IMMIGRATION POLICY

RESIDENCE PERMITS

A third-country national applying for a residence permit in Greece after entering the country and before the expiry of an entry visa, unless otherwise provided herein, must submit application for its grant.

Applications for residence permits are filed at the office of the competent Aliens and Immigration Directorate of the Decentralized Administration of the applicant's place of residence or the competent Department of Immigration Policy of the Ministry of the Interior.

The competent authorities for the receipt of applications from third-country nationals for the issue of residence permits, provided that the supporting documents are complete, shall provide a certificate of lodging an application, the duration of which shall be one year. The holder of an application for asylum is legally resident in the country for as long as this is in force. If a negative decision is issued, the certificate shall automatically cease to be valid.

Форматирано: Подчертаване

If the application is pending at the expiry of the certificate of filing an application, the department to which the application has been made shall be required to issue a new attestation, at the same time informing the person concerned of the reasons for the delay.

The same application certificate is issued in the case of a request for initial residence permit when there is no proof that a claim has been made to the insurance institution concerned to cover the costs of hospitalization, health care and accident at work or a health certificate from the Greek State Nursing Institute. In this case, interested parties must provide the missing document within six months of the submission of the relevant application

The Competent Directorate of the Decentralized Administration may invite the third-country national to interview a specific place and time before the Immigration Committee. The third-country citizen's call for an interview with the Immigration Committee is by written call. In the event that a third-country national's call to an interview is returned unaccountably, a third-country national is deemed to be unjustifiably absent and the application for a residence permit is rejected by decision of the Secretary-General of the Decentralized Administration.

Renewal of residence permit

For the renewal of the residence permit, the third-country national must, within a period of 2 months before the expiry of the residence permit, submit an application accompanied by the supporting documents required in each case.

An out-of-date application for renewal of a residence permit may be filed for up to one month after its expiration. In this case, a third-country national is subject to a fine of fifty (50) euro in favor of the State. At the end of a month after the expiration of the residence permit, it is not possible to file an application.

Requests for the renewal of residence permits shall be submitted to a post of the competent Directorate of Decentralized Administration of the applicant's place of residence or to the competent Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior.

The competent authorities for the receipt of applications from third-country nationals for the renewal of residence permits, provided the required supporting documents are complete,

shall issue a certificate of filing an application, the duration of which shall be one year. The same certificate shall also be issued in the case of expiry of the passport, upon presentation of a certificate from the competent consular post that an application has been made for the issue of a new one. In this case, interested parties must provide the missing document within six months of the submission of the relevant application.

The holder of a certificate of filing an application for a renewal of a residence permit is legally resident in the country for as long as it is in force and enjoys the rights provided by the previous residence permit whose renewal is requested. If a negative decision is issued, the certificate shall automatically cease to be valid.

Documents required for renewal include:

- A valid passport
- A photocopy of all pages in the passport
- A certified copy of the original residence/work permit
- A completed application form (in Greek)
- Additional documents will be required, depending on the type of permit being renewed

Categories of residence permits:

- Permanent residence permits for investors (Property owners)
- Residence permit for Employment and professional activity
- Temporary residence
- Residence permit for humanitarian, exceptional and other reasons
- Residence permit for studies, voluntary work, research and vocational training
- Victims of trafficking in human beings or actions to facilitate illegal immigration
- Family reunification
- Indefinite-term residence permit
- Permanent Residence of family members of a Greek national
- Independent economic activity

Please visit http://www.immigration.gov.gr/en_US/web/guest/katigories-adeion-diamonis-dikaiologitika (official web site of Ministry of Migration Policy) where you can find requirements and procedures for each category of residence permit.

Note: The applicant of all aforementioned permits, must have a legal status when submitting the application, no one who is illegally in the country can be legalized with these permits. In addition, for the victims of criminal acts, in which the residence permits last until the completion of the criminal proceedings.

Форматирано: английски (Съединени американски щати)

Кодът на полето е променен

WORK PERMITS

Are you an EU Citizen?

EU citizens are free to enter Greece for up to six months to look for work or to establish a business. An EU passport is required.

EU nationals do not require a work permit to work in Greece, though a Certificate of Registration (Residence Certificate) is required for any EU national staying over 90 days.

If EU nationals intend to stay for more than 90 days, they must register at the local **Department of Aliens** bureau (these are found at police stations with a foreigners' department) in the area of residency (**Τμήμα Αλλοδαπών**/ *Tmima Allodapon*), where a **Certificate of Registration** (**Residence Certificate**) (**βεβαίωσης εγγραφής πολιτών της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης**/ *Veveosi Egrafis Politon Evropaikis Enoseis*) is issued.

