



EMN FOCUSSED STUDY 2012

Intra-EU mobility of third-country nationals

National Contribution from Cyprus

This study aims to better understand the key issues and challenges that are apparent in relation to the intra-EU mobility of third-country nationals in the different Member States.

Top-line 'Factsheet'

Based on the 2010-2011 Population Census, the population in the Government controlled area in Cyprus was estimated at 862,000. The total of non EU citizens during the same period was estimated at 64,113 and the total of EU citizens at 92,604 (Statistical Service, 2012). According to the statistics of the Civil Registry and Migration Department the numbers are 87115 for non EU citizens and 112309 for EU citizens. However, numbers of mobile third-country nationals who are moving to Cyprus from other EU Member States are low and no systematic statistical data is kept, except where expressly provided for in relevant legislation, to indicate the extent of this phenomenon.

In Cyprus, the competent authority for issuing entry-permits and residence-permits to third country nationals is the Civil Registry and Migration Department of the Ministry of Interior. The procedure for granting employment permits is governed by the Aliens and Immigration Law, and by decisions of the Council of Ministers and of the Ministerial Committee responsible for matters pertaining to Foreigners.

As a general comment it could be stated that the rules and procedures which apply to mobile third-country nationals are the same as for third-country nationals who move to Cyprus directly from third-countries except in the cases specifically provided for otherwise in the EU aqis which is transposed in national law..

Section 1

The National Legislative Framework: Visas and Residence Permits

Groups of third-country nationals who enjoy mobility rights under the EU's migration Directives:

1.1. Long-term residents in another Member State

1) What national rules and procedures apply to third-country nationals who are long-term residents in another Member State in respect of their access to a visa and/or residence permit in your country?

Long-term residents in another Member State are able to move to Cyprus without visa. However, if they would like to spend more than three months in Cyprus, they have to go through a specific procedure in order to get a residence permit and must proceed for registration at the appropriate District Office of the Aliens and Immigration Unit of the Police, or the Central Offices of the Civil Registry and Migration Department in Nicosia, within 7 days from the date of their arrival. The residence permit they are entitled to as holders of the long-term status in another MS is the immigration permit which has no time restriction as opposed to a temporary residence permit which has a limited validity.

2) Please explain how these national rules and procedures differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens.

The mobility and employment of European citizens is regulated by Law no. 7(I) of 2007 "The Right of Union Citizens and their Family Members to Move and Reside Freely within the Territory of the Republic of Cyprus Law of 2007" as amended until 2011. EU nationals can enter the territory of the Republic of Cyprus (by simply showing a valid passport or identity card) and can work without restrictions. However, they need a certificate of registration if they intend to stay longer than three months either with or without taking up employment in Cyprus. They must apply for this certificate to the appropriate District Office of the Aliens and Immigration Unit of the Police or to the Civil Registry & Migration Department in Nicosia, as soon as they secure employment (employment certificate required) and in any case before the expiration of the 4 month period from the date of entry into Cyprus. Also, they have to apply for a social insurance number to the Social Insurance Services of the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance. The registration certificate is issued immediately upon submitting the application. Members of their family who are not EU citizens need to obtain a residence card which has a validity of five years and is issued within 6 months from the date of application.

1.2. EU Blue Card holders

1) What national rules and procedures apply to third-country nationals who are EU Blue Card holders in another Member State in respect of their access to a visa and/or residence permit in your country?

Currently, Cyprus legislation N40 (I) 2012 has been harmonized with the European directive concerning the mobility of EU Blue Card holders. EU Blue Card holders can move to the Republic of Cyprus after having resided for 18 months in another member-State. Even though Cyprus has transposed the rules of the Blue Card Directive there are limitations to these provisions. Due to current high unemployment rates, there are no calls for the employment of EU Blue Card holders, except in occasions that there is an imperative need for specialized staff, e.g. new employment opportunities could appear in the field of gas/oil engineering. It is then up to the Council of Ministers to approve new

calls for EU Blue Card holders. EU Blue Card holders should proceed for registration at the appropriate District Office of the Aliens and Immigration Unit of the Police or the Civil Registry & Migration Department in Nicosia within a month of entrance in the country.

