

ANNEX 41

EXTENSIONS OF LEGAL STAY RELATED TO COVID-19 — NATIONAL PRACTICES

Version April 2021

This version contains new information received by Member States in April 2021, updating the previous version of 7 July 2020. New information is formatted in **bold**. Deletions are kept in the text and marked in ~~striketrough~~, since some information contained therein may still be useful for assessing the legality/illegality of past stays.

The Covid-19 crisis brought with it unprecedented travel restrictions. It also impacted the functioning of national authorities issuing visa and residence permits. All Member States took, from March 2020 ~~until the end of~~ **throughout** the crisis situation, pragmatic decisions at national level and granted extensions of stay either through individual administrative decisions or by means of general legislation or decrees in order to address Covid-19 related overstay of third-country nationals in Member States.

In order to give these national measures “Schengen-wide” effect and thereby avoid problems when third-country nationals enjoying a (Covid-19) extended right to stay, cross internal or external borders or re-apply for legal entry in the future, Member States notified information on the ‘certificates’ or legal presumptions of Covid-19 related temporary extension of stays on their territory. This information is compiled in the present annex. Member States are encouraged to consult this annex and not to consider as illegal stay in the EU the periods of stay in a Member State covered by the national measures listed therein.

As regards the calculation (90 days in any 180-days) of the duration of stay (e.g. upon re-entry into the Schengen area), Covid-19 extended short-term stays (including those exceeding 90 days) shall be considered as stay on the territory within the meaning of Article 6 Schengen Borders Code. Periods of Covid-19 related extensions of legal stay authorised under a residence permit or long-stay visa shall not be taken into account in the calculation of the duration of stay. In so far as they concern stays beyond 90 days, for some of the national measures listed in this annex where documents were issued, these may be considered as a ‘residence permit’ for this purpose, in accordance with the definition laid down in Article 2(16)(b) of the Schengen Borders Code.

The first column contains the full text of the information notified by Member States. The second column summarises the concrete legal impact of the measures taken at national level with regard to three possible scenarios:

1. Extension of residence permit or national visa
2. Extension of initial visa-free stay (expiry of the 90-day deadline)
3. Extension of stay under a uniform short stay visa (including transforming an initial short stay into a stay exceeding 90 days)

The documents that a third-country national is supposed to possess and present are, in any case, as regards the three above-listed scenarios the following:

1. A copy of the expired residence permit or national visa (D visa), where relevant;
2. An entry stamp (or other evidence of entry) for visa-free travellers;
3. A copy of the expired uniform visa and an entry stamp (or other evidence of entry).

These documents are therefore not listed separately in column 2.

Compilation of national practices related to Covid-19 related extensions of legal stay

Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please notify to the Commission precise information on the ‘certificates’ or legal presumptions of Covid-19 related temporary prolongation of stays on the territory of your country (prolongation of stays under a residence permit, a long stay visa or prolongation of a stay under a short stay visa (transformed into a long stay)) including the temporal scope (period covered) of these measures. • Is this temporal scope set in relation to the expiry of the temporary restrictions on non-essential travel at the external borders? 	List of Covid-19 related documents issued and practices applied by Member States authorizing an (over)stay on its territory during Covid-19 crisis
AT	<p>Update April 2021: no changes</p> <p>When it comes to residence permits there are no special solutions in place. Rather, it is now possible to submit applications for the prolongation of stays under a residence permit and applications for changes of purpose of stays under a residence permit in writing. By submitting an application for the prolongation in due time, legal residence continues (this was already the case before Covid-19; now it is possible to submit an application in writing). The “Bestätigungsvignette” (which is issued in case of urgent travel during extension procedures) was notified and is listed in annex 22 of the Schengen Handbook.</p> <p>As a rule, the visa will be extended in accordance with Art. 33 Visa Code or a national visa (D) will be issued under national legislation. However, if the visa application cannot be submitted or the visa cannot be granted individuals do not have to face sanctions under the national law until they are able to leave the territory. No certificate will be issued.</p> <p>Periods of stay covered by such absence of sanctions are not considered as legal stay.</p> <p><u>Temporal scope</u>: Concerning visas, in principle yes [it is set in relation to the expiry of the temporary restrictions on non-essential travel at the external borders]. Individuals have to leave the territory as soon as the general circumstances allow (availability of flight connections etc).</p>	<p>1. <u>Extension of residence permits and long-stay (national) visa</u></p> <p>1.1. <u>Extension of residence permits</u> - No Covid-specific rules in place. Application for residence permit or renewal confers right to stay under national law. This right can be demonstrated, upon application in the form of a “Bestätigungsvignette” (already listed in annex 22).</p> <p>1.2. <u>Extension of long-stay (national) visa</u> - If issuing a visa under national law is not possible, no sanctions under national law for (over)stays between 16 March 2020 (or in specific cases earlier – 1 March 2020) and the moment at which general circumstances allow for departure. No certificates are issued.</p> <p>2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free stay (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u> - If issuing a visa under national law is not</p>

		<p>possible, no sanctions under national law for (over)stays between 16 March 2020 (<i>or in specific cases earlier – 1 March 2020</i>) and the moment at which general circumstances allow for departure. No certificates are issued.</p> <p>3. <u>Extension of stay under a short stay visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u> - If extension possibilities under the Visa Code or issuing a visa under national law are exhausted or not possible, no sanctions under national law for (over)stays between 16 March 2020 (<i>or in specific cases earlier – 1 March 2020</i>) and the moment at which general circumstances allow for departure. No certificates are issued.</p>
BE	<p>Third country nationals who are legally staying on the territory for a short stay or a long stay and who are not able to leave the territory at the expiry of the duration of their stay for reasons related to Covid-19 can apply for an extension of their stay in accordance with the guidelines of the Immigration Office. They have to submit their application to the municipality of their stay (short stay) or residence (long stay), accompanied by the required supporting documents (valid passport, valid health insurance, official document(s) proving the impossibility of returning, official document(s) proving the planned return, etc.). In principle, the application is examined and a decision is taken by the Immigration Office. If the applicant is authorized to prolong his stay by the Immigration Office, the decision is notified to him but no particular certificate is issued in this regard.</p> <p>The temporary travel restrictions at the external borders implemented by the Member States, but also by third countries, seeing their impact related to the impossibility to return, are taken into account. The quarantine imposed by third countries upon arrival is not a reason for extension.</p>	<p>1. <u>Extension of residence permits and long-stay (national) visa</u> - In case of extension of the stay by the Immigration Office, no particular certificate attesting to the extension of the stay for reasons related to Covid-19 is issued. In case the person no longer has the right to stay: administrative decision by the Immigration Office authorizing stay until 31 July, subject to possible extension to 31 August when airplane ticket is provided proving the return (no associated certificate). In rare cases extension until 15 September when solid information corroborates that return is impossible</p>

	<p>Concerning Belgium, there is no need for an update of the annexes of the Schengen and Visa Handbook. We would, however, like to inform you of the following national practice, which is only applicable on BE territory.</p> <p>Regarding short stay, third country nationals authorized to stay on the territory for reasons related to covid-19 have received and continue to receive a decision of the Immigration Office, authorizing them to stay until a determined date that may be extended taking into account the travel restrictions. No particular certificate is issued to the third country national in this regard. This concerns an administrative decision taken at the level of the Immigration Office, no legal or regulatory provisions have been taken in this respect. This procedure also applies to persons whose residence permit has expired and who have to stay on the territory due to Covid-related circumstances.</p> <p>Persons who are staying on the territory and who wish to prolong their residence permit, receive a document allowing them to stay while awaiting the issuance of the residence permit.</p> <p>We have indeed taken into account the temporary travel restrictions at the external borders implemented by the Member States, but also by third countries, seeing their impact related to the impossibility to return (suspended flights, sanitary measures applicable in third countries).</p>	<p>before the already mentioned dates. In the case of a second extension or more, the decision is taken by the municipalities.</p> <p>–In case the person still has a right to stay, he receives a document allowing him to stay whilst awaiting the residence permit.</p> <p>2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free stay (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u></p> <p>- In case of extension of the stay by the Immigration Office, no particular certificate attesting to the extension of the stay for reasons related to Covid-19 is issued.</p> <p>–Administrative decision by the Immigration Office authorizing stay until 31 July, subject to possible extension to 31 August when airplane ticket is provided proving the return (no associated certificate). In rare cases extension until 15 September when solid information corroborates that return is impossible before the already mentioned dates. In the case of a second extension or more, the decision is taken by the municipalities.</p> <p>3. <u>Extension of stay under a short stay visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u></p> <p>- In case of extension of the stay by the Immigration Office, no particular certificate attesting to the extension of the stay for reason related to Covid-19 is issued.</p>
--	--	--

