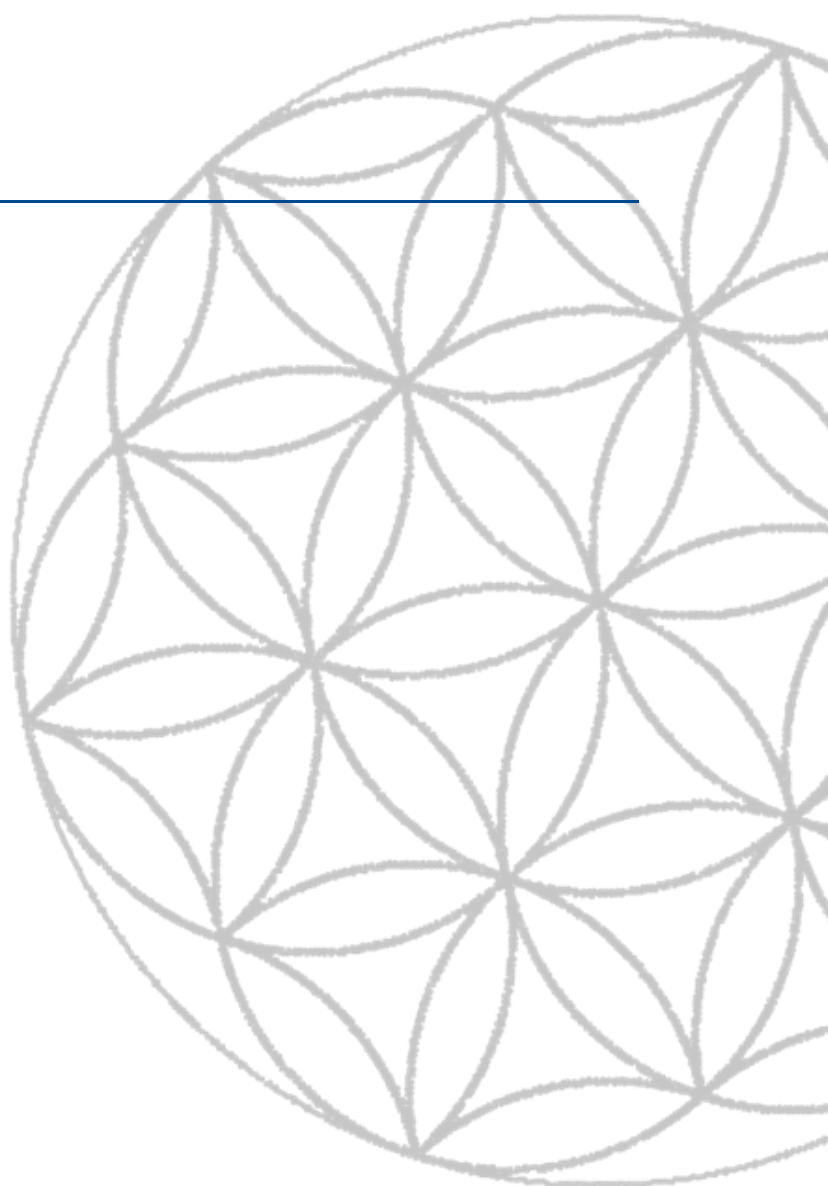


# **Entry, stay and work in Poland**

**(citizens of Ukraine and other countries)**

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**13 March 2022**



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# 1. Crossing the Polish border

## 1.1. Where and how can I cross the border?

All border crossings between Poland and Ukraine are open and all (until further notice) also accommodate pedestrian traffic. Crossings are in: Dorohusk, Korczowa, Hrebenne, Medyka, Budomierz, Krościenko, Zosin and Dołhobyczów.

Information on the situation at specific border crossings is also provided on the website: <https://www.gov.pl/web/ukraina/sytuacja-na-przejsciach-granicznych-z-ukraina>.

The Border Guard also provides information on border crossings by telephone: +48 82 568 51 19.

