



EMN Ad-Hoc Query on Entering the address of the holder in his/her residence permit card

Requested by Ludmila TOUŠKOVÁ on 21st June 2018

Residence

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Norway (25 in total)

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

Background information:

When applying the Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002 laying down a uniform format for residence permits for third-country nationals, as amended, the Czech Republic currently enters the address of the holder on the reverse of his/her biometric card. A new card is therefore issued each time a third-country national changes his/her place of residence. Since we strive to reduce the administrative burden and financial costs, we consider the option to enter the address into a stamp mark printed in residence permit holders' passport instead. In order to explore the practice of other Member States we kindly ask you to answer the following questions:

Questions

1. **Does your Member State enter the address of the holder in his/her residence permit card?**



Yes / No.





2. **If yes to Q1, do you issue a new card when its holder changes his/her address?**





Yes / No.




3. **If no to Q2, briefly describe your national practice, please.**




Responses




	Country	Wider Dissemination	Response
	Austria	No	
	Belgium	Yes	1. Yes and no. In Belgium electronic residence cards (plastic cards with a chip) are used. The address is not written / printed on the residence card. The address is entered in the chip and listed in the national register. 2. No.




			<p>3. When a holder of an electronic residence card moves, his address in the national register will be changed. He has to visit the municipality in order to update the chip in his residence card.</p>
	Bulgaria	Yes	<p>1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. N/A</p>
	Croatia	Yes	<p>1. 1. Yes 2. 2. Yes 3. 3. N/A</p>
	Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. Only in the case of a residence permit card issued to a visitor, his/her address is stated on the back of the card. On the back of the card are also stated, in the case of an employee, the address of the employer or in the case of a student, the address of the educational institution. In the case of a long term residence permit or in the case of family reunification, no address is stated on the card.</p> <p>2. In all the above cases, no new card is issued when its holder changes his/her address.</p> <p>3. When notified by the card holder or the employer, the change of the address is registered to our IT system and only in the case of issuing a renewed residence permit, then the new address is used.</p>
	Czech Republic	Yes	<p>1. YES 2. YES 3. N/A</p>



	Estonia	Yes	<p>1. No.</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. The residence permit card contains no information concerning the registered address on the card itself. Data is entered in the database which is connected to the population register. Thus information concerning the registered address of the foreigner is entered into population register. If a person changes the place of residence he/she informs the municipality which enters the corrected data into population register, also data is checked when a person is applying for the new identity document, extension of residence permit etc.</p>
	Finland	Yes	<p>1. No.</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p>
	France	Yes	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. Yes. A new residence permit will be issued with the same validity period (or the residence permit will be renewed if the expiry date is close).</p> <p>3. n/a</p>
	Germany	Yes	<p>1. Yes.</p> <p>2. No.</p> <p>3. The competent authority updates the address that is stored in the electronic storage and processing medium (chip) on the residence title. It affixes a standardised, tamper-proof address label, on which the new address is printed, over the old address which is entered in readable form on the reverse of the residence title. The address label is stamped with the authority's seal in order to protect it against</p>

			forgeries and subsequent alterations. A protective foil is applied in order to ensure that the label cannot be switched at a later date, as well as preventing it from wearing away and becoming less easy to read.
	Greece	Yes	<p>1. NO</p> <p>2. n/a</p> <p>3. The address of the holder is entered solely in the information system for issuing the residence permits. This information is updated every time there is an address change following an official request of the person concerned in writing. The obligation for the third country national to formally notify the State authorities on such changes of personal information is explicitly mentioned in the relevant legislation on migration, while the law provides for specific fines to be imposed in case of they fail to provide such information.</p>
	Hungary	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. Upon application, if the conditions are met, the regional directorate issues a residence card, the Government Agency of the City of Budapest takes measures for the issue of an official address card (address card). This address card is the same document as the one issued for nationals. After receiving the address card, the applicant has to report any changes in his/her residence at the district office competent on the basis of the residence or the habitual residence to be reported. The official address card has to be kept together with the residence card, and has to be surrendered to the duly empowered authority upon request.</p>
	Ireland	No	

