted a residence permit valid for 10 years</p>
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			<p>which is renewable.</p> <p>c. Yes. France applies the Council Regulation (EC) laying down a uniform format for residence permits for third-country nationals.</p>
	Germany	Yes	<p>1a) Union citizens are promptly issued ex officio with a certificate concerning their right of residence. Since this is not a formal residence title, no standard national form has been created. In order to nonetheless ensure that the certification is uniform in all parts of the country, the administrative regulation provides for the following sample, also specifying the personal data which need to be stated:</p> <p>Letterhead of the issuing authority Certificate in accordance with section 5 subs. 1 of the Freedom of Movement Act/EU (Freizügigkeitsgesetz/EU)</p> <p>Surname, forename: Date of birth: Nationality: Address: Date of registration:</p> <p>The holder of this certificate is a national of a Member State of the European Union or of the European Community and entitled to enter and remain in the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with the Freedom of Movement Act/EU.</p> <p>(The holder of this certificate requires an EU Blue Card or EU work permit of unlimited duration to take up dependent gainful employment requiring a work permit.) This certificate only applies in conjunction with the following identity document of the holder:</p> <hr/> <p>Designation of the document; serial number</p>

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			<p>For the Authority (stamp)</p> <hr/> <p>Date, signature</p> <p>1b) Union citizens who have a permanent right of residence after five years of lawful residence receive promptly at their request a “certificate of permanent residence”, the nationally-standard form of which is published as <u>Annex D 16 to the Residence Ordinance (Aufenthaltsverordnung)</u>.</p> <p>2a) Third-state national family members of Union citizens are issued with a residence card within six months which is to be valid for five years. They promptly receive a certificate of having provided the information necessary for the residence card. A nationally standard form is specified for the residence card which is published as <u>Annex D 15 to the Residence Ordinance</u>.</p> <p>2b) Third-state national family members of Union citizens who have a permanent right of residence having completed five years of lawful residence receive at their request a “certificate of permanent residence” within six months, a nationally-standard form of which is published as <u>Annex D 16 to the Residence Ordinance</u> (dual function of the form acc. to Annex 16 – see above – the inapplicable function of which is to be deleted in individual cases).</p> <p>2c) The format of the forms does <u>not</u> comply with Council Regulation (EG) No. 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002. The forms specified by Annexes D 15 and D 16 to the Residence Ordinance, defining the formats, are enclosed herewith. The forms are easier to read as published in the Federal Law Gazette (<i>Bundesgesetzblatt</i>) Part I 2007, No. 42 of 27 August 2007, pages 2110 to 2113, retrievable on the Internet at www.bgbl.de (click on “Bürgerzugang” [access for citizens]).</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>LT - Anlage Aufenthaltskarte.pdf</p> </div>
	<p>Hungary</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. a) EU (more precisely EEA) citizens obtain so-called registration certificates in case they would like to reside in the territory of Hungary for more than 3 months and they justify the purpose of their stay. The registration certificate is valid for an indefinite period of time and testifies the fact and the date of the registration.</p>

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			<p>b) EU citizens residing on a permanent basis in Hungary obtain permanent residence cards upon request which can be issued after 5 years of continuous and legal residence.</p> <p>Both documents are issued in the format of a card. They contain the following personal data: first name, surname, place and date of birth. Only the permanent residence card includes a photograph, the registration certificate not. The registration certificate includes the address of the holder as well. The documents are only valid with a valid ID or travel document.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>a) Third-country national family members of EEA nationals obtain a residence card in case of a residence of more than three months.</p> <p>There is a difference between the documents issued to third-country national family members of EEA nationals and those issued to third-country national family members of Hungarian nationals.</p> <p>In the first case, the format is a card containing the following personal data: first name, surname, date and place of birth, citizenship, gender. The card contains the period of validity, a photograph and also a remark “family member of EEA national”.</p> <p>In case of third-country national family members of Hungarian nationals, the format is a sticker in compliance with Council Regulation 1030/2022. It contains the first name and the surname of the holder. Besides these personal data, a photograph and the validity period are also included with the remark “Residence card for family members of Hungarian nationals”.</p> <p>b) After 5 years of continuous and legal residence, third-country national family members obtain a permanent residence card, as described under point 1.</p>
	Ireland	Yes	<p>1) What kind of documents (if any) are issued to the citizens of the EU in your country?</p> <p>a) Temporary residents EU citizens are not required to register with the immigration authorities and temporary residents do not receive any form of document</p> <p>b) Permanent residents While EU citizens are not required to register with the immigration authorities, they may apply for a Permanent Residence Certificate under Regulation 15(3) of the European Communities (Free Movement of Persons) (No. 2)</p>