The Residence/Registration Certificate has unlimited validity and is issued free of charge (according to European Union directive 2004/38/EC). A Residence Certificate is issued the day the application is made, however, the procedure may take many hours or even a full day and the Certificate may sometimes prove difficult to obtain. Greek officials may not speak fluent English so taking a Greek speaker is advised. The following documents are required (with at least two copies of each):

- Application form (available from the Aliens bureau)
- Copy of passport or identity card
- Four passport photos
- Proof of medical insurance: European Health Insurance Card (EHIC), IKA, OAEE or private health insurance
- Certificate from employer if in paid employment, or proof of sufficient financial resources
- For retirees, a certified translation of a letter from my pension provider stating the annual income
- Proof of local residence (rental agreement, property ownership documents or statement of person whose name is on the property deed if owned by someone else)

The Greek Police Aliens Bureau has more information on the documents required in order to **apply for a Registration Certificate**. In many cases, the tax identification number (AFM) is used as proof of residency. After five years of continuous residence, or following marriage to a Greek national, a **Permanent Residence Certificate** can be applied for (**Πιστοποιητικό μόνιμης διαμονής πολιτών της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης** / *Egrafo Pistopoisis Monimis Diamonis Politi Evropaikis Enoseis*). This certificate is valid indefinitely. Law requires local nationals to carry an identity card at all times. The Residence Certificate is considered to be an adequate form of identification.

- EU nationals intending to work in Greece must have medical insurance or a European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) and a social insurance number (AMKA).

Some occupations, for example food preparation and child care, require the employee to have a medical examination at their own expense after which a health certificate will be issued from a state hospital.

Certain professions also are regulated by the government and require educational or professional qualifications. The **Hellenic Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs** is responsible for recognition of qualifications obtained in the EU for most professions (excluding many medical professionals, architects and lawyers).

Are you a non EU Citizen?

Residence/work permits for non-EEA nationals are very difficult to obtain for those who are not of Greek origin or not married to a Greek. Once separate permits, the residence permit and the work permit are now all-in-one, meaning residence permits can include the right to work. It is not possible for a non-EU national to obtain a stand-alone work permit; the permission to work is included in the residence permit. Work permits in Greece are employer-specific (although there can be exceptions), occupation-specific, and location-specific, and are normally valid for one year. Greece also links residence status for non-EU nationals to continuous employment. A worker from a non-EU country must first obtain a visa to enter Greece and then apply for the residence/work permit once in Greece.

Entry visas

A visa (National; Type D) for work must be obtained for any non-EU national planning to stay in Greece for more than 90 days and work. This visa must be obtained before arriving in Greece, from the Greek Embassy or Consular Section in the applicant's country of residence. It is suggested to contact the Greek Embassy or Consular Section for exact documentation requirements. Documents generally required include:

- Valid passport
- Employment contract
- Proof of adequate medical insurance coverage while in Greece
- Criminal background check from the police station nearest the applicant's residence

Note: A National visa for work will only be granted if an employer in Greece has already offered the applicant a job or if the applicant is being transferred from a company in their country of residence to a Greek branch. Prior to offering a non-EU national a position, a potential employer must prove to the Greek **Office of Manpower (OAED)** that a Greek national or EU national was not able to fill the position first, and the employer may be asked to provide a monetary deposit. The employer is also required to meet minimum business profit requirements. Some non-EU nationals hoping to work in Greece enter the country on a tourist (or Schengen) visa to look for an employer willing to offer them a job. If this is accomplished, they must return to their country of residence prior to the expiration of the tourist visa to apply for a work visa.

[New EU rules on short-stay visas]

Форматирано: Шрифт: Получер, английски (Съединени американски щати)

The applications procedure becomes more user-friendly: travellers may, for example, submit visa applications up to 6 months ahead of a planned trip, instead of 3 months previously. Multiple-entry, long-validity visas are easier to obtain for frequent travellers, saving them time and money. The visa fee is €80, an increase from €60 to help maintain sufficient resources to process applications and detect potential security and irregular migration risks. The increase is the first one since 2006.

In addition, the EU can now adapt the rules on processing visa applications (for instance as regards processing time, the level of the visa fee or the issuing of multiple-entry visas) depending on whether a non-EU country cooperates satisfactorily on the return and readmission of their nationals staying irregularly in the EU. The EU visa rules cover short-stay visas for the Schengen area, which includes 22 Member States and four associated countries. Currently, citizens from 105 non-EU countries and entities are required to hold a visa when travelling to the Schengen area for short-stay visits (full list of countries).

Форматирано: английски (Съединени американски щати)

Форматирано: английски (Съединени американски щати)

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Форматирано: английски (Съединени американски щати)

Форматирано: английски (Съединени американски щати)

Obtaining a work permit

Within 30 days of arrival in Greece, the visa holder must apply in person for a residence/work permit at the local municipal office (Δημαρχείο / *Dimarchio*). In some areas, application may be made at the police station. There are numerous types of residence permit available, depending on the applicant's circumstances (self-employed, consultant, employee, executive). Validity periods range from one to five years. It is suggested to file the application as soon as possible after arrival, as the process can be lengthy.

Note: If the visa expires before the application for the residence/work permit is submitted, the applicant will be required to return to their country of residence and begin the process again. Individuals caught working without a work permit, or those having overstayed their visa, will be subject to fines and possible incarceration.

