



Ad-Hoc Query on State policies towards admission conditions of non-EU students

Requested by LT EMN NCP on 21st January 2009

Compilation produced on 23rd February 2009

Responses from (AT, BE, DE, EE, ES, FI, FR, HU, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SL) – (16 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.

1. Background Information

Discussions on whether non EU national (especially medical students) should be allowed to seek employment are currently underway in Lithuania. The immigration laws in Lithuania are strict for employment of immigrant students. However the shortage of medical personnel makes it a very heated discussion. There have been references to the policies of other EU MS so it is important to get a picture of how other EU countries treat foreign students, in particular medical students and whether they allow them to stay and seek employment during the course of their study or after their graduation.

Ad-Hoc Query 1 – What is the country's strategy regarding attracting non EU students:


- a) Promote their acceptance to universities
- b) Limit their acceptance to universities
- c) Indifferent

Ad-Hoc Query 2 – Do medical schools admit many non EU students? Is the number of non EU students increasing or decreasing?

Ad-Hoc Query 3 – Can students (especially those who study medicine) stay in the host country after graduation (on what conditions, how long) and seek employment?

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2. Responses

		Wider Dissemination? ¹	
	Belgium	YES	<p><i>Please note that the answer below may not be fully comprehensive. The answer is a short summary of information provided by a very limited number of sources.</i></p> <p>1. B: Limit their acceptance to universities The official policy with respect to non-EU students is one of development cooperation, which necessarily implies return to the country of origin. Study costs of selected non-EU students are paid for by the Belgian Development Cooperation, as part of specific development programmes or agreements with selected countries. However, non-EU students can apply to a Belgian university independently of any development cooperation scheme but if they are admitted they will have to pay higher fees than national students or EU exchange students (Erasmus e.g.). In addition, foreign students have to fulfil several conditions (related to housing, health insurance, school career and financial resources, i.e. minimum 558 €/month) in order to be granted a student visa in Belgium.² Especially Flemish universities seem to evolve towards specifically designed curriculums to attract international students and increase students' mobility (Masters or specialisation where most of the classes are in English e.g.). However, sufficient knowledge of the Dutch language is required to enrol at a Flemish university (VLIR exam and an additional certificate),³ which can be a serious obstacle for foreign students. In the French Community, the policy has been to limit subsidies granted to universities when it comes to foreign students, which led to significantly higher enrolment fees for</p>

¹ A clear "YES", your response may be circulated further (i.e. to national network members) or "NO" should be added here.

² A student visa is submitted to specific stay conditions. Family members (children, spouse or officialised partner, aged over 21) of non-EU students are granted a residence visa for of which the validity is limited in time and directly dependent on the validity of the student visa. If material and procedural conditions applying to foreign students' stay on the territory are no longer satisfied, residence permits of students and family members can be withdrawn. Appeal against such decisions by the Immigration Office has to be lodged with the Litigation Council for Aliens (administrative court). Such appeal action does not always suspend the underlying decision (termination of stay). Foreign students are granted limited access to work (20h/week maximum). Full-time students who work only during the official holidays and foreign students who work in the framework of a traineeship are exempted from applying for a work permit. Medical students training to become specialist doctors are considered students as long as they are enrolled with a university, even though their traineeship consists of paid work. Students in nursing are in the same situation. Some students are also entitled to apply for a work permit C (of which the validity is linked to the stay permit). Volunteer work is prohibited for all categories of non-EU foreign students. Finally, family members of non-EU foreign students need to apply for a work permit B (evidence that no national or EU worker can fill the vacancy has to be brought by the employer) if they want to access the Belgian labour market.

³ If the academic curriculum is entirely given in English, knowledge of the English language has to be proven.