After crossing the border, you can freely move about in Poland and do not have to stay at a closed refugee camp.

## 1.2. Do I have to quarantine in Poland? Do I need to have a vaccination?

Persons entering Poland from Ukraine do not have to show a negative COVID-19 test or undergo a quarantine, regardless of whether they are vaccinated or not.

## 1.3. What documents do I need to have to cross the border?

Citizens of Ukraine can enter Poland, among others, on the basis of:

- a biometric passport within the framework of visa-free traffic (presently, no other documents are required, such as proof of means of subsistence or insurance),
- consent of the Border Guard commander granted during crossing the border (if holding an identity document other than a biometric passport or, as an exception particularly in the case of small children, if a child has no identity document),
- national visa (D) or Schengen visa (C) or residence document issued by another Schengen country,
- temporary residence permit, permanent residence permit or long-term EU residence permit and valid residence card,
- application for international protection (refugee status) filed at a Polish border crossing.

From 24 February 2022 (until further notice) citizens of other countries can also enter Poland from Ukraine on the basis of a passport or identity document. No other documents are required.

## 1.4. What rules apply to border crossing by underage persons?

From 24 February 2022 (until further notice) Poland's border with Ukraine can be crossed by underage persons traveling accompanied by a single parent without consent of the other parent. The border can also be crossed by underage persons accompanied by other persons than a parent (or legal guardian), e.g. other family member or neighbour – in such case written consent (including photograph, scan or copy of consent) of at least one parent (or legal guardian) suffices. Therefore, there is currently no need to present notarized consent of a parent (guardian) or parents (guardians) not present during the border crossing.

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### **1.5. What do I need to do if I have no proof of entry (e.g. passport stamp)?**

If you have crossed the border into Poland from Ukraine after 24 February 2022, but do not have a stamp in your passport or other document confirming entry into Poland, please visit the nearest municipal office (*urząd miasta, urząd gminy*) to register your entry. You have up to 60 days from the date of entry into Poland to do this (previously, entry into Poland had to be directly confirmed at a Border Guard post).

### **1.6. Do I have to register at a reception point?**

Registration at a reception point is not mandatory.

However, if you wish to benefit from assistance upon arrival in Poland, visit one of the reception points listed on the website of the Office for Foreigners' Affairs (<https://www.gov.pl/web/udsc/punkty-recepcyjne2>). Reception points are located on the border as well as within the country.

At these reception points you can receive a meal, medical assistance, rest, receive assistance in the organization of transport and be directed to a location where free accommodation and meals will be provided.

### **1.7. Do I need to have a PESEL number and trusted profile in Poland? How can I obtain them?**

A PESEL number is a common record number used in Poland to deal with many matters, including official.

If you are a citizen of Ukraine and entered Poland from Ukraine on 24 February 2022 or later, you should, in order to facilitate using your rights in Poland, obtain the PESEL number. In order to do it, you should submit personally an application at any municipal office in Poland. You can also file such application in the name of your child or a child under your care. Applications can be submitted starting from 16 March 2022.

In case of any difficulty, an official will help you complete the application.

Attached to the application must be a photograph meeting requirements for a personal identity card. Your fingerprints will be taken when submitting the application (this does not apply, among others, to persons below age 12). You must also provide proof of identity. If you have none, you must file a declaration to meet this requirement.

You can also obtain a so-called trusted profile when submitting an application for a PESEL number. It suffices that you consent thereto and provide, among others, your mobile telephone number and e-mail address. A trusted profile allows settlement of a range of official matters online.

When submitting the application to the office, you will receive confirmation of assigning a PESEL number and creation of a trusted profile.

If you are not a person to whom the rules described in point 2.2 apply, you can also obtain a PESEL number and a trusted profile, according to general rules.

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## 2. Stay and work in Poland

### 2.1. I am in Poland. What now?

Everything depends on your citizenship as well as when, from what direction and the document with which you entered Poland. On this basis, search for information in one of the points indicated below. Before you proceed further, familiarize yourself with the section “**Remember!**” under the table.