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			<p>Regulations 2006. This document is in the form of a Departmental letter to the Union citizen in the following format, as set out in Schedule 5 to the Regulations:</p> <p>"Name and address of applicant Date of Birth Nationality</p> <p>I am directed by the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform to refer to Regulation 15(3) of the European Communities (Free Movement of Persons) (No.2) Regulations 2006 regarding the issuance of a permanent residence certificate to a European Union citizen who is entitled to remain permanently in the State; and WHEREAS you, _____ bearing the _____ Passport Number _____ or National Identity Card Number _____ are a person in respect of whom a permanent residence certificate may be issued under the said Regulation 15(3); I hereby certify that you are entitled to remain permanently in the State [Signature of officer of Minister] [Name and rank of officer of Minister] On behalf of the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform [date of signature] Permanent Residence Certificate Number: _____ Note: This certificate is not, and may not be used as, a document establishing the nationality or identify of the holder.</p> <p>2) What kind of documents are issued to the family members of EU citizens who are third country nationals?</p> <p>a) to family members who temporarily reside in your country If their application for rights under Directive 2004/38/EC is successful, Regulation 7(2) provides for the issuance of a residence card to family members of EU citizens who are third country nationals in the format set out in Schedule 3 of the Regulations. Schedule 3 provides as follows: "PARTICULARS TO BE CONTAINED IN RESIDENCE CARD OF FAMILY MEMBER OF UNION CITIZEN</p>
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			<p>WHO IS NOT A NATIONAL OF A MEMBER STATE The residence card shall contain the following particulars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name of person 2. Nationality 3. Date of Birth 4. Date of issue of card 5. Date of expiry of card 6. Unique number 7. Record in electronic form of biometric data of the person to whom it is given 8. Statement that the card is not, and may not be used as, a document establishing the nationality or identity of the holder 9. An indication that the person is a family of the Union citizen 10. Statement that the card is the property of the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform or is the property of the Garda National Immigration Bureau 11. Photograph <p>b) to family members who permanently reside in your country? If the family member is entitled to remain in the State, Regulation 16(3) of the European Communities (Free Movement of Persons) (No.2) Regulations 2006 provides that a permanent residence card in the format set out in Schedule 7 be issued. Schedule 7 provides: "PARTICULARS TO BE CONTAINED IN PERMANENT RESIDENCE CARD OF A FAMILY MEMBER OF A UNION CITIZEN WHO IS NOT A NATIONAL OF A MEMBER STATE The permanent residence card shall contain the following particulars and may be issued in the form of a letter from the Minister -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name of the person 2. Nationality 3. Date of issue of card 4. Date of expiry of card 5. Unique number 6. Record in electronic form of biometric data of the person to whom it is given 7. Statement that the card is not, and may not be used as, a document establishing the nationality or identity of the
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			<p>holder</p> <p>8. Indication that the person is a permanent resident as a family member of a Union citizen</p> <p>9. Statement that the card is the property of the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform or the Garda National Immigration Bureau</p> <p>10. Photograph</p> <p>c) are these documents issued according to the form established by the Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002 laying down a uniform format for residence permits for third-country nationals? If not, what format are they (if possible scanned copy could be attached)?</p> <p>The card which is issued to family members of EU citizens is in the same format as the Garda National Immigration Bureau Registration Certificate issued to all non-EEA nationals who are required to register. The information contained on this card is set out at answer 2(b) above. Ireland is currently making arrangements for the introduction of the uniform format for residence permits.</p>
	<p>Latvia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a) EU citizens, who reside in Latvia temporarily, are issued certificates in A5 format, with some (minor) security features (watermarks and coloured fibres). Information included into certificates: number of certificate, surname, name and personal code of EU citizen, date of registration, address, signature of official who has issued this certificate, stamp.; <li style="padding-left: 20px;">b) EU citizens who reside in Latvia permanently are issued certificates of the same type as temporary residents (with a different title). Information included into certificates: number of certificate, photo, surname, name, personal code, citizenship and sex of EU citizen, data of issuance, signature of official who has issued this certificate, stamp. 2. a) b) c) Family members who obtain either a temporary or a permanent residence permit, are issued documents with titles: “Residence permit of family member of Union citizen” (Savienības pilsoņa ģimenes locekļa uzturēšanās atļauja) and “Permanent residence permit of family member of Union citizen” (Savienības pilsoņa ģimenes locekļa pastāvīgās uzturēšanās atļauja). Type of this permit is the same as a certificate issued to EU citizens. The information included into permits: photo, number of permit, surname, name, personal code, citizenship and sex of a person, date of issuance of permit, term of expiry, number of travel document, signature of the person, signature of official who has issued the permit and stamp.