2) *Please explain how these national rules and procedures differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens.*

Please see answer to Question 1.2. above

1.3. Researchers

1) *What national rules and procedures apply to third-country nationals who are resident in another EU Member State who wish to undertake work as a Researcher in your Member State?*

The Council Directive 2005/71/EC as transposed in national law provides for a specific procedure for admitting a third country national for the purposes of scientific research. Procedures for entry and temporary residence permits for third-country researchers that enter Cyprus from another EU Member State differ from those who enter Cyprus directly from a third country. If the researcher is coming to Cyprus for a period for less than 3 months then he/she is able to start working based on his/her contract signed in the First Member State, considering that he/she has sufficient funds and doesn't pose a threat for public order, public security or public health. In case the researcher wishes to stay for a period exceeding 3 months, a new contract is required and the provisions for entry and stay apply in accordance with the provisions for initial entry and stay for third country nationals applying for the first time to be admitted in the EU. In order to examine such applications, the Civil Registry and Migration Department requires the approval by the Research Promotion Foundation of Cyprus of the hosting agreement signed by the Research Organization and the applicant. Although there are not any official statistics for this category of third-country nationals, the Civil Registry and Migration Department which handles these cases, stated that the total number of applications for research purposes did not exceed 10 during the last year.

2) *Please explain how these national rules and procedures differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens.*

Please see answer to question 1.2. above

1.4. Students

1) *What national rules and procedures apply to third-country nationals who are resident in another EU Member State who wish to undertake studies in your Member State?*

The procedures for third-country nationals who are resident in another EU Member State and wish to undertake studies in Cyprus do not differ from the procedures that apply to third-country nationals who wish to study in Cyprus and are coming from a third country. Nevertheless, while the procedures that apply are the same in all cases of third country nationals, the applications of those who are coming from another Member State may be examined more favourably due to the fact that their application has already been approved from a fellow state which implies that the authenticity of all supporting documents is already established

In 2007, the Aliens and Immigration Law was amended in order to be harmonized with the EU Directive 2004/114/EK that applies to third-country students who wish to study in an EU country. Under this amendment, favorable provisions are established for those third-country students who are entering Cyprus through accredited European exchange programmes i.e. Erasmus.

For students, temporary residence is granted for a year and is renewed every year following the presentation of University or college transcripts in order to verify that the student is indeed registered and is succeeding in his/her programme of study. There is a close collaboration between the Civil Registry and Migration Department and Cypriot Universities and colleges in order to be able to verify at any moment that the applicant is indeed an active student.

Although there are not any official statistics for this category of third-country nationals, i.e. students entering Cyprus from other MS, the Civil Registry and Migration Department which handles these cases, stated that they did not exceed 150 during 2011- (This rough estimate-max. 150- should be clear that it refers to the Erasmus/Erasmus Mundus/other European Students Exchange programs) The statistics for third country Nationals studying in Cyprus are different- i.e. 2011 the entry permits visas granted were 517 and the renewed temporary residence permits granted were 6921-.

Please see relevant statistics below for 2010-2011:

Description/Applications of Students from Third Countries in Cyprus	2010	2011
Submitted Applications for Entry Permits/Visas	4860	2101
Submitted application for renewing temporary residence permits	8584	6921
Entry permits/Visas Granted	517	517
Temporary residence permits granted	8129	7102

Third-country students who wish to study in Cyprus after having acquired the necessary entry permit/ visa, must apply for a residence permit within a period of ten days from the date of entry into the Republic. For the issue of visa (entry permit) they need to present the following:

- a) Duly certified copy of passport or other travel document, with a validity of:
 - (i) at least the expected duration of studies,
 - (ii) at least two years
- b) In cases of minors, duly certified parental approval for the suggested residence, with official translation in Greek or English.
- c) Duly certified copy of criminal record from the official authorities of the country of residence with official translation in Greek or English.
- d) Duly certified original medical examinations for Hepatitis B and C, AIDS/HIV, Syphilis and report of chest X-ray for Tuberculosis from country of origin with validity of four months.
- e) Acceptance letter from an Educational Institution, in order to register to a program of studies, including a description of the specific program of studies and its duration.
- f) Receipt of payment of registration fees to the Educational Institution
- g) Duly certified copy of confirmation letter from a Banking Institution in his country of residence, of his financial ability to cover tuition fees, living and repatriation expenses or duly certified confirmation letter of scholarship, issued by the awarding institution, if this is in his country of residence.
- h) Application Form M58 duly completed and signed.