		Date of entry into Poland?		
		prior to 24 February 2022	on 24 February 2022 or later	
			entry from Ukraine	entry from another country
Are you a citizen of Ukraine?	Yes	<a href="#">point 2.3</a>	<a href="#">point 2.2</a>	<a href="#">point 2.3</a>
	No	<a href="#">point 2.5</a>	<a href="#">point 2.4</a>	<a href="#">point 2.5</a>
<b>The rules described in point 2.2 also apply to you if you are:</b> - Citizen of Ukraine and hold a Polish Card ( <i>Karta Polaka</i> ) or are an immediate family member of such a person and have arrived in Poland on or after 24.02.2022 (from any country) - Citizen of a country other than Ukraine - the spouse of a citizen of Ukraine and you came to Poland on or after 24.02.2022 directly from the territory of Ukraine				
<b>The rules described in point. 2.2 also apply</b> to children born in Poland by mothers to whom the rules described in point 2.2 apply				

#### Remember!

- If you already have a **permanent residence permit, long-term EU residence permit** or status of a **refugee**, your right to stay and work in Poland **does not change**.
- Your rights in Poland do not entitle you to **work in other EU countries**. Such right must be obtained in accordance with the laws of the country in which you intend to work.
- Your rights in Poland **do not entitle you to entry and stay in other EU countries**. You may travel to most of them on general terms (therefore, for a total period of up to 90 days in each 180-day period) on the basis of:
  - temporary or international protection, if you benefit from it / it has been granted to you and you have a confirming document (see point 3),
  - a biometric passport within the framework of non-visa travel if you are entitled to it and have not used it up, e.g. by your stay in Poland,
  - a valid national visa or valid residence permit issued by Poland (together with biometric passport).

If you have any concerns, prior to leaving Poland it is best to **contact the embassy** of the country to which you intend to travel. If you **have no passport**, contact the embassy of your country in Poland or another European Union country.

## 2.2. Citizens of Ukraine, entry into Poland from Ukraine on or after 24 February 2022, and certain other persons

### A) Stay immediately upon entry into Poland

*The rules below do not apply to you if you have applied for international protection (refugee status) in Poland or if you have declared your intention to do so. If in such case you want to benefit from the rules below, you have to withdraw your application or declaration.*

	Basis for entry	Period of legal stay/recognized as legal
Group I	Consent of the Border Guard commander Visa-free traffic Visa (each type) Residence document issued by other Schengen area country	After the period of legal stay on its current basis (e.g. visa-free traffic) your stay is automatically recognized as legal until <b>24.08.2023*</b>  You can cross the Polish-Ukrainian border during the period of stay recognized as legal but leaving Poland for a period longer than one month will deprive you of the further right of stay.
Group II	Temporary residence permit issued by Poland	A permit is automatically extended (without receipt of additional documents) to <b>31.12.2022*</b> if it expires prior to this date.  You can cross the Polish-Ukrainian border during the period of extended permit validity, but only during the time when regulations associated with COVID-19* are in force.

\*Presently, on the basis of currently binding special regulations pertaining to the COVID-19 epidemic, citizens of Ukraine and other countries can legally stay in Poland also after expiry of national visas and temporary residence permits (which are automatically extended). Extended validity lasts up to 30 days from the date of recall of a state of epidemic or epidemiological threat, whichever occurs later (presently, a state of epidemic lasts in Poland).

### B) Further stay in Poland

**If you belong to Group I** and wish to extend your legal stay in Poland to after 24 August 2023, file an application for temporary residence permit for a period of three years. You will receive it without any additional conditions. You will then also obtain a residence card.

Such application can be filed after at least 9 months from the date of entry into Poland but no later than 24 August 2023, with the provincial governor in the province in which you reside at the time of application filing.

**If you belong to Group II**, you cannot seek the temporary residence permit described above. You are subject to general principles governing the receipt of temporary residence permits (see points 4 and 6).