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			<p>After introducing stand-alone residence documents, it is planned to issue those documents also for Union citizens (exception – temporary residence certificate) and their family members.</p> <p>     </p> <p>Registration_certificate_EU_citizen.pdf Temporary_residence_permit_EU_family_members_certificate_EU_citizen.pdf Permanent_registration_certificate_EU_citizen.pdf Permanent_residence_permit_EU_family_members_certificate_EU_citizen.pdf</p>
	Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. a) EU citizens, who temporarily reside in Lithuania, obtain certificates, proving their right to temporarily reside in the Republic of Lithuania. b) EU citizens, who permanently reside in Lithuania, obtain certificates, proving their right to permanently reside in the Republic of Lithuania. Both certificates have an identical form. It is a simple paper of the A4 format. It contains the following personal data of the EU citizen: citizenship, name, surname, personal code or the date of birth. It doesn't have any photograph. 2.a), b) In both cases the family members obtain a residence permit in the Republic of Lithuania of a family member of the citizen of an EU Member State. Whether this residence permit is temporary or permanent, is shown by the period of validity of the residence permit and by the reference to an appropriate article of the Law on the legal status of aliens. The amendments of the Law on the legal status of aliens which are prepared at the moment, foresee a new title of this document: residence card of a family member of a Union citizen. c) Yes, the residence permits (future residence cards) are issued according to the form established by the regulation 1030/2002.</p>
	Malta	Yes	<p>1. What kind of documents (if any) are issued to the citizens of the EU in your country? a) to EU citizens who temporarily reside in your country (article 8 of the directive 2004/38); A registration certificate is issued to such permit. b) to EU citizens who permanently reside in your country (article 19 of the directive 2004/38). A certificate showing that the person holds a permanent residence.</p> <p>What personal data do those documents contain? What format are they (eg., card, certificate, simple stamped</p>

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			<p>document, other)? They contain the name and surname, date of issue, date of birth, nationality. The document is a vignette (sticker) containing certain security features affixed on a card.</p> <p>2. What kind of documents are issued to the family members of EU citizens who are third country nationals (TCNs)? Please provide the exact title of the document.</p> <p>a) to family members who temporarily reside in your country (article 10 of the directive 2004/38); A residence card which in accordance with the provisions of article 2004 is entitled "Residence card of a family member of an EU national". It is also in the form of a sticker (vignette).</p> <p>b) to family members who permanently reside in your country (article 20 of the directive 2004/38). As in (a) but the word Permanent is added.</p> <p>c) are these documents issued according to the form established by the Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002 laying down a uniform format for residence permits for third-country nationals? If not, what format are they (if possible scanned copy could be attached)? No.</p>
	Netherlands	Yes	<p>1a) There are no documents issued to citizens of the EU who reside temporarily in the Netherlands on the basis of directive 2004/38. Instead they are obliged to register with the Dutch Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) between the third and fourth month of their residence, stating the purpose of their stay. The citizen of the EU will receive a registration certificate immediately after registration. This is a sticker that is placed in a passport or attached to other identity papers. Citizens from Bulgaria and Rumania are excluded from the above-mentioned, because of the fact that they have no free access to the Dutch labour market. They obtain on demand a document. This document is issued according to the form established by the Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002.</p> <p>1b) Citizens of the EU who reside permanently in the Netherlands obtain on demand a document. This document is issued according to the form established by the Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002.</p> <p>Answers:</p> <p>2a) Family members who temporarily reside in the Netherlands obtain on demand a document. 2b) Family members who permanently reside in the Netherlands obtain on demand a document. 2c) These documents are issued according to the form established by the Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002</p>