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			<p>foreign students. Most importantly, education places in Medicine, Dentistry and Physiotherapy have been recently rationed in the French-speaking and in the Flemish Community (introduction of admission exams to control numbers or students).⁴</p> <p>2. Over the period 1999-2005, the number of foreign students (EU + non-EU) in French-speaking universities increased with about a thousand (foreign students represented about 6% of the university student population in 2005). However, over the same period the proportion of non-EU students decreased while the proportion of EU15 students increased. In Flemish universities, numbers also increased with about a thousand (foreigners represented 2% of the university student population in 2005) but that was mainly due to an increase of non-EU students. The situation in Medicine, Dentistry and Physiotherapy is specific, due to measures to control numbers of students. Although global numbers of students are now closely monitored and controlled, there is still a high inflow of French students in health and medicine related education institutions of the French Community.⁵</p> <p>3. In principle, non-EU nationals with a student visa always have to leave the country at the end of their study. No transitory procedure to access the labour market exists. In practice, some students attempt to prolong their stay by resorting to general immigration schemes, mainly family reunification or labour/economic migration.⁶ Self-employed workers of non-EU origin need a professional card, attributed by the local municipality of residence, or the Belgian embassy in the country of origin. They also need to prove that their foreign university degree is equivalent to a Belgian degree in order to gain access to a liberal profession. Belgium is one of the few countries where the basic academic training of medical doctors last for 7 years. Very often only partial recognition (exemption from a number of mandatory courses) is granted to non-EU or non-EEA medical degrees. Therefore, foreign graduates often have to attend a Flemish or French-speaking university in order to gain full academic equivalence of their degree (this can mean anything from a couple of years up to 7-9 years of full-time studies in</p>
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⁴ « The policy to control entrance in the education system of medical doctors, dentists and physiotherapists is of recent date, and is going to have its effect from now on. The *numerus clausus* organised in neighbouring countries created a greater inflow of foreign students and caused demands for applying the supply control also on foreign students in Belgium, or limit them further in those education system (physiotherapy, nursing) where their relative importance becomes problematic for a proper organising of education for the local population » In J. Pacolet & S. Merckx (2006) *Managed migration and the labour market, the health sector*, FOD Binnenlandse Zaken and European Commission, Report prepared for the European Migration Network, Small Scale Study II, p.47. In Flanders, restriction of intake of students in Medicine and Dentistry occurs through an entrance examination (prior to bachelor programme) which must be taken in Dutch. In the French community, restriction occurs at the end of the third year of the Bachelor programme, when students are ranked according to their examination results.


⁵ Cf. « In the French speaking community, there is a flood of students from France in several medical professions and the veterinary discipline. For that reason the Minister of higher education from the French Community proposed in February 2006 (*Dossier de Presse Marie-Dominique Simonet, 2006*), within the possibilities of the European free movement of persons to guarantee a democratic and large access to a system of qualification of high degree, to limit the number of foreign students to 30%. Even with this restriction they qualify Belgium as an education system with a high degree of foreign students. The reason of the presence of those foreign students is mostly because of restrictions in the home country, what makes it an exporting of the need to train adequately their workforce” in J. Pacolet & S. Merckx (2006) *Managed migration and the labour market, the health sector*, FOD Binnenlandse Zaken and European Commission, Report prepared for the European Migration Network, Small Scale Study II, p.46.

⁶ Employers willing to recruit a non-EU foreigner will need to apply for a work permit B, which is issued only in case neither Belgian nationals nor other EU nationals can fill the position. However, employers recruiting high-skilled workers (defined as workers earning a minimum of 33.677 € year salary - amount in 2007) are exempted from the latter labour market related condition.