### C) Right to work in Poland

You have the right to legally work in Poland during the entire period of your legal stay in Poland, regardless of the basis of such stay. You do not have to obtain any permits for this purpose.

Your employer in Poland also does not require such permits. They must only notify the local labour office competent for the employer seat or place of residence of hiring you within 14 days of you starting work. Such notification can be made electronically through the portal: [praca.gov.pl](https://praca.gov.pl).

If you have no work in Poland, you can register at the labour office as unemployed and benefit from associated entitlements in Poland, including assistance with finding work, professional training and unemployment allowance.

### D) Right to conduct business activity in Poland

If you have a PESEL number, you have the right to undertake and conduct business in Poland (and conclude a so-called B2B agreement) for the entire period of your legal stay in Poland, regardless of the basis of such stay, on the same terms as Polish citizens. You do not need to obtain any permits for this purpose.

## 2.3. Citizens of Ukraine, entry into Poland prior to 24 February 2022 or from a country other than Ukraine

### A) Stay immediately upon entry into Poland

*If you have a Polish Card (Karta Polaka) or are a member of its holder's immediate family and you entered Poland on or after 24.02.2022, the rules in point 2.2 apply to you.*

Basis for entry	Period of legal stay/recognized as legal		
Visa-free traffic Schengen visa issued by Poland Visa or other document issued by another Schengen country	<b>(entry into Poland prior to 24.02.2022)</b> Your stay is legal for 18 months. During this time, after exhausting 90 days of stay on the basis of visa-free traffic, visa or residence permit, you can cross the Polish-Ukrainian border but only during the time when regulations associated with COVID-19* are in force and if you have been staying in Poland on 14 March 2020.		<b>(entry into Poland on 24.02.2022 or later)</b> Once the period of legal residence on the current basis has expired, your stay is not extended. Consider applying for temporary protection or a residence permit.
Consent of the Border Guard commander	<b>(entry from Ukraine)</b> Your stay is considered legal for 18 months. You cannot cross the border.	<b>(entry from another country before 24.02.2022)</b> Your 15-day legal stay is not extendable. Consider applying for a residence permit.	<b>(entry from another country on or after 24.02.2022)</b> Your 15-day legal stay is not extendable. Consider applying for temporary protection or a residence permit.

National visa (D) or temporary residence permit issued by Poland	A visa or permit is automatically extended <b>to 31.12.2022*</b> if they expire prior to this date. You can cross the Polish-Ukrainian border during the period of extended visa or permit validity, but only during the time when regulations associated with COVID-19* are in force.
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\*Presently, on the basis of currently binding special regulations pertaining to the COVID-19 epidemic, citizens of Ukraine and other countries can legally stay in Poland also after expiry of national visas and temporary residence permits (which are automatically extended). Additionally, if they were present in Poland on 14 March 2020 within the framework of visa-free traffic, on the basis of Schengen visas, or visas or residence documents issued by other Schengen area countries, their stay continues to be recognized as legal. Extended validity or recognition of further legal stay lasts up to 30 days from the date of recall of a state of epidemic or epidemiological threat, whichever occurs later (presently, a state of epidemic lasts in Poland).

### **B) Further stay in Poland**

General principles, including those governing the receipt of temporary residence permits apply (see points 4 and 6).

### **C) Right to work and conduct business activity in Poland**

Provided that you are legally staying in Poland, the specific rules described in point 2.2 c) and d) apply to you throughout the entire period of such legal stay.

## **2.4. Citizens of countries other than Ukraine, entry into Poland from Ukraine on 24 February 2022 or later**

*If you are the spouse of a Ukrainian citizen and you entered Poland from Ukraine or you are a member of the immediate family of a Ukrainian citizen who holds a Polish Card (Karta Polaka), the rules described in point 2.2 apply to you.*

In other cases, as far as the right to reside and work in Poland is concerned, the current general rules apply to you (see points 4, 5 and 6). The specific provisions concerning the COVID-19 epidemic also apply. In addition, you may benefit from temporary protection if you belong to one of the categories of entitled persons (see point 3, in particular 3.1).

