



**Ad-Hoc Query on the kind of permit and on the level of fees for third-country nationals admitted by the Member States for the purpose of work under national legislation**

**Requested by COM 15<sup>th</sup> March 2010**

**Compilation produced on 20<sup>th</sup> May 2010**

**Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom (20 in Total)**

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**1. Background Information**

The Commission's 2007 "Single Permit Directive proposal"<sup>1</sup> included a compilation of the legislation and practices in respect of different issues of relevance for the draft directive at that time. With the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, the Commission has now been asked by the two co-legislators (in the Council and Parliament) examining and negotiating this draft directive, to provide updated factual information, notably on how many Member States have already introduced a single permit encompassing the residence and work permit and on the level of fees imposed by Member States.

It would be very much appreciated, therefore, if you could provide your response to the following:

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<sup>1</sup> Proposal for a Directive "on a single application procedure for a single permit for third-country nationals to reside and work in the territory of a Member State and on a common set of rights for third-country workers legally residing in a Member State" COM (2007) 638, available from <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52007PC0638:EN:NOT>, and SEC(2007) 1408, available from [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/justice\\_home/doc/sec\\_2007\\_1408\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/justice_home/doc/sec_2007_1408_en.pdf) (Volume I) and [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/justice\\_home/doc/sec\\_2007\\_1408\\_2\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/justice_home/doc/sec_2007_1408_2_en.pdf) (Volume II).

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- [1. Does your national legislation provide, with respect to the admission of a third-country national for paid employment, for either a:](#)  
[\(a\) single application procedure for a joint residence/work permit \("single permit"\); or](#)  
[\(b\) residence permit and a separate work permit?](#)
- [2. Does your national legislation provide for fees to be imposed when issuing or renewing residence and work permits? If so, what are these fees? For the purposes of this question, residence permit can also be understood to mean "single residence permit" \(residence and work\) when national legislation provides for a joint permit \(see previous question\).](#)

You may find it useful to refer to (see Footnote 1), for [Question 1, Table 1 of the Impact Assessment \(Volume II, page 13\)](#) and, for [Question 2, the Table on page 138 of the Impact Assessment \(Volume II\)](#), particularly if the situation in your Member State has not changed from 2007.







Previous Ad-Hoc Queries on *Charges for Residence Permit Applications* (#132 requested by FI EMN NCP on 8th June 2009) and the *Single Permit System* (#176 requested by SI EMN NCP on 16<sup>th</sup> November 2009) may also be of relevance.

Please provide your responses by **10<sup>th</sup> April 2010**.






## 2. Responses

		Wider Dissemination?	<i>1. Does your national legislation provide, with respect to the admission of a third-country national for paid employment, for either a:</i> <i>(a) single application procedure for a joint residence/work permit ("single permit"); or</i> <i>(b) residence permit and a separate work permit?</i>
	<b>Austria</b>	<b>No</b>	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.
	<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Yes</b>	1. (b) Third-country nationals who wish to come to Belgium for the purpose of employment need two kinds of permits: on the one hand a residence permit and on the other hand a work permit. A work permit is not valid without a residence permit/authorisation to stay in Belgium. There is no single permit system in Belgium yet.
	<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Bulgaria doesn't apply a single permit regime. The employer applies for the work permit of the third-country national before he/she enters the territory of Bulgaria and the third-country national him/herself applies for the residence permit after he/she has entered the territory of Bulgaria with a visa. The work permit is issued by the Employment Agency at the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy. The residence permit is issued by the Migration Directorate within the Ministry of Interior.