How to apply for a residence/work permit

Prior to applying for a residence permit, applicants must obtain a tax number (*Arithmo Forologiko Mitro* - AFM) from the local tax office (*Efori*a), as well as a social security number from the Social Security Institute (*Αριθμός Μητρώου Κοινωνικής Ασφάλισης*- AMKA). It may be possible to obtain an AMKA number from the nearest IKA office (Social Insurance Institute) or Citizens Service Office (KEP).

- **AMKA**
- **IKA**
- **KEP** Multi-lingual helpline **Tel**: 1564

Кодът на полето е променен

Ermis.Gov has a list of local **Citizen Service Centres (KEP)** Application forms for residence permits should be obtained at, and submitted to, the local municipal office (Δημαρχείο/ *Dimarchio*) or prefecture (*nomarxeia*). It may be possible to obtain an application

form at a KEP. Applications must be submitted, in Greek, either in person or by a certified lawyer granted power of attorney. The following documentation is required to obtain a residence permit:

- Visa
- Passport plus photocopies
- At least two passport photographs
- Certificate of medical insurance
- Health Certificate from a state hospital (declaration that the applicant does not have any serious communicable diseases)
- Proof of local address (title deed or rental contract)
- Proof of ability to support oneself - job or resources
- Proof of payment of the required fee to the national tax office (*Eforia*)

Construction workers, nurses and domestic workers, as well as those who work in agriculture insured by social security but who have more than one employer, do not have to submit a work contract in order to apply for the issuance (or renewal) of a residence permit. It is suggested to bring multiple photocopies of all documents. Two passport photos are officially required, but many applicants have had to present four. Once the application has been submitted, the applicant will receive a blue form (*bebaiosi*) as receipt that the application is being processed. The applicant may begin working at this time. Notification that the residence permit is approved and ready for pick up will not be sent; the applicant is responsible for following up to obtain the residence permit. The permit will be in the form of a sticker which is placed in the passport. Executives transferred to Greece can generally expect to receive their residence/work permit within approximately one month. Other applicants can expect to wait longer, usually up to six to twelve months.

Changing employer

It may be possible to change employers, within the same industry, after one year of continuous employment. It is suggested to contact the IKA for further information.

CITIZENSHIP CODE

According to the Citizenship Code, citizenship may be granted to a foreigner who:

(a) Has reached the age of majority by the time of the submission of the declaration of naturalisation;

(b) Has not been irrevocably convicted of a number of crimes committed intentionally in the last 10 years, with a sentence of at least one year or at least 6 months regardless of the time of the issuance of the conviction decision. Conviction for illegal entry in the country does not obstruct the naturalisation procedure.

(c) Has no pending deportation procedure or any other issues with regards to his or her status of residence;

(d) Has lawfully resided in Greece for ~~–~~7 continuous years before the submission of the application. A period of 3 years of lawful residence is sufficient in case of: holders of citizenship of a Member State of the European Union, spouses of a Greek or Greek woman with a child, those who have the parental responsibility of a child of Greek nationality, born in Greece, as well as stateless persons. ~~recognised **refugees.** This is not the case for **subsidiary protection beneficiaries,** who should prove a 7-year lawful residence as per the general provisions;~~

(e) Hold one of the categories of residence permits foreseen in the Citizenship Code, *inter alia* long-term residence permit, residence permit granted to recognised refugees or subsidiary protection beneficiaries, or second generation residence permit.

Applicants should also have: (1) sufficient knowledge of the Greek language; (2) be normally integrated in the economic and social life of the country; and (3) be able to actively participate in political life. A book with information on Greek history, civilisation, geography etc. is issued by the Ministry of Interior and dedicated to foreigners willing to apply for naturalisation.

~~While a refugee can apply for the acquisition of citizenship 3 years after recognition, its acquisition requires a demanding examination procedure in practice.~~ More specifically, applicants for naturalisation face wide disparities in the depth and level of difficulty of examinations depending on the Naturalisation Committee examining their application. Against that backdrop, the Ministry of Interior issued a Circular on 12 December 2017 to harmonise naturalisation examinations. In addition, the Ministry has recently announced that a legislative reform will be introduced with a view to introducing a new examination system with tests (in line with a ministerial decision to be published). ~~, consisting of 30 questions out of a pool of 300 questions. Candidates will be required to answer at least 20 out of 30 questions correctly.~~

The Greek Ombudsman in cooperation with the Citizenship Directorate of the Greek Ministry of Interior has produced a set of instructions per status type aiming at promoting integration policies for immigrants, through better understanding of the administrative procedures of the Greek state. Please visit:

https://www.synigoros.gr/resources/docs/howcanibecomeagreekcitizen.pdf

for free access to the detailed info.

FAQ

What is Greek citizenship?

Citizenship is the legal connection between the person and the country. So Greek citizenship is the legal connection between people who live in Greece or abroad and the country of Greece, the Hellenic Republic.