2) Please explain how these national rules and procedures differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens.

Students from EU do not need to go through the procedure described above since they are entitled to the right of residence in any Member State they want to study. In terms of

the employment of students, third-country students are allowed to work up to 20 hours per week (or up to 38 hours during holidays), while EU citizens have no such restrictions.

1.5.Posted workers

1) What national rules and procedures apply to third-country nationals who are resident in another EU Member State who are posted by a service provider for the purposes of cross-border provision of services in your Member State?

In Cyprus, the Instrument transposing Directive 96/71/EC is Law No 137(I) of 2002 on Posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services. This Law, applies to undertakings which take one of the following transnational measures:

- a) Post a worker, on their account and under their direction, in the territory of Cyprus, under a contract concluded between the undertaking making the posting and the receiver of the services operating in Cyprus, provided there is an employment relationship between the sending undertaking and the worker, during the period of posting.
- b) Post a worker, in the territory of Cyprus, to an establishment or to an undertaking owned by the group to which the undertaking making the posting is a member, provided there is an employment relationship between the sending undertaking and the worker, during the period of posting.
- c) Act as a Temporary Employment Undertaking or placement agency to hire out a worker to a user undertaking established or operating in the territory of Cyprus provided there is an employment relationship between the temporary employment undertaking or the placement agency and the worker, during the period of posting.

According to the existing procedure the employer who is established in another Member State must notify the Department of Labour at the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance and provide them with the following information for all posted workers EU citizens or not: the name of the undertaking, its head office address and legal status, details of the legal representative and representative in Cyprus, the address, name, legal status, head office of the place where posted workers will provide their services; the date the posting begins, possible duration etc. In case where posted workers are third country nationals, the employer should provide evidence of their residence and employment status at the Member State of establishment. The Department of Labour while is not required to approve the application, it issues a confirmation letter with the above details to the employer, who in turn must present to the Civil Registry and Migration Department for the issue of Entry and Temporary Residence and Employment Permit for the third country nationals.

2) Please explain how these national rules and procedures differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens.

Rules and procedures are the same for both EU citizens and third country nationals. The only difference is that third country nationals should follow the procedure through the Civil Registry and Migration Department for the issue of Entry and temporary residence permit.

Groups of third-country nationals who are not provided for by the EU acquis:

1.6. Cross-border workers

1) Do specific national rules and procedures governing access to a visa and/or a residence permit apply to third-country nationals who are resident in another Member State but are employed as cross-border workers in your Member State?¹

There are no specific rules or procedures for cross-border workers in Cyprus, due to the fact that Cyprus does not have land borders with any other Member State country. State officials both in the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance, as well as in the Civil Registry & Migration Department, confirmed that this category is not applicable to the island of Cyprus due to its geographic position.

2) If specific national rules and procedures apply to the third-country nationals described in 1.6 (1) above, how do these differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens in a similar situation?

Not applicable.

1.7. Seasonal workers

1) Do specific national rules and procedures apply to third-country nationals who are resident in another Member State and who exercise an economic activity as seasonal workers in your Member State in respect of their access to a visa and/or residence permit?

An amendment to the provisions of the Aliens and Immigration Law on 14 February 2007 has included a simple reference to seasonal work but does not contain any terms and conditions for such work. Third-country nationals may be employed in Cyprus for a period of four months with the possibility of an extension for an additional four months and the provisions on temporary employment permits apply. Seasonal work includes work in agriculture and less frequently in the tourist industry. Third-country nationals having a residence permit in any other Member State do not have any advantage in obtaining entry permits for seasonal work.

2) If specific national rules and procedures apply to the third-country nationals described in 1.7 (1) above, how do these differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens in a similar situation?

Please see answer to question 1.1.2. above.

1.8 Workers in regulated professions

1. Do specific national rules and procedures apply to third-country nationals who are resident in another Member State and who apply to work in a regulated profession in your Member State in respect of their access to a visa and/or residence permit?

The same procedure as in all other categories of third-country nationals who wish to work in Cyprus is applicable for the acquisition of both visa and residence permit. In addition, they have to contact the competent body responsible for receiving and examining applications for the specific profession in order to acquire the relevant license, the same way that applies to Cypriot nationals.

