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Subject:	Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of highly skilled employment

At its meeting on 23-24 November, the Working Party on Integration, Migration and Expulsion examined the Presidency compromise suggestions for Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28 as well as for the related Recitals. Comments made by delegations during this meeting as well as subsequent written comments appear in the footnotes of the Annex.

Presidency compromise suggestions to be discussed at the meeting on 14 December are indicated in **bold** and the deleted text is marked with [...] in reference to document 14513/16.

2016/0176 (COD)

Proposal for a

DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of highly skilled employment¹

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 points (a) and (b) of Article 79(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee²,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions³,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

¹ **DE, EL, HU:** general scrutiny reservations. **CZ:** parliamentary reservation. **AT, HU:** linguistic reservations.

² OJ C , , p. .

³ OJ C , , p. .

Whereas:

- (1) The Commission's Communication of 3 March 2010 entitled 'Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth'⁴ sets the objective of the Union becoming an economy based on knowledge and innovation, reducing the administrative burden on companies and better matching labour supply with demand. Measures to facilitate the admission of third-country national highly skilled workers have to be seen in that broader context.
- (2) The conclusions of the European Council of 26 and 27 June 2014 state that in order to remain an attractive destination for talents and skills, Europe must compete in the global race for talent. Strategies to maximise the opportunities of legal migration should therefore be developed, including the streamlining of existing rules.
- (3) The European Agenda on Migration adopted on 13 May 2015 calls for an attractive EU-wide scheme for highly qualified third-country nationals, and specifies that a review of Council Directive 2009/50/EC⁵ is needed to make it more effective in attracting talents to the Union and thereby address both the demographic challenges faced by the Union and labour and skills shortages in key sectors of the Union economy.
- (4) It is necessary to respond to the challenges identified in the implementation report on Directive 2009/50/EC. The Union should aim at establishing a more attractive and effective EU-wide scheme for highly skilled workers. The Union approach on attracting highly skilled workers should be further harmonised and the EU Blue Card should be made the primary tool in that regard with faster procedures, more flexible and inclusive admission criteria, and more extensive rights including more facilitated intra-EU mobility. As this would entail substantial changes to Directive 2009/50/EC, that Directive should therefore be repealed and replaced by a new Directive.

⁴ [COM\(2010\) 2020 final](#)

⁵ Council Directive 2009/50/EC of 25 May 2009 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of highly qualified employment (OJ L 155, 18.6.2009, p.17).

- (5) An EU-wide admission system to attract and retain highly skilled workers into the Union should be created. This Directive should be applicable regardless of whether the initial purpose of residence of the third-country national is highly skilled employment or if he or she resides first on other grounds and changes status towards this purpose subsequently. Member States should issue an EU Blue Card instead of a national permit to all applicants falling within the scope of this Directive. Member States should retain the right to issue permits other than EU Blue Card for any purpose of employment to third-country nationals who fall outside of the scope of this Directive, subject to the limitations following from other directives in the area of labour migration.
- (6) The concept of highly *skilled* worker should replace the concept of highly *qualified* worker in order to emphasise that either formal educational qualifications or, when provided for under national law, equivalent professional experience should be taken into account as criteria for admission.⁶
- (6a) The concept of highly skilled employment should entail that the person employed not only has the required level of competence, as proven by higher professional qualifications, but also that the job is inherently regarded as demanding such competence. While in the modern labour market a direct link between the qualifications and the job is not always and necessarily required, the tasks and duties related to the highly skilled job should be so specialised and complex that the required level of competence to perform those duties is usually associated with ISCED 2011 level 6 or EQF level 6. Correspondingly, the person should have the required level of competence for such highly skilled job without strictly limiting this to specific qualifications.⁷

⁶ **HR:** scrutiny reservations. **Cion:** reservation.

⁷ **BG, FR:** delete the last sentence of the recital as it is difficult to interpret. **ES:** scrutiny reservation on the last sentence. **DE, EE, LT:** scrutiny reservations. **AT** (scrutiny reservation): the direct link between the specific skills required and the job is missing. **PL:** the same concern as AT, the link is not clear. **HU** (scrutiny reservation): can agree with the first sentence but not with the explanation provided thereafter.

- (7) This Directive should not affect the right of the Member States to determine the volumes of admission of third-country nationals coming from third countries to their territory in order to seek work in accordance with Article 79(5) of the Treaty. On that basis, Member States should be able to either consider an application for an EU Blue Card inadmissible or reject it.
- (8) Beneficiaries of international protection as defined in Article 2(a) of Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸ have a wide set of rights including labour market access in the Member State having granted them protection. In order to further promote social inclusion of these persons and enhance their labour market opportunities across the Union, those who are highly skilled should be entitled to apply for an EU Blue Card. They should be subject to the same rules as any other third-country national falling within the scope of this Directive, while holding the statuses of beneficiary of international protection and EU Blue Card holder in parallel. However, for reasons of legal clarity and coherence, the provisions on equal treatment and family reunification of this Directive should not apply to this group of EU Blue Card holders in the Member State which granted them international protection. Those rights should remain regulated under the asylum acquis and, where applicable, Council Directive 2003/86/EC⁹.
- (9) The transfer of responsibility for protection of beneficiaries of international protection is outside the scope of this Directive: the protection status and the rights associated with it should not be transferred to another Member State on the basis of the issuance of an EU Blue Card.

⁸ Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted (recast) (OJ L 337, 20.12.2011, p. 9).

⁹ Council Directive 2003/86/EC of 22 September 2003 on the right to family reunification (OJ L 251, 3.10.2003, p. 12).

(10) In order to facilitate the independent intra-EU mobility and business activities of those highly skilled third-country nationals who are beneficiaries of the right to free movement, they should be given access to the EU Blue Card in accordance with the same rules as any other third-country national falling within the scope of this Directive. This entitlement concerns persons enjoying free movement rights based on family ties to a Union citizen in accordance with relevant legislation and it should apply regardless of whether or not the Union citizen of reference has exercised the fundamental right to move and reside freely under Article 21 TFEU and regardless of whether the third-country national concerned was first an EU Blue Card holder or a beneficiary of the right to free movement. Those highly skilled third-country nationals who are beneficiaries of the right to free movement should thus be entitled to engage in highly skilled employment, perform business trips and take up residence in different Member States regardless of whether or not the third-country national accompanies the Union citizen of reference. The rights that these third-country nationals acquire as EU Blue Card holders should be without prejudice to rights they may enjoy under Directive 2004/38/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁰. For reasons of legal clarity and coherence, in terms of family reunification and equal treatment the rules under Directive 2004/38/EC should prevail. All provisions regarding the beneficiaries of the right to free movement in this Directive should also apply where that right is derived from those third-country nationals who enjoy rights of free movement equivalent to those of Union citizens under agreements either between the Union and its Member States and third countries or between the Union and third countries.

¹⁰ 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).

- (11) This Directive should not apply to categories of third-country nationals to whom a particular scheme under Union law, with specific entry conditions and sets of rights, applies when the inclusion of those categories in this Directive would go against the rationale of the particular scheme, create unnecessary legal complexity or entail a risk of abuses. This Directive should not apply to third-country nationals who apply to reside in a Member State as researchers in order to carry out a research project, as they fall within the scope of Directive (EU) 2016/801 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹¹ which introduces a specific procedure for admitting third-country nationals for the purposes of scientific research. However, once admitted under Directive (EU) 2016/801, legally residing researchers should be entitled to apply for an EU Blue Card under this Directive for other purposes than those covered under Directive (EU) 2016/801.
- (12) This Directive should not affect the possibility for an EU Blue Card holder to enjoy additional rights and benefits which may be provided by national law, and which are compatible with this Directive.
- (13) It is necessary to provide for a flexible demand-driven admission system based on objective criteria, such as a work contract or a binding job offer of at least 6 months, a salary threshold adaptable by the Member States to the situation in its labour market and higher professional qualifications.
- (14)¹² This Directive is without prejudice to national procedures on the recognition of diplomas. In order to evaluate if the third-country national concerned possesses higher education or equivalent qualifications, reference should be made either to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 levels 6, 7 and 8, or to the broadly equivalent EQF (European Qualifications Framework) levels 6, 7 and 8, according to the choice of the Member State concerned.

¹¹ Directive (EU) 2016/801 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of research, studies, training, voluntary service, pupil exchange schemes or educational projects and au pairing (OJ L 132, 21.05.2016, p. 21).

¹² AT scrutiny reservation

- (15) In order to ensure a sufficient level of harmonisation in the admission conditions throughout the Union, both minimum and maximum factors for calculating the salary threshold should be determined. Member States should fix their threshold in accordance with the situation and organisation of their respective labour markets and their general immigration policies. **The minimum and maximum national salary thresholds should be determined by multiplying these factors with the average gross annual salary in the Member State concerned. In order to ensure harmonisation and coherence, Eurostat national accounts data provided by Member States should be used to determine the average gross annual salary in the Member State concerned by dividing the total amount of salaries by the number of employees, and adjusting this figure for full time employment.**
- (16) **Member States should be able to provide a lower salary threshold [...]** for specific professions where it is considered by the Member State concerned that there is a particular lack of available workforce and where such professions belong to major group 1 or 2 of the ISCO ("International Standard Classification of Occupation") classification.
- (17)¹³ **Member States should be able to provide a lower salary threshold [...]** to benefit third-country nationals during a certain period after their graduation. This period should be granted each time that the third-country national reaches a level of education relevant for the purposes of this Directive, namely levels 6, 7 or 8 of ISCED 2011, or levels 6, 7 or 8 of EQF, according to the national law of the Member State concerned. It should apply whenever the third-country national applies for an initial or renewed EU Blue Card within three years from the date of obtaining the qualifications and in addition, when that third-country national applies for a [...] renewal of the EU Blue Card and **a period of 24 months has not elapsed since the issuance of the initial EU Blue Card [...]**. After these grace periods – which may run in parallel – have elapsed the young professionals can be reasonably expected to have gained sufficient professional experience in order to fulfil the regular salary threshold.

¹³ AT scrutiny reservation

- (18) The conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of highly skilled employment, including the eligibility criteria related to a salary threshold should be defined. It should not aim to determine salaries and therefore should not derogate from the rules or practices at Member State level or from collective agreements, and should not be used to constitute any harmonisation in this field. This Directive should fully respect the competences of Member States, particularly on employment, labour and social matters.
- (19) It should not be necessary for a third-country national to hold a travel document whose validity covers the whole duration of the initial EU Blue Card. Third-country nationals should be allowed to renew their travel document while holding an EU Blue Card.
- (20) Member States should reject applications for an EU Blue Card and be allowed to withdraw or refuse to renew an EU Blue Card if there is a threat to public policy, public security or public health. Any rejection on grounds of public policy or public security should be based on the individual behaviour of the person concerned, in accordance with the principle of proportionality. Illness or disability suffered after the third-country national was admitted to the territory of the first Member State should not constitute the sole ground for withdrawing or refusing to renew an EU Blue Card or for not issuing an EU Blue Card in a second Member State.
- (21) Member States should be allowed to withdraw or refuse to renew an EU Blue Card where the EU Blue Card holder has either failed to comply with the conditions for mobility under this Directive or has repetitively exercised the mobility rights in an abusive manner, for example by applying for EU Blue Cards in second Member States and beginning employment immediately while it is clear that the conditions will not be fulfilled and the application will be refused.
- (22) Any decision to reject an application for an EU Blue Card or to withdraw or refuse to renew an EU Blue Card should take into consideration the specific circumstances of the case and respect the principle of proportionality. In particular, where the ground for rejection is related to the activity of the employer, a minor misconduct should not in any case constitute the sole ground for rejecting an application or withdrawing or refusing to renew the permit.

- (23) Once all the conditions for admission are fulfilled, Member States should issue an EU Blue Card within specified time limits. If a Member State issues residence permits only on its territory and all the conditions of this Directive relating to admission are fulfilled, the Member State should grant the third-country national concerned the requisite visa. It should be ensured that the competent authorities effectively cooperate in order to issue the visa without delay. Where a Member State issues residence permits only on its territory and all the conditions of this Directive relating to admission are fulfilled, the Member State should grant the third-country national concerned the requisite visa and ensure that the competent authorities effectively cooperate for that purpose. In the event that the Member State does not issue visas, it should grant the third-country national concerned an equivalent permit allowing entry.
- (24) The rules on processing times for EU Blue Card applications should guarantee the swift issuance of permits in all cases. The processing time for examining the application for an EU Blue Card should not include the time required for the recognition of professional qualifications, where applicable, or the time required for issuing a visa, if required.
- (25) The format of the EU Blue Card should be in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002¹⁴, thus enabling the Member States to refer in particular to the information on the conditions under which the person is permitted to work.
- (26) The Member State concerned should ensure that applicants have the right to challenge before a court or tribunal any decision rejecting an application for an EU Blue Card, or not renewing or withdrawing an EU Blue Card. This is without prejudice to the possibility to designate an administrative authority to carry out a prior administrative review of such decisions.