## **2.5. Citizens of countries other than Ukraine, entry into Poland prior to 24 February 2022**

Existing general principles apply to you with regard to the right to reside and work in Poland (see points 4, 5 and 6). Specific provisions pertaining to the COVID-19 epidemic also apply.



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## 3. Temporary and international protection

### 3.1 What is temporary protection?

By executive decision of the Council of the European Union 2022/382 dated 4 March 2022 temporary protection was introduced for persons affected by the war in Ukraine.

Temporary protection extends to persons who left Ukraine (no requirement of entry into Poland directly from Ukraine) on 24 February 2022 or later and are:

- citizens of Ukraine residing in Ukraine prior to 24 February 2022,
- citizens of another country who, prior to 24 February 2022, benefited from international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine,
- citizens of another country who, prior to 24 February 2022, were present in Ukraine on the basis of a permanent state permit and cannot return to their country of origin due to danger faced there,
- family members (spouse, child, other relative or partner residing together and being fully or partially dependent) of any of the above categories of persons.

In order to benefit from protection in Poland, you must apply to the Head of the Office for Foreigner Affairs for issue of a certificate. The issuance of such certificate should take place as quickly as possible and is not subject to a fee.

Temporary protection applies until return to Ukraine becomes possible, but no longer than one year after EU Council Decision 2022/382 dated 4 March 2022. If a state of threat does not cease during such time, this period may be extended (by a further 6 months, but no more than twice).

Temporary protection grants the right to stay and work (as well as conduct business activity) without permits. If requested, it also gives the right to health care, accommodation and meals, although accommodation and meals may be replaced by a monetary benefit.

**IMPORTANT:** Persons covered by the rights described in point 2.2 are in fact considered to benefit from temporary protection by operation of law, as they benefit from more far-reaching rights.

### 3.2 What is international protection (refugee status)?

International protection is a special status that can be granted to you if you face persecution in your country of origin. If you do not meet conditions for refugee status, but are exposed in the country of origin, among others, to a serious threat to life or health due to widespread violence against the civilian population in a situation of international armed conflict, you may be granted supplementary protection.

In Poland, you can submit an application for international protection to the Border Guard when crossing the border, or at any time thereafter. The decision is made by the Head of the Office for Foreigners. The decision should be issued within 6 months, but the actual waiting time is approx. 14-15 months. International protection is granted indefinitely.

The protection, once granted, gives you extensive rights, including the right to reside and work (including running a business) in a given country as well as the right to a number of free benefits (e.g. health care, education, social assistance). Remember, however, that in the period before the decision is issued, you cannot leave Poland. You also cannot work in Poland during the first 6 months of the procedure.

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### **3.3 In what country am I entitled to temporary or international protection?**

You can only obtain temporary or international protection in one country only (and benefit from rights accorded by this status in such country).

With regard to temporary protection you can go to a selected country of the European Union and take advantage of temporary protection there, especially if you have a biometric passport and entered the European Union on the basis of visa-free traffic.

With regard to the international protection you can seek it only in the first European Union country into which you enter. Also, if you have a visa or permit for stay in an EU country, you can seek international protection only in such country.

If you benefit from international or temporary protection, you can travel to other EU countries and stay there for a maximum of 90 days within a period of 180 days (but do not automatically have the right to work there).

### **3.4 Is it worth using temporary or international protection?**

The benefiting from temporary or international protection is your right, not duty.

You can withdraw a submitted application for protection at any time if you change your mind.

Before you decide to benefit from temporary or international protection in a given country, assess your situation, in particular, professional and family considerations, as well as solutions offered by the laws of such country for persons not benefiting from such protection.