2) If specific national rules and procedures apply to the third-country nationals described in 1.8 (1) above, how do these differ from the national rules and procedures

¹ This question only applies to those Member States that require cross-border workers to apply for a visa and/or residence permit in order to work in their Member State (even if their usual place of residence is in another Member State).

that apply to EU citizens?

In case nationals of E.U. Member States wish to pursue a profession that is regulated in Cyprus by legislation determining the specific necessary qualifications and the procedure for acquiring the right to pursue the profession, (such as lawyer, doctor, accountant, engineer, electrician etc), then the person concerned should contact the competent body responsible for receiving and examining applications for the specific profession in order to acquire the relevant license, the same way that applies to Cypriot nationals.

1.9 Any other category of migrant worker not mentioned above

1) *Are there any specific national rules and procedures that apply to any group of third-country nationals who are resident in another Member State that has not been mentioned above?*

No.

2) *If yes, please describe how these rules differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens.*

N/A

1.10 Common rules and procedures for all mobile third-country nationals

1) *Does the national legislative framework in your Member State contain rules and procedures that are relevant to all mobile third-country nationals (rather than rules that differentiate between different groups) in respect of their access to a visa and residence permit?*

No

2) *If yes, please describe the rules and procedures and explain how they differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens.*

Section 2

Scale and scope of the phenomenon

2.1. Are statistics on overall intra-EU (work-related) mobility of third-country nationals available in your (Member) State

There are limited statistics on overall intra-EU mobility of third-country nationals in Cyprus.

2.2. Are statistics based on administrative registrations available in your (Member) State on the following groups of mobile third-country nationals? If they are not available could they in principle be made available from existing registrations?

Groups of third-country nationals who enjoy mobility rights under the EU's migration Directives:

1) *Long-term residents coming from another Member States (information should be collected by national contact points established under Directive 2003/109/EC on third-country national long-term residents)*

According to the statistics of the Civil Registry and Migration Department, between 2007 and 2012 there was one (1) application for an immigration permit from a holder of the long term status in another MS.

2) *EU Blue Card holders (information should be collected by national contact points established under Directive 2009/50/EC on EU Blue Card holders).*

No applications were submitted

3) *Researchers*

No applications were submitted.

4) *Students*

Data below presents the numbers of EU and Non-EU students in Higher Education in Cyprus; Out of these 150 students are estimated to have been admitted from other MS

Overview of foreign students in Higher Education in Cyprus	Total Number of Students at Cypriot Institutions/Universities	% offoreignstudents	EU Student s	Non- EU Student s	Non- EU Students in Private Non-University Institution s
2007/2008	25,688	30%	1,135	6,617	5,989
2008/2009	30,986	35%	1,600	9,165	8,120
2009/2010	32,233	35%	1,854	9,284	8,101
2010/2011	32,118	31%	2,447	7,579	6,298

Source: EMN 2012, "Integration of International Students to the EU", Cyprus Ministry of Interior, EMN NCP.

5) *Posted workers*

The following cases have been notified to the Department of Labour:

Year	EU citizens	TCN
2007	16	0
2008	0	1
2009	0	1
2010	26	9
2011	14	26
2012	12	9

It should be noted that in the case of TCNs, the Department of Labour is notified for every single case, due to the fact that it is requested to issue a confirmation to be used for the purposes of obtaining an entry permit by the Migration Department. For EU citizens, there may be other cases for which the Department of Labour has not been notified.

Groups of third-country nationals who are not provided for by the EU acquis:

- 6) *Cross-border workers*
N/A
- 7) *Seasonal workers*
N/A
- 8) *Workers in regulated professions*
N/A
- 9) *Any other category of migrant not mentioned above*
No

2.3. Are there any other/proxy sources of statistics that could provide indications of patterns and trends?

The available statistics (information) were collected through interviews with civil servants and are based on their personal views/perceptions, working experience and data collected by them.

It was stated that in 2011 there were about 150 students from third-countries who moved from another Member State to Cyprus. (Please also see clarification in answer to 1.4.1. above)

(i) Number of applications for the recognition of diplomas/certificates acquired in another Member State.

In Cyprus, KY.S.A.T.S. (Council for the Recognition of Higher Education Qualifications) is the competent authority for the academic recognition of qualifications granting them recognition of equivalence or equivalence and correspondence only in the case when the academic title is awarded by an accredited education establishment recognized in the country it operates. As such, diplomas/certificates awarded by accredited Universities and Colleges in Member States do not have to go through a procedure of recognition. Therefore, there are no available statistics (or number of applications) for this specific requirement. Finally, it should be noted that Cyprus serves mostly as a bridge for third-country students who come to Cyprus for studies and then proceed in order to conclude their studies or move to postgraduate studies in another Member State.