¹⁴ Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002 laying down a uniform format for residence permits for third-country nationals (OJ L 157, 15.6.2002, p. 1).

- (27) Since EU Blue Card holders are highly skilled workers contributing to addressing labour and skills shortages in key sectors, the principle of access to the labour market should be the general rule. However, in circumstances where the domestic labour market undergoes serious disturbances such as a high level of unemployment in a given occupation or sector, which may be limited to particular regions or other parts of the territory, a Member State should be able to take into account the situation of its labour market before issuing an EU Blue Card.¹⁵
- (28) In case Member States decide to make use of this possibility for a given occupation or sector. Member States may involve social partners in the assessment of the circumstances related to the domestic labour market. This verification should not be possible when an EU Blue Card is renewed in the first Member State. For EU Blue Cards in a second Member State, taking into account the situation of the labour market should only be possible if that Member State has also introduced checks for first applications for third-country nationals coming from third countries and after a separate notification. In case Member States decide to make use of this possibility, they should communicate this in a clear, accessible and transparent way to applicants and employers, including online.

¹⁵ EE: it should be clear that a MS has the right to carry out a labour market test at any time.

- (29) In implementing this Directive, Member States should refrain from pursuing active recruitment in developing countries in sectors suffering from a lack of personnel. Ethical recruitment policies and principles applicable to public and private sector employers should be developed in key sectors, for example the health sector. This is consistent with EU's commitment to the 2010 WHO Global Code on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel¹⁶ in addition to the Council and Member States' conclusions of 14 May 2007 on the European Programme for Action to tackle the critical shortage of health workers in developing countries (2007-2013) and the education sector, as appropriate. These principles and policies should be strengthened by the development and application of mechanisms, guidelines and other tools to facilitate, as appropriate, circular and temporary migration, as well as other measures that would minimise negative and maximise positive impacts of highly skilled immigration on developing countries in order to turn "brain drain" into "brain gain".
- (30) A simplified procedure for employers which have been recognised for that purpose should be provided, optional for Member States. The status of recognised employer should bring specific facilitation in terms of procedures and admission conditions – amounting to a *simplified procedure* – under this Directive and Member States should include sufficient safeguards against abuse. Where the status of recognised employer is withdrawn during the period of validity of an EU Blue Card issued under the simplified procedure, regular admission conditions should apply upon renewing that EU Blue Card, unless the third-country national concerned is employed by another recognised employer.

¹⁶ The [WHO Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel](#), adopted on 21 May 2010 by the Sixty-third World Health Assembly in [resolution WHA63.16](#).

- (31) In order to promote innovative entrepreneurship, third-country nationals admitted under this Directive should be given the right to exercise in parallel a self-employed activity without it affecting the right of residence as an EU Blue Card holder. This right should be without prejudice to the continuous obligation to meet the conditions for admission under this Directive, and the EU Blue Card holder should therefore remain in highly skilled employed activity. **Member States should have the possibility to lay down in their national law the conditions for access to self-employed activity. [...] Any requirements which Member States apply to their own nationals before granting access to a specific self-employed activity should be equally fulfilled by EU Blue Card holders. Member States should also [...] be entitled to limit the scope of allowed self-employed activity. Taking into account the purpose of this Directive, access should be granted at least to activities particularly relevant for highly skilled workers.**¹⁷
- (32) Equal treatment as granted to EU Blue Card holders should include equal treatment in respect of those branches of social security listed in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁸. This Directive does not harmonise the social security legislation of Member States. It is limited to applying the principle of equal treatment in the field of social security to the third-country nationals falling within its scope. **This Directive should not grant rights in relation to situations which lie outside the scope of Union law such as, for example, the situation of family members residing in a third country.**
- (33) In the event of mobility between Member States, Regulation (EU) No 1231/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁹ applies. This Directive should not confer more rights to the mobile EU Blue Card holder than those already provided for in existing Union law in the field of social security for third-country nationals who have cross-border interests between Member States.

¹⁷ AT, DE, SI: scrutiny reservations.

¹⁸ Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the coordination of social security systems (OJ L 166, 30.4.2004, p. 1).

¹⁹ Regulation (EU) No 1231/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 extending Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 and Regulation (EC) No 987/2009 to nationals of third countries who are not already covered by these Regulations solely on the ground of their nationality (OJ L 344, 29.12.2010, p. 1).

- (34) Professional qualifications acquired by a third-country national in another Member State should be recognised in the same way as those of Union citizens. Qualifications acquired in a third country should be taken into account in accordance with Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁰. Where a third-country national is applying for an EU Blue Card to practice an unregulated profession, Member States should avoid excessive formal requirements and full recognition procedures regarding qualifications, wherever sufficient evidence can be otherwise obtained. **This Directive should be without prejudice to the conditions set out under national law for the exercise of regulated professions.**
- (35) The rights acquired by a beneficiary of international protection as an EU Blue Card holder should be without prejudice to rights enjoyed by the person concerned under Directive 2011/95/EU and under the Geneva Convention in the Member State which granted the protection status. In that Member State, in order to avoid situations of conflicting rules, the provisions on equal treatment and family reunification of this Directive should not apply. Persons who are beneficiaries of international protection in one Member State and EU Blue Card holders in another should enjoy the same rights including equality of treatment with nationals of the Member State of residence as any other EU Blue Card holders in the latter Member State.

²⁰ Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 on the recognition of professional qualifications (OJ L 255, 30.9.2005, p. 22).

- (36)²¹ Favourable conditions for family reunification and unhindered access to work for spouses should be a fundamental element of this Directive in order to facilitate the attraction of highly skilled workers. **In terms of self-employed activity, Member States should be able to apply requirements similar to those imposed on their own nationals.** Specific derogations from Council Directive 2003/86/EC, **which is** applicable in both the first and the second Member States, should be provided for in order to reach this aim. Conditions related to integration or waiting periods should not be applied before allowing family reunification, as highly skilled workers and their families are likely to have favourable starting point regarding integration in the host community. With the aim of facilitating the swift entry of highly skilled workers, residence permits to their family members should be issued at the same time as the EU Blue Card, where the relevant conditions are fulfilled and the applications were lodged simultaneously.
- (37) In order to attract highly skilled workers and encourage their continuous stay in the Union, while enabling mobility within the Union as well as circular migration, derogations from Council Directive 2003/109/EC²² should be provided for in order to give EU Blue Card holders an easier access to EU long-term resident status. [Where the EU long-term resident status is obtained after three years and before the regular residence period of five years has been reached, Member States should be allowed to withdraw the status where the person becomes unemployed and does not have sufficient resources to maintain himself or herself and the members of his or her family without having recourse to the social assistance system of the Member State concerned. However, Member States should not withdraw the status where such a measure would be disproportionate. This could occur, for example, in case of temporary unemployment due to illness or accident, or in other cases of involuntary unemployment where the person has subsequently registered as a jobseeker or begun vocational training.]

²¹ **HU:** it should be clarified whether such derogations are only valid for long-term mobility cases. **AT:** scrutiny reservation, delete "unhindered".

²² Council Directive 2003/109/EC of 25 November 2003 on the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents (OJ L 16, 23.1.2004, p. 44).

- (38) In order to foster the mobility of highly skilled workers between the Union and their countries of origin, derogations from Directive 2003/109/EC should be provided for in order to allow longer periods of absence than those provided for in that Directive after highly skilled third-country workers have acquired the EU long-term resident status
- (39) The occupational and geographical mobility of third-country highly skilled workers should be recognised as an important contributor to improving labour market efficiency across the Union, addressing skills shortages and offsetting regional imbalances. Mobility within the Union should be facilitated.
- (39a) This Directive is without prejudice to the provisions of Directive 96/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council²³, wherever [...] **in accordance with that Directive, an EU Blue Card holder, for a limited period, carries out his or her work in the territory of a Member State other than the Member State which granted the EU Blue Card and in which he or she normally works.**²⁴
- (40) Existing legal uncertainty surrounding business trips of highly skilled workers should be addressed by defining this notion and setting a list of activities that in any case should be considered as business activities in all Member States. These activities should be directly linked to the interests of the employer in the first Member State **and related to the duties of the Blue Card holder in the employment for which the Blue Card was granted.** Second Member States should not be allowed to require from EU Blue Card holders engaging in business activities a visa, work permit or any other authorisation than the EU Blue Card issued by the first Member State. Where the EU Blue Card is issued by a Member State not applying the Schengen acquis in full, its holder should be entitled to enter and stay in one or several second Member States for the purpose of business activity for up to 90 days in any 180-day period based on the EU Blue Card.²⁵

²³ Directive 96/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1996 concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services (OJ L 18, 21.1.1997, p. 1).

²⁴ **AT, EE, EL, ES, PT, HU** (scrutiny reservations): the wording should be further clarified.

²⁵ **AT, FR**: scrutiny reservations.

- (41) EU Blue Card holders should be allowed to move to a second Member State under simplified conditions where they intend to apply for a new EU Blue Card based on an existing work contract or binding job offer. Second Member States should not be allowed to require from EU Blue Card holders any other authorisation than the EU Blue Card issued by the first Member State. As soon as they submit an application for an EU Blue Card within the deadline provided for in this Directive, **it should be possible for the second Member State to allow them [...]** to begin employment. In the second Member State the procedure for issuing an EU Blue Card should be simplified compared to the first EU Blue Card; as the mobile EU Blue Card holder has already exercised highly skilled activity in one Member State for a certain period of time, the second Member State should not have the need to control all the same details for a second time. However, mobility should remain demand-driven and therefore a work contract should always be required in the second Member State, and the salary should meet the threshold set by the second Member State in accordance with this Directive.
- (42) While some special rules are provided in this Directive regarding entry and stay in a second Member State for the purpose of business activity, as well as moving to a second Member State to apply for a new EU Blue Card in its territory, all the other rules governing the movement of persons across borders as laid down in the relevant provisions of the Schengen *acquis* apply.

- (43) Where the EU Blue Card is issued by a Member State not applying the Schengen *acquis* in full and the EU Blue Card holder, in the mobility situations provided for in this Directive, crosses an external border within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁶, a Member State should be entitled to require evidence that the EU Blue Card holder is entering its territory either for the purpose of business activities or in order to apply for a new EU Blue Card based on a work contract or binding job offer. In the case of mobility for carrying out business activities, that Member State should be able to require evidence of the business purpose of the stay, such as invitations, entry tickets, or documents describing the business activities of the company and the position of the EU Blue Card holder in the company.
- (44) Where the EU Blue Card holder moves to a second Member State to apply for an EU Blue Card and he or she is accompanied by family members, that Member State should be able to require evidence of their lawful residence in the first Member State. Besides, in case of crossing of an external border within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2016/399, the Members States applying the Schengen *acquis* in full should consult the Schengen information system and should refuse entry or object to the mobility of persons for whom an alert for the purposes of refusing entry or stay, as referred to in Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁷, has been issued in that system.

²⁶ Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) (OJ L 77, 23 03 2016, p. 1).

²⁷ Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on the establishment, operation and use of the second generation Schengen Information System (SIS II) (OJ L 381, 28.12.2006, p. 4).

- (44a) This Directive should allow the second Member State to request that the EU Blue Card holder, who moves on the basis of an EU Blue Card issued by the first Member State and whose application in the second Member State is rejected, leaves its territory. Where the EU Blue Card holder still has a valid EU Blue Card issued by the first Member State, the second Member State should be able to request that the EU Blue Card holder goes back to the first Member State in accordance with Directive 2008/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁸. Where the EU Blue Card issued by the first Member State is withdrawn or has expired during the examination of the application, it should be possible for the second Member State to either decide to return the EU Blue Card holder to a third country, in accordance with Directive 2008/115/EC, or request without delay²⁹ the first Member State to allow re-entry of the EU Blue Card holder to its territory. In this latter case, the first Member State should issue the EU Blue Card holder with a document allowing re-entry to its territory.
- (45) For the purpose of residence of beneficiaries of international protection across Member States, it is necessary to ensure that Member States other than the one which issued international protection are informed of the protection background of the persons concerned in order to enable Member States to comply with their obligations regarding the principle of non-refoulement.
- (46) Where a Member State intends to expel a person who has acquired an EU Blue Card in that Member State and who is a beneficiary of international protection in another Member State, that person should enjoy the protection against expulsion guaranteed under Directive 2011/95/EU and under Article 33 of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951, as amended by the Protocol signed in New York on 31 January 1967 (the Geneva Convention).