		<p>– Administrative decision by the Immigration Office authorizing stay until 31 July, subject to possible extension to 31 August when airplane ticket is provided proving the return (no associated certificate). In rare cases extension until 15 September when solid information corroborates that return is impossible before the already mentioned dates. In the case of a second extension or more, the decision is taken by the municipalities</p>
BG	<p>Long-term and permanent residence permits for third-country nationals and documents issued for EU citizens and their family members which expire between 13 March 2020 and 31 October 2020 31 January 2021 will be extended by 6 months. Residence permits are valid only in the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria and certify only the right of residence for the extended period.</p> <p>A foreigner with a permitted prolonged long-term residence in the Republic of Bulgaria, on which the period of residence expires during a declared state of emergency or within three 9 months after the lifting of the state of emergency, may apply for extension of residence up to three 9 months after the lifting of the state of emergency and this term shall not be considered as interruption when the foreigner applies for a long-term or permanent residence. A foreigner with a prolonged permitted long-term residence in the Republic of Bulgaria, on which the period of residence expires during a declared state of emergency or up to three 9 months after the lifting of the state of emergency, may enter the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria without a visa for a long-term residence under Art. 15, Para. 1 within 3 9 months after the lifting of the state of emergency.</p>	<p>(Not yet fully applying the Schengen acquis)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Extension of residence permits and long-stay national visa</u> - Long-term and permanent residence permits expiring between 13 March and 31 October 2020 31 January 2021 will be extended by 6 months. 2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free stay (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u> - The length of stay of persons who have entered the country under the visa waiver regime may be extended once by 3 months by migration office on humanitarian reasons and in exceptional circumstances. The prolongation could be done more than once. The foreigner shall submit an application in person. 3. <u>Extension of stay under a short stay visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u>

		<p>- The validity of a short-stay visa and of the permissible length of residence may be extended once by 3 months by the migration office on humanitarian reasons and in exceptional circumstances. The prolongation could be done more than once. The foreigner shall submit an application in person.</p>
CH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visa-free 3rd country nationals who need to stay beyond 90 days in Switzerland because of the current situation can be issued a national visa. Alternatively, a later deadline for their departure can be set. People in this situation are advised to contact a cantonal / regional migration office. • Visa-required 3rd country nationals can obtain an extension of their visa because of the current situation. If they need to stay beyond 90 days in Switzerland because of the current situation, a national visa can be issued. Alternatively, a later deadline for their departure can be set. People in this situation are advised to contact a cantonal / regional migration office. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Extension of residence permits and long-stay (national) visa</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. <u>Extension of residence permits</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No Covid-specific rules in place. 1.2. <u>Extension of long-stay (national) visa</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension of the national visa or postponement of departure date (currently until end of July 2020) including the issuance of a confirmation by the cantonal authority for the postponement of the departure date. 2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free stay (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Postponement of departure date beyond 90-day deadline (currently until end of July 2020) including the issuance of a confirmation by the cantonal authority for the postponement of the departure date. 3. <u>Extension of stay under a short stay visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension of the short stay visa until the

		<p>duration of the stay reaches 90 days - Postponement of departure date beyond 90-day deadline (currently until end of July 2020) including the issuance of a confirmation by the cantonal authority for the postponement of the departure date.</p>
CY	<p>Since the lifting of flight restrictions in June 2020 and after a 6-month grace period, as from January 2021, all the facilitations for entry/exit into the Republic of Cyprus or for the submission of applications for issuance or renewal of residence permits are no longer in place.</p> <p>Applications for issuance / renewal of residence permits submitted with delay, due to Covid-related special arrangements in place for the operation of the Migration Department, are examined with no sanctions imposed on the TCN.</p> <p>When it comes to residence permits, it is now possible to submit applications for the issue or renewal of residence permits of TCNs residing in the Republic. No additional prerequisites or procedures will apply for those whose residence permits have expired after the restriction measures as a result of the covid-19 crisis. Provided they submit the applications within a reasonable period, no sanctions will be imposed.</p> <p>TCNs currently in Cyprus with national or other visas, or are exempt from the requirement of possessing a visa for tourist purposes (short stay visas up to 90 days), whose validity expired after the restriction in flights, are not required to take any actions in relation to the extension of their visas/stay. Provided they depart the soonest possible, after the restrictions will be lifted, no sanctions will be imposed.</p> <p>All the above measures are administrative decisions and no legal or regulatory provisions have been taken in this respect. The above measures will be in effect, as long as the border crossing restrictions are in force.</p>	<p>(Not yet fully applying the Schengen acquis)</p> <p>1. <u>Extension of residence permits and long-stay national visa</u></p> <p>1.1. <u>Extension of residence permits</u> N/A Normal practice –Facilitated issuance or renewal of residence permits. No further Covid-specific rules in place.</p> <p>1.2. <u>Extension of long-stay (national) visa</u> N/A Normal practice –Holders of visas expiring after start of flight restrictions may continue their stay without sanctions until restrictions will be lifted. No associated certificate is issued.</p> <p>2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free stay (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u> N/A Normal practice –Visa free third country nationals present at start of flight restrictions may continue their stay without sanctions until</p>

		<p>restrictions will be lifted. No associated certificate is issued.</p> <p>3. <u>Extension of stay under a short stay visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u> N/A Normal practice – Holders of visas expiring after start of flight restrictions may continue their stay without sanctions until restrictions will be lifted. No associated certificate is issued.</p>
CZ	<p><i>April 2021: no update received</i></p> <p>Foreign nationals (third-country nationals) whose current residence permit in the Czech Republic has expired after 12 March 2020 must leave the territory of the Czech Republic by 16 July 2020 at the latest. For this period, the exit order for foreign nationals will not be issued.</p> <p>To ensure easier passage through other member states of the European Union, the Police of the Czech Republic marks the special stamp on the travel document. This stamp certifies the tolerance of the foreign national's stay in the Czech Republic for the purpose of informing other Member States of the European Union in the event of transit through their territory. However, the stamp does not provide automatic entry into the territory of these states.</p> <p>*Foreign nationals (Third-country nationals) with (1) short-term visa for the purpose employment, (2) short-term visa for the purpose seasonal, (3) visa for a stay of over 90 days for the purpose seasonal, or (4) special work visa, whose visa validity ended after 12 March 2020 and employer arranged extension of the employment or a new employment, the travel period is extended up to 16 September 2020; validity of work permit is also extended.</p>	<p>1. <u>Extension of residence permits and long-stay (national) visa</u> - Possibility to apply for extension in the territory.</p> <p>2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free stay (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u> - Continued right to legal stay until the end of the state of emergency + 60 days (until 17 July 2020*); not possible to extend over 90 days at the territory. Legality of stay is confirmed by stamp in passport.</p> <p>3. <u>Extension of stay under a short stay visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u> - Continued right to legal stay until the end of the state of emergency + 60 days (until 17 July 2020*); not possible to extend over 90 days at the territory. Legality of stay is confirmed by stamp in passport.</p>
DK	The Danish authorities are currently able to process applications for visa extensions	1. <u>Extension of residence permits and</u>

	<p>and applications for extension of residence permits.</p> <p>The Danish authorities are continuing to process all types of cases to the extent possible. The Danish Immigration Service's Citizen Service and the branch offices of the Agency of International Recruitment and Integration (SIRI) are open for personal service if an appointment is booked in advance.</p> <p>DK authorities not able to process extensions applications/residence permits. Applicants who have submitted an application for an extension have the right to stay in Denmark until a decision has been made in their case</p> <p>For scenario 2. and 3: 60-day extension of legal stay by means of a letter issued by the Danish National Police.</p> <p><u>Temporal scope:</u> Until 10 May.</p>	<p><u>long-stay (national) visa</u></p> <p>- Continued right to legal stay until a decision on application for extension is made.</p> <p>If the applicant receives a refusal for extension concerning work and study, deadline for departure is set as usual and according to existing regulation.</p> <p>If the applicant receives a refusal for extension, no deadline for departure is set under 1 month and it is possible after a specific, individualised assessment to extend the deadline for departure further.</p> <p>2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free stay (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u></p> <p>- Applications for extension of visa free stay are processed as usual and according to existing regulation.</p> <p>Until 1 September 2020 it was possible at the Danish Borders to receive a letter from the Danish National Police stating a 60 days extension of the deadline for departure if the applicant had not been able to leave Denmark in time and if it was caused by Covid-19. From 17 August 2020, it has been possible to submit applications for extensions of the visa free stay in Denmark and hence the applications are processed in accordance with existing</p>
--	--	--

