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►B REGULATION (EU) No 265/2010 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 25 March 2010

amending the Convention Implementing the Schengen Agreement and Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 as regards movement of persons with a long-stay visa

(OJ L 85, 31.3.2010, p. 1)

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**REGULATION (EU) No 265/2010 OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

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**amending the Convention Implementing the Schengen Agreement
and Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 as regards movement of persons
with a long-stay visa**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE
EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,
and in particular Article 77(2)(b) and (c) and Article 79(2)(a) thereof,

Having regard to the proposals from the European Commission,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure ⁽¹⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) The Convention Implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985 between the Governments of the States of the Benelux Economic Union, the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on the gradual abolition of checks at their common borders ⁽²⁾ (the Schengen Convention) lays down rules on long-stay visas that enable their holders to transit through the territories of the Member States. Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) ⁽³⁾ lays down entry conditions for third-country nationals. In order to facilitate the free movement of third-country nationals who hold national long-stay visas within the territory of Member States fully implementing the Schengen *acquis* (the Schengen Area), further measures should be taken.
- (2) Member States should replace long-stay visas by residence permits in due time following the entry into their territory of third-country nationals legally residing on the basis of a long-stay visa in order to enable them to travel to other Member States during their stay or to transit through the territories of other Member States when returning to their home country. However, following the entry of third-country nationals into their territory, Member States increasingly do not replace long-stay visas by residence permits or do so only after considerable delay. This legal and practical situation has significant negative consequences on the freedom of movement within the Schengen Area of third-country nationals legally residing in a Member State on the basis of a long-stay visa.
- (3) In order to overcome the problems encountered by third-country nationals residing in a Member State on the basis of a long-stay visa, this Regulation should extend the principle of equivalence

⁽¹⁾ Position of the European Parliament of 9 March 2010 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 22 March 2010.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 239, 22.9.2000, p. 19.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 105, 13.4.2006, p. 1.

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between residence permits and short-stay visas issued by the Member States fully implementing the Schengen *acquis* to long-stay visas. As a result, a long-stay visa should have the same effects as a residence permit as regards the freedom of movement of the holder in the Schengen Area.

- (4) A third-country national holding a long-stay visa issued by a Member State should therefore be allowed to travel to other Member States for three months in any six-month period, under the same conditions as the holder of a residence permit. This Regulation does not affect the rules regarding the conditions for issuing long-stay visas.
- (5) In line with the current practice of the Member States, this Regulation establishes the obligation for Member States to issue long-stay visas in the uniform format for visas as set out in Council Regulation (EC) No 1683/95 (1).
- (6) The rules on consulting the Schengen Information System and the other Member States in the event of an alert when processing an application for a residence permit should also apply to the processing of long-stay visa applications. The freedom of movement of a holder of a long-stay visa in the other Member States therefore should not constitute any additional security risk for the Member States.
- (7) The Schengen Convention and Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 should be amended accordingly.
- (8) This Regulation does not aim at discouraging Member States from issuing residence permits and it should not affect the obligation of Member States to issue residence permits for certain categories of third-country nationals as provided for by other Union instruments, in particular: Directive 2005/71/EC (2), Directive 2004/114/EC (3), Directive 2004/38/EC (4), Directive 2003/109/EC (5) and Directive 2003/86/EC (6).
- (9) In accordance with Directive 2008/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals (7), third-country nationals staying illegally on the territory of a Member

(1) OJ L 164, 14.7.1995, p. 1.

(2) Council Directive 2005/71/EC of 12 October 2005 on a specific procedure for admitting third-country nationals for the purposes of scientific research (OJ L 289, 3.11.2005, p. 15).

(3) Council Directive 2004/114/EC of 13 December 2004 on the conditions of admission of third-country nationals for the purposes of studies, pupil exchange, unremunerated training or voluntary service (OJ L 375, 23.12.2004, p. 12).

(4) Directive 2004/38/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States (OJ L 158, 30.4.2004, p. 77; corrected version in OJ L 229, 29.6.2004, p. 35).

(5) Council Directive 2003/109/EC of 25 November 2003 concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents (OJ L 16, 23.1.2004, p. 44).

(6) Council Directive 2003/86/EC of 22 September 2003 on the right to family reunification (OJ L 251, 3.10.2003, p. 12).

(7) OJ L 348, 24.12.2008, p. 98.

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State and holding a valid residence permit, or other authorisation offering a right to stay issued by another Member State such as a long-stay visa, should be required to go to the territory of that other Member State immediately.