At present it is not necessary to apply for international protection (refugee status) in Poland in the case of persons entitled to temporary protection. However, applying for temporary protection may be justified in the case of persons who are not covered by the rights described in point 2.2. Persons covered by the rights described in point 2.2 are in fact considered to benefit from temporary protection by operation of law, as they benefit from more far-reaching rights.

### **3.5 If I have temporary protection, can I apply for international protection?**

Yes, there is no barrier to applying for international protection while receiving temporary protection, for example, in order to cover a period of residence after the period of temporary protection has been exhausted.

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## 4. Stay in Poland – selected general principles

### 4.1 Temporary residence permits

If you are already in Poland and can prove the purpose of your stay in Poland exceeding 90 days, e.g. work on the basis of a work permit or declaration (see details in point 5), you can seek a temporary residence permit to legalize your stay in Poland. A person holding a temporary residence permit does not require a visa.

Mere submission of an application for a temporary residence permit entitles you to legal stay in Poland until the issue of a final decision in your case.

A temporary residence permit entitles stay in other countries of the Schengen area for a maximum period of 90 days in each 180-day period. However, it does not entitle work in these countries (local immigration regulations must always be considered).

Several types of temporary residence permits are available in Poland. There are common elements of procedure for all types of permits. More details are provided in point 5.

### 4.2 Permanent residence permits

A permanent residence permit can be sought by persons in one of the categories stipulated by law, in particular, foreigners of Polish origin and holders of a valid *Polish Card (Karta Polaka)*.

<b>Validity period</b>	Indefinite
<b>Waiting period</b>	Proceedings last approximately 6 months
<b>Official fee</b>	PLN 640 for the permit and PLN 50 for a residence card No fee for holders of a <i>Polish Card</i>
<b>Body</b>	Provincial Office at the place of foreigner residence in Poland
<b>Main required documents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• application form</li><li>• passport photographs</li><li>• copy of passport (all pages) and original passport</li><li>• copy of a <i>Polish Card</i> and original <i>Polish Card</i></li><li>• documents confirming possession of financial means sufficient to cover costs of subsistence and the cost of return to Ukraine (e.g. bank statements from the last 6 months)</li><li>• proof of possession of public health insurance or private medical insurance for travellers valid in Schengen area countries in an amount of at least EUR 30,000 for the planned period of stay</li></ul>

Persons holding a permanent residence permit are entitled to work in Poland without additional permits.

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### 4.3 National visas (D)

If you can prove the purpose of your stay in Poland exceeding 90 days, e.g. work on the basis of a work permit or declaration (see details in point 5), you can seek a national visa (D) which legalizes your stay in Poland.

Visas for Poland to nevertheless cannot be obtained in Poland. They must be applied for at Polish consulates abroad.

<b>Validity period</b>	From 91 days to 365 days; a Schengen visa should be obtained for shorter stays in Poland (similar procedure); a visa can be obtained repeatedly
<b>Waiting period</b>	Time to review a visa application is up to 15 days from the date of submitted application
<b>Body</b>	Polish consulates abroad
<b>Main required documents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• visa application</li><li>• passport photograph</li><li>• copy of passport and original passport</li><li>• documents confirming possession of financial means sufficient to cover costs of subsistence during the entire planned stay and cost of return to Ukraine</li><li>• proof of possession of public health insurance or private medical insurance for travellers to Schengen area countries in an amount of at least EUR 30,000 for the planned period of visa validity</li><li>• documents confirming the basis for stay in Poland more than 90 days</li></ul>

A national visa also entitles stay in other countries of the Schengen area for a maximum period of 90 days in each 180-day period. However, it does not entitle work in these countries (local immigration regulations should always be considered).

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## 5. Work in Poland – selected general principles

### 5.1 “Poland. Business Harbour” Program (“PBH”) (applies only to citizens of Ukraine, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Russia)

If you have education or professional experience in the IT/New Tech sector and the Polish firm from the IT sector offers you work, you can seek a national (D) visa with the annotation “Poland. Business Harbour.”