		<p>regulation, still with a prolonged deadline for departure for 30 days because of Covid-19. It is possible after a specific, individualised assessment to extend the deadline for departure further.</p> <p>–Continued right to legal stay until the end of the state of emergency + 60 days by means of a letter issued by the Danish National Police.</p> <p>3. <u>Extension of stay under a short stay visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u> - Applications for extension of short stay visa are processed as usual and according to existing regulation.</p> <p>Until 1 September 2020, it was possible at the Danish Borders to receive a letter from the Danish National Police stating a 60 days extension of the deadline for departure if the applicant had not been able to leave Denmark in time and if it was caused by Covid-19. From 17 August 2020, it has been possible to submit applications for extensions of the visa free stay in Denmark and hence the applications are processed in accordance with existing regulation, still with a prolonged deadline for departure for 30 days because of Covid-19. It is possible after a specific, individualised assessment to extend the deadline for departure further.</p> <p>–Continued right to legal stay until the end of the state of emergency + 60 days by</p>
--	--	--

		means of a letter issued by the Danish National Police.
DE	<p><i>April 2021: no update received</i></p> <p>1. <u>Extension of residence permits and long-term (national) visa</u></p> <p>In principle, provided the foreigners authority has sufficient resources, it will check if the conditions of a regular extension of residence permits and long-term (national) visa are fulfilled. To alleviate the effects of reduced staffing in the foreigners authorities, increased use is made of the provisional option set out in Section 81 (4) of the Residence Act. If a foreigner applies for an extension of their residence title before the title expires, the current residence title will be deemed to remain in force from the time it expires until the time of the decision by the foreigners authority (Section 81 (4) sentence 1 of the Residence Act). The provisional residence document issued under Section 81 (5) of the Residence Act serves purely as verification. This also applies in cases where the application is made informally (e.g. by telephone, online, by e-mail or by post).</p> <p>If, due to the current circumstances, it is not possible to send the usual provisional residence document (see Section 58 (1), no. 1 of the Ordinance Governing Residence (Aufenthaltsverordnung)), the foreigners authority can confirm receipt of the application for extension with an informal confirmation and send this by post, signed and with an official stamp, to the applicant. If absolutely necessary, this informal confirmation can be sent electronically without a signature or stamp. Local police offices, benefit authorities and other relevant local authorities should be notified immediately through appropriate channels of the use of this confirmation. If the applicant is in urgent need of a formal provisional residence document under Section 81 (5) of the Residence Act, in particular in order to leave the country, foreigners authorities are requested to issue such a document.</p> <p>2. <u>Procedure for visa-free residence (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u></p> <p>The provisional residence option also applies to foreigners who are currently resident</p>	<p>1. <u>Extension of residence permits and long-stay (national) visa</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provisional residence document issued under Section 81(5) of the Residence Act (this document has been part of the German Residence Act for a long time and has already been notified) - Informal confirmation of receipt of the application for extension of a residence title under Section 58(1) no.1 of the Ordinance Governing Residence (Aufenthaltsverordnung). <p>2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free residence (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informal confirmation of receipt of the application for legalization of residence - Section 81(3) of the Residence Act. <p>3. <u>Extension of stay under a short stay visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residence status of holders of visa expired after 17 March 2020 legalized <i>ex lege</i> until 30 September 2020

	<p>in the Federal Republic of Germany without requiring a visa.</p> <p>a) Persons who entered the Federal Republic of Germany without requiring a visa for 90 days as provided for in Regulation (EU) 2018/1806 of 14 November 2018 (Visa Regulation) are required to return to their home country if this is possible. If the current situation means that this is not possible, they should contact the foreigners authority in the place where they are resident before the 90 days have elapsed, providing their personal information (by e-mail if necessary), and ask for their residency in Germany to be legalized. The act of applying means that residence will be deemed to be permitted up to the time of the decision of the foreigners authority, as provided for in Section 81 (3) of the Residence Act. In all of the cases listed above, the foreigners authority should aim to enforce the obligation to leave the country where this is possible.</p> <p>b) The assumption that residence is permitted associated with the application to remain in the country should also be used by third-country nationals of those countries listed in Section 41 (1) of the Ordinance Governing Residence who entered the Federal Republic of Germany without requiring a visa. If the foreigner has approval from the Federal Employment Agency and has applied for a residence title as described above, they may take up the employment stated in their approval from the Federal Employment Agency. The solution above does not apply to third-country nationals of those countries listed in Section 41 (1) of the Ordinance Governing Residence who have already entered the Federal Republic of Germany without requiring a visa but who do not yet have approval from the Federal Employment Agency. Despite limited personal appointments, foreigners authorities should enable persons to whom this applies to make an application so that they can begin employment.</p> <p>3. <u>Extension of Schengen visas by way of statutory ordinance</u></p> <p>The provision that residence documents are deemed to remain in force under Section 81 (4) of the Residence Act does not apply to the extension of Schengen visas. The Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community therefore has issued a statutory ordinance under which holders of Schengen visas which have or are due to</p>	
--	---	--

	<p>run out are exempt from the requirement to have a residence title after expiry of the visa until 30 September 2020. Note however, that besides the expired Schengen visa this group of people do not possess an individual document detailing their legal residence status.</p> <p><u>Temporal scope:</u> The temporal scope of those measures is not immediately set in relation to the expiry of the temporary restrictions on non-essential travel at the external borders, but is of course subject to ongoing evaluation.</p>	
EE	<p>At the current moment there are no COVID related valid exemptions for temporary legalizations or prolongations in legislation. Visas , resident permits and extensions of stay are issued as usually if person is eligible. According to legislation a person has legal basis for the stay in Estonia following 90 days (students 270 days) as of the day of expiry of the period of validity of the residence permit.</p> <p>By the order of 16 March 2020 No 1.1-4.1/11 of the Director General of the Police and Border Guard Board, TCN whose temporary stay in Estonia (either visa free or based on the visa) ends during the emergency situation in Estonia and who do not have the possibility to return to their country of residence, will have the legal basis for staying in Estonia without having to apply for the extension of stay or visa. This order constitutes the legal basis for an alien's temporary stay in Estonia within the meaning of the Article 43 (1) (5) of the Aliens Act (The legal bases of an alien for a temporary stay in Estonia is the right or obligation to stay in Estonia directly arising from law, a judicial decision or an administrative act) and gives the TCN the right to legally stay in Estonia for up to 10 days after the end of the emergency situation. If TCN cannot leave Estonia after the end of emergency situation due to restrictions on non-essential travel at the external borders, he/she can apply for an extension of stay or long stay visa. The emergency situation ended 17.05.2020.</p> <p><u>Temporal scope:</u> for now the scope is only set according to our national emergency situation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Extension of residence permits and long-stay (national) visa</u> - No Covid-specific rules in place. Long-stay visa extension is possible under the national law. 2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free stay (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u> - Extension is possible under the Visa Code or issuing a visa under national law. -Continued legality of stay (where 90-day deadline expires between 12 March 2020 and up to 10 days after the end of the emergency situation) until 27 May 2020. 3. <u>Extension of stay under a short stay visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u> - Extension is possible under the Visa Code or issuing a visa under national law. -Expired visa (expiring between 12 March 2020 and up to 10 days after the end of the emergency situation) valid as authorization of legal stay until 27 May 2020.

EL	<p>From 18 May 2020 onwards, the competent Authorities (Migration Services) started providing services to the public again, only upon fixed appointment and with a minimum number of human resources following a joint ministerial decision which included measures pursuant to COVID-19 decisions issued from the General Secretariat for Civil Protection.(all competent authorities were required to have 50% of their staff work remotely).</p> <p>Immigration Services are closed to the public from 12 March to 15 May 2020 included. On 18.05.2020, Immigration Services started providing services to the public again, however only upon fixed appointment.</p> <p>More specifically, the process of delivery of the residence permits to applicants is taken place upon fixed appointment. Moreover, the process for submitting an initial application for a residence permit as well as for the renewal of the residence permit is subject to the same conditions, additional supporting documents in relation to pending applications for the residence permits are sent by TCNs or by their representatives (entities who act as proxy) by registered mail or courier service.</p> <p>Residence permits shall be served to TCNs upon fixed appointment. In accordance with the plan for the gradual re-opening of services to the public, priority is given to serving residence permits to the TCNs concerned, while the system for the electronic application for residence permits (initial or renewal) is being developed. Only pending applications for initial residence permit (LTR or STR) or renewal submitted prior to 12 March 2020 are being processed. Additional supporting documents in relation to pending applications may be sent by the TCNs by registered mail or courier service.</p> <p>The TCNs who are holders of an entry visa type C or D and wish to apply for an initial residence permit are prioritised in order to proceed accordingly within the validity of the time limit of the respective visa Applications for an initial "Permanent Investor's Permit" (5 years validity) and for and initial residence permit to the investor's family members, may also be lodged the central Migration Service of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum.</p>	<p>1. <u>Extension of residence permits and long-stay (national) visa</u></p> <p>–Validity of national entry visas expiring between 11 March and 31 August 2020 is extended until 30 September 2020.</p> <p>- Validity of residence permits (long term or short term) which expired after 1 December 2019 or shall expire until 30 December 2021 30 June 2020 is extended until 31 December 2021 31 December 2020.</p> <p>- Validity of "certificates of application for residence permit" (i.e. certificates granted upon submission of the application for a residence permit, provided that all supporting documents are complete and certifying temporary legal residence in Greece, 1 year max, until issuance of the permit) which expired after 1 January 2020, or shall expire until 30 December 2021 30 June 2020, is extended until 31 December 2021 31 December 2020.</p> <p><i>Special provisions for foreign agricultural workers: Employers wishing to hire a TCN who is exempted from an entry visa requirement, may, by way of derogation of the legislation in force, lodge an application to the competent Migration Service, by 30 September 2021, in order to “invite” the TCN to enter Greece for employment reasons to seasonal rural work, without prejudice to public order, public security and public health. TCNs</i></p>
----	--	---