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			Belgium). Foreign nationals working as a medical doctor in Belgium mainly come from neighbouring countries: France, The Netherlands and Germany. This could be due to factors such as the language obstacle.																					
	Germany	YES	<p>1. “(ii) Currently more than 10% of the students at German universities are non-nationals who acquired their higher education entrance qualifications outside Germany; after the strong increase in numbers in recent years, the focus should now be on improving the selection of students, the quality of study programmes (including guidance and counselling) and the results of studies until completion of the course. A special focus will be on encouraging graduates of German schools abroad to take up higher education studies in Germany by extending the range of student grants available for that purpose. International promotion activities should in future increasingly address candidates for Master's and doctoral examinations. But other centres for international encounter at German universities may also serve to enhance the attractiveness of higher education in Germany. (iii) Highly qualified foreign nationals should be able to apply their skills in Germany even after completing their studies and advanced academic training. [...]Attention will be given to the consequences which a permanent skills drain would have for developing countries.”</p> <p>(extract from the brochure “Strengthening Germany's role in the global knowledge society”, Strategy of the Federal Government for the Internationalization of Science and Research presented by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research in February 2008 (page 16) (http://www.bmbf.de/en/6443.php).</p> <p>2.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="586 810 1962 916"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>year</th> <th>2003/200</th> <th>2004/200</th> <th>2005/200</th> <th>2006/200</th> <th>2007/200</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>human medicin/ health science</td> <td></td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>students - third country nationals</td> <td>total</td> <td>8.689</td> <td>8.369</td> <td>8.593</td> <td>8.598</td> <td>7.485</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>3. After successful completion of their academic training, foreign nationals may be granted an extension of their residence permit for up to one year for the purpose of finding a job at the level to which the qualification gives admission. During this time period, they may continue to secure sufficient remuneration to support themselves by working for a limited number of hours, or – with the approval of the competent authority – by working full time, even if the job does not correspond to the level of qualification. This provision is applicable regardless of the discipline area of their academic training.</p>		year	2003/200	2004/200	2005/200	2006/200	2007/200	human medicin/ health science		4	5	6	7	8	students - third country nationals	total	8.689	8.369	8.593	8.598	7.485
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	Estonia	YES	<p>1. A: promote their acceptance to universities. One of the aims of the State's Strategy of Internationalization of Higher Education 2006-2015, is to increase the number of foreign (guest) students in our universities.</p> <p>2. The main university which offers medical education in Estonia is Tartu University. In the fall semester 08/09 there were 6 non EU students studying in the Faculty of Medicine in Tartu University (2 from Russia, 1 from USA, 1 from Afghanistan, 1 from Japan and 1 from Sri Lanka). In the last years the number of non EU students' hasn't changed in the Faculty of Medicine; every year at least 1 non EU student starts his/her studies in the Faculty. Most of the foreign students in the Faculty of Medicine are Finns.</p>																					

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			<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">The number of foreign (guest) students at the beginning of autumn term in the Faculty of Medicine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>08/09</td> <td>112</td> </tr> <tr> <td>07/08</td> <td>121</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06/07</td> <td>116</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05/06</td> <td>127</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04/05</td> <td>128</td> </tr> </table> <p>3. No. The residence permit for study is given only for the period of the studies and not for longer than 1 year. After they finish their studies, they have to leave the country. However they may work during their studies; that only outside of school hours on condition that such employment does not interfere with the alien's studies. They also need to apply a work permit, except if they participate in practical training pursuant to the curriculum or participate in the field training.</p> <p>If the alien wishes to stay and work in Estonia after his/her studies have finished, he/she needs to apply a residence permit for employment. If his/her studies in Estonia have lasted longer than 2 years, he/she may apply for a temporary residence permit at the Citizenship and Migration Board. So, he/she doesn't have to leave the country. Otherwise, he/she needs to leave the country and apply a residence permit for employment in the representation of Estonia.</p>	The number of foreign (guest) students at the beginning of autumn term in the Faculty of Medicine		08/09	112	07/08	121	06/07	116	05/06	127	04/05	128
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	Spain	YES	<p>1. Spanish legislation on alien affairs foresees and governs the situation of foreigners who come to Spain to study, thereby reflecting a fact that forms part of our social reality.</p> <p>Articles 85 and the following of the Regulations of Organic Law 4/2000 of 11 January on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration, approved by Royal Decree 2393/ 2004 of 30 December, set forth that foreigners wishing to do research, undergo unpaid training, do courses or further their studies at any Spanish state or private teaching or research centres should be in possession of the relevant study visa.</p> <p>The study visa enables foreigners to remain in Spain by granting them leave to stay in Spain in order to do the courses, studies, research work or training. The duration of such stays shall be equal to that of the course for which the students are registered or, should it be the case, the research work to be carried out. The end of the activity for which the visa was issued leads to the expiration thereof.</p> <p>The Regulations likewise set forth (in Articles 86 and 87) the requirements and procedures for the issuance of study visas. Having been duly admitted to any Spanish public or private teaching or research centres that are officially recognized in order to do courses, further studies, do research or do training without being remunerated in a working relationship, along with an</p>												

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indication of the timetable involved in attending such courses and/or, if necessary, a course syllabus, research plan or training plan are included among these requirements.