This visa will allow you to work and stay in Poland (without the need to obtain a work permit or declaration) and to bring your family to Poland.

A list of PBH partner firms is available on the website: <https://www.gov.pl/web/poland-businessharbour-en/itspecialist>

<b>Remarks</b>	Holders of a PBH visa gain full access to the Polish labour market (can freely change jobs without the need to amend/obtain a new visa)
<b>Validity period</b>	Up to 1 year; can be obtained repeatedly
<b>Waiting period</b>	Visa applications reviewed with priority within several days
<b>Official fee</b>	No fee in the standard procedure
<b>Body</b>	Polish consulates abroad
<b>Main required documents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• visa application</li><li>• passport photograph</li><li>• copy of passport and original passport</li><li>• proof of possession of public health insurance or private medical insurance for travel to Schengen countries in an amount of at least EUR 30,000 for the planned period of visa validity</li><li>• invitation from a partner firm in Poland (interested firms can easily join the list of partners).</li><li>• document confirming completion of IT studies or at least one year experience in work in the IT sector</li></ul>

Information on the Poland. Business Harbour program, including other paths by which a visa can be obtained, is available at: <https://www.gov.pl/web/poland-businessharbour>

### 5.2 Declarations\* (apply only to citizens of Ukraine, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Russia)

If you do not meet requirements or for other reasons cannot seek a national visa (D) Poland. Business Harbour (see following point), but have an employer offering you work in Poland, you can work in Poland on the basis of a declaration registered by such employer at a local labour office.

<b>Validity period</b>	Up to 24 months
<b>Waiting period</b>	A declaration is usually registered within 7 days
<b>Official fee</b>	PLN 30
<b>Body</b>	Labour office at the registered seat of the Polish employer
<b>Party to proceedings</b>	Polish employer, who during the entire proceedings may be represented by an attorney-in-fact on the basis of a power of attorney
<b>Required documents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• declaration form</li> <li>• copy of passport</li> <li>• register extract or copy of a Polish personal id card of the employer</li> <li>• employer declaration of no criminal record in connection with immigration regulations in Poland</li> </ul>

### 5.3 Work permits\*

If you do not meet requirements or for other reasons cannot seek a national visa (D) Poland. Business Harbor or be employed on the basis of a declaration but have an employer offering you work in Poland, or you have been delegated to work in Poland by an employer based outside of Poland, you can work in Poland on the basis of a work permit obtained by such employer.

There are several types of work permits; type A for employment by a Polish employer; types C-E for employment as an employee delegated to Poland from abroad; type S for strictly defined seasonal work.

<b>Validity period</b>	Up to 3 years (with the exception of an S permit – up to 9 months); can be obtained repeatedly
<b>Waiting period</b>	The procedure last approximately 1-3 months (approximately 7 days in the case of an S permit)
<b>Official fee</b>	PLN 100 – 200 (PLN 30 for an S permit)
<b>Body</b>	Provincial Office for the registered seat of the Polish employer (permits A and B) or place of work (permits C-E); local labour office (permit S)
<b>Main required documents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• application form and statistical form</li> <li>• copy of passport</li> <li>• register extract or copy of the Polish personal id card of the employer</li> <li>• employer declaration of no criminal record in connection with immigration regulations in Poland</li> <li>• statement from a local labour office (information from the starost) and documents confirming education, professional experience and qualifications (not always required)</li> </ul>

\* A declaration or a work permit entitles you to legally work for a given employer but does not legalize your stay in Poland. This means that you must also have an appropriate basis for your stay (e.g. visa-free traffic, visa, residence permit).

## 5.4 Temporary residence permits

A temporary residence permit can be a basis for stay in Poland for a period longer than 90 days for several reasons, including those indicated in point 4. It can also be used as a consolidated basis to work and stay in Poland.