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	<b>Estonia</b>	<b>Yes</b>	a) Estonia has a single application procedure ("single permit")
	<b>Finland</b>	<b>Yes</b>	(a) Single application procedure.  The single permit system applies to all third country economic migrants. This applies to both employed persons and self-employed persons. Family members of those persons have a working permit regardless of the restrictions on the employed person's right to work.
	<b>France</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Yes, French legislation provides, with respect to the admission of a third-country national for paid employment, for a single permit.  A single permit authorizes both residence and employment in France. There are mainly two types of permits applicable to employment: temporary stay permit for <b>'salaried employment'</b> (for employment of 12 months or more); and temporary stay permit for <b>'temporary work'</b> (for employment of less than 12 months). In order to be granted these two types of permits, a foreigner must obtain a work authorisation delivered by the French Office for Immigration and Integration which also provides a medical examination. However, foreigners who are granted "competencies and talents", "scientific" and student residence permits (who can work until 60% of the annual working duration) do not require a working authorization. Lastly, "private and family life" residence permit does not require a work authorisation either.  Since June 2009, the long-term visa mentioning 'salaried employment' or 'temporary work' constitutes the first permit granted to third-country nationals. It is valid for a period not exceeding one year. In order to obtain a temporary stay card, the applicant must present a request during the second or the third month prior to the expiry date of the long-term visa and must present a work contract or a work contract offer. When involuntarily deprived of his or her work at the moment of the renewal, the applicant is granted a one year temporary stay permit mentioning 'salaried employment'. If the third-country worker is still unemployed at the end of the first extended period, subsequent extensions may be denied. For workers holding a temporary stay permit mentioning 'temporary work', renewal depends on the existence of a work contract or a promise of employment. The temporary stay permit mentioning 'salaried employment' may include territorial or professional restrictions. However, it does not tie the worker to the employer. The temporary stay permit mentioning 'temporary work' limits the employment of its holder to a single employer.
	<b>Germany</b>	<b>Yes</b>	a) Yes b) No
	<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Yes</b>	The relevant legislation provides for a separate work permit and a residence permit.
	<b>Ireland</b>	<b>Yes</b>	There is no single application procedure in Ireland for a joint residence and work permit.  All Employment Permits are processed in accordance with the Employment Permits Acts 2003 and 2006 and S.I. Nos.





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			682(commencement order) and 683 (fees) of 2006 which set out in legislation the procedures relating to the application, grant and refusal of employment permits.  Holders of employment permits are also required to register with the immigration authorities - the Garda National Immigration Bureau.
	<b>Italy</b>	<b>Yes</b>	In Italy it's in force a single application procedure for a joint residence/work permit. Note that the registration at Municipal Office is subject to the residence permit.
	<b>Latvia</b>	<b>Yes</b>	At the moment there does not exist a single permit procedure in Latvia. The procedure is as follows: an employer should register a vacancy in State Employment Agency and if a month time there is not any EU citizen who is willing to fill this vacancy and whose qualification corresponds to requirements of the employer, the employer should approve a work invitation in State Employment Agency and a residence permit invitation in Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs. After approval of both invitations a foreigner (employee) should submit an application for a residence permit in Latvian diplomatic or consular representation abroad. This application is forwarded to Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs who has to make a decision. Then a foreigner can travel to Latvia and in Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs receives both: a residence permit and a work permit. These are two separate documents however from a foreigner's point of view he is applying only for one – for a residence permit. Latvia is going to simplify the above-mentioned procedure from 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2010. The new procedure will consist of only one invitation – that for a residence permit. It means that employer will be obliged to visit only one state agency – Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs to invite his employees.
	<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>Yes</b>	(b) The Republic of Lithuania does not have a single permit system. The employer must address the Lithuanian labour exchange in order to obtain a work permit for an alien; and the alien must address a Lithuanian consulate (if abroad) or a migration service (if in the country) in order to obtain a residence permit. These two procedures end up with the issue of a residence card which has an indication to the article of the Aliens' law which was the ground to issue the residence permit.
	<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>Yes</b>	(a) The single permit system applies to all third country economic migrants, both employed ( <i>autorisation de séjour en vue d'une activité salariée</i> ) or self-employed ( <i>autorisation de séjour en vue d'une activité indépendante</i> ).
	<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>Yes</b>	In the Netherlands a work permit and a residence permit are two separate permits; each of them has his own legal grounds and system. The work permit is issued by the Employees Insurance Agency (labour authority), while the resident permit is issued by the Immigration Service. However, in the Netherlands the employer has the possibility to submit an application digitally for a (provisional) residence permit and a work permit at once in a combined application procedure. After the approval of this application, a (provisional) residence permit will be granted by the Immigration Service and a work permit will be granted by the labour authority separately.