If you become a Greek citizen, you will get a Greek ID and enjoy the same rights as Greeks and other European Union citizens. For example, you will be able to live in another EU country in line with country's terms and conditions ~~, which is something you cannot do as a recognized refugee.~~ Also, you will be able to vote in Greek elections but have army duties in case for male citizens as well.

Форматирано: английски (Съединени американски щати)

Коментирал [ΧτW1]: Αυτό λένε ότι δε θα ισχύσει τελικά, οποτε ας το βγαλουμε αυτά

Кодът на полето е променен

Форматирано: английски (Съединени американски щати)

What are the requirements for Greek citizenship?

To get Greek citizenship, you need to:

- Have legal status in Greece
- Know the Greek language, culture and history
- Have patience

What is important in this procedure is not the years you've been present in Greece but ~~whether~~ also having ~~you have l~~legal status.

If you've had refugee status, or subsidiary protection, and a residence permit for the past ~~7~~3 years, then you are eligible to apply for Greek citizenship. You also need to prove that you have lived legally and continuously in Greece for the entire ~~7~~3 years.

~~Refugees and~~ Sstateless people need to have lived legally in Greece for 3 years~~. Subsidiary protection and long-term migrants need to have lived legally in Greece for 7 years.~~

If you are married to a Greek national, you can apply for Greek citizenship after 3 years of legally living in Greece.

How do I apply for Greek citizenship?

First, go to the municipality where your permanent address is and submit a declaration that you want Greek citizenship.

After that, you can apply for Greek citizenship before the ~~Administrative Office of the Municipality.~~Decentralized Administration of the Region to which the municipality of your residence belongs. The law states that the naturalization application is addressed to the Minister of Interior, Decentralization and e-Government

They will ask for the following documents:

- An application
- A copy of the declaration you submitted to the municipality
- One color ID photo
- A copy of your Residence Permit
- A copy of your Travel Document, if you have one. Your birth certificate from your country of origin (if you can't get this document, you can submit the decision granting you asylum)
- Your tax declaration from last year
- Your social insurance number (AMKA)

How do I prove that I know the Greek language?

People studying at Greek schools prove their knowledge of the Greek language by attending school.

Форматирано: Подчертаване

Форматирано: английски (Съединени американски щати)

Форматирано: Подчертаване

Форматирано: английски (Съединени американски щати)

If you aren't studying, you need to be interviewed by the Naturalization Committee, which will decide on your application.

What are the next steps after my interview?

If you have a successful interview, you will have to wait for about a year for your name to be announced in the National Gazette.

Unfortunately, you will then have to wait another year to take the oath of citizenship.

The last step is to register yourself in your local municipality.

How long does it take to grant citizenship?

The whole procedure could last approximately 5 years, delays are noticed especially at large cities such as Athens and Thessaloniki.

This is because the Greek state was not well-prepared to handle so many applications in such limited time.

How much does it cost?

There is a fee of €100 for recognized refugees, and a fee of €~~700~~ 550 for migrants and all other categories, and an additional fee of €200 for resubmission of application.

Does my nationality play any role in getting Greek citizenship? Will I be treated differently?

No, your nationality does not play any role. The most important requirement is that you have legal status in Greece, also that you also know the Greek language well (to speak, to write, to read) and that you have strong ties and have joined the Greek society socially and professionally.

I have refugee status and live in Greece with my family. If I get Greek citizenship, does the rest of my family get it too?

The minors and unmarried members of the family will get citizenship automatically. The adults will have to apply and go through the Greek citizenship procedure.

What about babies who are born in Greece?

Being born in Greece does **not** give Greek citizenship to a child who is born to foreign parents.

Children born in Greece can apply for citizenship after they complete the first grade of primary school, and if both their parents have lived legally and continuously in Greece for at least 5 years before the child's birth. Or since one of the parents has been born in Greece and has been living in the country permanently since birth or as long as does not acquire foreign citizenship at birth, neither can obtain such a statement from his parents.

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF 3RD COUNTRY NATIONALS

RIGHTS

Third-country nationals who legally reside in the county may freely move and settle anywhere in its territory.

Форматирано: английски (Съединени американски щати)

Форматирано: английски (Съединени американски щати)

Third-country nationals who legally reside in Greece shall be insured with the relevant insurance institution and have the same insurance rights as Greek nationals. Uninsured and vulnerable social groups have the right of free access to public health Institutions and are entitled to nursing and medical care. The beneficiaries also include those who reside in Greece with a residence permit on humanitarian or exceptional grounds and their family members (spouse and minors or dependent children), whether they hold a valid residence permit, or a decision for the renewal of the request for international protection status is pending, or in case of administrative appeal or legal remedy against a negative decision of an application for renewal or during the time there is the right for administrative appeal or legal remedy. Also included are victims of crimes who are uninsured, as long as the measures of protection and assistance last, and third-country nationals who fall within the provisions of Law 3875/2010 (a 158) "Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime", as long as the measures of protection and assistance last, by producing a relevant certificate from the competent police headquarters.