²⁸ 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 (OJ L 348, 24.12.2008, p. 98).

²⁹ SE: "... or request *without formalities and delay*..." suggesting to delete the last sentence of the Recital.

- (47) Where the expulsion of a beneficiary of international protection outside the territory of the Member States is permitted under Directive 2011/95/EU, Member States should be obliged to ensure that all information is obtained from relevant sources, including, where appropriate, from the Member State that granted international protection, and that it is thoroughly assessed with a view to guaranteeing that the decision to expel that beneficiary is in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.
- (48) Specific reporting provisions should be provided for to monitor the implementation of this Directive, with a view to identifying and possibly counteracting its possible impacts in terms of brain drain in developing countries and in order to avoid brain waste.
- (49) Since the objectives of this Directive, namely the establishment of a special admission procedure and the adoption of conditions of entry and residence, and the rights, applicable to third-country nationals for the purpose of highly skilled employment and their family members, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, especially – to better exploit the EU’s overall attractiveness – as regards ensuring their mobility between Member States and offering a clear and single set of admission criteria across the Member States, and can therefore be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU). In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.
- (50) This Directive respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in accordance with Article 6 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU).

- (51) In accordance with the Joint Political Declaration of 28 September 2011 of Member States and the Commission on explanatory documents³⁰, Member States have undertaken to accompany, in justified cases, the notification of their transposition measures with one or more documents explaining the relationship between the components of a directive and the corresponding parts of national transposition instruments. With regard to this Directive, the legislator considers the transmission of such documents to be justified.
- (52) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 and Article 4a(1) of Protocol 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice, annexed to TEU and TFEU, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, those Member States are not taking part in the adoption of this Directive and are not bound by or subject to its application.
- (53) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of the Protocol 22 on the position of Denmark annexed to TEU and TFEU, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Directive, and is not bound by it or subject to its application.
- (54) Directive 2009/50/EC should therefore be repealed,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

³⁰ OJ C 369, 17.12.2011, p. 14.

Chapter I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Subject matter

This Directive lays down:

- (a) the conditions of entry and residence for more than three months in the territory of the Member States, and the rights, of third-country nationals for the purpose of highly skilled employment, and of their family members;³¹
- (b) the conditions of entry and residence, and the rights, of third-country nationals and of their family members, referred to in point (a), in Member States other than the Member State which first granted an EU Blue Card.

Article 2

*Definitions*³²

For the purposes of this Directive:

- (a) "third-country national" means any person who is not a citizen of the Union within the meaning of Article 20(1) of the Treaty;

³¹ **AT, CY, FR:** opposed to changing the scope from "highly qualified employment" to "highly skilled employment".

³² **HR:** scrutiny reservation.

- (b) "highly skilled employment"³³ means employment in a position [...] regarded as demanding higher professional qualifications, where the employed person: ³⁴
- in the Member State concerned, is protected as an employee under national employment law or in accordance with national practice, irrespective of the legal relationship, for the purpose of exercising genuine and effective work for, or under the direction of, someone else;
 - is paid; and
 - has the required competence, as proven by higher professional qualifications.³⁵
- (c) "EU Blue Card" means the residence permit bearing the term "EU Blue Card" entitling its holder to reside and work in the territory of a Member State under the terms of this Directive;
- (d) "first Member State" means the Member State which first grants a third-country national an "EU Blue Card";
- (e) "second Member State" means any Member State in which the EU Blue Card holder intends to exercise or exercises the right of mobility within the meaning of this Directive, other than the first Member State;
- (f) "family members" means third-country nationals as defined in Article 4(1) of Directive 2003/86/EC;

³³ **AT, BE, BG, FI, HU, LT:** scrutiny reservation. **ES:** reservation. **CY, EL, FR:** replace with "highly qualified employment", at least this should be an option for MS. **DE:** scrutiny reservation on this concept and its implications. **PL:** recognition of skills should be an option for MS. **ES, NL:** support the provision as it is. **SE:** scrutiny reservation on all the provisions concerning recognition of skills.

³⁴ **PL:** the definition is too vague and it is not clear how it would work in practice.

³⁵ **AT:** the definition leaves room for interpretation and can lead to legal uncertainty.

- (g) "higher professional qualifications" means qualifications attested by evidence of higher education qualifications or, where provided for by national law, higher professional skills³⁶;
- (h) "higher education qualifications" means any diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualifications issued by a competent authority attesting the successful completion of a post-secondary higher education or equivalent tertiary education programme, namely a set of courses provided by an educational establishment recognised as a higher education institution or equivalent tertiary educational institution by the State in which it is situated, where the studies needed to acquire those qualifications lasted at least three years and correspond at least to ISCED 2011 level 6 or to EQF level 6, according to national law;³⁷
- (i) "higher professional skills" means knowledge, skills and competences attested **in accordance with national procedures** by at least five years of professional experience of a level comparable to higher education qualifications and which is relevant in the profession or sector specified in the work contract or binding job offer;³⁸

³⁶ **AT**: scrutiny reservation. **FI**: scrutiny reservation on the obligation to accept professional qualifications as higher professional qualifications. **CY, CZ, FR**: concerns regarding the equivalence between education qualifications and professional skills, doubts concerning the feasibility of assessing professional skills in practice. **ES**: reservation as the recognition of professional skills should be mandatory. **Cion**: reservation on this being an optional clause. **BG**: scrutiny reservation, stating that this might create inequality between the foreign labour force and the domestic EU workers.

³⁷ **AT**: scrutiny reservation, opposed to a reference to EQF and ISCED level 6. Also, the definition leaves room for interpretation and can lead to legal uncertainty. It should be left for MS to determine the level of formal high qualifications while the requirement of 3 years of study at a tertiary institution should be kept. **FI**: scrutiny reservation wondering whether references to the levels are needed as the frameworks have not been implemented yet.

³⁸ **BG**: reservations. **ES**: the time period should be 3 years. **FI, SI**: scrutiny reservations. **HU**: reservation on the equivalence between formal qualifications and skills; suggests the following compromise solution: 3 years of experience could be accepted together with a proof of a lower level of vocational qualification in the same field attested by a certificate. Furthermore, it should be clearly stated in the definition that in the case of regulated professions professional experience cannot be an equivalent for qualifications. **RO**: introduce minimum conditions of education and training that should be met after which the required professional experience can be taken into account. **LV**: the definition is unclear and too broad, more precise criteria or indicators should be used to align professional experience with education qualifications, for example levels of the EQF. **Cion**: reservation on 5 years.

- (j) "professional experience" means the actual and lawful pursuit of the profession concerned;
- (k) "regulated profession" means a regulated profession as defined in Article 3(1) (a) of Directive 2005/36/EC;
- (l) "business activity" means a temporary activity related to the business interests of the employer **and to the professional duties of the EU Blue Card holder in the first Member State**, including at least attending internal and external business meetings, attending conferences and seminars, negotiating business deals, undertaking sales or marketing activities, exploring business opportunities, or attending and receiving training;³⁹
- (m) "international protection" has the meaning as defined in Article 2(a) of Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Article 3

Scope

1. This Directive shall apply to third-country nationals who apply to be admitted or who have been admitted to the territory of a Member State for the purpose of highly skilled employment.

³⁹ **AT** (scrutiny reservation): opposed to including sales and marketing activities and training, prefers a closed and better defined list and wants to retain the right to require additional authorisations such as visas and work permits. **FR** (scrutiny reservation): the definition should be more accurate or else it should be clearly stated that the business activity should relate to a work contract. **EL**: reservation. **HR**: the definition is too broad, there should at least be a minimum common basis for MS to determine their activities, suggesting as follows: *"business activity" means a temporary activity related to the business interests of the employer.* The rest should be moved to a recital. **HU**: a common list at EU level of business activities should be set up in this Directive as national lists would lead to a large number of different definitions. **BE, IT**: the definition is too broad, if there is a list it should be an exhaustive one. **LT** (linguistic reservation): the definition should be more precise suggesting an open list together with a link with the activity in the first MS while no paid activity should be possible.

2. This Directive shall not apply to third-country nationals:⁴⁰
- (a) who seek international protection and are awaiting a decision on their status or who are beneficiaries of temporary protection in accordance with the Council Directive 2001/55/EC⁴¹ in a Member State;
 - (b) who seek protection in accordance with national law, international obligations or practice of the Member State and are awaiting a decision on their status, or who are beneficiaries of protection in accordance with national law, international obligations or practice of the Member State;
 - (c) who apply to reside in a Member State as researchers within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/801 in order to carry out a research project;⁴²
 - (d) who enjoy EU long-term resident status in a Member State in accordance with Directive 2003/109/EC and exercise their right to reside in another Member State in order to carry out an economic activity in an employed or self-employed capacity;

⁴⁰ **AT, BE, BG, CZ, ES, HU, LV, LT, PT, SI:** scrutiny reservations regarding the dual statuses of beneficiaries of international protection and family members of EU citizens which could lead to practical and legal problems. **AT, BG, CZ, CY, DE, EE, ES, HU, SI:** reservations on the enlargement of the scope to the category of beneficiaries of international protection. **EE, SI:** could accept including beneficiaries of international protection if the residence permit granted on the basis of international protection is withdrawn when another permit is granted on the basis of this Directive. **AT, CZ, ES, HU:** reservations against enlarging the scope to family members of EU citizens. **DE:** points (a) and (b) should be adapted following agreement on the Asylum Procedures Regulation. **LV:** could accept the possibility for beneficiaries of international protection and family members of EU citizens to apply for an EU Blue Card in another MS than the one which has issued them the first residence permit (**CY:** reservation on this option). **FR** suggested an option according to which the Blue Card could only be granted (after 1 year of residence) in the MS that has granted international protection.

⁴¹ Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof (OJ L 212, 7.8.2001, p. 12).

⁴² **EL:** it should be clarified that researchers are eligible to apply for an EU Blue Card only after the completion of a research project and not at any moment during the validity of the permit for the purposes of research.

- (e) who enter a Member State under commitments contained in an international agreement facilitating the entry and temporary stay of certain categories of trade and investment-related natural persons, with the exception of third-country nationals who have been admitted to the territory of a Member State as intra-corporate transferees pursuant to Directive 2014/66/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴³;
 - (f) who have been admitted to the territory of a Member State as seasonal workers pursuant to Directive 2014/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁴;
 - (g) whose expulsion has been suspended for reasons of fact or law;
 - (h) who are covered by Directive 96/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as long as they are posted on the territory of the Member State concerned;
 - (i) who under agreements between the Union and its Member States and third countries enjoy rights of free movement equivalent to those of Union citizens.
3. This Directive shall be without prejudice to any agreement between the Union and its Member States or between the Member States and one or more third countries, that lists the professions which do not fall under this Directive in order to assure ethical recruitment, in sectors suffering from a lack of personnel, by protecting human resources in the developing countries which are signatories to these agreements.

⁴³ Directive 2014/66/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer (OJ L 157, 27.5.2014, p. 1).

⁴⁴ Directive 2014/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the conditions of entry and stay of third-country nationals for the purpose of employment as seasonal workers (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 375).

4. *deleted*

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Article 4

*More favourable provisions*⁴⁶

1. This Directive shall be without prejudice to more favourable provisions of:
 - (a) Union law, including bilateral or multilateral agreements concluded between the Union or the Union and its Member States on the one hand and one or more third countries on the other;
 - (b) bilateral or multilateral agreements [...] concluded between one or more Member States and one or more third countries [...];

[...]

⁴⁵ **SE:** insert the following new paragraph at the end of this Article or at least as form of clarification to a recital: "*The Directive shall not affect the rights or obligations regarding the practice of regulated professions*". **AT, BG, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, HU, IT, PL, PT, SE:** it should be clearly stated in the Directive that MS can have national schemes for admitting highly skilled third-country nationals. **BE, NL:** scrutiny reservations on the issue of national schemes.

⁴⁶ **AT, DE, ES, FI, FR, HU, PL, PT, SE, SI:** scrutiny reservations. **NL:** MS should be able to adopt more favourable provisions in relation to all articles concerning the admission conditions; this would give MS sufficient flexibility to take into account the situation of national labour markets. **Cion:** reservation on the Article as its intention was to have a general standstill clause.