(ii) Number of visa applications by third-country nationals who are resident in another EU Member State.

There were 2290 visa applications submitted in 2011 in our embassies in EU Member States.

(iii) Number of social security registrations by third-country nationals who were resident in another Member State before arrival?

There is no such data available. However, the table below presents the 2011 statistics on

workers who were covered by Cyprus social insurance scheme by origin .

ETHNICITY ↓	INSURANCE CATEGORY					Total	Total %
	Employees in Private and Semi-Public Sector	Public Service Employees	Self-Employed Persons	Voluntarily Insured Persons			
Greek-Cypriots	219708	55086	25454	878		301126	66,0%
Turkish-Cypriots	1897	17	31	26		1971	0,4%
Foreigners ²	67786	970	1631	43		70430	15,4%
EU nationals ³	80081	1256	1409	33		82779	18,2%
Total	369472	57329	28525	980		456306	
Total %	81,0%	12,6%	6,2%	0,2%		100%	

(iv) Information about previous country of residence contained in the latest population census.

The latest population census in Cyprus (2011) did not collect information about third-country nationals' previous country of residence. Available data indicates that there are 64.113 Non-EU nationals living in the Republic of Cyprus (Statistical Service, Republic of Cyprus, 21/6/12).

2.4. Please provide any statistics available on the flows of EU nationals within your (Member) State over the last 5 years in order to provide a comparison with the flows of third-country nationals

Total number of first-time issued residence permits to the third-country nationals, by purpose, 2008-2011

	Family	Education	Employment	Other	Total
2011	1740	1907	9897	2101	15645
2010	1850	2698	11917	2674	19139
2009	640	5407	13762	5829	25638
2008	183	4023	13884	7066	25156

Source: Eurostat (<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>)

Long term immigrants by country of previous residence 2011

	<u>EU⁴</u>	<u>Non EU</u>
2011	14702	8317
2010	---	---
2009	---	---

²Might include persons from Third Countries who are permanent residents in the Republic of Cyprus.

³Might include persons from EEA or Switzerland who are permanent residents in the Republic of Cyprus.

⁴Note: As from the year 2007 the data refer to immigrants with citizenship from the 26 Member States.

2008	6480	3351
2007	8730	5655
2006	5292	5870
2005	14234	7645
2004	13022	7221

Source: Statistical Service, Republic of Cyprus

Long-term immigrants – purpose of arrival

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Studying/training	1698	1747	2029	437	804	601
Employment	9185	12801	12463	8094	10598	6678
Settlement	3626	5564	6860	2796	3201	2822
Total						

Source: Statistical Service, Republic of Cyprus

Long-term immigrants by country of residence

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
EU	14382	16570	6361	9103	6911
Other EU countries	2345	2189	751	1204	695
Africa	712	537	233	259	324
America	471	732	319	316	240
Asia	3850	4009	4356	4329	2570
Australia	223	369	119	115	176
Total	22003	24419	15545	19142	14095

Source: Statistical Service, Republic of Cyprus

Note the term “long term immigrants” does not relate to the definition in the relevant EU Directive

Section 3

Identified Restrictions to Intra EU mobility of third-country nationals

3.1. Member States (and Norway) may examine the situation of the labour market and give preference to Union (or EEA/EFTA) citizens when considering applications for work from a third-country national in another Member State or EFTA country.

EU citizens can freely reside in Cyprus and apply for any kind of employment. Regarding third-country nationals, the Department of Labour of the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance has to secure that there are no Cypriots or citizens of Member States of the European Union, available or adequately qualified for the specific job or post prior to recommending the employment of third country nationals. The following third country nationals are exempted from this limitation: 1) highly skilled personnel employed in companies of foreign interests registered in Cyprus with turnover of more than a million or hundreds of thousands euros and with activities within the priorities set for economic development, 2) executive directors, middle-management staff, executive staff and other key personnel working in companies registered in Cyprus which have invested in Cyprus at least 170.000 euros, 3) athletes and coaches of individual or team sports and 4) religious icon painters (until the completion of a specific project).