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			<p>of 13 June 2002.</p> <p>A specimen of the document is enclosed.</p> 
	Portugal	Yes	1. EU citizens:


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			<p>a) EU temporary residents - registration certificate - A4 format paper with essential personal data. b) EU permanent residents – residence certificate (residence card)</p> <p>2. TCN EU citizens family members - Residence card</p> <p>NOTE: Complete information on MS residence cards is available on IFADO and PRADO systems and in Schengen Manual, as well.</p>
	Slovak Republic	Yes	<p>1. Citizen of the European Economic Area (EEA) is entitled to permanent residence in the Slovak Republic in case she/he intends to reside in the Slovak republic longer than 3 months and fulfils the conditions stated in the Act No. 48/2002 Coll. on Stay of Aliens. Foreigner may request the registration of the first permanent residence permit (the respective authority will issue a confirmation of the reception of the residence permit registration application) and request the issuance of his/her residence document. According to the Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002, this document has the form of an identification card which includes the information about the name, surname, personal number, address in the Slovak republic, place and date of issuance, date of expiry, information about the type of his permit of stay, a photograph of the card holder, machine-readable data, which are a numeric representation of selected data in the machine-readable zone on the card. The residence document can also include information concerning the date and place of birth, nationality, gender and signature of the card holder.</p> <p>2. In case the family members of EEA citizens who are third country nationals and intend to reside in the Slovak republic longer than 3 months and fulfill the conditions stated in the Act No. 48/2002 Coll. on Stay of Aliens, may apply for permanent residence permit. The respective authority will issue a confirmation of the reception of the residence permit application. If they are granted the residence permit, the residence document is automatically issued to them. The residence document issued to the family member of EEA citizen has the form of an identity card according to the form established by the Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002 laying down a uniform format for residence permits for third-country nationals. The residence document contains the title: <i>Family members of EEA citizen.</i></p>
	Slovenia	No	The EMN NCP provided the response to this query, however they wished not to disclose the answer.
	Spain	Yes	<p>1. In order for citizens of the European Union (EU) to enter Spain, it suffices for them to hold a valid passport or identity document in effect.</p> <p>With regards to residence permits, these are as follows:</p>

LT EMN Ad-Hoc Query: documents issued to EU citizens and their family members (TCNs) in EU MS

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			<p>a) An EU citizen who resides in Spain temporarily immediately obtains a certificate of inscription in the Central Register of Foreigners.</p> <p>b) For long-term residence, the EU citizen likewise obtains a <i>certificate of the right to long-term residence as a citizen of the Union</i>.</p> <p>The <i>certificate of registration of an EU citizen</i> for temporary residence includes one's name, nationality, address, Foreigner Identification Card number (NIE) and date of registration. As already mentioned, its format is that of a certificate.</p> <p>2. For entry to Spain of family members of EU citizens or those of a State that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA Agreement) who are third country nationals (henceforth TCN), in addition to the valid passport in effect, the presentation of one of the following documents is necessary: an entry visa (when so required by the provisions of Regulation (EC) 539/2001, of 15 March, which establishes the list of third countries whose nationals are required to obtain a visa in order to cross external borders and the list of third countries whose nationals are exempt from this obligation) or valid Family Residence Card for EU citizens in effect, issued by another State which is part of the EEA.</p> <p>a) In order to reside temporarily in Spain, the TCN must apply for a <i>residence card for a non-EEA national family member of an EU citizen</i>.</p> <p>b) Likewise, in the case of long-term residence, the TCN must obtain the <i>long-term residence card for family members of EU citizens</i>.</p> <p>c) Foreigner identification cards in Spain have a similar format and Spain has recently incorporated to its legislation Regulation (EC) No. 1030/2002 of the Council of 13 June 2002, through Organic Law 2/2009 of 11 December, amending Organic Law 4/2000 of 11 January 2000 on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration, BOE No. 299 of 12 December.</p>
	<p>Sweden</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1.a) EU citizens, who temporarily reside in Sweden, are obliged to register their right of residence in Sweden with the Swedish Migrations Board. When doing this, they obtain a certificate proving their right of residence in Sweden.</p>