2. This Directive shall not affect the right of Member States to adopt or retain more favourable provisions in respect of Articles 10, 14, 15, 16 and 17(5) ⁴⁷.

Chapter II

CRITERIA FOR ADMISSION, REFUSAL AND WITHDRAWAL

Article 5⁴⁸

Criteria for admission

1. ⁴⁹ As regards the admission of a third-country national under this Directive, the applicant shall:
- (a) present a valid work contract or, as provided for in national law, a binding job offer for highly skilled⁵⁰ employment, of at least six months⁵¹ in the Member State concerned;

⁴⁷ **FR:** scrutiny reservation: finalising the provisions referred to in this Article will be subject to adjustments based on the progress of discussions.

⁴⁸ **BG, CZ, FI, FR, PT** and **SE:** scrutiny reservations. **RO:** linguistic reservation on the Article.

⁴⁹ **DE, FR, IT, RO** and **SI:** scrutiny reservations on paragraph 1. According to **LV**, the content of paragraph 7 should be included in paragraph 1.

⁵⁰ **FR, PL:** reiterated their reservations on "highly qualified employment", insisting on the reference to "highly skilled employment". Also, 5 years of professional experience should be taken into account rather than the proposed 3 years.

⁵¹ **AT, CY, EL:** keep the period of twelve months of the current Directive. **NL:** "present a valid work contract .. *of more than 90 days* in the Member State concerned".

- (b) provide evidence⁵² attesting relevant higher professional qualifications⁵³ in relation to the work to be carried out⁵⁴;
- (c) for regulated professions, present a document attesting fulfilment of the conditions set out under national law for the exercise by Union citizens of the regulated profession specified in the work contract or binding job offer as provided for in national law⁵⁵;
- (d)⁵⁶ present a valid travel document, as determined by national law, and, if required, an application for a visa or a valid visa or, where applicable, a valid residence permit or a valid long-stay visa. Member States may require the period of validity of the travel document to cover at least the initial duration of the residence permit.
- (e) provide evidence of having or, if provided for by national law, having applied for a sickness insurance for all the risks normally covered for nationals of the Member State concerned for periods where no such insurance coverage and corresponding entitlement to benefits are provided in connection with, or resulting from, the work contract.

⁵² **AT, BE, CY, CZ, DE, EE, FR, LT, PL, PT, RO:** scrutiny reservations pointing out the difficulties in obtaining the evidence attesting higher professional qualifications. **BG, EL, RO:** it should be clearly defined what "evidence" is necessary to attest higher professional skills (documents).

⁵³ **AT, DE, EE, MT, PL, PT:** the professional qualifications should be linked to the job offered. **AT, FR:** keep the wording of the current Directive which is more precise and has a clear link between the experience or diplomas and the position held.

⁵⁴ **AT, BE, HU, LT, PL, PT:** scrutiny reservations. **BG, NL:** prefer the wording of the current Directive with a reference to "a document". **NL:** opposed to "relevant higher professional qualifications in relation to the work to be carried out".

⁵⁵ **AT, FR:** scrutiny reservations. **SE:** remove "by Union citizens" as national rules for third-country nationals might not be the same as for Union citizens. **EE:** use "provide evidence" as in point (b). **IT:** include a reference to Article 9, paragraph 1 (application made by the employer). **ES:** scrutiny reservation (positive). **AT:** the reference to "a document attesting fulfilment of the conditions..." is not clear; the terminology of Directive 2005/36/EC on the recognition of professional qualifications should be used instead.

⁵⁶ **CZ, DE, FR:** only holders of long-stay visas should be allowed to apply for an EU Blue Card as short-stay visas might be misused in this context. **DE, LT:** scrutiny reservation as the travel document should be valid for longer than the residence permit.

- 2⁵⁷. [In addition to the conditions laid down in paragraph 1, the gross annual salary resulting from the monthly or annual salary specified in the work contract or binding job offer shall not be inferior to the salary threshold set and published for that purpose by the Member States. The salary threshold set by the Member States shall be at least 1.0 times but not higher than 1.4 times the average gross annual salary in the Member State concerned.]
- 3⁵⁸. Member States shall require that all conditions in the applicable laws, collective agreements or practices in the relevant occupational branches for highly skilled employment are met.
- 4⁵⁹. By way of derogation from paragraph 2, and for employment in professions which are in particular need of third-country national workers and which belong to major groups 1 and 2 of ISCO, Member States may apply a lower salary threshold of at least 80 percent of the salary threshold set by the Member State concerned in accordance with paragraph 2.

⁵⁷ **AT, BE, CY, DE, ES, FI, FR, IT, LT, PT, SI**: scrutiny reservations on paragraph 2. **AT, CY, CZ, LT**: maintain the salary threshold of the current Directive (1.5 times). **FR**: opposed to lowering the salary threshold as this will lead to lower salaries for this group of TCN which does not contribute to EU's attractiveness. **MT** (scrutiny reservation): the salary threshold should not be lower than 1.4 times the average gross annual salary. **ES, FI, SI**: support a lower salary threshold. **PL**: opposed to lowering the salary threshold drawing attention to possible regional differences in this respect. The minimum threshold of 1.0 could be acceptable but the maximum threshold should not be determined. MS should have the discretion to adjust the threshold according to their needs. **RO** (reservation): "... *shall be at least 1.0 times but not higher than 3.0 times the average gross annual salary in the Member State concerned*". **BG** (reservation): the wording of the current Directive should be kept with a fixed threshold; **HU** suggests examining the possibility of allowing the determination of more than one salary threshold within the fork, as e.g. different regions may require different thresholds within one single country in order to make the system inclusive enough.

⁵⁸ **DE**: the wording of this provision should be revised, in order to clearly state that highly qualified person should be employed under the same conditions as nationals.

⁵⁹ **FR**: opposed to the salary threshold being lower than 1.0 for this group. Also, MS should be able to decide which group of TCN they wish to attract. **BG** (reservation): the wording of the current Directive should be kept with a fixed threshold. **CZ**: the gross annual salary should not be below the national average. **NL**: opposed to "at least". **Cion**: reservation on the may-clause.

5⁶⁰. By way of derogation from paragraph 2, as regards third-country nationals who have obtained a higher education qualification not more than three years before submitting the application for an EU Blue Card, Member States may apply a lower salary threshold [...] **than the one** set by the Member State concerned in accordance with paragraph 2.

Where the EU Blue Card issued during the period of three years is renewed, the salary threshold referred to in the first subparagraph shall continue to apply if:

- (a) the initial period of three years has not elapsed; or
- (b) a period of 24 months after the issuance of the first EU Blue Card has not elapsed.

[6⁶¹. Member States shall facilitate the [...] recognition of documents attesting the relevant higher [...] **education** qualifications [...].]

7⁶². Third-country nationals who are considered to pose a threat to public policy, public security or health shall not be admitted.

⁶⁰ **FR, NL:** (scrutiny reservations) this provision might create a competition between the third-country nationals who have acquired their qualifications outside the EU and those who have acquired them in the EU and look for a job here. **FR:** opposed to lowering the salary threshold for young graduates. **BG** (reservation): the wording of the current Directive should be kept with a fixed threshold. **CZ, EE:** the gross annual salary should not be below the national average. **EE, FR, PL:** third-country nationals who have acquired their professional qualification in the EU should be granted better and more flexible conditions as they are better integrated in the Member States. **Cion:** reservation on the may-clause.

⁶¹ **EL:** this should be a "may clause". **FR, PT** (scrutiny reservations): not all Member States have a system of recognised references. **CZ, HU** (scrutiny reservations): this point should be deleted. **PT** drew attention to the need of avoiding fraud. **SE:** validation is a complex process which cannot be done when a person applies from a third country on the basis of documentation only. **Cion:** reservation on the deletion of this paragraph.

⁶² **DE:** scrutiny reservation. **FR:** move this provision to Article 6 (grounds for refusal). **HU:** this provision should be moved to Articles 6 and 7.

8. Member States may require the third-country national concerned to provide his or her address in their territory.

Where the national law of a Member State requires an address to be provided at the time of application and the third-country national concerned does not yet know his or her future address, Member States shall accept a temporary address. In such a case, the third-country national shall provide his or her permanent address at the latest when the EU Blue Card pursuant to Article 8 is issued.⁶³

Article 5a

Volumes of admission

This Directive shall not affect the right of a Member State to determine the volumes of admission of third-country nationals in accordance with Article 79(5) TFEU. On that basis, an application for an EU Blue Card may either be considered inadmissible or be rejected.

Article 6⁶⁴

Grounds for refusal

1. Member States shall reject an application for an EU Blue Card in any of the following cases:
 - (a) where the applicant does not meet the conditions set out in Article 5;
 - (b) where the documents presented have been fraudulently acquired, or falsified or tampered with.

⁶³ **HU:** it is important that the notification of the address takes place at the beginning of the application procedure.

⁶⁴ **FR:** insert the same ground for rejection as in Article 20(2)(f) of Directive 2016/801.

- 2⁶⁵. Member States may check whether the concerned vacancy could not be filled by national or Union workforce, by third-country nationals lawfully resident in that Member State and already forming part of its labour market by virtue of Union or national law, or by EU long-term residents wishing to move to that Member State for highly skilled employment in accordance with Chapter III of Directive 2003/109/EC.
- 3⁶⁶. Member States may reject an application for an EU Blue Card where:
- (a) the employer has failed to meet its legal obligations regarding social security, taxation, labour rights or working conditions;
 - (b) the employer's business is being or has been wound up under national insolvency laws or no economic activity is taking place; or
 - (c) the employer has been sanctioned for employment of illegally staying third-country nationals in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 2009/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁷, or for undeclared work or illegal employment according to national law.
4. Member States may reject an application for an EU Blue Card in order to ensure ethical recruitment in sectors suffering from a lack of qualified workers in the countries of origin.

⁶⁵ **Cion**: reservation on the deletion of the possibility to carry out labour market tests only in cases where the labour market of a MS undergoes serious disturbances as well as on the deletion of the notification procedure.

⁶⁶ **HU** underlined the need to ensure coherence with the asylum acquis, while **DE** drew attention to the risk of abuse.

⁶⁷ Directive 2009/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 providing for minimum standards on sanctions and measures against employers of illegally staying third-country nationals (OJ L 168, 30.6.2009, p. 24).

5. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, any decision to reject an application shall take account of the specific circumstances of the case and respect the principle of proportionality.

Article 7⁶⁸

Withdrawal or non-renewal of the EU Blue Card

1. Member States shall withdraw or refuse to renew an EU Blue Card where:⁶⁹
- (a) the EU Blue Card or the documents presented have been fraudulently acquired, or have been falsified or tampered with;
 - (b) the third-country national no longer holds a valid work contract for highly skilled employment or the qualifications required by points (b) and (c) of Article 5(1) or his or her salary no longer meets the salary threshold as set in accordance with Article 5(2), (4) or (5), as applicable, without prejudice to Article 14;
 - (c) the reasons of public policy, public security or public health so require.⁷⁰
2. Member States may withdraw or refuse to renew an EU Blue Card in any of the following cases:
- (a) *deleted*
 - (a) where appropriate, where the employer has failed to meet its legal obligations regarding social security, taxation, labour rights or working conditions;

⁶⁸ **DE, FR, SI:** scrutiny reservations on this Article.

⁶⁹ **HU:** insert the lack of a valid travel document as a compulsory ground for withdrawal or non-renewal.

⁷⁰ **PL:** scrutiny reservation. **Cion:** reservation.

- (b) wherever the EU Blue Card holder does not have sufficient resources to maintain himself or herself **and, where applicable, the members of his or her family** without having recourse to the social assistance system of the Member State concerned. Member States shall evaluate these resources by reference to their nature and regularity and may take into account the level of minimum national wages and pensions **as well as the number of family members of the EU Blue Card holder**. Such evaluation shall **take into account the contributions of the family members to the household income and it shall** not take place during the period of unemployment referred to in Article 14;⁷¹
- (c) where the conditions in the applicable laws, collective agreements or practices in the relevant occupational branches for highly skilled employment are no longer met;
- (d) where the third-country national has not communicated the changes referred to in Article 13(1), where applicable, and in Article 14(3);
- (e) where the third-country national no longer holds a valid travel document⁷²;
- (f) ⁷³where the third-country national fails to comply with the conditions of mobility under Chapter V or repetitively makes use of the mobility provisions of Chapter V in an abusive manner.

Where an EU Blue Card is withdrawn or not renewed on the basis of point (e) of paragraph 2, Member States shall, prior to withdrawing or not renewing the EU Blue Card, set a reasonable deadline for the third-country national concerned to obtain and present a valid travel document.