2. The latest data on the number of third country nationals registered for Health Sciences courses at Spanish universities, as well as the annual variation appear below:


	Total Non-EU Students		Annual Variation	
	2004-2005 Academic Year	2005-2006 Academic Year	Absolute	%
HEALTH SCIENCES	2,270	2,703	433	19.07%
DEGREE COURSES	1,942	2,230	288	14.83%
Degree in Pharmacy	1,077	1,062	-15	-1.39%
Degree in Medicine	686	884	198	28.86%
Degree in Dentistry	100	159	59	59.00%
Degree in Veterinary Science	79	125	46	58.23%
DIPLOMA COURSES	328	473	145	44.21%
Diploma in Nursing	162	275	113	69.75%
Diploma in Physiotherapy	100	140	40	40.00%
Others	66	58	-8	-12,12%

3. Article 90 of the Regulations for Organic Law 4/2000 of 11 January on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration sets forth, in general terms, that aliens having the relevant study visa may be authorized to do remunerated working activities when they fulfill the requirements laid down for the granting of temporary residence permits for salaried employment, which are set forth in Article 50 of the aforementioned Regulations, apart from those required in paragraphs a) and f). In other words, that the national employment situation allows for the hiring of foreign workers and that the worker to be thus hired does not have a criminal record in either Spain or in their previous countries of residence for any offences recognized by the Spanish legal system.



The validity of the permit shall coincide with the term of the employment contract and may not exceed the duration of the study visa.

Such activities shall have to be compatible with doing the studies and the income obtained thereby may not constitute a





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			<p>necessary resource for the student's survival or stay.</p> <p>Additionally, Article 91 sets forth a special scheme for specialization studies in the field of health. Foreigners holding degrees in Medicine and Surgery, Pharmacy, Psychology, Chemistry and Biology that have been granted the relevant Spanish qualification or foreign qualification duly certified as conforming to Spanish standards and that are doing specialisations in Spain may perform paid working activities arising from or required by such specialisations without the need of being in possession of the relevant work permit.</p> <p>At the same time, Article 95 of the Regulations lays down the possibility of modifying the right of stay due to studies for that of work without the need of applying for a visa when the employer, as a legitimated subject, submits an application for a work and residence permit and the working requirements generally required for aliens are met –apart from the national employment situation. The following requirement shall also have to be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -having remained in Spain during at least three years prior to the leave to stay due to studies; -having taken full advantage of the studies or the research work; -not having been an intern for or received a subsidy from public or private bodies as part of co-operation or development programmes of the country of origin. <p>The residence permit or the residence and work permit thus granted shall be deemed to be an initial permit. In other words, such permit shall have a duration of one year and may be limited to a geographical area or a sector of activity. The efficacy of the residence and work permit shall be deemed to be that of an initial permit. The efficacy of the residence and work permit thus granted shall be conditional upon the subsequent affiliation to and registration of the worker in the Social Security System within one month of notice being served to the applicant.</p> <p>Pursuant to the Common Consular Instructions (<i>Instrucción Consular Común</i>), a visa whose validity exceeds the validity of the travel document justifying it cannot be issued. This situation cannot therefore come about in practice. Furthermore, should it happen, it would not meet the requirements set forth in Article 5 of the Border Code (<i>Código de Fronteras</i>): being in possession of a valid travel document; in other words, one that is in effect.</p>
	France	YES	<p>1. France wishes to welcome foreign students in its Universities and Schools, particularly in the disciplines most famous. France has created spaces “Campus-France” from 2005. Under the authority of ambassadors, these services facilitate the process of foreign students wishing to study in France, they offer various services for this purpose. They are installed in 28 countries and growing every year. In 2008, 187 institutions (universities, engineering schools) have acceded to the Convention proposed by Campus-France for the selection and orientation of students. The French authorities are attentive to what the studies chosen by foreign applicants are actually subject to a professional project. They shall also ensure that the visa application is not abused for immigration purposes. After several years of decline in the number of visas issued to students outside the EU, their number increases from 2007 (over 61 000 visas delivered in 2007).</p> <p>2. The number of students outside the EU is set in application of the numerus clausus, 8% of the number of students admitted to the examination, at the end of the first 2 years of study.</p>