The beneficiaries are required to have a Social Security Number (AMKA) to receive said services. To receive ~~said~~ SSN~~Number~~ (AMKA), a passport, or a family status certificate, officially translated in Greek is required. If there is no identity card or a passport or the documents do not contain the required information, minors born in Greece should produce a birth certificate. ~~Third-country nationals, who do not hold or cannot get an AMKA, are entitled to all the stated benefits, by holding an Aliens Health Care Card (KYPA), which is granted to the beneficiaries by the Offices for the Protection of the Rights of Health Services Recipients or Social Services of Public Health Structures. The duration of the Aliens Health Care Card is for six (6) months from the date of issue, except for pregnant women beneficiaries that is valid for one year.~~Since 31/01/2020, a Provisional Number of Insurance and Health Care (PAYYPA) is issued with the application for international protection by the Asylum Service and ensures the provision of health care to asylum seekers and their access to the labor market, six months after the application. PAAYPA is assigned to the local Asylum services, where the relevant application is registered. The possible rejection of the asylum application implies the automatic deactivation of PAAYPA, while, on the contrary, in case of acceptance of the application, its transfer to Social Security Registration Number (AMKA) is foreseen.

Форматирано: Без подчертаване

Форматирано: Без подчертаване

Minors who are third-country nationals residing in Greece shall be subject to the same requirement of compulsory education as Greek nationals. Minors who are third-country nationals, students at any level of education shall have unlimited access to the activities of school or academic communities. Enrolment of minors who are third-country nationals to Greek schools of any level shall require the same supporting documents requested from Greek nationals. Exceptionally, the children of third-country nationals may be enrolled in public schools with incomplete supporting documents if: a. They are protected by the Greek State as beneficiaries of international protection and are under the protection of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, b. They come from highly turbulent areas, c. They have filed an application for international protection, d. They are third-country nationals residing in Greece, even if their legal residence in the country has not been regulated.

The terms and conditions for the recognition of primary and secondary education certificates obtained in the country of origin and the conditions for inclusion in the Greek education system, and the enrolment of students who are third-country nationals in public schools may be determined by decision of the Minister for Education and Religious Affairs. In the context of the supporting actions of the Ministry for Education and Religious Affairs, a similar decision

may regulate matters of optional teaching of the mother tongue and about the culture where the number of interested students is adequate, and determine the employment relation and the qualifications of the education professionals who will teach the mother tongue and cultural elements of the country of origin.

Without prejudice to more special provisions of the applicable legislation, third-country nationals who are secondary education graduates in Greece shall have access to tertiary education, on the same terms and conditions as Greek nationals.

OBLIGATIONS

While residing in Greece, a third-country national shall declare to the competent agencies of the decentralized administrations of Greece or to the Directorate for Migration Policy to the Ministry of Migration Policy:

a. Any change to their home address;

b. Any change to their personal status, such as change of nationality, marriage, divorce or annulment of marriage, or birth of child;

c. Loss or renewal of or change in the particulars of their passport or other travel document;

d. Loss of the permit or of the residence or permanent residence certificate.

A third-country national who holds a residence permit must have departed at no further notice by the last day of the duration of validity unless he/she has lodged an application for renewal before expiry and has been granted a submission certificate. The declarations shall be made within the period that in force legislation sets, ~~two months~~ from occurrence of the relevant event, except from the change of passport, which can be done on the renewal or reissue of the residence permit and a child's birth declaration which can be made within two years from birth. Third-country nationals who fail to meet their obligations shall be charged with a fine of fifty (50) or one hundred (100) euros in case of a repeated non-compliance. A third-country national who violates the deadline for voluntary departure or otherwise illegally resides in the country for a period less than thirty (30) days shall pay on departure four times the relevant fees for an annual residence permit. If the duration of such illegal residence exceeds thirty days, he/she shall pay eight times the relevant fees for an annual residence permit.

The following persons are exempt from fines:

(a) minors,

(b) those who qualify as ethnic Greeks,

(c) those who have the status of spouse or parent of a Greek national, an ethnic Greek or an EU national,

(d) those who have been included in procedures and programs for voluntary repatriation,

(e) those who have violated the lawful period of residence in Greek territory for reasons of force majeure if they leave within thirty (30) days from the termination of the event.

In all cases the police authority checking the departure of the third-country national bears the responsibility for deciding on the exemption reason.

Asylum application

Who can apply for asylum?

Access to international protection (asylum) procedure system is free of charge. A person seeking international protection is any alien or stateless person who declares to any Greek authority, orally or in writing, that he/she is seeking asylum or requests not to be deported because he/she is in fear of persecution because of his/her race, religion, nationality, participation in a particular social group or his/her political beliefs, or because he/she is in danger of suffering serious harm in his/her country of origin or country of previous residence, especially because he/she is in danger of facing the death penalty or execution, torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or his/her life or physical integrity is in danger because of an international or civil war. Also, any alien who is transferred to Greece by a European state which implements "Dublin III" Regulation is regarded to be a a person seeking international protection (asylum).