3. The lack of communication pursuant to Article 13(1) or 14(3) shall not be considered to be a sufficient reason for withdrawing or not renewing the EU Blue Card if the holder proves that the communication did not reach the competent authorities for a reason independent of the holder's will.

⁷¹ **ES, BG, PL, SI:** scrutiny reservations. **Cion:** reservation on inserting this paragraph.

⁷² **AT:** the travel document should be valid for the entire duration of the residence permit. See AT comment on Article 5(1)(d). **AT, DE, HU** considered the fact of holding a valid passport as an essential requirement.

⁷³ **FR, PL:** reservations on point f). **AT:** this provision should be clarified.

4. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, any decision to withdraw or refuse to renew an EU Blue Card shall take account of the specific circumstances of the case and respect the principle of proportionality.

Article 7a

*Sanctions*⁷⁴

1. Member States may hold the employer responsible for failure to comply with the conditions of admission, stay and mobility laid down in this Directive.
2. The Member State concerned shall provide for sanctions where the employer is held responsible in accordance with paragraph 1. Those sanctions shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.

Chapter III

EU BLUE CARD AND PROCEDURE

Article 8

EU Blue Card

- 1.⁷⁵ Where a third-country national fulfils the criteria set out in Article 5 and where no ground for rejection pursuant to Article 6 applies, he or she shall be issued with an EU Blue Card.

⁷⁴ **FR:** scrutiny reservation on the Article. **BG:** all cases of employer liability should be covered in this Article, which should be amended along the lines of Directive 2009/52/EC on employers' sanctions.

⁷⁵ **FR:** reservation in connection with recital 24. **Cion:** reservation.

⁷⁶Where a Member State only issues residence permits on its territory and the third-country national fulfils all the admission conditions laid down in this Directive, the Member State concerned shall [...] **grant the third-country national every facility to obtain** the requisite visas [...].

- 2⁷⁷. Member States shall set a standard period of validity for the EU Blue Card, which shall be at least 24 months. If the work contract covers a shorter period, the EU Blue Card shall be issued at least for the duration of the work contract plus three months.
3. The EU Blue Card shall be issued by the competent authorities of the Member State using the uniform format as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002. In accordance with point (a) 7.5-9 of the Annex to that Regulation, Member States shall indicate on the EU Blue Card the conditions for access to the labour market as set out in Article 13(1)⁷⁸ of this Directive. Member States shall enter the words "EU Blue Card" under the heading "type of permit" in the residence permit.

⁷⁶ **AT, PT** (scrutiny reservations): there should be no automatism in the issuing of visas, there should always be an application for a visa suggesting the following wording: "... the third-country national shall *obtain* the requisite visa..."

⁷⁷ **BG**: scrutiny reservation on the 24-month period suggesting to keep the period of validity between 1 and 4 years as in the current Directive. **BE**: the duration should be 12 months for the initial permit. **CZ**: the maximum duration of the permit should always be 24 months.

⁷⁸ **AT**: reservation on the reference to Article 13(1).

4⁷⁹. Where a Member State issues an EU Blue Card to a third-country national to whom it has granted international protection, it shall enter the following remark in that third-country national's EU Blue Card, under the heading "Remarks": "International protection granted by [name of the Member State] on [date]". Where that Member State withdraws the international protection enjoyed by the EU Blue Card holder, it shall, where appropriate, issue a new EU Blue Card not containing that remark.

5⁸⁰. Where an EU Blue Card is issued by a Member State to a third-country national who is a beneficiary of international protection in another Member State, the Member State issuing the EU Blue Card shall enter the remark "International protection granted by [name of the Member State] on [date]" in the EU Blue Card.

Before the Member State enters that remark, it shall notify the Member State to be mentioned in that remark of the issuance of the EU Blue Card and request that Member State to provide information as to whether the EU Blue Card holder is still a beneficiary of international protection. The Member State mentioned in the remark shall reply no later than one month after receiving the request for information. Where international protection has been withdrawn by a final decision, the Member State issuing the EU Blue Card shall not enter that remark.

⁷⁹ **AT, CZ, ES, FI, FR, IT, LV, LT, PT, SE**: scrutiny reservations on the inclusion of beneficiaries of international protection. Two reasons were evoked: the combination of different statuses (the status linked to the Blue Card, while having at the same time access to international protection) and the related administrative burden for the authorities of MS. **NL**: paragraphs 4 and 5 will create excessive administrative burden.

⁸⁰ **IT, LV** (scrutiny reservation): can support paragraph 5, as long as the access to international protection has been granted by a Member State different from that which issued the Blue Card. **ES, LT**: scrutiny reservations concerning the inclusion of beneficiaries of international protection.

Where, in accordance with the relevant international instruments or national law, responsibility for the international protection of the EU Blue Card holder was transferred to the Member State after it issued an EU Blue Card in accordance with the first subparagraph, that Member State shall amend the remark accordingly within three months after the transfer.

6. During the period of its validity, the EU Blue Card shall entitle its holder to:
 - (a) enter, re-enter and stay in the territory of the Member State issuing the EU Blue Card;
 - (b) enjoy the rights recognised in this Directive.

Article 9

Applications for admission

1. Member States shall determine whether applications for an EU Blue Card are to be made by the third-country national or by the employer. Member States may also allow an application from either of the two.
- 2.⁸¹ The application shall be considered and examined either when the third-country national concerned is residing outside the territory of the Member State to which he or she wishes to be admitted, or when he or she is already residing in the territory of that Member State as holder of a valid residence permit or long-stay visa.
- 3.⁸² By way of derogation from paragraph 2, a Member State may accept, in accordance with its national law, an application submitted when the third-country national concerned is not in possession of a valid residence permit or long-stay visa but is legally present in its territory.

⁸¹ **DE:** this should be a "may clause". **Cion:** reservation.

⁸² **CY, HU, SE:** scrutiny reservations. **HU:** would like to apply this exception only to those third-country nationals who are visa-exempt. **Cion:** reservation.

Article 10

Procedural safeguards

1⁸³. The competent authorities of the Member States shall adopt a decision on the application for an EU Blue Card and notify the applicant in writing, in accordance with the notification procedures laid down in the national law of the Member State concerned. The decision shall be adopted and notified at the latest within 90 days of the date of submission of the complete application.

Where the employer has been recognised in accordance with Article 12, the notification shall be made at the latest within 30 days of the date of submission of the application.⁸⁴

2. *deleted*⁸⁵

3. Where the information or documents supplied in support of the application are inadequate or incomplete, the competent authorities shall notify the applicant of the additional information that is required and set a reasonable deadline for providing it. The period referred to in paragraph 1 shall be suspended until the authorities have received the additional information or documents required. If the additional information or documents have not been provided within the deadline, the application may be rejected.

⁸³ ES: prefers a 60-day period. LT, NL could accept a 60 days deadline, as long as it starts from the moment the application is complete. CY, CZ, FI, PL, PT also stressed that the deadline should run only after the submission of a complete application. BG: suggests a deadline of 45 days in paragraph 1 and 20 days in the second subparagraph. Cion: reservation on the deadline of 90 days.

⁸⁴ FR: suggested "... *the decision shall be adopted and notified* at the latest within 30 days..."
DE: 30 days might not be sufficient. AT: "... *within a shorter period of time.*"

⁸⁵ LT: would like to have paragraph 2 reinserted.

4. Any decision rejecting an application for an EU Blue Card, or a decision not to renew or to withdraw an EU Blue Card shall be notified in writing to the third-country national concerned and, where relevant, to his employer in accordance with the notification procedures set out in the relevant national law. The notification shall specify the reasons for the decision and the competent authority with which an appeal may be submitted as well as the time limit for submitting the appeal. Member States shall provide an effective judicial remedy, in accordance with national law.
- 5⁸⁶. An applicant shall be allowed to submit an application for renewal before the expiry of the EU Blue Card. Member States may set a maximum deadline of 90 days prior to the expiry of the EU Blue Card for submitting an application for renewal.
6. Where the validity of the EU Blue Card permit expires during the procedure for renewal, Member States shall allow the third-country national to stay on their territory until the competent authorities have taken a decision on the application.

*Article 11*⁸⁷

Fees

The level of fees required by Member States for the processing of applications shall not be disproportionate or excessive.

⁸⁶ **LT:** provide for a possibility of applying for the renewal of the Blue Card earlier than 60 days prior to its expiry date.

⁸⁷ **FR:** scrutiny reservation on this provision.

Article 12⁸⁸

Recognised employers

1. Member States may decide to provide for recognition procedures for employers in accordance with their national law or administrative practice for the purpose of applying simplified procedures for obtaining an EU Blue Card.

Where a Member State decides to provide for recognition procedures, it shall provide clear and transparent information to the employers concerned about, among others, the conditions and criteria for approval, the period of validity of the recognition and the consequences of non-compliance with the conditions, including possible withdrawal and non-renewal, as well as any sanction applicable.

The recognition procedures shall not entail disproportionate or excessive administrative burden or costs for the employers.

- 2.⁸⁹ The simplified procedures shall include processing of applications as provided for in the second subparagraph of Article 10(1). Applicants shall be exempt from presenting **one or more pieces of** evidence referred to in points (b) [...] or (e) of Article 5(1) [...] or in Article 5(8).

⁸⁸ **DE, FR:** scrutiny reservations. **BG:** scrutiny reservation requesting more clarification on the concept of "recognised employers". Setting up a procedure for recognition of employers would increase administrative burden, furthermore the criteria for recognition are not clarified.

⁸⁹ **CZ:** cannot agree with the reference to Article 5(8). **AT, DE:** scrutiny reservations concerning the possible recognition of professional skills by some MS and not by others. **BG:** opposed to including this paragraph. **AT, HU, SE:** this should be a "may-clause" in order to allow for more flexibility to MS and for reasons of compatibility with other Articles such as Article 10(1). **FR:** the second sentence should be a "may-clause".

3. ⁹⁰ Member States shall refuse to recognise an employer pursuant to paragraph 1, where the employer has been sanctioned for:
- (a) employment of illegally staying third-country nationals pursuant to Directive 2009/52/EC, or
 - (b) undeclared work or illegal employment according to national law.
4. Member States shall provide for measures to prevent possible abuses. Those measures may include monitoring, assessment at regular intervals and, where appropriate, inspection in accordance with national law or administrative practice.

Member States may, among other measures, refuse to renew or decide to withdraw the status of recognised employer where the employer has not respected its obligations under this Directive or in cases where the recognition has been fraudulently acquired.

Chapter IV

RIGHTS

⁹⁰ **PL**: scrutiny reservation. **AT, NL, SE**: should be a may-clause.

Article 13

*Labour market access*⁹¹

1. EU Blue Card holders shall have access to highly skilled employment in the Member State concerned provided that the criteria for admission laid down in Article 5 are fulfilled.
 - 1a. During the first two years of legal employment in the Member State concerned as an EU Blue Card holder, Member States may require that a change of employer and changes which may affect the fulfilment of the criteria for admission as set out in Article 5 are⁹²:

⁹¹ **AT:** keep the wording of this Article as it appears in the current Directive. **ES, LT:** reservations on the Article. **LT, PT:** scrutiny reservations on the Article. **SE:** MS should be able to require an application for a new Blue Card.

⁹² **AT, BE, CY, CZ, FR, HU, PL:** MS should be able to apply a labour market test before granting access to their labour market, thus there should also be a reference to the criteria in Article 6(2). **AT:** include a provision similar to Article 13(4) of the current Directive. **EE:** scrutiny reservation. **ES** (scrutiny reservation): the provision is confusing, insists on a rapid and flexible system without an authorisation. **Cion:** reservation on paragraph 1a preferring a more flexible procedure.

- (a) subject to the prior authorisation in writing of the competent authorities in the Member State concerned in accordance with procedures laid down by national law, to be granted or denied within 30 days⁹³ of the date of the request made by the EU Blue Card holder; or
- (b) communicated by the EU Blue Card holder in accordance with procedures laid down by national law.⁹⁴

After these first two years, the Member State may only require such changes to be communicated in accordance with the procedures laid down by national law.⁹⁵

The communication procedure shall not suspend the right of the EU Blue Card holder to pursue the employment.

- 2.⁹⁶ Without prejudice to the criteria for admission set out in Article 5, EU Blue Card holders may engage in self-employed activity in parallel to the activity in highly skilled employment in accordance with [...] national law.

[...]

⁹³ **HU, SE:** 30 days is too short. **PL:** 60 days instead.