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	<b>Portugal</b>	<b>Yes</b>	(a) Single application procedure for a joint residence/work permit ("single permit").
	<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Slovak Republic has a separate residence and work permit.
	<b>Slovenia</b>	<b>Yes</b>	In Slovenia currently we have a system of separate residence- and work permits. However, we plan to introduce a single permit in the future. The first step will be the introduction of a 'EU Blue Card' in form of a single permit next year.
	<b>Spain</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Spanish legislation has a single procedure through which foreigners who wish to perform any kind of remunerated activity, whether through self or salaried employment, must apply for a residence and work permit. In accordance with Article 36.1 of Organic Law of 11 January (Alien's Act), except in exceptional circumstances, work and residence permits are granted together.
	<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Yes, the legislation provides for a single permit.
	<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>The UK has a five-tier Points-Based System that applies to all economic migrants from outside the EEA. The five tiers are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Tier 1: Highly skilled individuals who will contribute to growth and productivity</li> <li>❖ Tier 2: Skilled workers with a job offer to fill gaps in the UK labour force</li> <li>❖ Tier 3: Limited numbers of low skilled workers needed to fill temporary labour shortages (indefinitely suspended due to availability of EEA workers)</li> <li>❖ Tier 4: Students</li> <li>❖ Tier 5: Youth mobility and temporary workers who are satisfying primarily non-economic objectives"</li> </ul> <p>Migrants entering under Tier 1 apply for a visa or for leave to remain, and if successful will be granted an initial period of 3 years leave, allowing them to live and work in the UK, which can be extended for a further 2 years. On 6 April 2010 this leave entitlement will be reversed. Under Tier 2 and Tier 5, employers need to issue the migrant with a certificate of sponsorship, before the migrant can apply for leave. Under Tier 2 migrants can be granted an initial period of 3 years leave, and then an extension of 2 years, and under Tier 5 migrants are granted 12 or 24 months dependant on the sub-category.</p>



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		Wider Dissemination?	2. Does your national legislation provide for fees to be imposed when issuing or renewing residence and work permits? If so, what are these fees? For the purposes of this question, residence permit can also be understood to mean "single residence permit" (residence and work) when national legislation provides for a joint permit (see previous question).														
	<b>Austria</b>	No	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.														
	<b>Belgium</b>	Yes	Yes. Fees are imposed for the issuing and renewing for residence and work permits. For residence permits: the fee is composed of the cost of the fabrication of the card and a possible tax of the municipality (around 12 euro). For work permits: the amount of the costs of the deliverance of work permits may be subject to standard fees payable by the applicant. The amounts of standard fees are determined by Royal Decree and may not exceed the maximum of 12 euro.														
	<b>Estonia</b>	Yes	According to the State Fees Act the fee for temporary residence permit for employment ("single permit") is 1500 EEK (approx. 95 EUR).  If separate residence and work permit is applied then the fee for residence permit is 1000 EEK (approx. 64 EUR) and for work permit 750 EEK (approx. 48 EUR).														
	<b>Finland</b>	Yes	The Finnish Immigration Service fees are based on a Ministry of Interior decree. <table border="1" data-bbox="616 826 1518 1380"> <thead> <tr> <th>Permit decisions</th> <th>€</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>First residence permit</td> <td>225</td> </tr> <tr> <td>First residence permit for employed persons</td> <td>250</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The first residence permit or extension of residence permit submitted to the Finnish Immigration Service by the police</td> <td>120</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Residence permit or extension of residence permit submitted to the Finnish Immigration Service by the police, minor applicant or student</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Residence permit for seeking employment submitted to the Finnish Immigration Service by the police</td> <td>55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permanent residence permit submitted to the Finnish Immigration Service by the police</td> <td>120</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Permit decisions	€	First residence permit	225	First residence permit for employed persons	250	The first residence permit or extension of residence permit submitted to the Finnish Immigration Service by the police	120	Residence permit or extension of residence permit submitted to the Finnish Immigration Service by the police, minor applicant or student	80	Residence permit for seeking employment submitted to the Finnish Immigration Service by the police	55	Permanent residence permit submitted to the Finnish Immigration Service by the police	120
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			<p>Residence card or registration of the right to reside in Finland submitted to the Finnish Immigration Service by the police 45</p> <p>Transfer of residence permit to another travel document 45</p> <p>Application to prevent the cancellation of a residence permit 100</p>
	<b>France</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p><b>Yes.</b> When hiring a third-country national, an employer must pay the following fees to the French Office for Immigration and Integration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For permanent 'salaried employment' permit (or visa): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60% of the monthly salary which is until 2.5 times full time monthly minimal salary (SMIC in French)</li> </ul> </li> <li>- For 'temporary work' permit (or visa) contracts 3 to 12 months: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EUR 70 if the salary is equal to or lower than the full time monthly minimal salary;</li> <li>• EUR 200 if the salary is greater than full time monthly minimal salary and below 1.5 times the full monthly salary;</li> <li>• EUR 300 if to the salary is greater than 1.5 full times the monthly minimal salary.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><u>Seasonal workers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EUR 50 a month during the period of the contract.</li> </ul>
	<b>Germany</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>The following fees is charged for issuance and extension of residence permits, regardless of the purpose of the residence, and therefore also for employment-related residence (Section 45 of the Residence Ordinance - attached):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. For the issuance of a residence permit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Euro 50 for a period of validity of up to one year,</li> <li>- Euro 60 for a period of validity of more than one year,</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. For the extension of a residence permit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Euro 15 for a further stay of up to three months,</li> <li>- Euro 30 for a further stay of more than three months, and</li> <li>- Euro 40 for an amendment to the residence permit necessitated by a change in the purpose of residence (e.g. on successfully concluding studies and going into employment), including its extension.</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p> German_Residence_Ordinance.pdf</p>