<p>TCNs who were required (pursuant to a relevant entry visa) to apply for an initial residence permit during the period that Immigration Services are closed to the public, may do so without sanctions or penalties, until 30 September 2020 at the latest. Exceptionally, applications for initial "Permanent Investor's Permit" (5 years validity) and for initial residence permit to the investor's family members, may be lodged with the central Immigration Service of the Ministry of Migration & Asylum.</p> <p>By Decision of the Minister of Migration & Asylum, the validity of residence permits (LTR or STR) which expired after 1 January 2020 1 December 2019 or shall expire until 30 December 2021 30 June 2020 is extended until 31 December 2021 31 December 2020. Moreover, the validity of "certificates of application for residence permit" (i.e. certificate granted upon submission of the application for a residence permit, provided that all supporting documents are complete and certifying temporary legal residence in Greece, 1 year max, until issuance of the permit) which expired after 1 January 2020 or shall expire until 30 December 2021 30 June 2020, is extended until 31 December 2021 31 December 2020. This provision was adopted recently in order to support the gradual, within 2021, development and implementation of the electronic submission of the residence permits' applications (with the exception of the applicant's presence for biometric data submission). This electronic process will start on 15th of April 2021 for one category of residence permits, while the next months other categories of residence permits will follow.</p> <p>In order to apply for a long-term residence permit in Greece, non-EU citizens must be already present in the country and, in most of the cases, already hold a valid residence permit of shorter duration. Therefore, permanent or long-term residence permits are not issued to TCNs who are not residing in out of the country, but this is not related to extraordinary measures adopted because of COVID-19. Greek Consular Authorities carry out limited activities and have received instructions to consider admissible inadmissible only visa applications for essential travelers (i.e professional reasons with a binding contract, students, athletes) with intended entrance to the Schengen area before 15.05.2020, with the exception of specific categories of non EU/EEA citizens listed in Q1a.</p> <p>The temporary restriction of entry does not apply to holders of valid, long (5 years or</p>	<p>have the right to work, as seasonal workers, for as long as they are allowed to reside in the country without the visa requirement. Automatic 6-month extension of work permits granted on an exceptional basis to undocumented TCNs for their exclusive employment in agriculture to cover urgent needs. Validity of national entry visas, including visas of seasonal workers, is extended until 30 September 2020.</p> <p>2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free stay (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u> - Initial visa free stay may be extended for up to 90 days upon application to the police before the expiry of the three month period. In case of overstay, if the person can provide evidence of force majeure at the BCP no entry ban and no fine is issued (for a period up to 30 days after the end of the emergency situation).</p> <p>3. <u>Extension of stay under a short stay visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u> - Stay with a visa may be extended for up to 90 days upon application to the police before the expiry of the three month period. In case of overstay, if the person can provide evidence of force majeure at the BCP no entry ban and no fine is issued (for a period up to 30 days after the end of the emergency situation).</p>
---	--

	<p>more) or short term (less than 5 years), residence permit, whether long (5 years or more) or shorter term (less than 5 years). It The restriction of entry applies to TCNs wishing to enter for “temporary residence” as defined by Greek immigration law, i.e. residence on a visa, not requiring the issuance of a residence permit, for a specific purpose and for a specific period of time which depends on attainment of this purpose.</p> <p>Extension of Schengen Visas: There is no suspension of the operation of police services responsible for the extension of a visa. The citizens may arrange an appointment to apply for a visa extension.</p>	
ES	<p>No temporary extensions of stay due to the Covid-19 pandemic.</p> <p>According to Ministerial Order SND/421/2020 of 18.05.20:</p> <p>Residence and/or work permits, as well as student, training and voluntary service permits, expiring between 90 days before the state of alarm* and the end of it are automatically prolonged until 6 months after the end of the state of alarm.</p> <p>The same applies to residence cards of long term residents and EU family members.</p> <p>Short stays (with or without visa) expiring during the state of alarm are prolonged for 3 additional months after the end of the state of alarm (valid only for Spanish territory).</p> <p>Long stay visas for youth mobility and visas for students expiring during the state of alarm are prolonged for 3 additional months counting from the end of the state of alarm (only if already present in Spain).</p> <p>Holders of long stay visas issued according to Law 14/2003 are allowed to enter Spain even if the visa expired during the state of alarm.</p> <p>*State of alarm: from 15.03 until 20.06</p>	<p>1. <u>Extension of residence permits and long-stay (national) visa</u> N/A –Those expiring between 90 days before the state of alarm and the end of it are extended for 6 months after the end of the state of alarm. For details: see left.</p> <p>2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free stay (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u> N/A –Those expiring during the state of alarm are extended for 3 additional months after the end of the state of alarm.</p> <p>3. <u>Extension of stay under a short stay visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u> N/A –Those expiring during the state of alarm are extended for 3 additional months after the end of the state of alarm.</p>

FI	<p>In Finland there aren't any temporary legalizations or prolongations made, at least in the legislation. Within the scope of legislation in force, the Finnish police can issue a visa if the visa requirements are met. Similarly, the Finnish Immigration Service can issue a temporary residence permit in COVID-related circumstances in accordance with applicable national law.</p> <p>Overstayers not subject to criminal sanctions or other official proceedings if the reason for overstaying is independent of their will.</p>	<p>No Covid-specific measures (existing rules are applied and administrative practice of not applying sanctions).</p>
FR	<p>(Scenario 1) - Les mesures prises en France en matière d'extension des longs séjours. Les ordonnances n°200-328 du 25 mars et n°2020-460 du 22 avril 2020 ont prolongé de six mois la durée de validité des documents de séjour expirant entre le 16 mars et le 15 mai 2020. En outre, la loi n° 2020-734 du 17 juin 2020 a prolongé pour une durée identique la durée de validité des documents de séjour expirant entre le 16 mai et le 15 juin 2020. Cette prolongation est automatique et ne nécessite aucun passage en préfecture. Cette mesure concerne les visas de long séjour, les titres de séjour, les récépissés de demande de titre de séjour et les autorisations provisoires de séjour.</p> <p><u>(Scenarios 2 +3) - Les mesures prises en France en matière d'extension des courts séjours.</u></p> <p>Par instruction du 3 février 2020, les préfectures ont été invitées à prendre en compte les situations d'urgence créées par la crise sanitaire (liaisons aériennes interrompues, etc.) et à prolonger, dans la limite des 90 jours, les visas de court séjour des touristes dans l'hypothèse de voyageurs bloqués sur le territoire national.</p> <p>Si cette durée est atteinte, les préfectures délivrent une autorisation provisoire de séjour (APS), d'une durée de trois mois préconisée. Cette autorisation est également délivrée aux touristes voyageurs bénéficiant d'une exemption de visa, mais ayant atteint la limite de 90 jours.</p> <p>Afin de bénéficier de la prolongation de visa/délivrance de l'APS, le demandeur doit se rapprocher de la préfecture territorialement compétente pour son lieu d'hébergement. Les particularités locales de prise de rendez-vous sont détaillées sur</p>	<p>1. <u>Extension of residence permits and long-stay (national) visa</u> N/A - Automatic extension of documents (long-stay visas, residence permits, receipts of requests for residence permits, and provisional authorizations of stay) expiring between 16 March 2020 and 15 June 2020 for 6 months.</p> <p>2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free stay (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u> - Provisional authorisation of stay (APS) issued for 3 months, upon application. (Note: this APS may also be issued in paper-free form.)</p> <p>3. <u>Extension of stay under a short stay visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u> - Short stay visas extended up to 90 days. If 90-day period is exceeded, a provisional authorisation of stay (APS) for 3 months is issued, upon application. (Note: this APS may also be issued in paper-free form.) If the person could not leave the territory</p>

	<p>les sites internet des préfectures (certaines préfectures délivrent des APS de manière dématérialisée sans passage au guichet. Elles sont alors accompagnées d'une attestation de la préfecture justifiant que, en raison des circonstances exceptionnelles, l'APS produite en réponse à la demande de l'utilisateur n'a pu lui être remise autrement que de manière dématérialisée).</p> <p>Cette instruction a été inscrite au niveau législatif par la loi n° 2020-734 du 17 juin 2020. Les étrangers qui n'ont pu regagner leur pays d'origine pendant la durée de validité de la première APS peuvent en solliciter une seconde (également d'une durée préconisée de 3 mois).</p>	<p>before the expiry of the first APS, a second one can be applied for.</p>
<p>HU</p>	<p>Pursuant to paragraph 2 of Government Decree 500/2020 (13 November) laying down certain rules on documents and administration during the period of state of danger, with the exception of a short-term entry visa and an entry visa for receiving a residence permit, the expiry period of residence documents issued on the basis of Act I of 2007 on the entry and residence of persons having the right of free movement and residence or of Act II of 2007 on the entry and residence of third-country nationals, permanent residence permits and an immigration permits that expire during the period of state of danger shall be extended until the 30th day following the end of the period of state of danger.</p> <p>Pursuant to paragraph 90 of the Act LVIII on the transitional rules related the lifting of the state of emergency and on the epidemiological (hereinafter: ACT) the validity period of residence documents, permanent residence and immigration permits issued in accordance with Act I of 2007 on the Admission and Residence of Persons with the Right of Free Movement and Residence and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third-Country Nationals Hungary and whose validity was expired during the legal effect of the Government Decree 85/2020 are automatically extended until the 45th day following the end of state of emergency (VI. 18.), except for the short-term visa and entry visa for receiving a residence permit.</p> <p>With regard to the ACT Government Decree mentioned above, the validity period of the residence documents for persons with the right of free movement and residence or third-country nationals expiring on or after 6 April 2020 during the period of state of danger, are automatically extended until the 45th 30th day after the end of state of</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Extension of residence permits and long-stay (national) visa</u> - Permits and long-stay visas expiring on or after 6 April 2020 and before the end of during the period of state of emergency danger automatically extended until 45 30 days after the end of the state of emergency according to the ACT danger according to the 500/2020 (13 November) Government Decree 2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free stay (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u> - Certificate for temporary residence issued upon application. 3. <u>Extension of stay under a short stay visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u> - Certificate for temporary residence issued upon application. 4. Possibility to apply for a residence permit (submitted online) for those who has a purpose to stay in Hungary