- (10) Since the objective of this Regulation, namely the establishment of the rules on the freedom of movement with a long-stay visa, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of its scale and effects be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on the European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.
- (11) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in particular by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. It should be applied in accordance with the Member States' obligations as regards international protection and non-refoulement.
- (12) As regards Iceland and Norway, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* within the meaning of the Agreement concluded by the Council of the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the latters' association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis*⁽¹⁾, which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point (B), of Council Decision 1999/437/EC of 17 May 1999 on certain arrangements for the application of that Agreement⁽²⁾.
- (13) As regards Switzerland, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* within the meaning of the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis*⁽³⁾, which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, points (B) and (C), of Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2008/146/EC⁽⁴⁾.
- (14) As regards Liechtenstein, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* within the meaning of the Protocol signed between the European Union, the European Community, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the accession of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis*, which fall in the area referred to in Article 1, points (B) and (C) of Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2008/261/EC⁽⁵⁾.
- (15) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 176, 10.7.1999, p. 36.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 176, 10.7.1999, p. 31.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 53, 27.2.2008, p. 52.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 53, 27.2.2008, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 83, 26.3.2008, p. 3.

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Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application. Given that this Regulation builds upon the Schengen *acquis*, Denmark shall, in accordance with Article 4 of that Protocol, decide within a period of six months after the Council has decided on this Regulation whether it will implement it in its national law.

- (16) This Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* in which the United Kingdom does not take part, in accordance with Council Decision 2000/365/EC of 29 May 2000 concerning the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take part in some of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis*⁽¹⁾; the United Kingdom is therefore not taking part in its adoption and is not bound by it or subject to its application.
- (17) This Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* in which Ireland does not take part, in accordance with Council Decision 2002/192/EC of 28 February 2002, concerning Ireland's request to take part in some of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis*⁽²⁾; Ireland is therefore not taking part in its adoption and is not bound by it or subject to its application.
- (18) As regards Cyprus, this Regulation constitutes an act building upon the Schengen *acquis* or otherwise related to it within the meaning of Article 3(2) of the 2003 Act of Accession.
- (19) This Regulation constitutes an act building upon the Schengen *acquis* or otherwise related to it within the meaning of Article 4(2) of the 2005 Act of Accession,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The Schengen Convention is amended as follows:

- (1) Article 18 is replaced by the following:

'Article 18

1. Visas for stays exceeding three months (long-stay visas) shall be national visas issued by one of the Member States in accordance with its national law or Union law. Such visas shall be issued in the uniform format for visas as set out in Council Regulation (EC) No 1683/95^(*) with the heading specifying the type of visa with the letter "D". They shall be filled out in accordance with the relevant provisions of Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 810/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 establishing a Community Code on Visas (Visa Code)^(**).

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 131, 1.6.2000, p. 43.
⁽²⁾ OJ L 64, 7.3.2002, p. 20.

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2. Long-stay visas shall have a period of validity of no more than one year. If a Member State allows an alien to stay for more than one year, the long-stay visa shall be replaced before the expiry of its period of validity by a residence permit.

(*) OJ L 164, 14.7.1995, p. 1.
 (***) OJ L 243, 15.9.2009, p. 1.'.

(2) Article 21 is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

'1. Aliens who hold valid residence permits issued by one of the Member States may, on the basis of that permit and a valid travel document, move freely for up to three months in any six-month period within the territories of the other Member States, provided that they fulfil the entry conditions referred to in Article 5(1)(a), (c) and (e) of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) (*) and are not on the national list of alerts of the Member State concerned.

(*) OJ L 105, 13.4.2006, p. 1.';

(b) the following paragraph is inserted after paragraph 2:

'2a. The right of free movement laid down in paragraph 1 shall also apply to aliens who hold a valid long-stay visa issued by one of the Member States as provided for in Article 18.'

(3) Article 25 is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

'1. Where a Member State considers issuing a residence permit, it shall systematically carry out a search in the Schengen Information System. Where a Member State considers issuing a residence permit to an alien for whom an alert has been issued for the purposes of refusing entry, it shall first consult the Member State issuing the alert and shall take account of its interests; the residence permit shall be issued for substantive reasons only, notably on humanitarian grounds or by reason of international commitments.

Where a residence permit is issued, the Member State issuing the alert shall withdraw the alert but may put the alien concerned on its national list of alerts.';

(b) the following paragraph is inserted after paragraph 1:

'1a. Prior to issuing an alert for the purposes of refusing entry within the meaning of Article 96, the Member States shall check their national records of long-stay visas or residence permits issued.'

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(c) the following paragraph is added:

‘3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply also to long-stay visas.’.

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Article 3

This Regulation shall not affect the obligation for Member States to issue residence permits to third-country nationals as provided by other Union instruments.

Article 4

The Commission and the Member States shall inform the third-country nationals concerned fully and accurately of this Regulation.

Article 5

By 5 April 2012, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and the Council a report on the application of this Regulation. If appropriate, that report shall be accompanied by a proposal to amend this Regulation.

Article 6

This Regulation shall enter into force on 5 April 2010.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.