The European states which comply with the 'Dublin III' Regulation are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lichtenstein, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Please be informed that the Asylum Service is not competent to examine and therefore to register your application if: a) you have already submitted an application for international protection to the Hellenic Police, and that application is still pending, b) you already have an asylum applicant's card (pink card).

Where you can apply for asylum?

The competent authorities to register your application are the Regional Asylum Offices and the asylum unit~~s~~.

To submit an application, you should come in person to one of the Regional Offices of the Asylum Service.

Форматирано: английски (Съединени американски щати)

In case you are in detention or you remain in a First Reception Center and you wish to apply for asylum, the competent detention or first reception services must inform the Asylum Service regarding your wish to submit an application for international protection

What is the procedure?

Access to international protection (asylum) procedure system is free of charge.

You must submit your application in person to one of the Regional Asylum Offices or Asylum Units. You may also submit applications for members of your family, provided that they are also in Greece and that they wish to do so. They will also have to come to the Asylum Service with you. Due the large number of persons who wishes to submit an application you may not be able to actually submit your application if you present yourself to the Asylum Service.

Therefore, you might book an appointment for the submission of your application (full registration) via Skype (how to book an appointment via Skype). During skype call your photograph will be taken and you will be asked to provide some personal information (e.g. name, surname, etc.) in order for the Asylum Service to be able to identify you the day you present yourself to receive your applicant's card or the day of your appointment to submit your application.

In case you cannot communicate with the Asylum Service staff, during the procedure of submitting your application, an interpreter will be present in order to assist you. When submitting your application, you will have to answer to all questions the Asylum Service staff asks you with absolute truthfulness. If you provide false evidence or make false claims, this is going to have a negative effect on the decision of your application.
If you are an unaccompanied minor, i.e. if you are under 18 years old and you are not accompanied by an adult person who is responsible of looking after you, according to the Greek law, the Authorities must immediately notify the competent Public Prosecutor (District Attorney). The Public Prosecutor will appoint a representative (guardian) who will be responsible for you and will act in your best interest. If you are under 15 years old your application for international protection must be submitted by the appointed representative. If you are over 15 years old, you may submit your application yourself. The authorities will care for your protection and your accommodation in a facility suitable for minors. When you submit your application for international protection, you will be photographed and you will be fingerprinted. Any members of your family who are over 14 years old, will also be fingerprinted. Your fingerprints will be entered into the European Central Database EURODAC and, in case you have submitted an application for international protection in another European state where the 'Dublin III' Regulation is in force, you might be transferred there for the examination of your application.

There is also the process of "protective custody", in line with which an unaccompanied minor to enter a hosting structure, must first be held in either a prison or detention center or hospital if he is under 15 and then given an approval from the competent authorities to enter in the host structure.

You will have to hand in your travel documents (passport) or any other document you may have in your possession and is relevant to the examination of your application, the verification of yours and your family members' identity, your country and place of origin, as well as your family status. ~~You may be body searched and your personal belongings may be searched.~~ You may be submitted to medical examinations. At the time of the registration of your application t~~T~~he Asylum Service will determine a date for your interview and then you will receive your international protection applicant's card which may be valid for up to six months. You must appear at the date of your interview or at the day that your card expires for renew it otherwise the examine of your asylum application will be interrupted. You must carry this card with you at all times. When you submit your application, the Asylum Service staff must inform you, in a language that you understand, about the procedure, your rights and obligations while being an international protection applicant, as well as the deadlines that apply throughout the procedure.

If you are a victim of torture, rape or any other serious violent act, you must inform the Asylum

Кодът на полето е променен

Кодът на полето е променен

Коментирал [ΧτW2]: Αυτό το λέει το σάιτ του υπουργείου? Στην πραγματικότητα δε γίνεται στην Υπηρεσία Ασύλου, μόνο η Αστυνομία μπορεί να το κάνει αυτό

Форматирано: английски (Съединени американски щати)

Форматирано: английски (Съединени американски щати)

Service staff so that they can provide you with assistance. You may ask to come into contact with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees or any organization that provides legal, medical and psychological support. Throughout the procedure you have the right to ask for the support of a lawyer or other counselor of your choice (without mediation by the Asylum Service). You can ask the support of a lawyer by Asylum Service, only in the second degree (appeal against a rejective decision of first degree of your asylum application) The fee and expenses of the lawyer or other counselor will be completely at your own cost. If you wish, you may be provided with a short period of time in order to appropriately prepare for your interview and be advised by a lawyer or other counselor with the aim of receiving support during the procedure, free of charge. You may request the interview and the interpretation services provided during the interview to be conducted by a person of the gender you prefer, if there are valid reasons for such a request. Your request will be assessed by the Asylum Service and it will be satisfied if possible.

If you are an unaccompanied minor, you will be informed by your representative regarding your interview. Your representative will be invited and he/she may be with you during the interview. The authorities may conduct medical tests in order to determine your age. Both you and your representative must be informed regarding this procedure and you or your representative must consent without further inmplications.