	<p>emergency danger. Thus, in accordance with its provisions, the residence permits already issued entitle third-country nationals and persons with the right of free movement and residence to stay in Hungary.</p> <p>On scenarios 2. + 3: Third-country national to present him/herself at the National-Directorate General for Aliens Policing (appointment online) which may issue a certificate for temporary residence</p> <p><u>Temporal scope:</u> No time limit / specific period has been set for the restriction of border crossing, the provisions in force and applicable regarding the restriction of entry at the border are regulated by government decrees issued on travel restrictions during for the period of the state of epidemiological preparedness (Government Decree 291408/2020 (VI-17VIII.30.)).</p>	<p>- residence permit</p>
HR	<p><i>April 2021: no update received</i></p> <p>On 1 May 2020 The Act Amending the Aliens Act came into force. The Act stipulates that a third-country national who has been granted a residence permit, during the epidemic of the COVID-19 disease caused by SARS-CoV-2 virus, does not have to apply for a new residence permit, for at maximum of 30 days from the date of the declaration of cessation of the epidemic. After the expiration of this period, he is obliged, without delay, to apply for a new residence permit.</p> <p>Due to the current situation arising from the coronavirus outbreak, a certain number of aliens on short-term stay (a stay of maximum 90 days in a period of 180 days) cannot leave the Republic of Croatia within the time limit prescribed by the Schengen Borders Code, for objective reasons.</p> <p>In accordance with the recommendations provided by epidemiologists, all foreign nationals who find themselves in such a situation to deliver their data primarily by e-mail or by calling the number provided on the website of the competent police administration, so that they could be stored, thus avoiding potential problems on border crossing points when leaving Republic of Croatia.</p>	<p>(Not yet fully applying the Schengen acquis)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Extension of residence permits and long stay (national) visa</u> - Expired residence permit (expiring between 11 March 2020 and 30 days from the date of the declaration of the end of the epidemic). 2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free stay (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u> - Informal confirmation of receipt of delivery of data to competent administration. 3. <u>Extension of stay under a national short stay visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u> - Informal confirmation of receipt of delivery of data to competent

	<p>They have been asked you not to come to police stations or administrations in person, unless you have been invited by an official person over the phone. Accordingly, such aliens will not be subject to any measures prescribed by the Aliens Act.</p> <p><u>Temporal scope:</u> Decision on amendments to the Decision on temporary prohibition of crossing the Croatian border crossing points cover Croatian internal and external border. Expiry of the temporary restrictions can be prolonged depending on the situation in the next period.</p>	administration.
IE	<p><i>April 2021: no update received</i></p> <p>All permissions due to expire between 20 May and 20 July have been extended for 2 months. Any permissions renewed on 20 March and which therefore have a new expiry date between 20 May 2020 and 20 July 2020 are also renewed for 2 months. This decision is based on Ministerial discretion as established in the various pieces of domestic legislation.</p>	Non-Schengen State
IS	<p>All foreigners who stayed legally in Iceland before March 20th 2020 and were not able to travel to their home country due to travel restrictions, quarantine or isolation were considered to be in legal stay in Iceland without a residence permit or a visa until September 10th 2020 without special registration. For those foreign nationals, who still could not return to their home country after September 10th, were permitted to stay in Iceland without a residence permit or a visa until November 10th, provided that they registered at the Directorate of Immigration and received a letter confirming the aforementioned. The permission to stay without a residence permit or visa was not extended beyond November 10th 2020. The foreign citizens who still experienced difficulties leaving Iceland after November 10th 2020 were guided to hold on to documentation showing that they had tried to leave, in case the Directorate of Immigration would consider expulsion and ask for an explanation for why they had not left. The aforementioned is still in effect.</p> <p>All foreigners who stayed legally in Iceland before March 20th and were not able to</p>	<p>1. + 2. + 3.: Presumption under national law that (over)stays between 20 March 2020 and 10 November 2020 10 August 2020 constitute legal stays. Letter by Directorate of Immigration confirming legal stay were may be issued upon application.</p>

	<p>travel to their home country due to travel restrictions, quarantine or isolation are considered to be in legal stay in Iceland without a residence permit or a visa until July 1st 2020. They may contact the Directorate of Immigration via e-mail, stating their personal data, to ask for a letter confirming their legal stay in the country.</p>	
IT	<p>TCNs' residence permits expiring/expired between January 31, 2020 and April 30, 2021 July 31, 2020 are automatically extended until April 30, 2021 August 31, 2020, as provided for by the special legislative provisions recently adopted (Decree 2/2021) (law 27/2020, article 103). Nonetheless extended documents are not valid for expatriation purposes after expiry of the validity date specified thereon. A re-entry visa is needed for the above-mentioned TCNs when entering Italy through a Schengen country.</p> <p>No additional formality is requested to TCNs -be they C visa holders or visa exempt- for short-term stay (e.g.: tourism) in Italy.</p> <p>On 30 June the Italian Ministry of Health issued an order implementing the Recommendation on the temporary restriction on non-essential travel into the EU and the possible lifting of such restriction, adopted by the Council on 30 June. The aforementioned order foresees a new justification for travels (demonstrated study reasons) as well a 14-day compulsory self-quarantine for passengers coming from the third countries listed in Annex 1 to the Recommendation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Extension of residence permits and long-stay (national) visa</u> - Expired residence permit (expiring between 31 January 2020 and 30 April 2021 31 July 2020) automatically extended and valid as authorization of legal stay until 30 April 2021 31 August 2020. 2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free stay (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u> - Absence of additional formalities under national law for (over)stays between 31 January 2020 and 31 July 2020. Automatically extended until 31 August 2020 according to special national law. Overstays covered by "absence of formalities" are considered legal stay. 3. <u>Extension of stay under a short stay visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u> - Absence of additional formalities under national law for (over)stays between 31 January 2020 and 31 July 2020. Automatically extended until 31 August 2020 according to special national law. Overstays covered by "absence of formalities" are considered legal stay.
LI	April 2021: no update received	No Covid-specific rules in place (extension

	Removal order. Allowed to stay until date of departure – which is set taking into account the special circumstances.	of period of departure under existing rules).
LT	<p>No special procedures are currently in place (however, the decision is taken on a case-by-case basis, taking into account all relevant circumstances).</p> <p>In Lithuania, foreigners, whose period of legal residence in Lithuania expired during the declared quarantine and who were unable to depart from the Republic of Lithuania in due time through no fault of their own, will not be subject to the return decisions, as well as administrative liability for illegal stay.</p> <p>The abovementioned foreigners, as well as those with respect to whom the decision regarding the return has been adopted, but the period for the voluntary departure expired during the quarantine, may stay in Lithuania during the quarantine in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania. However, they will be required to depart after the end of the quarantine in the Republic of Lithuania within the established period of toleration (not determined yet).</p> <p>In order to ensure smooth departure of foreigners after the quarantine, the Migration Department requests the persons, whose period of legal residence in Lithuania expired (will expire) during the declared quarantine and who were unable (are not able) to depart from Lithuania in due time through no fault of their own, to inform the Migration Department about this by E-mail info@migracija.gov.lt by completing a relevant form and indicating what actions the foreigner has taken to return to his/her country of residence.</p> <p>This information is published and disseminated on the institutions' websites: https://www.migracija.lt/-/legal-status-of-foreigners-in-the-republic-of-lithuania-during-the-quarantine?redirect=%2F</p>	<p>1. <u>Extension of residence permits and long-stay (national) visa</u> - No Covid-specific rules in place. – Expired residence permit (expiring between 16 March 2020 and the end of toleration period after the end of the quarantine).</p> <p>2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free stay (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u> - No Covid-specific rules in place. – Continued legality of stay (where 90 day deadline expires between 16 March 2020 and the end of toleration period after the end of the quarantine – the toleration period is not determined yet, while the quarantine is currently prolonged until 31 May 2020).</p> <p>3. <u>Extension of stay under a Schengen visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u> - No Covid-specific rules in place. – Expired visa (expiring between 16 March 2020 and the end of toleration period after the end of the quarantine – the toleration period is not determined yet, while the quarantine is currently prolonged until 31 May 2020) valid as authorization of legal stay.</p>
LU		