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	<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>Fees are imposed when issuing or renewing residence permits. The fee when issuing a residence permit together with a visa for entitlement to receive a residence permit is 60 EUR, in case of issuing a residence permit in the territory of Hungary the fee is 18 000 Ft (approximately 70 EUR). Renewing the residence permit costs 6000 Ft (approximately 23 EUR).</p> <p>The work permit is requested by and issued for the employer and no fees are imposed.</p>																														
	<b>Ireland</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p><b>Fees in respect of Employment Permits where the application for the foreign national's first Employment Permit in the State was received before 1 June 2009</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="622 513 1751 769"> <thead> <tr> <th>Employment Permit Category</th> <th>First Application Fee</th> <th>Renewal Fee</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Work Permit</td> <td>€500 six months or less €1000 up to 24 months</td> <td>€500 six months or less €1000 up to 24 months €1500 up to 36 months</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Green Card</td> <td>€1000 up to 24 months</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spousal/Dependant</td> <td>No fee</td> <td>No fee</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Intra-Company Transfer</td> <td>€500 six months or less €1000 up to 24 months</td> <td>€1500 up to 36 months</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Fees in respect of Employment Permits where the application for the foreign national's first Employment Permit in the State was received on or after 1 June 2009.</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="622 861 1751 1117"> <thead> <tr> <th>Employment Permit Category</th> <th>First Application Fee</th> <th>Renewal Fee</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Work Permit</td> <td>€500 six months or less €1000 up to 24 months</td> <td>€750 six months or less €1500 up to 24 months €2250 up to 36 months</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Green Card</td> <td>€1000 up to 24 months</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spousal/Dependant*</td> <td>No fee</td> <td>No fee</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Intra-Company Transfer</td> <td>€500 six months or less €1000 up to 24 months</td> <td>€1500 up to 36 months</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*Where the application for the principal permit holder's first Employment Permit in the State was received on or after 1 June 2009, only the Spouses/Dependants of Green Card holders and Researchers will be eligible to apply for a Spousal/Dependant permit. Spouses/Dependants of all other Employment Permit holders, where the application for the permit holder's first Employment Permit in the State was received on or after 1 June 2009, will be required to apply for an Employment Permit in their own right according to standard eligibility criteria and payment of the relevant application fee.</p> <p><b>Registration fee:</b> The fee for a Garda National Immigration Bureau registration certificate is €150.</p>	Employment Permit Category	First Application Fee	Renewal Fee	Work Permit	€500 six months or less €1000 up to 24 months	€500 six months or less €1000 up to 24 months €1500 up to 36 months	Green Card	€1000 up to 24 months	N/A	Spousal/Dependant	No fee	No fee	Intra-Company Transfer	€500 six months or less €1000 up to 24 months	€1500 up to 36 months	Employment Permit Category	First Application Fee	Renewal Fee	Work Permit	€500 six months or less €1000 up to 24 months	€750 six months or less €1500 up to 24 months €2250 up to 36 months	Green Card	€1000 up to 24 months	N/A	Spousal/Dependant*	No fee	No fee	Intra-Company Transfer	€500 six months or less €1000 up to 24 months	€1500 up to 36 months
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	<b>Italy</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>For each person, the residence permit applicant has to submit a postal payment for the electronic residence permit issue (equivalent to 27.50 euro) plus a further electronic cash replacing the former stamp showing that the necessary duties have been paid (equal to 14.62 euro). The application must be sent by registered post mail, with an additional expenditure of 30.00 euro. These administrative costs are valid for the most part of residence categories. Exceptions are those applicants which residence permit is issued only by the police authority (the so called "Questura"). This is the case of applications for political asylum, medical care, sports, justice, minority, minor integration, humanitarian reasons, or long term residence permit for foreign relatives of an Italian or EU citizen, etc. In these cases there is not the issue of an electronic residence permit and the applicant has to pay just the quoted "electronic stamp" (14,62). SOURCE: <a href="http://www.poliziadistato.it/articolo/217-Come_dove_e_quanto_costa">http://www.poliziadistato.it/articolo/217-Come_dove_e_quanto_costa</a></p> <p>The so called "Security package" (Law no. 94/2009) provides for a contribution from €80 to €200, but this measure is not yet in force in the absence of the implementing decree.</p>
	<b>Latvia</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>Yes, Latvian legislation provides fees for a residence and a work permits. Fees are imposed for an <u>examination of documents</u>, not for an issuance. Fees for a residence permit are collected simultaneously with a residence permit application. Amount depends on length of procedure: within 30 days – 70 LVL (100 EUR), within 10 working days – 150 LVL (appr. 215 EUR), within 5 working days – 220 LVL (appr. 315 EUR). Some categories are exempted from fees (teachers, researchers, experts). Fee for a work permit is 35 LVL (appr. 50 EUR) per one year of employment. Some categories of employees are exempted from this fee (teachers, sportsmen, consultants, experts etc.). This fee should be paid in the moment when a person receives a residence permit and a work permit. In case of renewal of permits, the fee should be paid as well and its amount is the same as for a first-time examination.</p>
	<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>Yes. The fee for the issue or renewal of a temporary residence permit is 320 litas (93 EUR).</p> <p>The fee for the issue of a work permit, which is valid for 1 year, is 420 litas (122 EUR), for the extension of the work permit is 180 litas (52 EUR), for the issue of a work permit, which is valid for up to 2 years, is 520 litas (151 EUR).</p>
	<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>A 30 Euro fee applies to the issuing or renewing of a residence permit, as well as to the issuing or renewing of a residence permit for long-term third-country residents of another EU Member State ("<i>permis de séjour de résident de longue durée-CE</i>"). (According to: <i>article 20 du règlement grand-ducal du 5 septembre 2008 portant exécution de certaines dispositions relatives aux formalités administratives prévues par la loi du 29 août 2008 sur la libre circulation des personnes et l'immigration</i>).</p>
	<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>A work permit is free of charge. However, the national legislation provide for fees when issuing or renewing residence permits. The application for a provisional residence permit will usually be submitted by the employer. This employer of the third country national can be admitted to the so called "fast procedure", if the sponsor has been registered by the Immigration Service and meets certain requirements. If this sponsor submits the application, a fee of €250 will be charged. If the employer concerns an employer who is not admitted, then a fee of €433 will be charged. For a residence permit with a provisional residence permit a fee of €188 will be charged. If the third country national does not have a provisional residence permit, for the residence permit a fee of €433 will be charged. For renewing a residence permit a fee of €188 will be charged.</p>