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			<p>1.b) EU citizens who permanently reside in Sweden obtain on application a similar certificate, proving their right to permanently reside in Sweden. Both certificates are a simple paper of A4 format which contain the following personal data of the EU citizen: citizenship, name, surname, date of birth. It does however not include any photograph.</p> <p>2.a), b) In both cases the family members obtain a residence card of a family member of the citizen of an EU Member State. Whether this residence permit is temporary or permanent is shown via the residence card's period of validity.</p> <p>c) Residence cards are not issued according to the form established by the regulation 1030/2002 concerning residence permits. This regulation does not apply to third-country nationals who are members of the families of citizens of the Union exercising their right to free movement.</p> <p>The residence card is a plastic card in the size of a credit card, and contains the following information: The Swedish coat of arms and Sweden in bold letters, "Residence card of a family member of a Union citizen (issued in accordance with Directive 2004/38/EC article 10:1)." (and the same text in Swedish), Date of expiry, Surname, First name, Date of birth, Citizen of, Sex, File nr. No photo or biometrical information.</p>
	<p>United Kingdom</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. What kind of documents (if any) are issued to the citizens of the EU in your country?</p> <p>a) to EU citizens who temporarily reside in your country (Article 8 of the Directive 2004/38)</p> <p>If an EEA national wishes to remain in the UK after the initial 3 month period, they must be a qualified person exercising Treaty rights. If they wish, they can confirm they are exercising Treaty rights by applying for a Registration Certificate.</p> <p>Accession State nationals who joined the EU in 2004 ('A8' nationals) and 2007 ('A2' nationals) and who wish to enter the UK labour market may fall under the appropriate Accession Regulations, depending on their individual circumstances. For A8 nationals, in most cases this will mean they should apply for a Worker Registration Certificate to certify they have signed on to the Worker Registration Scheme. After being on the WRS for 12 months, A8 nationals may then apply for a Registration Certificate as above if they wish.</p> <p>The Accession Regulations for A2 nationals are different again, and they may have to apply for a Blue Registration Certificate (to prove they are exempt from the A2 Regulations, Yellow Registration Certificate (to prove they are self-sufficient or a student), or an Accession Worker Card (to prove they are working in accordance with the A2</p>

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			<p>Regulations) according to their particular circumstances.</p> <p>The following links provide more details on the Accession Regulations for both A8 and A2 nationals, and what they should apply for.</p> <p>http://www.bia.homeoffice.gov.uk/eucitizens/workerregistrationscheme/</p> <p>http://www.bia.homeoffice.gov.uk/eucitizens/bulgarianandromaniannationals/</p> <p>b) to EU citizens who permanently reside in your country (Article 19 of the Directive 2004/38)</p> <p>If an EEA national has been exercising Treaty rights for a continuous period of 5 years ending on or after 30 April 2006, they acquire the right of permanent residence and, if they wish, can apply for a document certifying permanent residence.</p> <p>What personal data do those documents contain? What format are they (eg card, certificate, simple stamped document, other)?</p> <p>They are in the form of a simple stamped card document. They contain a scanned photo of the holder, the person's name, date of birth, Nationality Passport/ID card number, and issue date.</p> <p>2. What kind of documents are issued to the family members of EU citizens who are third country nationals (TCN)? Please provide the exact title of the document</p> <p>a) to family members who temporarily reside in your country (Article 10 of the 2004/38/EC Directive)</p> <p>A family member of an EEA national exercising full Treaty rights are entitled to apply for a Residence Card confirming their right to reside as a family member of a Union citizen if they wish.</p> <p>Family members of those Accession nationals subject to the WRS/worker authorisation should obtain a Family</p>
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			<p>Member Residence Stamp (FMRS) as confirmation of their right to reside.</p> <p>b) to family members who permanently reside in your country (Article 20 of the 2004/38/EC Directive)</p> <p>A family member of an EEA national exercising Treaty rights, who has acquired the right of permanent residence, can apply for a Permanent Residence Card.</p> <p>c) are these documents issued according to the form established by the Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002 laying down a uniform format for residence permits for third country nationals? If not, what format are they (if possible scanned copy could be attached)?</p> <p>No. While third country nationals are given residence cards that are machine readable and are compliant with International Civil Aviation Organisation standards, the format differs from that outlined in regulation 1030/2002</p>
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