⁹⁴ **HU:** it should be possible also for the employers to communicate this information.

⁹⁵ **DE:** this paragraph should be under point (b). **HU** (scrutiny reservation): could the procedures laid down by national law include a labour market test under Article 6(2)?

⁹⁶ **EL:** reservation, it should be optional for MS to grant such a right to Blue Card holders. **BE, DE, LT:** scrutiny reservations. **AT** (reservation): this paragraph should be deleted as such an unclear provision could lead to bogus self-employment, MS could provide for this possibility under national law. **CY:** opposed to the right of self-employment in parallel as it would distort the labour market, create unfair competition and it would make it difficult to ensure that the conditions under this Directive are met. **PL** (scrutiny reservation): it should be specified what kind of self-employed activity is meant here. **DE, LT:** it is not clear whether it would be possible to be employed part-time as a Blue Card holder which could lead to abuses. **EE:** this provision could be in Article 4 so that a MS could be flexible and adopt more favourable provisions, Blue Card holders could be allowed to hold other positions. **LT:** it should be clear that the self-employed activity must be related to highly skilled employment. **FR** (scrutiny reservation): this provision can give rise to misuses suggesting an option according to which a BC holder could do other jobs after 1 year of residence.

3.⁹⁷ By way of derogation from paragraph 1, Member States may retain restrictions on access to employment, where the employment activities entail involvement in the exercise of public authority and the responsibility for safeguarding the general interest of the State.

4.⁹⁸ This Article shall apply without prejudice to the principle of preference for Union citizens where applicable under the provisions of the relevant Acts of Accession.

Article 14

*Temporary unemployment*⁹⁹

- 1.¹⁰⁰ Unemployment in itself shall not constitute a reason for withdrawing an EU Blue Card, unless the period of unemployment exceeds three consecutive months, or where the unemployment occurs more than once during the period of validity of an EU Blue Card.
- 2.¹⁰¹ During the period referred to in paragraph 1, the EU Blue Card holder shall be allowed to seek and take up employment in accordance with the conditions set out in Article 13.
- 3.¹⁰² The EU Blue Card holder shall communicate the beginning and, where appropriate, the end of the period of unemployment to the competent authorities of the Member State of residence, in accordance with the relevant national procedures.
4. Where Member States require a prior authorisation pursuant to paragraph 1a of Article 13, they shall allow the EU Blue Card holder to remain on their territory until the necessary authorisation has been granted or denied.¹⁰³

⁹⁷ **AT:** reservation. **PL:** keep the same scope as in the current provision.

⁹⁸ **PL:** what are the preferences for Union citizens? **AT** (reservation): a full labour market test should be possible.

⁹⁹ **ES:** scrutiny reservation on the Article

¹⁰⁰ **FI:** scrutiny reservation. **IT:** scrutiny reservation on the period of 3 months. **FR, PT:** it should be clear that this applies in cases of non-voluntary unemployment.

¹⁰¹ **AT:** scrutiny reservation concerning reference to Article 13.

¹⁰² **AT:** scrutiny reservation.

¹⁰³ **AT, FR:** scrutiny reservations. **ES:** reservation. **NL** suggests to add the following provision: *“If the EU Blue Card holder receives (social) benefits for temporary illness or pregnancy, the salary on which these benefits are based will be used to determine if the salary threshold defined in Article 5 of this directive is met.”*

Article 15

*Equal treatment*¹⁰⁴

1. EU Blue Card holders shall enjoy equal treatment with nationals of the Member State issuing the EU Blue Card, as regards:
 - (a) terms of employment, including the minimum working age, and working conditions, including pay and dismissal, working hours, leave and holidays, as well as health and safety requirements at the workplace;
 - (b) freedom of association and affiliation and membership of an organisation representing workers or employers or of any organisation whose members are engaged in a specific occupation, including the rights and benefits conferred by such organisations, without prejudice to the national provisions on public policy and public security;
 - (c) education and vocational training;
 - (d) recognition of diplomas, certificates and other professional qualifications in accordance with the relevant national procedures;
 - (e)¹⁰⁵ branches of social security, as defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004;
 - (f) access to goods and services and the supply of goods and services made available to the public, including procedures for obtaining housing, as well as information and counselling services afforded by employment offices.

¹⁰⁴ **AT, DE:** scrutiny reservations on the Article. **HU, PL:** scrutiny reservations on the Article especially in connection with the scope of the proposal.

¹⁰⁵ **BE, BG, DE:** scrutiny reservations. **EL:** reservation as well as on paragraph 3.

2. With respect to point (c) of paragraph 1 the Member State concerned may restrict equal treatment as regards study and maintenance grants and loans or other grants and loans regarding secondary and higher education and vocational training. Access to university and post-secondary education may be subject to specific prerequisites in accordance with national law.

With respect to point (f) of paragraph 1 the Member State concerned may restrict equal treatment as regards procedures for obtaining housing. This shall be without prejudice to the freedom of contract in accordance with Union and national law.

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- 3a. Where the EU Blue Card holder moves to a second Member State in accordance with Article 20 and a positive decision on issuing an EU Blue Card has not yet been taken, he or she shall enjoy equal treatment in the areas listed in points (b) and (d) of paragraph 1 of this Article. Where the second Member State allows the EU Blue Card holder to work during this period, equal treatment with nationals of that Member State shall be granted in all areas referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.**¹⁰⁷ EU Blue Card holders moving to a third country, or their survivors who reside in a third country and who derive rights from the EU Blue Card holder, shall receive, in relation to old age, invalidity and death, statutory pensions based on the EU Blue Card holder's previous employment and acquired in accordance with the legislation referred to in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004, under the same conditions and at the same rates as the nationals of the Member States concerned when they move to a third country.

¹⁰⁶ **MT:** include the following provision similar to Article 14(2)(b) of the current Directive in order to make sure that a MS does not have to pay family benefits for third-country nationals who are not resident in the MS: "*the Member States concerned may restrict equal treatment to cases where the registered or usual place of residence of the EU Blue Card holder, or that of the family member for whom benefits are claimed, lies within its territory.*"

¹⁰⁷ **EL** (reservation): keep the wording of the current Directive. **DE, SE:** why has the reference to bilateral agreements been deleted? The provisions in this Directive cannot be more advantageous than those established through bilateral agreements. **SE:** refer to "*income related acquired statutory pensions*".

4. The right to equal treatment laid down in paragraph 1 shall be without prejudice to the right of the Member State to withdraw or to refuse to renew the EU Blue Card in accordance with Article 7.
5. This Article shall not apply to EU Blue Card holders who are beneficiaries of the right to free movement under Union law in the Member State concerned.
- 6.¹⁰⁸ This Article shall apply to EU Blue Card holders who are beneficiaries of international protection only when they reside in a Member State other than the Member State which granted them international protection.

Article 16¹⁰⁹

Family members

1. Council Directive 2003/86/EC shall apply with the derogations laid down in this Article.
2. By way of derogation from Articles 3(1) and 8 of Directive 2003/86/EC, family reunification shall not be made dependent on the requirement of the EU Blue Card holder to have reasonable prospects of obtaining the right of permanent residence, to hold a residence permit for a period of validity of one year or more or to have a minimum period of residence.
3. By way of derogation from the third subparagraph of Article 4(1) and from the second subparagraph of Article 7(2) of Directive 2003/86/EC, the integration conditions and measures referred to therein may only be applied after the persons concerned have been granted family reunification.

¹⁰⁸ **FR:** scrutiny reservation.

¹⁰⁹ **DE:** scrutiny reservation on Article 16.

- 4¹¹⁰. By way of derogation from the first subparagraph of Article 5(4) of Directive 2003/86/EC, where the conditions for family reunification are fulfilled and the complete applications were submitted simultaneously, the decision for family members shall be adopted and notified at the same time as the EU Blue Card. Where the family members join the EU Blue Card holder after the EU Blue Card has been granted to him or her and where the conditions for family reunification are fulfilled, the decision shall be adopted and notified at the latest within 90 days from the date on which the complete application was submitted Article 10(3) of this Directive shall apply accordingly.
5. By way of derogation from Article 13(2) and (3) of Directive 2003/86/EC, the duration of validity of the residence permits of family members shall be the same as that of the EU Blue Card insofar as the period of validity of their travel documents allows it.
- 6¹¹¹. By way of derogation from Article 14(1)(b) and (2) of Directive 2003/86/EC, Member States shall not apply any time limit in respect of access to the labour market. Without prejudice to the restrictions referred to in Article 13(3) of this Directive, family members shall have access to any employment, and to [...] self-employed activity **in accordance with applicable requirements under national law**, in the Member State concerned.

Before a family member is granted access to employment, Member States may check whether the concerned vacancy could not be filled by national or Union workforce, by third-country nationals lawfully resident in that Member State and already forming part of its labour market by virtue of Union or national law, or by EU long-term residents wishing to move to that Member State for employment in accordance with Chapter III of Directive 2003/109/EC.

¹¹⁰ **ES**: reservation on the 90-day deadline.

¹¹¹ **CY, PL, SI** (scrutiny reservations): family members of Blue Card holders should not have access to self-employed activities. **SI**: access to self-employed activities could be granted after 1 year of residence according to national law. **PL**: linguistic reservation.

- 7¹¹². By way of derogation from Article 15(1) of Directive 2003/86/EC, for the purposes of calculation of the five years of residence required for the acquisition of an autonomous residence permit, residence in different Member States shall be cumulated.
8. The provisions set out in Article 17 concerning the accumulation of periods of residence in different Member States by the EU Blue Card holder for the purpose of acquiring the EU long-term resident status shall apply by analogy.
- 9.¹¹³ This Article shall not apply to family members of those EU Blue Card holders who are beneficiaries of the right to free movement under Union law in the Member State concerned.
- 10.¹¹⁴ This Article shall apply to family members of those EU Blue Card holders who are beneficiaries of international protection only when they reside in a Member State other than the Member State which granted them international protection.

¹¹² **EL, LT:** concerns on the fact that this provision obliges to cumulate the periods of residence of family members. **EL:** this should be a "may" provision.

¹¹³ **ES:** scrutiny reservation.

¹¹⁴ **ES:** scrutiny reservation.

Article 17

*EU long-term resident status for EU Blue Card holders*¹¹⁵

1. Directive 2003/109/EC shall apply with the derogations laid down in this Article.
- [2.¹¹⁶ By way of derogation from Article 4(1) of Directive 2003/109/EC, Member States shall grant EU long-term resident status to third-country nationals who have legally and continuously resided as EU Blue Card holders within their territory for three years immediately prior to the submission of the relevant application.

The EU long-term resident status granted in accordance with the first subparagraph of this paragraph may be withdrawn before the period of legal and continuous residence of five years referred to in Article 4(1) of Directive 2003/109/EC within the territory of the Member States has been completed, where the third-country national becomes unemployed and does not have sufficient resources to maintain himself or herself and, where applicable, the members of his or her family, without having recourse to the social assistance system of the Member State concerned. Member States shall not withdraw the EU long-term resident status where the withdrawal would be disproportionate taking into account the reasons underlying the unemployment and other relevant circumstances of the third-country national concerned.]

¹¹⁵ **BE, CY, DE, ES, FR, HU, LU, PL, PT:** scrutiny reservations on the Article. **BE, FR:** the Article is far too complex with complicated exceptions, which will make it difficult to implement. **BE:** the Article provides little added value and should be deleted, the EU Blue Card gives sufficient rights.

¹¹⁶ **AT, CZ, HR, LT, PL** (scrutiny reservations): opposed to the 3-year period which is too short for acquiring EU long-term resident status as it does not give enough time for the person to get integrated, there is no reason to diverge from the rules of Directive 2003/109/EC. Furthermore, it is difficult to implement controls after the status has been granted. Can controls be carried out every 6 months? **EE, EL, LT:** "other relevant circumstances" should be further clarified. **DE:** the last sentence of the second subparagraph could be deleted as the principle of proportionality applies anyway.