Rights of applicants for international protection

As an applicant for international protection in Greece:

• Your deportation is prohibited until the examination of your application is completed.
• You may move freely throughout the country, unless specific areas of the country where you may move freely are determined on the card that you are provided with.
• If you are homeless, you may ask to be hosted in a Reception Center or other facility. Your request will be accepted, if there are available places.
• You have the right to work under the conditions set by Greek law.
• As an employee, you have the same rights and obligations, regarding social security, as any Greek citizen.
• You have the right to receive hospital, medical and pharmaceutical treatment free of charge, provided that you are uninsured and indigent.
• You and your children have access to the public educational system free of charge.
• You have access to vocational training.
• If you are a disabled person with a disability percentage of 67% and above, you have the right to receive a disability allowance, provided that your housing in a Reception Center is not possible.
• As long as you remain an applicant for international protection, you cannot travel outside Greece.
• As long as you remain an applicant for international protection , you cannot transfer your family from your country of origin to Greece.
~~• Obligations of applicants for international protection~~
~~• As an applicant for international protection in Greece, it is your obligation:~~
~~• To remain in Greece until the examination of your application is completed.~~
~~• To cooperate with the Greek authorities regarding any issue related to your application~~

Кодът на полето е променен

~~and the verification of your personal data.~~
~~• To go in person to the Asylum Service in order to renew your card before it expires and, at the latest, on the next business day after its expiry date.~~
~~• To inform immediately the Asylum Service regarding the address of your residence and your contact information and any change in them. The Asylum Service will send documents related to your case to the address that you have declared.~~
~~• You must abide by the deadlines as these are determined throughout the different stages of the procedure of examination of your application.~~
~~• To disclose your true financial situation in the event you receive social benefits from the Greek state.~~
~~• To comply with the obligations that apply in the event you are housed in a Reception Center or other facility~~

Коментирал [XτW3]: Τα αναφέρεις και αμέσως παρακάτω

Obligations of applicants for international protection

Форматирано: Списък на абзаци, С водещи символи + Ниво: 1 + Подравнено на: 0 см + Отстъп на: 0.63 см

- As an applicant for international protection in Greece, it is your obligation:
- To remain in Greece until the examination of your application is completed.
- To cooperate with the Greek authorities regarding any issue related to your application and the verification of your personal data.
- To go in person to the Asylum Service in order to renew your card before it expires and, at the latest, on the next business day after its expiry date.
- To inform immediately the Asylum Service regarding the address of your residence and your contact information and any change in them. The Asylum Service will send documents related to your case to the address that you have declared.
- You must abide by the deadlines as these are determined throughout the different stages of the procedure of examination of your application.
- To disclose your true financial situation in the event you receive social benefits from the Greek state.
- To comply with the obligations that apply in the event you are housed in a Reception Center or other facility.

Decision

When a decision upon your application is issued, the Asylum Service will notify you to come in person and receive it. You will be notified based on the contact information you have declared.

The Asylum Service must serve you with the decision with the assistance of an interpreter in a language that you understand.

If you have not received the decision and you do not go to renew your card on the next business day after its expiry date at the latest, then the Asylum Service will consider that you have received the decision on that day.

~~You must go to the Asylum Service within five working days from the time that you will be notified.~~

Коментирал [XτW4]: Αυτό το λεει στο site του Υπουργείου? Δεν προβλέπεται από το νόμο, οπότε μηπως να μην το βάλουμε?

If you are granted refugee status:

- If you are granted refugee status, you will be entitled to remain in the country for three years, and you will have access to education, healthcare, the labor market and social security.
- You will be given a residence permit for three years.
- Upon request, you will be provided with travel documents so that you can travel abroad.
- You have the right to work under the conditions set by Greek law.
- As an employed person, you have the same rights and obligations, regarding social security, as any Greek citizen.
- You have the right to receive hospital, medical and pharmaceutical treatment free of charge, provided that you are uninsured and indigent.
- You and your children have access to the public educational system free of charge.
- You have access to vocational training.
- You can apply for family reunification with the members of your family who are in your country of origin

If you are granted subsidiary protection:

- If you are granted subsidiary protection, you will be entitled to remain in the country for ~~three~~ one year with the right for extension for additional two years~~years~~, and have access to education, health care, the labor market and social security.
- You will be given a residence permit valid for one~~three~~ year which can be renewed for two more years~~s~~.
- In addition, you may apply to be given travel documents, if you are unable to obtain a national passport.
- You have the right to work under the conditions set by Greek law.
- As an employed person, you have the same rights and obligations, regarding social security, as any Greek citizen.
- You have the right to receive hospital, medical and pharmaceutical treatment free of charge, provided that you are uninsured and indigent.
- You and your children have access to the public educational system free of charge.
- You have access to vocational training.

