



# **European Migration Network**

## Ad-Hoc Query on Erasmus Mundus Programme

Requested by ES EMN NCP on 9<sup>th</sup> June 2010

Compilation produced on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2010

Responses from [Austria](#), [Belgium](#), [Estonia](#), [Germany](#), [Italy](#), [Portugal](#), [Slovak Republic](#), [Sweden](#), [United Kingdom](#)  
(9in 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.*

### **1. Background Information**

Decision 1298/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 16 December 2008, establishes a new phase in the **Erasmus Mundus Inter-university Cooperation Programme** for 2009-2013.

This second phase of Erasmus Mundus is based, to a large extent, on the principles already laid down in **Decision 2317/2003/EC, of 5 December 2003, which approved the first phase of the programme (for the period 2004-2008)**. Its basic objectives are the same as those already set out in that provision, namely to enhance quality in higher education in the European Union and to promote intercultural understanding through cooperation with third countries in the field of education.






One of the most important components of this programme is the creation of scholarships for students from third countries. This **second phase** of the programme includes various **innovative features**. One of these entails including **the Joint Doctoral Programmes** within the **Joint Masters Programmes**; **under the Doctoral Programmes, the PhD student must be given a full time employment contract of at least three years.**

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In so far as foreign students **must pursue** their training in **two different countries from the consortium** (i.e. the consortium of European - and in some cases non-European - Higher Education Institutions which administer the curricula of the Doctoral Programme), it would be desirable to receive information on **the type of visa** which the other Member States issue in this particular situation.

It would be very much appreciated if we could receive your answers by **23rd June 2010**.




## 2. Responses<sup>1</sup>

		Wider Dissemination? <sup>2</sup>	What type of visa is, or should be issued to third country nationals who receive an Erasmus Mundus fellowship for Doctoral Programmes within the European Union? (Please specify the principal features of this visa.)
	<b>Austria</b>	<b>NO</b>	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that their response is not disseminated further
	<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Pre-docs and common doctoral students are considered as common students. For them a combination visa D+C is granted. It's a long term residency visa that is at the same time a short term residency visa. This type of visa makes a stay of more than 90 days per semester possible and provides the holder to travel freely throughout the Schengen Member States, for a period of three months, from the starting date of the long term residency visa onwards. The national code that has to be used for Erasmus Mundus Students is the code B7 (residence according the duration of the exchange programme). In case of a grant the code B6 is added (residence according the duration of the grant). For Postdocs the code B12 is added to the visa. This means that the person is entitled to a residence for the duration of the assignment, study, contract, apprenticeship or training.
	<b>Estonia</b>	<b>Yes</b>	We consult with Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and they confirm that for students who will stay in Estonia less than 90 days will be issued a Schengen C visa and students who will stay over then 90 days must apply a residence permit for studying.
	<b>Germany</b>	<b>Yes</b>	D-Visa (i. e. national Visa acc. to Art. 18 Schengen Convention, if planned stay > 3 months in 6-months period); to be converted into "Aufenthaltserlaubnis" (residence permit, acc. to § 17 Residence Act), work permit included.
	<b>Italy</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Entry and stay for periods longer than three months for TC nationals in possession of a higher degree, that in the country where it was obtained giving access to doctoral programs, is permitted according to the Legislative Decree of January 9, 2008, No 17, which transposed the Directive 2005/71/EC.


<sup>1</sup> If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.

<sup>2</sup> A default "Yes" is given for your response to be circulated further (e.g. to other EMN NCPs and their national network members). A "No" should be added here if you do not wish your response to be disseminated beyond other EMN NCPs. In case of "No" and wider dissemination beyond other EMN NCPs, then for the Compilation for Wider Dissemination the response should be removed and the following statement should be added in the relevant response box: "This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further."

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			<p>To obtain the visa "employment-scientific research", the TC national must be selected by a research institute on the official list maintained by the Ministry of Education, University and Research. This institute has to sign a hosting agreement whereby the researcher undertakes to complete the research project, and the institute undertakes to accept the researcher.</p> <p>The TC national, already admitted as a researcher in a Member State, can enter in Italy without a visa to continue the work already begun in another State.</p>
	<b>Portugal</b>	<b>NO</b>	<p>This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that their response is not disseminated further</p>
	<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>The types of the residence permits as well as the conditions for granting these permits are set in the Act on Stay of Aliens. To this category of foreigners (students with scholarship) it is possible according to the Article 22, paragraph 1, letter e) to issue a temporary residence permit for the purpose of special activities. It means for the purpose which is based on the governmental programmes of the Slovak Republic or programmes of the European Economic Area. This type of residence permit can be granted only to the foreigner who is not an entrepreneur or is not in any work relation.</p> <p>In case the foreigner is undertaking this special activity within 90 days after crossing the border s/he does not need a residence permit. The conditions for granting the temporary residence permit for the purpose of special activities are defined in the Articles 24 to 26 of the Act on Stay of Aliens. These Articles define the place where the foreigner can lodge the application for residence permit, types of documents s/he has to submit, periods in which the decision on (non)granting of the permit has to be taken. Together with the application the foreigner has to submit the following documents – purpose of the stay (confirmation from the state authority in whose responsibility are the activities of the programmes of the Slovak government or programmes of the EEA), proof of his/her integrity, confirmation on financial means, on securing the accommodation. The Police department is obliged to decide on the case within 30 days after the submission of the application.</p>
	<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>There are no special regulations in Sweden concerning this particular category of students, nor does Sweden have any special type of residence permits particularly for students.</p> <p>A residence permit – yet not a Visa – is required in case studies in Sweden will last longer than three months. When studies last a longer time-period, for instance during several years, residence permits are granted on an annual basis. In case studies last a shorter time-period than a year, residence permits are granted for the time the studies in fact will last.</p> <p>As a general rule, the first application for a residence permit shall be made and approved before entry to Sweden – thus from the student's "home country".</p> <p>Residence permits are designed in accordance with the Council Regulation (EC) No. 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002 No 1030/2002, on uniformity of model Laying Down a Uniform Format for Residence Permits for Third-country Nationals. The proof of the residence permit is composed by a "sticker" (or a stick-on label), which is inserted in the foreigner's passport. It is however unclear whether a note under the heading "Remark" (or "Observation") always is inserted in the sticker stating that the residence permit concerns a student. The same type of sticker is used for an extension of the permit.</p>

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			Sweden does not grant residence permits for the time studies take place in another country. An exception from this rule may however be made in case the main part of the studies during the academic year will take place in Sweden, and the term outside of Sweden will last less than three months. Yet this does not imply that the Swedish residence permit is valid in the other country/countries where the studies will take place, and the regulations in the country/countries concerned shall therefore be observed.
	<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>Yes</b>	If they are coming here to study and do some work experience (either here or in another European state) under the Erasmus programme then they can be given leave as Tier 4 Students of the Points Based System and are sponsored by their Higher Education Institute in the UK. If they are studying in another member state and only come here for their work experience element then they are treated as temporary workers under Tier 5 of the Points Based System - Temporary Workers: Government Authorised Exchange(GAE) category. There are actually three Tier 5 GAE Erasmus schemes for them to choose from one for England, Wales and Scotland

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