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			<p>3. Students outside the EU can exercise a professional activity in France, after their studies, in the general conditions applicable to foreign job seekers. Concerning the regulation of the practice of medicine, non-EU students may not, in principle, practice medicine in France, except in exceptional cases, if a hospital does not find, in certain specialties, French practitioners.</p>
	Latvia	YES	<p>1. The most important benefit from foreign students studying in the universities of Latvia is diversification of the study environment as well as the best specialists can be attracted to solve the problems of labour force of Latvia after they have graduated from the university.</p> <p>2. 269 third country nationals are studying in the Baltic International Academy in the academic year 2008/2009. Riga Stradiņš University is the leading medical university of Latvia and it gives foreign students an opportunity to obtain a diploma in the Faculties of Medicine, Stomatology, Pharmacy and Rehabilitation. Studies take place in English and currently there are students from 18 countries enrolled. There are 74 third country nationals studying in the Riga Stradiņš University in the academic year 2008/2009.</p> <p>The number of the foreign students has grown, but the growth is not a considerable one. In academic year 2007/2008 there were 1492 foreigners studying in the universities of Latvia, but in academic year 2008/2009 there are 1583 foreign students.</p> <p>3. At the moment students are not allowed to continue their stay in Latvia after they have graduated from the university. If they have found a job in Latvia, documents for a new residence permit should be submitted abroad. However head of Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs can allow to submit documents either for employment or family reunification in Latvia, especially if a student has qualification (for example, medical doctor) that is required for economical needs. Seeking of employment is not allowed and, due to the recent economical recession, probably won't be allowed in further period as well.</p> <p>In accordance with the Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers on August 22, 2000 No.296 „Regulations of the Level of Proficiency in the Official Language Required for Employment and the Procedure of testing the Level of Language Proficiency” the physician in order to practise in medicine must have 3.level knowledge of Latvian language.</p>
	Lithuania	YES	<p>1. Universities encourage non-EU students to apply because they pay much higher fees than local students. There are two universities that admit large numbers of foreign students: Kaunas University of Medicine and Vilnius Gediminas University of Technologies. These universities especially the first one have almost 20 years experience of teaching to non Lithuanians and do not encounter much difficulties offering courses in English and working with non Lithuanian speakers. Applications are very simple and not very competitive for non EU students.</p> <p>2. Yes, the number is increasing. There are around 900 students from non EU countries. This number has gone up compared to the precious years.</p> <p>3. No, immigration laws are very strict in Lithuania. There is no transition period that would allow non EU nationals to stay in the country to seek employment after graduation. Non EU nationals have to leave the country when their temporal residence</p>