~~o~~ In the event that an application for international protection of a foreigner or stateless person has been rejected and the competent Decision-Making Authorities decide that the conditions for granting a residence permit for humanitarian reasons are met, they shall refer the case to the Ministry of the Interior. In this case, the competent Decision Authorities shall issue a relevant certificate to the interested party.~~Στην περίπτωση που αίτηση διεθνούς προστασίας αλλοδαπού ή ανιθαγενή έχει απορριφθεί τελεσίδικα και οι αρμόδιες Αρχές Απόφασης του παρόντος Μέρους πιθανολογούν ότι στο πρόσωπό του συντρέχουν οι προϋποθέσεις χορήγησης άδειας διαμονής για ανθρωπιστικούς λόγους, παραπέμπουν την υπόθεση στο Υπουργείο Εσωτερικών. Στην περίπτωση αυτή οι αρμόδιες Αρχές Απόφασης χορηγούν σχετική βεβαίωση στον ενδιαφερόμενο.~~

If your application is rejected:

If your application is rejected, you have the right to submit an appeal to the Appeals Authority within a set deadline.

Форматирано: английски (Съединени американски щати)

Форматирано: Шрифт: (по подразбиране) +Основен текст (Calibri), 11 пкт, английски (Съединени американски щати)

Форматирано: Нормален, Без водещи символи и номериране

Коментирал [ХтW5]: Ο νεος νόμος νομίζει ότι το κατήργησε αλλά δεν το έκανε στην πράξη!!! Κατήργησε όλες τις διαταξεις του προηγουμενου νόμου μέχρι το άρθρο πριν από αυτό.!!!Θεοί!! Με βαθιά γνωση του αντικειμένου!!!!!

Форматирано: Нормален, Двустранно

If you do not submit an appeal and you do not have a document permitting your stay in the country, then the process for your return to your country of origin will begin or will continue.

In the event your appeal is rejected, you may submit an application of revocation (cancellation) to the appropriate court of law within 60 days. The cancellation application does not have an automatic suspensive effect, meaning that your removal from the country is possible. Unless you file with the application for annulment and the application for suspension before the competent administrative courts, requesting that your return be suspended until a decision is issued on the application for annulment.

If you do not submit an application of revocation, or if it is rejected and you do not have a document permitting your stay in the country, then the process for your return to your country of origin will begin or will continue.

Furthermore, you will be given information concerning the possibility of voluntary return to your country of origin. This is carried out by the International Organization for Migration and can be done throughout your asylum application, if you wish to return to your country of origin. In this case, you are giving up your asylum application.

There is also an option for a belated asylum application, i.e. the submission of a second asylum application when there are new allegations that you did not invoke during the examination of the first asylum application and excuses why you did not invoke them earlier.

The Dublin Regulation determines that if you apply for asylum in one European country, you cannot apply for another. If you do, the other country is obliged to return you to the first country. ~~Επίσης μπορούμε να αναφέρουμε και τη δυνατότητα μεταγενέστερου αιτήματος ασύλου, δηλαδή την κατάθεση δεύτερου αιτήματος ασύλου όταν υπάρχουν νέοι ισχυρισμοί που δεν επικαλέστηκες κατά την εξέταση του πρώτου αιτήματος ασύλου και δικαιολογήσεις γιατί δεν τα επικαλέστηκες νωρίτερα.~~

~~Θέλεις να αναφέρουμε και για τον Κανονισμό του Δουβλίνου τόσο για την οικογενειακή επανένωση αιτούντων άσυλο όσο και για το γεγονός ότι αν καταθέσεις αίτημα ασύλου σε μία χώρα της Ευρωπης δε μπορείς να καταθέσεις και σε άλλη. Αν το κάνεις η άλλη χώρα είναι υποχρεωμένη να σε επιστρέψει στην πρώτη χώρα. Στην πράξη βεβαια καμιά φορά γίνεται αλλά τέλος πάντων (αυτό δε θα το πουμε)~~

~~Επίσης αν θέλεις μπορούμε να αναφέρουμε και θέματα όπως αν μπορούν να παντρευτούν, πως μπορούν να θαφτούν (...) ή πως δηλώνουν ένα τέκνο που γεννιέται στην Ελλάδα (τα είχαμε και στο σαιτ της Ένωσης (www.rights4refugees.gr)~~

CONTACT POINTS

Contact information for Aliens and Immigration Departments in Greece http://www.immigration.gov.gr/contact

Track your residence permit application http://pf.emigrants.ypes.gr/pf

e-administrative fee https://www.minfin.gr/web/guest/-/e-parabolo-neo-

Asylum Service http://asylo.gov.gr/en/

Asylum Information in 19 languages http://asylo.gov.gr/en/?page_id=99

Форматирано: английски (Съединени американски щати)

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Regional Asylum Services http://asylo.gov.gr/en/?page_id=49

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Instruction manual of the Skype service:

Skype for French-speaking and English-speaking third-country nationals

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Skype for Arabic-speaking third-country nationals

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Skype for Farsi- and Dari-speaking third-country nationals

Кодът на полето е променен

Reception and Identification Service http://www.firstreception.gov.gr/index.php?lang=en

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