	<p>The Luxembourg Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs wishes to inform that in general third country nationals are authorized to stay on Luxembourg territory for reasons related to the health crises and if it is observed that return to the country of origin is not possible because of temporary restrictions in the third country concerned. No legal/regulatory provisions have been taken in this respect. Each situation is examined on a case-by-case basis depending on the applicant's history.</p> <p>If third country nationals are in the Luxembourg territory without formal authorisation, they are invited to contact the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs in order to provide for their situation and regularize their situation as appropriate.</p> <p>The Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs wishes to inform that, with the end of the state of crisis and as of 25 June 2020, the following temporary measures have been adopted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For third country nationals who submitted their declaration of arrival between January 1 and July 31, 2020: the time limit during which they will have to request the issuance of a residence permit has been extended from three to six months. 2. For the residence permits, issued by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, that expired after March 1, 2020: the validity period has been extended until August 31, 2020. 3. The stay of third country nationals holding a short term visa, and those not subject to a visa requirement and whose duration of stay has exceeded the 90 day period after March 1, 2020: their stay is regularised until July 31, 2020. 	<p><u>Extension of residence permits and long-stay visas</u></p> <p>There is no regulation extending the validity of residence permits and long-stay visas. In case a residence permit / long-stay visa expires and the holder cannot return to his/her country of origin because of the temporary restrictions applied by this country, the situation will be analyzed on a case-by-case basis and, if necessary, a return visa (D) is issued.</p> <p><u>Extension of stay under a short stay visa or extension of initial visa-free stay after expiration of the 90-day deadline</u></p> <p>If it is determined that the applicant is not able to return to his country of origin because of the temporary restrictions adopted by the country of origin, a visa is issued according to the return flight. A short term visa with limited territorial validity in Luxembourg may be issued if the prospect of return cannot be established. Otherwise if a return flight is possible at short notice a return visa (D) is issued.</p> <p>Valid following the end of the state of crisis:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Extension of time limit for request of the issuance of a residence permit</u> – The time limit during which third country nationals who submitted their declaration
--	--	---

		<p>of arrival between January 1 and July 31, 2020 will have to request the issuance of a residence permit, has been extended from three to six months.</p> <p><u>2. Extension of the validity period of residence permits</u> –The validity period of residence permits that expired after March 1, 2020 has been extended until August 31, 2020.</p> <p><u>3. Regularisation of stay of third-country nationals holding a short term visa, and those not subject to a visa requirement and whose duration of stay has exceeded the 90-day period</u> –The stay of third-country nationals holding a short term visa, and those not subject to a visa requirement and whose duration of stay has exceeded the 90-day period after March 1, 2020, is regularised until July 31, 2020.</p>
LV	<p>Latvia notes that during the period of the second state of emergency (November 9, 2020 – April 6, 2021) third country nationals who cannot leave the territory of Latvia can prolong their stay – they have to request the issuance of a long-stay visa or a residence permit. Third country nationals have to contact the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs.</p> <p>The legal basis for the Covid-19 related temporary prolongation of stays is provided in the national legislation, namely, Article 32(1) of the Law on the Management of the Spread of COVID-19.</p> <p>The respective section stipulates that foreigners for whom the term for legal stay has</p>	<p>1. <u>Extension of residence permits and long-stay (national) visa</u> N/A –Expired residence permit or visa (expiring between 12 March 2020 and 9 June 2020) is valid as authorization of legal stay up to 2 months – until 9 August 2020 – after the end of the state of emergency on 9 June 2020.</p> <p>2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free stay</u></p>

	<p>expired during the emergency situation declared in the State may continue their stay in the Republic of Latvia without obtaining a new <u>residence permit or visa</u> retaining the right to employment, if such has been specified, and they shall, within 2 months after the state of emergency ended on 9 June (until 9 August), leave the Republic of Latvia or submit documents for obtaining a residence permit or visa in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Immigration Law.</p> <p>In addition, Latvia notes that in order to prevent possible problems that could arise when third country nationals, whose term of legal stay expired during the state of emergency and who continued their stay in Latvia, are leaving the Schengen Area by crossing another Member State's external border after the end of the state of emergency, such third country nationals are issued <u>long-stay visas</u> upon their request. Third country nationals who had contacted the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs on the prolongation of their stay during the state of emergency have been informed about such a possibility through e-mails.</p> <p><u>Temporal scope:</u> The temporal scope is linked to the expiry of the state of emergency on 9 June + 2 months from the end of this period — until 9 August.</p>	<p>(expiry of the 90-day deadline) N/A –Presumption under national law that (over)stays between 12 March 2020 and up to 2 months — until 9 August 2020 — after the end of the state of emergency on 9 June 2020 constitute legal stays.</p> <p>3. <u>Extension of stay under a short stay visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u> N/A –Presumption under national law that (over)stays between 12 March 2020 and up to 2 months — until 9 August 2020 — after the end of the state of emergency on 9 June 2020 situation constitute legal stay.</p> <p>NB: in all scenarios (1, 2 and 3) LV issues national visa or residence permit upon request after the end of the state of emergency on 9 June 2020, to allow smooth return via transit through other Schengen States to third country and depending on the reason of the prolongation of stay.</p>
MT	<p><i>April 2021: no update received</i></p> <p>Requests for the extension of <u>residence permits</u> are being submitted to the pertinent Authority, that is, Identity Malta Agency by electronic means. If the request for the continued stay is justified, the third country national concerned is being notified by electronic confirmation that the permit is being extended for a period of three months. The expired residence permit and the said <u>electronic document</u> are proof of such extension. In case the purpose of stay is no longer justified, the third country</p>	<p>1. <u>Extension of residence permits and long-stay (national) visa</u> - Electronic document confirming 3-month residence permit extension.</p> <p>2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free stay (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u> - Electronic document confirming 3-month</p>

	<p>national is permitted to stay in Malta until it would be possible for him to be repatriated.</p> <p>Extension of the validity of visa as well as the extension of stay of non-visa nationals beyond the authorized 90 day period, is also being managed in the same manner, whereby the third country national submits a request by means of e-mail to the Central Visa Unit, which then conjointly with the Police Immigration Authorities, would issue confirmation of the requested extension until it would eventually become possible for the said persons to be repatriated. In exceptional cases, mainly related to humanitarian circumstances, a long stay visa, is extended in the uniform format on a case by case basis.</p>	<p>extension of right to stay.</p> <p>3. <u>Extension of stay under a short stay visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u> - Electronic document confirming 3-month extension of right to stay.</p>
NL	<p><i>April 2021: no update received</i></p> <p><u>-prolongation of stays under a residence permit:</u> Foreigners are asked to request for an extension of their residence document. If this is not possible, they will have to leave the Netherlands (if possible). The Dutch government understands that it may be more difficult to return during this period, the government will therefore be less strict in controlling people who stay longer than is allowed. But the government does expect foreigners to try to return when their right of residence expires. For helping to return home we refer to country's embassy of the foreigner or their consulate in the Netherlands.</p> <p><u>-prolongation of a stay under a short stay visa:</u> Foreigners are able to apply for an extension of their short-stay visa if they cannot return to their country of origin if the following conditions are met: the visa has expired or expires within 1 month, the airline has cancelled the flight/cannot book a (new) flight and they still meet the conditions for a short-stay visa. The application for an extension of their visa is only possible by phone (IND's information line) in possession of their visa number and passport. If the IND will renew their visa, people will not immediately have a sticker in their passport but will receive a letter of confirmation. This visa extension is only valid within the Netherlands, they cannot travel to other Schengen countries. The application for extending visa is free.</p>	<p>1. <u>Extension of residence permits and long-stay (national) visa</u> - No Covid-specific rules in place (but government policy of "being less strict in controlling" overstayers).</p> <p>2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free stay (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u> - No Covid-specific rules in place (in case of overstay: reporting obligation to IND and government policy of "being less strict in controlling" overstayers).</p> <p>3. <u>Extension of stay under a short stay visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u> - Visa extension granted by letter of confirmation of extension and subsequent (ASAP) affixing of visa sticker (validity limited to Dutch territory).</p>