Temporary residence permits that also entitle work in Poland without the need to obtain an additional work allowance document include the following:

- temporary residence and work permit – can apply to most types of work rendered to an employer in Poland,
- temporary residence permit to work in a profession requiring high qualifications (so-called blue card) – applies to work in a profession requiring higher education or at least five years of professional experience at a level comparable to higher education,
- temporary residence permit to conduct business (for entrepreneurs) – granted to a foreigner whose purpose for stay in Poland is to conduct business as a sole entrepreneur, serve on the management board of a limited liability or joint stock company in which the foreigner holds shares, manage affairs of a limited partnership or a limited joint-stock partnership by a general partner or to act as a proxy.

Type of permit	For stay and work	Blue card	For an entrepreneur
Validity period	Up to 3 years; can be obtained repeatedly		Up to 3 or 5 years; can be obtained repeatedly
Waiting period	Proceedings last approximately 5-9 months		
Official fee	PLN 340-440 for a permit and PLN 50 for a residence card		
Body	Provincial Office for the place of residence in Poland		
Main required documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• application form</li> <li>• proof of possession of public health insurance or private medical insurance for travel to Schengen countries in an amount of at least EUR 30,000</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• so-called information from a starost and documents confirming education, professional experience and qualifications (with exceptions)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• document confirming place of residence in Poland (e.g. lease agreement)</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• employment contract or contract of mandate concluded for a period of at least one year</li> <li>• documents confirming education or professional experience</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• statements from ZUS and the Tax Office on no arrears in contributions to social insurance and payment of taxes</li> <li>• documents relating to conducted business confirming income, employment of staff, etc.</li> </ul>

These residence documents also entitle stay in other Schengen area countries for a maximum of 90 days within each 180-day period.

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## 6. Family members – selected general principles

### Temporary residence permits for family members and close ones

You can bring your family to Poland if you are in Poland legally. Family members can seek a temporary residence permit for family reunification. Such type of permit can only be sought by:

- a spouse (marriage must be recognized by Polish law),
- an underage child (below age 18) – biological, adopted or other child dependent on the foreigner, over whom the foreigner exercises actual parental authority (e.g. a child of a spouse from a previous relationship).

A temporary residence permit can be also obtained by your other relatives (e.g. parents, grandparents, siblings) or other persons who share family life with you (e.g. partner). This is a permit issued on the basis of so-called “other circumstances”. In the case of a minor foreigner, the application for a temporary residence permit is submitted by at least one of the parents or legal guardians.

The procedure for issuing such type of permit is consistent with general common principles for all types of temporary residence permits.

<b>Validity period</b>	The same as the period of your stay on the basis of a visa or permit for stay; can be repeatedly obtained
<b>Waiting period</b>	The procedure last approximately six months
<b>Official fee</b>	PLN 340 for a permit and PLN 50 for a residence card
<b>Body</b>	Provincial Office for the place of residence of the family member in Poland
<b>Main required documents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• documents confirming the legal basis for stay in Poland</li><li>• document confirming legal title to the residential premises where the family member stays or intends to stay (e.g. lease agreement)</li><li>• documents confirming that a family member has health insurance or that the insurer covers costs of medical treatment of a family member in Poland (e.g. ZUS ZCNA form, insurance policy),</li><li>• civil status documents confirming the degree of relationship or affinity recognized by Polish law and bearing an apostille clause</li><li>• proof of shared household</li><li>• documents confirming a fixed and regular source of income sufficient to cover costs of own and family member support (at least PLN 600 net per family member)</li></ul>

A temporary residence permit family reunification entitles your family members to work in Poland (without the need to obtain a declaration or work permit) if you stay in Poland on the basis of a:

- permanent residence permit,
- long-term EU residence permit,
- temporary residence permit for at least two years prior to filing an application,



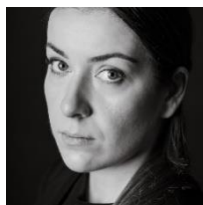
- 
- temporary residence permit to work in a profession requiring high qualifications.

Temporary residence permit “due to other circumstances” does not entitle work in Poland without obtaining an additional document legalizing work.



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