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			<p>permit for the purposes of studies expires. If they wish to work in Lithuania they must apply as all third country nationals (general procedure). Once they lose their jobs they have to leave the country. The very few third country nationals who have stayed in Lithuania have done so for other reasons (under family reunification after marrying a Lithuanian).</p>
	Hungary	YES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hungary has no special strategy for attracting non EU students. While Hungarian nationals and persons with the right of free movement and residence have the right to participate in higher education with or without paying tuition fees, in the lack of international agreement or reciprocity non EU-nationals are subject to pay tuition fees for higher education. 2. Yes, the number is increasing. Among third country nationals coming to Hungary with the purpose of studying the most frequently chosen field of study is medicine. In 2007 there were around 2600 medical students from non EU countries. This number has gone up compared to the previous years. For the time being we have no data available for the year 2008. 3. In Hungary third-country nationals with a residence permit issued on grounds of pursuit of studies may engage in gainful employment during their term-time for maximum twenty-four hours weekly, and outside their term-time for a maximum period of ninety days or sixty-six working days yearly. Non EU nationals having a residence permit for the purposes of studies have to leave the country when their residence permit expires. In case they would like to work in Hungary they must apply as all third country nationals pursuant to the relevant general rules.
	Netherlands	YES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The NL has a specific residence policy with regard to students. The criteria are inter alia sufficient funds and (provisional) proof of registration at an educational institution. A student can change his study during his stay. In these cases the educational institution can submit a new residence application; 2. Numbers will be sent as soon as available; 3. Students can stay in NL after their graduation and can use a 1 year term to find a job as a highly skilled migrant (this used to be a term of 3 months, but is now changed). During this year, the graduate For this group, if they find a job with an annual salary of € 25.800,- they can continue their residence from 'student' to 'highly skilled migrant'. This salary norm is an exceptional one: usually, highly skilled migrant who are 30 years or older must earn € 49.087 annually and those who are younger than 30 must earn € 34.881 annually.
	Austria	NO	<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>
	Poland	YES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is no country strategy as such (yet, as the discussions are progressing) – one could say that the general approach is positive though as the benefits of having non-EU students coming to Polish universities have been appreciated (especially money-wise). The only real limitation happens in consulates, where visa applications (if relevant) of the students-to-be is

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			<p>evaluated, to establish whether studies are, in fact, the real purpose for migration to Poland. In the meantime, universities themselves make a considerable effort to recruit foreign nationals (including “headhunting” information visits in target countries), mostly for financial reasons – in case of a third country national, one year tuition fee at a public school for medical studies can be estimated as 4 times higher than in case of Polish students (in case of paid studies).</p> <p>2. Statistical data for the academic year 2007-2008 shows, that there were 1832 non-EU students present at Polish medical schools (of which 1551 paid studies)⁷. The most numerous represented countries were: Norway (697); USA (354); Taiwan (191); Canada (183) – from among these students, only 1 person <u>did not</u> pay for studies. In addition one could mention 62 students from Belarus (all unpaid – scholarships etc.); 44 students from Ukraine (4 paid); 30 from Albania (1 paid); 30 from Kenya (3 paid); 28 from Nigeria (22 paid); 22 from Kazakhstan (all unpaid) – <i>more statistical data yet to come</i></p> <p>3. There is no policy/law enabling foreign students to stay in Poland after graduation in order to seek employment – they have to leave the country when their temporary permit expires. If interested in working in Poland, they have to go through the same procedure as every other citizen of the country in question. The Polish diploma may be considered an important asset, though, strongly facilitating labor market access.</p>
	Portugal	YES	<p>1. The Portuguese legislation reform on higher education promotes the acceptance of non EU students to Universities, through recognition of previous studies and access and visa regulation for foreign students.</p> <p>2. No, the number of non EU national medical students is decreasing. In the academic year 1999-2000 they were 248 and in 2007-2008 they were only 116. However the general number of students in higher education is increasing - in fact in 1999-2000 there were 8530 and in 2007-2008 we had 15848.</p> <p>3. Yes. According to the Act that approves the legal framework of entry, permanence, exit and removal of foreigners into and out of national territory, regarding the Article 122°, n.º 1, <i>al. p</i>) Residence permit under special circumstances- Residence permit with exemption of residence visa – <i>Who, having been granted a residence permit for purpose of studies under articles 91.º or 92.º, and having concluded them intend to carry out in national territory a professional activity, as employee or self-employed except for the cases when the permit has been issued within the scope of co-operation agreements and there are no ponderous motives of national interest that justify it.</i></p>
	Romania	YES	<p>1. A: Promote their acceptance to universities According to the National Strategy on Immigration for the period 2007-2010, the Romanian Government promotes free movement of persons and legal immigration for the purposes provided by the national legislation on aliens' regime. In the period 2007-2010 a special attention shall be paid to optimizing the legal and procedural framework so as to facilitate admission of third country nationals for studies, including by granting this category the right to family reunification.</p>