Third-country nationals residing in another Member State are not seen with preference compared with third-country nationals residing outside the EU.

3.2. Minimum wages are often specified in the national legislative framework that may affect the decision of a third-country national, who is resident in one Member State (or EFTA country), to settle in another Member State (or Norway).

In Cyprus, current legislation specifies national minimum wages and salaries that apply to the following specific occupations: 1) sales staff, 2) clerical workers, 3) auxiliary healthcare staff, 4) auxiliary staff in nursery schools, crèches and schools, 5) security guards, 6) caretakers and 7) cleaners. The minimum wage level is set annually by the government in consultation with social partners.

The order is issued at the 1st of April every year by the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance. According to 2012 order (No. 180/2012), the minimum monthly wage upon recruitment was revised to €870 (compared to €855 in 2011), while the minimum monthly wage for employees who have completed a six month period of employment at the same employer, was revised to €924 in 2012, compared to €909 in 2011. As a result of the significant revisions during the last few years, the minimum wage is currently estimated to exceed the target of 50% of the national median wage.

The minimum wage for security guards was set on an hourly basis of €4,90 upon recruitment and €5,20 on completion of a six month period of employment at the same employer.

Concerning the cleaners as of 1st April 2012 the minimum hourly wage is €4,55

and for the employees who have completed a six month period of employment at the same employer, the hourly wage is €4,84.

The Department of Labour Relations of the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance examined in 2012 (1/1 – 30/9) 544 complaints from 3rd country citizens regarding working conditions.

3.3. If the third-country national who moves from another Member State (or EFTA country) is in a self-employed capacity, Member States (and Norway) may require that they have the appropriate funds which are needed, in accordance with national law, to exercise an economic activity in such capacity.

No additional comment

3.4. National rules or procedures governing the recognition of degrees and diplomas may affect the decision of a third-country national, who is resident in one Member State (or EFTA country), to settle in another Member State (or Norway).

In Cyprus, KY.S.A.T.S. (Council for the Recognition of Higher Education Qualifications) is the competent authority for the academic recognition of qualifications granting them recognition of equivalence or equivalence and correspondence only in the case when the academic title is awarded by an accredited education establishment recognized in the country it operates. The list of Institutions of Higher Education in various countries that KY.S.A.T.S is providing includes only those that so far have been examined. If a particular foreign Educational Institution is not included in the list, it does not mean that it is not recognized but that the opportunity has still not been given to KY.S.A.T.S to decide about its Academic level.

3.5. National rules or procedures governing access to social security and social services for third-country nationals and their families may affect the decision of a third-country national, who is resident in one Member State (or EFTA country), to settle in another Member State (or Norway).

The Social Insurance Scheme covers compulsorily every person gainfully occupied in Cyprus either as employed persons or as a self-employed person. In this respect, all insured persons have the same rights and obligations, regardless of nationality or country of origin.

The Scheme is financed by contributions payable by the employers, the insured persons and the State. Cyprus, since the date of its accession to the EU, applied Regulation 883/04 which coordinates the social security systems of the EU Member States, EEA and Switzerland. Furthermore, Cyprus applies EU Regulation 1231/10 which extends the provisions of Regulation 883/04 to third country nationals.

Cyprus has concluded social security bilateral agreements with various countries in the area of social security. Cyprus has concluded social security bilateral agreements with United Kingdom, Greece, Egypt, Canada, Quebec, Australia, Austria, Slovakia, Switzerland, Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Bulgaria, Romania, Syria and Serbia. The bilateral agreements with the countries which are members of the EU have been replaced by the Regulation 883/04.

3.6. Any other restrictions

No

Section 4

Conclusions

With regard to the aims of this Focussed Study, what conclusions would you draw from your findings? What is the relevance of your findings to (national and/or EU level) policymakers?

- Third country nationals who have been granted a work or residence permit in another Member State are not in general exempted from the standard procedure that is in place for third country nationals who enter Cyprus from a third country except in the case of holders of the long/ term status in another MS and other categories expressly covered in national legislation transposing relevant EU legislation.
- It is established that there is a small number of third-country nationals coming from other Member States to Cyprus.
- It seems that EU initiatives regarding Intra-mobility have not influenced actual mobility of third-country nationals to Cyprus.
- It appears that there are no plans to change rules and procedures regarding third-country nationals' mobility, since there has not yet been an identified need to this effect.