3. By way of derogation from Article 4(1) of Directive 2003/109/EC, the EU Blue Card holder having made use of the possibility provided for in Article 20 of this Directive is allowed to cumulate periods of residence in different Member States in order to fulfil the requirement concerning the duration of residence, if that holder has accumulated:
- (a) five years of legal and continuous residence as an EU Blue Card holder within the territory of the Member States¹¹⁷; and
 - (b) two years of legal and continuous residence as an EU Blue Card holder immediately prior to the submission of the relevant application within the territory of the Member State where the application for the EU long-term resident status is submitted.
- 4.¹¹⁸ For the purpose of calculating the five years period of legal and continuous residence in the Union referred to in point (a) of paragraph 3 and by way of derogation from the first subparagraph of Article 4(3) of Directive 2003/109/EC, periods of absence from the territory of the Member States shall not interrupt the five years period if those periods of absence are shorter than twelve consecutive months and do not exceed in total eighteen months within the five years period of legal and continuous residence.
5. By way of derogation from Article 9(1)(c) of Directive 2003/109/EC, Member States shall extend to 24 consecutive months the period of absence from the territory of the Member States which is allowed to an EU long-term resident holder of a long-term residence permit with the remark referred to in Article 18(2) of this Directive and of his family members having been granted the EU long-term resident status.

¹¹⁷ **ES, PT:** scrutiny reservations on the reference to the EU Blue Card holder. **BE:** how can the periods of residence in other MS be checked?

¹¹⁸ **LT:** the wording should be more precise; periods spent outside the EU should not count when calculating the period of residence in the EU.

6. The derogations set out in paragraphs 4 and 5 may be restricted to cases where the third-country national concerned can present evidence that he has been absent from the territory of the Member States to exercise an economic activity in an employed or self-employed capacity, or to perform a voluntary service, or to study in his own country of origin.
7. Point (f) of Article 15(1), Article 19 and, where applicable, Articles 16 and 21 shall apply to holders of a long-term residence permit with the remark referred to in Article 18(2).¹¹⁹
8. Where the EU long-term resident who holds a long-term residence permit with the remark referred to in Article 18(2) of this Directive is exercising his or her right to move to a second Member State pursuant to Chapter III of Directive 2003/109/EC, Articles 14(3) and (4) of that Directive shall not apply. The second Member State may apply measures in accordance with Article 20(6) of this Directive.¹²⁰

Article 18

Long-term residence permit

1. EU Blue Card holders who fulfil the conditions set out in Article 17 of this Directive for the acquisition of the EU long-term resident status shall be issued with a residence permit in accordance with Article 1(2)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002.
2. Member States shall enter the words "Former EU Blue Card holder" in the residence permit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article under the heading "remarks".¹²¹

¹¹⁹ **AT:** scrutiny reservation, especially on references to Articles 19 and 21 regarding concerns related to these Articles.

¹²⁰ **FR, LT** (scrutiny reservations): MS should be able to apply a labour market test in this situation. **AT** (scrutiny reservation): a Blue Card holder should demonstrate sufficient resources, against the reference to Article 14(4). **DE** (scrutiny reservation): a direct link with Article 6(2) should be made by explicitly referring to that provision in this paragraph.

¹²¹ **PL:** linguistic reservation on paragraph 2.

Chapter V

MOBILITY BETWEEN MEMBER STATES

Article 19

Short-term mobility in a second Member State¹²²

1. Where a third-country national who holds a valid EU Blue Card issued by a Member State applying the Schengen acquis in full enters and stays in one or several second Member States for a period of 90 days in any 180-day period for the purpose of carrying out a business activity, the second Member State shall not require any authorisation for exercising such activity other than the EU Blue Card issued by the first Member State.
2. A third-country national who holds a valid EU Blue Card issued by a Member State not applying the Schengen acquis in full shall be entitled to enter and stay for the purpose of carrying out a business activity in one or several second Member States for up to 90 days in any 180-day period on the basis of the EU Blue Card issued by the first Member State and a valid travel document. The second Member State shall not require any authorisation for exercising the business activity other than the EU Blue Card issued by the first Member State.

¹²² **BE:** scrutiny reservation on the Article pointing out that it does not contain sufficient guarantees against social dumping. **AT** (scrutiny reservation): the authorities of the second MS should be informed as to what activities will be carried out and for how long. For that purpose, work-related decisions and visas should be required. Business activities described in Article 2(1) are very short so it is not clear why 90 days are needed. **BE, IT, NL, PT:** how can it be checked that the person stays for less than 90 days? **BE, HU, IT, LT:** scrutiny reservations. **PT:** the concept of "business activity" should be better defined; it is difficult to see how it would work in practice. **EL:** reservation related to the definition of "business activities". **Cion:** under Article 23(1)(a) MS have to ensure that information on business activities is available in their territories; MS have to include at least those activities in their national law but they may choose to go beyond that. **EL** reservation related to the definition of "business activities".

Article 20

*Long-term mobility in a second Member State*¹²³

1. After twelve months of legal residence in the first Member State as an EU Blue Card holder, the third-country national shall be entitled to enter a second Member State for the purpose of highly skilled employment on the basis of the EU Blue Card and a valid travel document under the conditions set out in this Article.¹²⁴
- 2.¹²⁵ As soon as possible and no later than one month after entering the territory of the second Member State, the EU Blue Card holder or his employer or both shall submit an application for an EU Blue Card to the competent authority of that Member State and present all the documents proving the fulfilment of the conditions referred to in paragraph 3 for the second Member State.

The second Member State may allow the EU Blue Card holder to start working immediately after submitting the application.

The application may also be submitted to the competent authorities of the second Member State while the EU Blue Card holder is still residing in the territory of the first Member State.

¹²³ **AT, DE:** scrutiny reservations on the Article. **FR:** this Article which is closely related to the target group of the Directive should be limited to highly qualified people. **BE:** scrutiny reservation on the Article.

¹²⁴ **AT:** a full application procedure is needed in order to assess the qualifications of people.

¹²⁵ **AT, DE, FR, ES, LT, PT:** scrutiny reservations. **AT, DE, HR, LT, LV:** reservations. **DE:** could the second MS study the conditions for issuing the EU Blue Card? **Cion:** reservation.

2a.¹²⁶ [...]

3.¹²⁷ For the purposes of the application referred to in paragraph 2, the EU Blue Card holder shall:

- (a) present the valid EU Blue Card issued by the first Member State;
- (b) present a valid work contract or, as provided for in national law, a binding job offer for highly skilled employment, of at least six months in the second Member State;¹²⁸
- (c) for regulated professions, present a document attesting fulfilment of the conditions set out under national law for the exercise by Union citizens of the regulated profession specified in the work contract or binding job offer as provided for in national law;
- (d) present a valid travel document, as determined by national law;
- (e) present evidence of meeting the salary threshold set in the second Member State in application of paragraph 2 or, where applicable, of paragraphs 4 or 5 of Article 5;

¹²⁶ **AT, CY, BE, BG, EL, ES, FR, HU, SE, PL, PT** (scrutiny reservations): further clarification required.

¹²⁷ **DE**: scrutiny reservation. **LT**: the second MS should be able to require the Blue Card holder to communicate his/her address in the second MS. **EL, LT**: what will be the status of the person in the second MS? Can the second MS issue a residence permit? **EE**: it should be optional for a MS to require the presentation of these pieces of evidence.

¹²⁸ **AT, DE**: this provision should be clarified taking into account the voluntary nature of accepting higher professional skills as qualifications. **CZ**: a document attesting to the fulfilment of relevant conditions should be presented also in the case of unregulated professions asking also about a situation where the employer was a recognised one in the first MS but not in the second one (**DE**). **LV**: the second MS should be able to check the higher professional qualifications of the person pursuing an unregulated profession (as in Article 5(1)(c)) as the work carried out in the second MS may differ from the one done in the first MS and may thus require a different type of skills and knowledge.

- (f)¹²⁹ provide evidence of having, or if provided for by national law, having applied for a sickness insurance for all the risks normally covered for nationals of the Member States concerned for periods where no such insurance coverage and corresponding entitlement to benefits are provided in connection with, or resulting from, the work contract;
4. The second Member State shall reject an application for an EU Blue Card in any of the following cases:
- (a) the conditions set out in paragraph 3 are not fulfilled;
 - (b) the documents were fraudulently acquired, or falsified or tampered with;
 - (c) the employment does not comply with the conditions laid down in the applicable laws, collective agreements or practices as referred to in Article 5(3).
- 5.¹³⁰ The second Member State shall reject an application for an EU Blue Card where the third-country national poses a threat to public policy, public security or public health.
6. The second Member State may reject an application for an EU Blue Card on the basis of a check made in accordance with Article 6(2) and only if the second Member State has also introduced such checks for third-country nationals coming from third countries under this Directive.
- 7.¹³¹ The second Member State may reject an application for an EU Blue Card where the third-country national [...] makes use of the possibility to enter and work in second Member States pursuant to this Article in an abusive manner. The second Member State shall notify the first Member State of the rejection for the purpose of point (f) of Article 7(2).

¹²⁹ **EL** (reservation): delete " for periods where no such insurance coverage and corresponding entitlement to benefits are provided in connection with, or resulting from, the work contract."
Cion: reservation on adding point (f).

¹³⁰ **PL**: this paragraph could be merged with the previous one.

¹³¹ **PT**: "in an abusive manner" is a vague notion. **EL**: clarification is needed on the possibility for a MS to check whether the third-country national has repetitively applied in second MS.

- 8.¹³² [...] The second Member State shall adopt a decision on an application for an EU Blue Card and notify the applicant and the first Member State in writing at the latest within 90 days of the date of submission of the complete application of its decision to either:
- (a) where the conditions laid down in this Article are fulfilled, issue an EU Blue Card and allow the third-country national to reside on its territory for the purpose of highly skilled employment;¹³³ or
 - (b) where the conditions laid down in this Article are not fulfilled, refuse to issue an EU Blue Card and oblige the applicant and his family members, in accordance with the procedures provided for in national law, to leave its territory.
9. Where the EU Blue Card issued by the first Member State expires during the procedure, the second Member State may issue, if so required by national law, national temporary residence permits, or equivalent authorisations, allowing the applicant to continue to stay legally on its territory until a decision on the application has been taken by the competent authorities.
- 10.¹³⁴ From the second time that an EU Blue Card holder and, where applicable, his family members, make use of the possibility to move to another Member State under the terms of this Chapter, "first Member State" shall be understood as meaning the Member State from where the person concerned moves and "second Member State" as meaning the Member State to which he is applying to reside. By way of derogation from Article 20(1), an EU Blue Card holder may move to another Member State a second time after six months of legal residence in the first Member State as an EU Blue Card holder.

¹³² **ES, Cion:** reservations on 90 days. **EL, HR, LT, PT:** 60 days would also be acceptable.

¹³³ **EL:** why has the reference to Articles 7 to 14 been deleted?

¹³⁴ **AT:** a very complex provision questioning whether the additional administrative effort required here is justified and suggesting to delete the last sentence. **LT:** second mobility should not be regulated. The legal residence and period of work in the first MS is difficult to check. **HR:** it should be clarified whether the same conditions have to be met when moving the second time as when moving for the first time.

Article 21

*Residence in the second Member State for family members*¹³⁵

1. Where the EU Blue Card holder moves to a second Member State in accordance with Article 20 and where the family was already constituted in the first Member State, the members of his or her family shall be entitled to accompany or join him or her and to enter and stay in the second Member State based on the valid residence permits obtained as family members of an EU Blue Card holder in the first Member State and a valid travel document under the conditions set out in Article 16 and paragraphs 2 to 8 of this Article.
2. No later than one month after entering the territory of the second Member State, the family members concerned or the EU Blue Card holder, in accordance with national law, shall submit an application for a residence permit as a family member to the competent authorities of that Member State.

Where the residence permit of the family member issued by the first Member State expires during the procedure or no longer entitles the holder to reside legally on the territory of the second Member State, the second Member State shall allow the family member to stay in their territory, if necessary by issuing national temporary residence permits or equivalent authorisations, until a decision on the application has been taken by the competent authorities of the second Member State.

- 3.¹³⁶ The second Member State may require the family members concerned to present with their application for a residence permit:

¹³⁵ **AT:** scrutiny reservation

¹³⁶ **CY, EE, EL:** reservation. **HU:** the second MS should be able to require evidence of sickness insurance for family members. **SE** suggests to insert the following provision: "*Family members who are considered to pose a threat to public policy, public security or public health shall not be allowed to enter or stay on the territory of the second Member State*".

- (a) their residence permit in the first Member State and a valid travel document, or certified copies thereof;
 - (b) evidence that they have resided as members of the family of the EU Blue Card holder in the first Member State¹³⁷.
- 4.¹³⁸ By way of derogation from Article 16(4), where the family members join the EU Blue Card holder after he or she has moved to the second Member State, decision shall be adopted and notified at the latest within 90 days from the date on which the complete application was submitted, where the conditions for family reunification are fulfilled.
- 5.¹³⁹ In addition to the derogations listed in Article 16, the second Member State shall not require the evidence referred to in point (a) of Article 7(1) of Directive 2003/86/EC.
6. Where the family was not already constituted in the first Member State, Article 16 shall apply.
- 7.¹⁴⁰ This Article shall apply to family members of those EU Blue Card holders who are beneficiaries of international protection only when they move to reside in a Member State other than the Member State which granted the international protection.
- 8.¹⁴¹ This Article shall not apply to family members of those EU Blue Card holders who are beneficiaries of the right to free movement under Union law in the second Member State.