	Italy	Yes	<p>1. No, the residence permit indicates only the province related to the location of the Immigration Office of the Police Headquarters competent for issuing permits.</p> <p>2. n/a</p> <p>3. Residence permit (valid for more than 3 months) is one of the pre-requisites to be entered on the municipal population registry. According to the Italian legislation, the entry on residence registry constitutes a right and a duty of all citizens, either Italians or foreigners. More specifically, registration in municipal population registry represents a necessary condition for exercising fundamental and civil rights, such as social assistance benefits, some health services, access to public housing and political rights. Registrations and changes in municipal population registry concerning foreigners regularly resident have to be carried out under the same conditions as Italian citizens (Law n. 286/1998, Article 6, par.7). In order to provide the entry on the municipal registry, Major's delegates have to ensure the existence of a correspondence between the residence declared by applicants and the actual place of residence. Foreign citizens who live in reception centers can indicate the center as place of residence if it represents the applicant's habitual abode (defined as the 'place of a durable presence of the person, linked to the personal and family dimension', art. 43 par. 2 Italian Civil Code). As regards the move to other Municipality or change of the address within the same Municipality, foreign citizens are required to submit a request to the Registry Office of the Municipality where they will transfer, or to the Registry office of their Municipality, presenting valid residence permit of all individuals/family members who need to change their address.</p>
	Latvia	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p>
	Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. N/A.</p>

			<p>3. Foreigners who have received a residence permit must declare their place of residence and the data on the declared place of residence is processed in the Population Register of the Republic of Lithuania. For identification and the interoperability of registers and state information systems, personal code is used. It is a unique sequence of eleven decimal digits, which is granted to both citizens of the Republic of Lithuania and foreigners who receive residence permits.</p>
	Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. No.</p> <p>2. N/A.</p> <p>3. In Luxembourg, the address of the beneficiary of the residence permit does not appear. As Luxembourg, has a unique identification number for each resident (national or foreigner) of the country, if the individual changes his/her address when registering in the commune the address is changed automatically in the national database.</p>
	Malta	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Yes</p> <p>3. Please refer to question 1.</p>
	Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. No, the Netherlands does not place the address of the holder on his/her residence permit card. (See question 3)</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. Attached to this adhoc you will find the information brochure with details on the residence permit. The following details are placed on the residence permit. - Name: Surname + first names - Expiry date - Place and date of issue (place and date regarding where the residence permit is obtained) - Type of document - Date and place of birth - Nationality - Sex - Start date of right of residence - V-number: (The V-number is the holder's unique registration number by the Integration and</p>

			Naturalisation Department (IND) of the Ministry of Security and Justice) The holder of the residence card can with the card register with the local authority that he/she resides in (The local authority registers in the Municipal Personal Records Database).
	Poland	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. n/a 6. n/a
	Slovak Republic	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. N/A
	Spain	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. -
	Sweden	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. NA

			3. NA
	United Kingdom	Yes	<p>1. The UK does not enter the address on the residence permit card.</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. Holders of residence permits are required to notify the Home Office of a change of address. However, such information is only recorded on our internal computer case records. We will only require a person to change their resident permit if the person changes: • Their name • Their gender/sex • Their appearance • Their Date of Birth (which might happen for some refugees who lack adequate documents when they claimed asylum). • The conditions of their permission to stay in the UK changes.</p>
	Norway	Yes	<p>1. No, addresses automatically show up on the database.</p> <p>2. N/A. Cards are renewed every two years.</p> <p>3. Everyone living in Norway (including foreigners residing in Norway) is obligated to report any address changes to the Norwegian National Registry. Address changes are then automatically available in a common database for a number of government agencies, including the tax authorities, the health insurance scheme, the immigration authorities and the police. Also, according to the Norwegian Immigration Act,(section § 19 paragraph 2 and Immigration regulations, section § 4-23) a person is required to report address changes after they have made an application to the immigration authorities, or, if the person has received a negative decision to an application and has to leave the country.</p>