	<p><u>-prolongation of stays under a long stay visa (MVV)</u> Foreigners can still request for an mvv. The IND is continuing to handle applications and will still approve the application if the conditions are met. From that date, foreigners then have 3 months to collect their mvv. But, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will temporarily not issue mvvs. When it's not possible to collect the mvv within the period of 3 months, foreigners will have 3 more months to collect the mvv.</p> <p><u>-prolongation of stays without having a visa (no need for a visa)/permit exempt term is over or will expire soon</u> Foreigners are not able to apply for an extension of a permit-exempt term. When their permit-exempt term is about to expire and they cannot leave, they will not need to report this to the IND. The Dutch government understands that it may be more difficult to return during this period. The government will therefore be less strict in controlling people who stay longer than is allowed. But the government does expect foreigners to return when their right of residence expires. For helping to return home we refer to country's embassy of the foreigner or their consulate in the Netherlands.</p> <p><u>Temporal scope:</u> Yes, when the temporary restrictions will be lifted we will go back to the normal procedure regarding stays on the territory of the Netherlands.</p>	
NO	<p>In the very beginning of March, Norway received and processed some application for prolongation of residence permit and extension of visa's validity. Soon thereafter when the Covid19 situation developed, we turned to the practice of "tolerated stay". That means the foreigner does not have to apply or register to Norwegian authorities, but all relevant authorities are informed that foreigner with tolerated stay, shall not be object for any administrative negative consequence.</p> <p>Norway does not differ between 3rd country nationals on visa, visa-free foreigners or foreigner with an expired residence permit with regard to "over stay". During the Covid19 Norway has introduced a good will practice and their stay in Norway is recognized as legal due to Covid19 situation. Neither of these groups will experience any negative administrative consequences. They will not be expelled and get an entry ban, and with regard to those on a Schengen visa, we have informed that we will see to it, that such a "Covid-19 over-stay" will later not be registered as an overstay with</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Extension of residence permits and long-stay (national) visa</u> - Expired residence permit (expiring between 1 March 2020 and the end of travel limitations) (administrative practice of tolerated stay). 2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free stay (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u> - Continued stay between 1 March 2020 until the end of travel restrictions is considered legal under administrative practice of tolerated stay.

	<p>regard to later visa application and data in VIS. They are however encouraged to leave Norway as soon as manageable. This good will practice, will however not apply if the foreigner travels out of Norway, for example to Sweden, or if the foreigner was staying illegal before the outbreak of COVID 19, or if the foreigner commits violation of the immigration act or commit other criminal offenses.</p> <p>Information about this can be found on the home page to the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration; https://www.udi.no/en/important-messages/information-to-foreign-nationals-that-can-not-travel-out-of-norway-due-to-the-corona-virus-outbreak/ And more generally; https://www.udi.no/en/about-the-corona-situation/</p> <p><u>Temporal scope</u>: The “tolerated stay” in Norway is set in relation with the practical situation for the foreigner as long as it is impossible for him/her to travel home. As mentioned above, the foreigner is encouraged to leave Norway as soon as it is manageable.</p> <p>Update April 2021: The Norwegian information in the Annex 2A by the beginning of the Covid19 period, emphasized that our tolerated stay (“good will practice”) had a temporal scope and was defined to last “as long as it is impossible to travel home”. During summer 2020 the Norwegian authorities considered it was then being practically possible to travel to most countries again. Therefore, foreign nationals who could not return home before their permit, visa, or visa-free stay expired due to the Covid19 situation, was encouraged to return home within 15 September 2020. From that date, stays after the departure deadline may result in rejection of entry or expulsion. Information to the public is given on the home page to the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration: https://www.udi.no/en/important-messages/if-your-residence-permit-or-visa-has-expired-you-must-return-home-now/</p> <p>As informed in the table, Norway does not differ between 3rd country nationals on visa or visa-free foreigners or foreigner with an expired residence permit with regard to “over stay”.</p>	<p>3. <u>Extension of stay under a short stay visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u> - Continued stay between 1 March 2020 until the end of travel restrictions is considered legal under administrative practice of tolerated stay.</p> <p>NB: although 1 March 2020 is accepted overall as the most accurate date for the start of the application of COVID-related measures, cases of COVID-related overstay before this date cannot be excluded (including, from January 2020 onwards, people issued residence permits before the switch to the practice of tolerated stay).</p> <p>Update April 2021: As of 15 September 2020, the Norwegian practice of tolerated stay (“good will practice”) is no longer applicable. Information to the public is given on the home page to the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration: https://www.udi.no/en/important-messages/if-your-residence-permit-or-visa-has-expired-you-must-return-home-now/</p>
PL	Polish legislative measures extending long term and short term stays of third country	1. <u>Extension of residence permits and</u>

	<p>nationals introduced due to the COVID-19 outbreak (on the basis of the Act of 2 March 2020 2 March 2021 on special solutions related to preventing, counteracting and combating COVID-19, other infectious diseases and emergencies caused by them (Journal of Laws, item 374 item 1842, as amended)</p> <p><u>I. Legislative measures extending long term stays:</u></p> <p>1. Extension of Polish national (D) visas: If the last day of the period of stay of a foreigner on the basis of a (Polish) national visa falls during the period of the state of the epidemic threat or the state of the epidemic, the period of stay of the foreigner on the basis of that visa and the period of validity of that visa shall be extended by virtue of law until the end of the 30th day following the date of cancellation of the state of the epidemic threat or the state of the epidemic, whichever was last in force. In this case, no new visa sticker shall be affixed to the foreigner's travel document. The state of the epidemic threat was introduced in Poland on March 14, 2020, followed directly by the state of the epidemic that has been introduced since March 20, 2020. The visa is extended only if the foreigner in last day of visa validation was on the polish territory.</p> <p>2. Extension of validity period of residence cards (residence permit documents): If the period of validity of a foreigner's residence card (residence permit document) has expired during the period of the state of the epidemic threat or the state of the epidemic, it shall be extended by virtue of law until the end of the 30th day following the date of cancellation of the state of the epidemic threat or the state of the epidemic, whichever was last in force. In this case, no new residence card shall be issued. The state of the epidemic threat was introduced in Poland on March 14, 2020, followed directly by the state of the epidemic that has been introduced since March 20, 2020. A foreigner is entitled to use the above mentioned documents they hold as valid despite the expiry date specified therein. This means that holders of such documents retain the right to cross the state border.</p>	<p><u>long-stay (national) visa</u></p> <p>- National visas and residence permits expiring during the state of the epidemic threat (began 14 March 2020) or the state of the epidemic (began 20 March 2020) are extended for 30 days after the end of the state of the epidemic threat or the state of the epidemic (whichever was last in force).</p> <p>2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free stay (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u></p> <p>- Continued stay between 14 March 2020 until 30 days after the end of the state of the epidemic threat or the state of the epidemic (whichever was last in force) is considered legal.</p> <p>3. <u>Extension of stay under a short stay visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u></p> <p>- Continued stay between 14 March 2020 until 30 days after the end of the state of the epidemic threat or the state of the epidemic (whichever was last in force) is considered legal.</p>
--	---	--

	<p><u>II. Legislative measures extending short term stays:</u></p> <p>If a foreigner stayed on the territory of the Republic of Poland on March 14, 2020 (i.e. the day of introduction of the state of the epidemic threat in Poland) on a basis of one the following short-term residence titles:</p> <p>a) under the visa-free travel regime, b) on the basis of Schengen visa issued by Polish authority, c) on the basis of Schengen visa or long-stay visa issued by other Schengen country, d) residence permit issued by other Schengen country, e) long-stay visa or residence permit issued by a Member State of the European Union that is not a Schengen country (when, in accordance with the European Union law, such visas or documents entitle to stay on the territory of the Republic of Poland),</p> <p>his/her stay on the territory of the Republic of Poland is considered as legal by virtue of law from the day following the last day of legal stay based on these titles, until the end of the 30th day following the date of cancellation of the state of the epidemic threat or the state of the epidemic, whichever was last in force.</p> <p>The state of the epidemic threat was introduced in Poland on March 14, 2020, followed directly by the state of the epidemic that has been introduced since March 20, 2020. This is a strictly national solution which entitles only to stay on the territory of the Republic of Poland. If a foreigner decides to leave the territory his/her stay is not considered legal in the abovementioned period by means of this special regulation, and he/she is bound by general Schengen rules on entry and stay.</p> <p><u>Temporal scope:</u> The temporal scope of these measures has been set in relation the cancellation of the state of epidemic threat or the state of epidemic introduced in Poland, whichever will be last in force. The state of epidemic threat was introduced in Poland on 14.03.2020, followed directly by the state of epidemic, declared on 20.03.2020.</p>	
PT	<p>In order to solve the COVID-19 related problems in this area, the Portuguese government adopted the Decree-Law nº 10-A/2020, of 13 March establishing that the validity of all residence cards and visas expired since 24.02.2020 we extended until 30.10.2020.</p>	<p>1. <u>Extension of residence permits and long-stay (national) visa</u> - According to Decree-Law 10-A/2020 – (last amendment (20th) Decree-Law 87-A /</p>