⁷ The data is not complete – information on 2 medical schools was not provided

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			<p>2. The number of the non-EU citizens having a legal stay for study purposes increased in 2008 comparing to 2007 by 2.2%; the number of students at medical universities increased for the same period by 9.4%.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>D</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>i</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>f</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>8</td> <td>7</td> <td>.</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>8</td> <td>6</td> <td>1</td> <td>,</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>9</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Students</td> <td>3</td> <td>9</td> <td>4</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>6</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medical</td> <td>1</td> <td>8</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>universities</td> <td>4</td> <td>9</td> <td>5</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>%</td> <td>%</td> <td>%</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>3. The aliens who benefited from a temporary stay right for study purposes are allowed to seek employment but they are not allowed to be hired after the graduation. In that case they must leave Romania and apply for a long stay visa for employment according to the legal provisions. This procedure is applied according to art. 4 of the Government Emergency Ordinance 194/2002 on aliens' regime: "aliens staying on the territory of Romania are obliged to respect the purpose for which they have been granted the permit to enter and, by case, to remain on the territory of Romania, not to exceed the duration for which they have been granted the permit to remain on the territory of Romania, and make all necessary efforts to leave the territory of Romania before the expiry of this time limit." However, according to the applicable legal provisions, the aliens who were granted a temporary stay right for study purposes are allowed to work to complete their means of subsistence and only part time. The employment can not be a reason to be issued an authorization to work.</p>		2	2	D			0	0	i			0	0	f			8	7	.	%		8	8		2		8	6	1	,		4	4	9	2	Students	3	9	4	%		2	2		9		6	3	2	,	Medical	1	8	2	4	universities	4	9	5	%		3	2				0	8			%	%	%		
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	Slovak Republic	NO	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that their response is not disseminated further.																																																																											
	Finland	YES	<p>1. The strategy for the internationalisation of Finnish higher education institutions was just published (January 2009) and it includes elements to promote the attractiveness of Finland as a destination for foreign students. It does not mention non-EU students specifically as it strives to cover all foreign students, academics and other forms of internationalisation measures.</p> <p>2. Unfortunately Finland does not have specific statistics regarding non-EU students in medical schools at this time. It is possible for non-EU students to study at some medical schools and to take part in special programs in medicine.</p>																																																																											

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			<p>3. Finland specifically wants the students to stay in the country after they have finished their studies. Graduates are granted a 6 month residence-permit for the purpose of finding a job, if their livelihood/income is guaranteed in the meanwhile. (Aliens Act 45§ Section 4) After securing a job they can apply for a residence permit on the basis of their work, and the availability assessment of Finnish workers for the job as the preferred job holder is not applied in their case. The graduate can take any kind of work; it does not need to correspond to one's studies. This applies to graduates of all levels, both university degree holders and persons with qualifications from vocational institutions of education.</p>
	<p>Sweden</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>1. The country has no strategy in these regards – so c) indifferent.</p> <p>2. We have no statistics concerning medical studies. In general Swedish universities are accepting non-EU students. The total number of granted residence permits for studies (non-EU) has increased. In 2007 19236 applications for residence permits for studies were made and in 2008 the number of applications were 26034 – and increase with 35%.</p> <p>3. There are no specific rules concerning medicine. The new Swedish legislation on work permit that came into force on December 15th means that “If you are a student and are working or have been offered employment in Sweden, you may apply for a combined residence and work permit. You must have a student residence permit and must have completed at least 30 higher education credits or one semester/term of postgraduate education in Sweden. You must apply before your student residence permit expires.” In other words the student must apply for and get employment before the student residence permit expires. If the student gets employment he can apply for work permit from within the country and is not obliged to go to his home country to make an application. All work permit is for a limited time but can be extended. After 48 months the person will become eligible for a permanent residence permit.</p>