¹³⁷ **AT:** in addition Member State must be able to require evidence of sickness insurance.

¹³⁸ **ES:** reservation on 90 days. **ES:** provisions similar to Article 10(3) should apply to family members.

¹³⁹ **AT:** it is not clear whether this is an exclusive list, this provision should be deleted. **HR:** the wording is unclear preferring a list of conditions that have to be fulfilled pointing out that health insurance should be one of these conditions. The second MS should be able to require evidence of sickness insurance.

¹⁴⁰ **DE, ES:** scrutiny reservations.

¹⁴¹ **DE, ES:** scrutiny reservation.

Article 22

*Safeguards and sanctions*¹⁴²

1. Where the EU Blue Card is issued by a Member State not applying the Schengen acquis in full and the EU Blue Card holder crosses an external border for the purpose of mobility as referred to in Articles 19 and 20, the second Member State shall be entitled to require as evidence of the mobility of the EU Blue Card holder:
 - (a) the valid EU Blue Card issued by the first Member State;
 - (b) for the purpose of Article 19, evidence of the business purpose of the stay;
 - (c) for the purpose of Article 20, a work contract or a binding job offer for highly skilled employment of at least six months in the second Member State.

2. Where the EU Blue Card is issued by a Member State not applying the Schengen acquis in full and the family members of an EU Blue Card holder join him or her when crossing an external border for the purpose of moving to a second Member State as referred to in Article 21(1), the second Member State shall be entitled, in addition to the evidence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, to require that family members present their residence permits in the first Member State as family members of the EU Blue Card holder.

¹⁴² **BE:** scrutiny reservation on the Article pointing out that safeguards and sanctions should be provided for in all cases and not only when the worker exercises mobility rights. **DE:** scrutiny reservation on the Article.

- 3.¹⁴³ Where the second Member State rejects the application for an EU Blue Card in accordance with point (b) of Article 20(8), the first Member State shall, upon the request of the second Member State, allow re-entry of the EU Blue Card holder and, where applicable, his family members, without formalities and without delay. This shall also apply if the EU Blue Card issued by the first Member State has expired or has been withdrawn during the examination of the application. Article 14 shall apply after re-entry into the first Member State.
4. The EU Blue Card holder or his employer in the second Member State may be held responsible for the costs related to the re-entry of the EU Blue Card holder and his family members referred to in paragraph 4.
- 5.¹⁴⁴ Member States may hold the employer of the EU Blue Card holder responsible for failure to comply with the conditions of mobility laid down in this Chapter or for repetitively making use of the mobility provisions of this Chapter in an abusive manner and provide for sanctions in accordance with Article 8.
- 6.¹⁴⁵ Where a Member State withdraws or does not renew an EU Blue Card which contains the remark referred to in Article 8(4) and decides to expel the third-country national, it shall request the Member State mentioned in that remark to confirm whether the person concerned is still a beneficiary of international protection in that Member State. The Member State mentioned in the remark shall reply within one month after receiving the request for information.

¹⁴³ **HR:** additional clarification is needed regarding the application of Article 14 in the case of a return of a person whose EU Blue Card has expired. **NL:** Article 14 should only apply if the person still holds a valid residence permit. **LT:** scrutiny reservation on the paragraph pointing out that Article 14 applies only when the Blue Card is still valid. If the Blue Card issued by the first MS expires, the person should be returned to the host country.

¹⁴⁴ **BE:** cannot understand the imposition of sanctions under mobility scheme, a link between this Directive and the Sanctions Directive should be made. **DE:** what behaviour is being referred to, does this apply to cases where the employer is at fault? **FR:** does it refer to the employer in the first or the second MS?

¹⁴⁵ **ES, FR:** scrutiny reservations. **CZ:** reservation on enlarging the scope of the Directive.

Where the third-country national is still a beneficiary of international protection in the Member State mentioned in the remark, that person shall be expelled to that Member State, which shall, without prejudice to the applicable Union or national law and to the principle of family unity, immediately allow the re-entry, without formalities, of that beneficiary and his or her family members.

By way of derogation from the second subparagraph, the Member State which adopted the expulsion decision shall retain the right to remove, in accordance with its international obligations, the third-country national to a country other than the Member State which granted international protection, where that person fulfils the conditions specified in Article 21(2) of Directive 2011/95/EU.

7. Where the EU Blue Card holder or his or her family members cross the external border of a Member State applying the Schengen acquis in full, that Member State shall consult the Schengen information system. That Member State shall refuse entry for persons for whom an alert for the purposes of refusing entry and stay has been issued in the Schengen information system.

Chapter VI

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 23

*Access to information and monitoring*¹⁴⁶

1. Member States shall make easily accessible to applicants the information on all the documentary evidence needed for an application and information on entry and residence conditions, including the rights, obligations and procedural safeguards, of the third-country nationals falling under the scope of this Directive and of their family members. This information shall include information on the salary thresholds set in the Member State concerned in accordance with Article 5(2), (4) and (5), and on the applicable fees.

This information shall also include information:

- (a) on business activities allowed in the territory of the Member State concerned to an EU Blue Card holder from another Member State as referred to in Article 19¹⁴⁷
- (b) on the procedures applicable to obtaining an EU Blue Card as well as residence permits for family members, in a second Member State, as referred to in Article 20 and 21.

In the case where Member States decide to introduce legislative or regulatory measures in accordance with Article 5a or make use of the possibility provided for by Article 6(2), this information shall be communicated in the same way specifying where appropriate the sectors, occupations and regions concerned.

¹⁴⁶ **CZ, DE, FR, LT, PT:** scrutiny reservations on the Article, which creates additional administrative burden for MS.

¹⁴⁷ **EL:** reservation related to the definition of business activities.

2.¹⁴⁸ Member States shall communicate to the Commission each year the factor they have decided to set for determining the annual salary thresholds, and the resulting nominal amounts, in accordance with Article 5(2), (4) and (5).

Member States shall communicate each year to the Commission the list of the professions for which a derogation in accordance with Article 5(4) applies.

Where Member States refuse applications for an EU Blue Card based on ethical recruitment considerations in accordance with Article 6(4), they shall communicate to the Commission and to the other Member States a duly justified decision indicating the countries and sectors concerned.

Member States shall communicate to the Commission each year the list of allowed business activities, as meant in Article 2(l), for the application of Article 19.

2a¹⁴⁹. Where Member States decide to introduce legislative or regulatory measures in accordance with Article 5a, they shall communicate the measures to the Commission each year.

Where Member States have made use of the possibility under Article 6(2), they shall communicate it each year [...] to the Commission specifying the sectors, occupations and regions concerned.

3. *deleted*

¹⁴⁸ **EE, BE, RO:** why should MS report on annual basis even if the required information has not changed? **AT:** scrutiny reservation on the paragraph, the effort is not proportionate to the result to be achieved.

¹⁴⁹ **FR** (scrutiny reservation): opposed to this obligation on MS, especially not by region, sector and occupation but an overall assessment. **CZ:** delete the second subparagraph as it is too difficult to apply. **AT, DE, EE, ES:** scrutiny reservations for the same reasons. **AT, BE, RO:** there is no need to report on annual basis, only changes should be notified. **DE:** it is difficult to report on an annual basis and per profession.

Article 24

Statistics

- 1.¹⁵⁰ Annually, and for the first time by ...¹⁵¹ at the latest, Member States shall, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 862/2007¹⁵², communicate to the Commission statistics on the numbers of third-country nationals who have been granted an EU Blue Card and on those whose applications have been rejected, specifying those rejected in application of Article 5a or 6(2), on applications considered inadmissible on grounds of Article 5a, as well as on the numbers of third-country nationals whose EU Blue Card has been renewed or withdrawn, during the previous calendar year. Those statistics shall be disaggregated by the citizenship and, insofar as possible, by occupation, length of validity of the permits, sex and age of the applicants, and the economic sector. Those statistics for third-country nationals who have been granted an EU Blue Card shall be further disaggregated into beneficiaries of international protection, beneficiaries of the right to free movement and those who have acquired EU long-term resident status in accordance with Article 17.

¹⁵⁰ **ES, PL, RO** (scrutiny reservations): need to check whether all the requested data can be provided. **HU** (reservation): the disaggregation of refusals based on the labour market test is not possible. **AT** (scrutiny reservation) suggests to use the wording of Article 24 of the ICT Directive pointing out that the required statistics are not available in AT (applications rejected specifying the reasons). **FR**: scrutiny reservation because of the administrative burden this Article will create (not disaggregating statistics by the economic sector). **DE, LT**: agree to the provision of existing data but opposed to provide new data on an aggregate basis. **EE, LV** (scrutiny reservations): not collecting the aggregate data required here.

¹⁵¹ Four years after the date of entry into force of this Directive.

¹⁵² Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 311/76 on the compilation of statistics on foreign workers (OJ L 199, 31.7.2007, p. 23).

Statistics on admitted family members shall be communicated in the same manner, except as regards information on their occupation and the economic sector.

For EU Blue Card holders, and members of their families, who have been granted residence permits in a second Member State in accordance with Articles 20 and 21, the information provided shall, in addition, specify the Member State of previous residence.¹⁵³

2. For the purpose of the implementation of paragraphs Article 5(2), (4) and (5), reference shall be made to data provided by Member States to Eurostat in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 549/2013¹⁵⁴.

Article 25

Reporting

Every three years, and for the first time by [*five years after the date of entry into force of this Directive*], the Commission shall report to the European Parliament and the Council on the application of this Directive in the Member States, in particular the assessment of the impact of Articles 5, 12 and Chapter V, and the impact of this Directive on the national labour market situations. The Commission shall propose any amendments that are necessary.

The Commission shall notably assess the relevance of the salary threshold set out in Article 5 and of the derogations provided for in that Article, taking into account, among others, the diversity of the economical, sectorial and geographical situations.

¹⁵³ **DE:** scrutiny reservation on this sentence.

¹⁵⁴ Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union (OJ L 174, 26.6.2013, p. 1). **AT, DE, EE:** scrutiny reservations. **DE:** the specific Articles of Regulation No 549/2013 should be referred to here. **AT:** needs to study the possible implications of a reference to Article 5(2). **LV** (scrutiny reservation): in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 MS are obliged to send the relevant data on a quarterly basis and not for the whole year which could require changes to be made to salary thresholds every 3 months.

Article 26

Cooperation between contact points¹⁵⁵

1. Member States shall appoint contact points which shall be responsible for receiving and transmitting the information needed to implement Articles 17, 19, 20 and 23 and shall cooperate effectively with each other.
- 2.¹⁵⁶ The Member States' contact points shall in particular cooperate effectively regarding validation arrangements¹⁵⁷ with stakeholders in the education, training, employment and youth sectors, as well as other relevant policy areas, needed to implement Articles 5(1)(c) and 5(6).
3. Member States shall provide appropriate cooperation in the exchange of the information and documentation referred to in paragraph 1. Member States shall give preference to exchanging information via electronic means.

Article 27

Repeal of Directive 2009/50/EC

Directive 2009/50/EC is repealed with effect from ... [two years+1 day after the date of entry into force of this Directive].

References to the repealed Directive shall be construed as references to this Directive and shall be read in accordance with the correlation tables in Annex [].

¹⁵⁵ **BE:** A simple network of contact points would not suffice for the purposes of this Directive, instead a database on Blue Card holders should be created.

¹⁵⁶ **DE, FR** (scrutiny reservation): this constitutes additional administrative burden on the contact points requesting to clarify the link with Article 5(6).

¹⁵⁷ **EL:** scrutiny reservation on the term "validation arrangements".

Article 28

Transposition

- 1.¹⁵⁸ Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by [*Two years after the date of entry into force of this Directive*]. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such reference on the occasion of their official publication.

Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

3. *deleted*

Article 29

Entry into force

This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

¹⁵⁸ **BE, CY, CZ, DE, FR, PT**: scrutiny reservations on the 2 years. Due to the complexity of the Directive, the period is too short. **AT**: prefers 2,5 years.

Article 30

Addressees

This Directive is addressed to the Member States, in accordance with the Treaties.

Done at Strasbourg,

For the European Parliament
The President

For the Council
The President