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	<b>Portugal</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>Yes. According to the legal framework that regulates the payment of fees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- request or for the renewal of the residence permit is 60€</li> <li>- request for temporary residence permit or its renewal is 52€</li> <li>- request for permanent residence permit is 165€</li> </ul> <p>These amounts are the same for the requests for the family members, because fees are charged individually, once the title is nominal. The exception is for the minors, that only pays half of these amounts.</p>
	<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>The amount paid for the temporary residence permit differs according to the purpose of this residence permit. The amounts are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- business 232 EUR</li> <li>- employment 165.50 EUR</li> <li>- seasonal employment 33 EUR</li> <li>- study and special activities 99.50 EUR</li> <li>- family matters 132.50 EUR</li> <li>- fulfilment of the duties by the civil sectors of the armed forces 66 EUR</li> </ul> <p>First permanent residence permit: 165.50 EUR Further permanent residence permit: 165.50 EUR</p> <p>The amount for the issuance of the ID card (in the case of permanent residence permit) and sticker (in the case of temporary residence permit) is 4.50 EUR</p> <p>The work permit is free of charge, however to start to work the TCN has to possess both documents work permit and the residence permit (for the purposes of employment, business, seasonal work). This residence permit is issued on the basis of among others the work permit.</p>
	<b>Slovenia</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>In the Republic of Slovenia the fee for obtaining temporary residence permits is 32 Euro (handling fee). In addition 5,5 Euro for sticker is charged, so total cost is 37,5 Euro. In case where application for the first residence permit is submitted abroad (diplomatic consular post) the fee is 80 Euro (sticker included). The fee for obtaining permanent residence permit is 74,5 Euro (handling fee) + 5,5 Euro for the sticker, so total cost is 80 Euro. Fees are the same regardless of purpose of stay. In addition, approx. 75 Euro is charged for a work permit (in case of 'permanent' work permits the cost is approx. 145 Euro).</p>
	<b>Spain</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>In accordance with Article 48 of Organic Law 4/2000 of 11 January (Alien's Act), the amount of the fees is determined by Ministerial Order issued by the competent departments (in the case of Spain, the Ministries of the Interior, Labour and Immigration, and Presidency). This Ministerial Order must be accompanied by an economic-financial report on the cost of the activity and justification of the proposed amount.</p> <p>By virtue of the Organic Law, essential, quantifiable elements and criteria considered during the processing of work permits includes the</p>