	<p>Temporal scope: The expired documents mentioned above are accepted till 30.10.2020.</p> <p>In order to solve the problems related to COVID-19, the Portuguese Government adopted several legal acts in 2020, within the scope of the pandemic:</p> <p>A wide range of diplomas has been published which highlighted the Portuguese Government's concern to ensure that third-country nationals who requested regularization of their situation on national territory, may stay legal in Portugal. The measures adopted aim to ensure all migrants access to health, housing, social security and job stability, a measure reinforced by the extension of the validity of documents that would expire during the state of emergency, thus allowing the safeguarding and access of foreigners to their social rights.</p> <p>The validity of documents, as a result of the pandemic situation stipulated in Decree-Law 10-A / 2020, of March 13, which establishes exceptional and temporary measures regarding the epidemiological situation of the new coronavirus - COVID-19. The last amendment (20th), pursuant to Decree-Law 87-A / 2020, of October 15, with regard to residence documents, visas and documents related to the stay of foreign citizens in national territory that expired from 24 February, established that they are accepted, under the same terms, until March 31, 2021.</p> <p>Dispatch 3863-B / 2020, of 27 March, (last amendment Dispatch 10944/20 of November 8) determined that the management of assistance, is carried out in order to unequivocally guarantee the rights of all foreign citizens with processes pending in the Immigration and border Service (SEF).</p> <p>Dispatch 5793-A / 2020, of 26 May, implemented a simplified procedure for examining applications from migrants (residence permit and renovation).</p>	<p>2020), expired residence permits and visas (expired since 24 February 2020) are valid as authorization of legal stay until 30 October 2020 31 March 2021 according to Decree-Law 10-A/2020.</p> <p>2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free stay (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u> ---</p> <p>3. <u>Extension of stay under a short stay visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u> - According to Decree-Law 10-A/2020 – (last amendment (20th) Decree-Law 87-A / 2020), expired residence permits and visas (expired since 24 February 2020) are valid as authorization of legal stay until 30 October 2020 31 March 2021 according to Decree-Law 10-A/2020.</p>
RO	Documents certifying the right of residence on the Romanian territory issued to aliens by the national authorities, which expire during the period for which the state of alarm was established, remain valid throughout this period and for another 90 days	(Not yet fully applying the Schengen acquis) 1. <u>Extension of residence permits and</u>

	<p>from the end of the state of alarm, without the need for them to fulfill another formality in order to certify the right of residence.</p> <p>At the same time, as regards the situation of aliens entering the territory of Romania without a visa, whose right of residence expires and who remain on the territory of Romania beyond the authorized duration of the stay (maximum 90 days in any interval of 180 days) they are entitled to stay in Romania throughout this period and for another 90 days from the end of the state of emergency, without the need for them to fulfill another formality in order to certify the right of residence, according to the Government Emergency Ordinance No. 70/2020.</p> <p>The temporal scope of those measures is linked to the expiry of the state of alarm, established by the Government Decision No. 394/2020 on declaring the state of alert and the measures that apply during this period against the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, dated 18 May 2020 and extended by subsequent Government Decisions for prolongation of state of alert.</p> <p>(The last one is Government Decision No. 35/2021 on the prolongation of a state of alert starting 12 February 2021 and the measures to be taken during it to prevent and combat the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The state of the alert will be prolonged after 13 March 2021 for another 30 days.)</p> <p><u>Temporal scope:</u> The restrictions on non-essential travel will be maintained throughout the state of emergency established by the Decree of the President of Romania no. 195/2020, respectively until May the 15th, 2020 and consequently the temporal scope is set in relation to it.</p>	<p><u>long-stay (national) visa</u></p> <p>- Expired documents are considered valid as authorization of legal stay for 90 days after end of the state of alarm, according to the Law No. 55/2020. and Since May 2020 have been issued subsequent Government Decisions for prolongation of state of alert, by 30 days each (the last one is Government Decision No. 35/2021 on the prolongation of a state of alert starting 12 February 2021 and the measures to be taken during it to prevent and combat the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic). The state of the alert will be prolonged after 13 March 2021 for another 30 days.</p> <p>2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free residence (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u></p> <p>- No COVID specific rules in place.</p> <p>The visa-free residence is extended throughout the state of emergency (16 March – 14 May 2020) and for another 90 days from the end of this period according to the Government Emergency Ordinance No.70/2020.</p> <p>3. <u>Extension of stay under a national short stay visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u></p> <p>The residence under a national short stay visa is extended throughout the state of alarm and for another 90 days from the end of this period according to the Government Emergency Ordinance</p>
--	--	--

		<p>No.70/2020 and subsequent government decisions. Law No. 55/2020. Since May 2020 have been issued subsequent Government Decisions for prolongation of state of alert, by 30 days each (the last one is Government Decision No. 35/2021 on the prolongation of a state of alert starting 12 February 2021 and the measures to be taken during it to prevent and combat the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic). The state of the alert will be prolonged after 13 March 2021 for another 30 days.</p>
SE	<p><i>Update April 2021: no changes</i></p> <p>Those who are located in Sweden and where the return journey have been made impossible due to covid-19 can have their visa extended in the normal order according to Article 33 of the visa code. Since there is considered to be force majeure, the application is extended without charge. If the conditions for an extension of visa is not fulfilled, the Swedish Migration Agency recommends that they apply for a residence permit for visit in the usual order instead. This possibility existed even earlier.</p> <p>A residence permit for visit can be granted up to three months, an opportunity that existed even before the pandemic. If there are conditions, the residence permit can be extended. No application fee is charged for those who have been given limited opportunity to leave Sweden on the grounds of covid-19 if the application was submitted after May 15th.</p> <p>What is stated above also applies to those who are in Sweden and have been granted a residence permit on another ground whose permit has expired and is now unable to leave Sweden.</p> <p><u>Temporal scope:</u> This applies as long as the Swedish government and the European</p>	<p>None (existing possibilities under regular migration law are used, such as in particular granting of ‘residence permits for visit’; fee waiver for Covid-19 related applications)</p>

	Commission maintain their restrictions.	
SI	<p>1. Extension of residence permits</p> <p>On 20 March 2020, the Act on Provisional Measures in Connection with Judicial, Administrative and Other Public Law Matters for the Control of the Spread of SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) (hereinafter: the Act) was adopted. The Act entered into force on Sunday, 29 March 2020.</p> <p>Temporary residence permits, residence registration certificates for citizens of EEA member states, residence permits for family members of citizens of EEA member states or of Slovenian citizens, and temporary residence permits for citizens of the Swiss Confederation and their family members that expire after the entry into force of the Act or during the period when the measures under the Act are carried out, shall remain valid until 9 July 2020 at the latest. Residence permits, temporary residence permits and residence registration certificates for citizens of EEA member states will only cease to be valid before this date if the Government of the Republic of Slovenia finds that the reasons behind the measures referred to in the Act have ceased to exist and publishes a decision to this effect in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia. In this case, (temporary) residence permits and residence registration certificates for citizens of EEA member states will cease to be valid on the eighth day following the termination of measures under the Act.</p> <p>Measures were lifted on the 31st May 2020.</p> <p>For scenarios 2 + 3:</p> <p>Foreigners who had valid legal title for a lawful stay in the Republic of Slovenia until at least 13 March 2020 and who, for objective reasons, cannot leave its territory during the period in which measures to contain the epidemic apply, shall be allowed to stay in the country until containment measures objectively preventing foreigners from leaving its territory are lifted or until foreigners have obtained relevant legal title for a lawful stay.</p>	<p>1. <u>Extension of residence permits and long-stay (national) visa</u> - Residence permits expiring after 29 March 2020 remain valid <i>ex lege</i> until 9 July 2020 (unless measures are already lifted before, measures were lifted on 31st May 2020).</p> <p>2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free stay (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u> - Presumption under national law that all foreigners who had legal title for a lawful stay on 13 March 2020 can stay on territory of Slovenia, until are lifted or until foreigners have obtained relevant legal title for a lawful stay, or were able to live the territory of Slovenia (re-establishment of international traffic).</p> <p>3. <u>Extension of stay under a short stay visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u> - Presumption under national law that all foreigners who had legal title for a lawful stay on 13 March 2020 can stay on territory of Slovenia, until are lifted or until foreigners have obtained relevant legal title for a lawful stay, or were able to live the territory of Slovenia (re-establishment of international traffic).</p>

	Measures were lifted on the 31st May 2020.	
SK	<p><i>Update April 2021: no changes</i></p> <p>Based on the last Amendment of the Act no 404/2011 Coll. on the Residence of Foreigners, § 131i (1), the following measures are in place during a COVID – 19 crisis:</p> <p>The validity of temporary, permanent or tolerated residence that would otherwise expire during the crisis situation in connection with COVID-19 or that expires within one month of the crisis being revoked, shall be extended until two months after the revocation of a crisis situation.</p> <p>A third-country national who has entered the territory of the Slovak Republic legally and has not been granted residence in accordance with the Act on the Residence of Foreigners is entitled to stay in the territory of the Slovak Republic until one month from the revocation of the crisis situation.</p> <p><u>Temporal scope:</u> The temporal scope of above mentioned measures is not set in relation to the expiry of the temporary restrictions on non-essential travel at the external borders, but to the crisis state declared at the territory of the Slovak Republic by the Government of Slovak Republic.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Extension of residence permits and long-stay (national) visa</u> - Expired authorisation (expiring between 1 March 2020 and one month after revocation of crisis) valid until two months after revocation of crisis. 2. <u>Extension of initial visa-free residence (expiry of the 90-day deadline)</u> - Continued stay between 1 March 2020 until one month after revocation of crisis is considered legal. 3. <u>Extension of stay under a short stay visa (including stays exceeding 90 days)</u> - Continued stay between 1 March 2020 until one month after revocation of crisis is considered legal.