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			<p>permit's duration, extension and scope, nature and type of the salaried employment, as well as the agreed-to salary, when applicable.</p> <p>The itemized fee amounts (in relation to the main permits) are listed below, without prejudice to such fees being paid together when the procedure is considered a single document.</p> <p><b>1.- Residence Fees:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First-time temporary residence permit: 10,20 euros.</li> <li>• Renewal of the temporary residence permit: 15,30 euros.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.- Work Fees:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First-time work permits for salaried employment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ If salary is below two times the Minimum Inter-Professional Salary (SMI by the Spanish acronym): 190.12 euros.</li> <li>○ If salary is above two times the Minimum Inter-Professional Salary: 380.27 euros.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Renewal of the work permit for salaried employment: 76,05.</li> <li>• First-time work permit for self-employment: 190,12.</li> <li>• Renewal of the work permit for self-employment: 76,05.</li> </ul> <p>For further information, refer to the Order on Fees (Order PRE/3/2010 of 11 January, which sets forth the fee amount for the processing of administrative authorisations, applications for visas and identity documents in relation with immigration and alien affairs) published in the Official Spanish Gazette <a href="http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2010/01/12/pdfs/BOE-A-2010-468.pdf">http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2010/01/12/pdfs/BOE-A-2010-468.pdf</a>.</p>
	<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>Yes. The application fee for a residence permit is SEK 1000 for adults or SEK 500 for minors. In certain cases, the fee is half that amount. The fee for a work permit is SEK 2000 and renewing such a permit costs SEK 1000.</p>
	<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>The fees for all immigration applications are set in UK legislation.</p> <p>The fees are set within strict financial limits agreed with HM Treasury and Parliament. Certain fees are subject to the affirmative Parliamentary process and must be debated and agreed in both Houses of Parliament. Other fees are subject to a negative parliamentary process and may be laid in Parliament with out debate.</p> <p>The fees for the UK Points-Based System that applies to all economic (work) migrants from outside the EEA are set out in the table below. The fee paid is for a visa that provides the right to work and reside temporarily in the UK. Migrants in the UK may make postal applications or applications in person at a Public Enquiry Office (PEO).</p>

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<b>Fees for applications made outside the UK</b>	
<b>PRODUCTS</b>	<b>Fee for 10/11 £</b>
T1(General, Investor / Entrepreneur)*	690
T1 (General/Entrepreneur) CESC *	629
T1 (Post Study) *	315
T2 *	270
T2 (CESC) *	250
T4 **	199
T5	128
T5 (CESC)	112
<b>Fees for applications made in the UK</b>	
<b>PRODUCTS</b>	<b>Fee for 10/11 £</b>
T1 (General) - Postal *	840
T1 (General) - PEO *	1095
T1 (General/Entrepreneur) CESC Postal *	767
T1 (General/Entrepreneur) CESC PEO *	992
T1 (Invs or Ent) - Postal *	840
T1 (Invs or Ent) - PEO *	1095
T1 (Post Study) – Postal	550
T1 (Post Study) - PEO *	800
Tier 1 (Transition) Postal *	408
Tier 1 (Transition) PEO *	663
T2 - Postal *	475
T2 - PEO *	730
T2 CESC Postal *	434
T2 CESC PEO *	669
T4 - Postal *	357
T4 - PEO *	628

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			<b>T5 – Postal</b>	128	
			<b>T5 – PEO</b>	578	
			<b>T5 CESC Postal</b>	112	
			<b>T5 CESC PEO</b>	521	
			(CESC) For certain types of application, we offer a reduced fee to nationals of countries that have ratified the Council of Europe Social Charter (1961) (the CESC), in line with the UK’s obligations under this Charter. These countries are Croatia, FYR Macedonia and Turkey.		

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