

# Foreign Police Department Directorate of Czech Police of the South Moravian Region



Pomáhat a chránit

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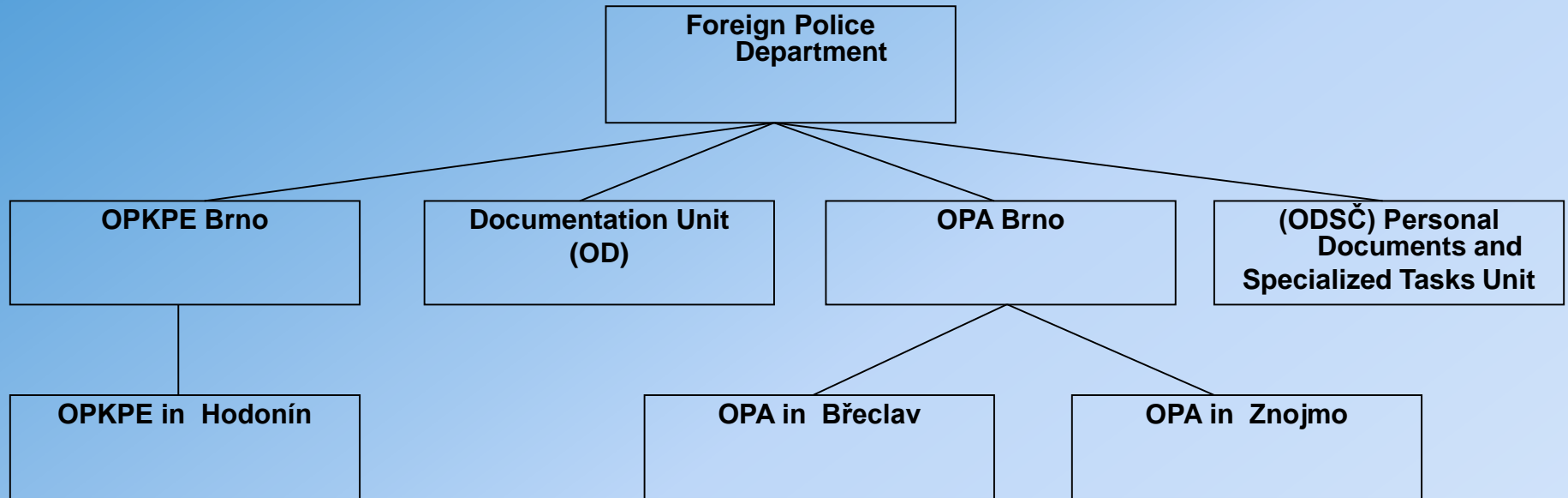
# The organization structure and

office of the Foreign Police Department

- Personal Documents and Specialized Tasks Unit  
Brno, Kounicova 24
- Documentation Unit
  - Brno, Kounicova 24
- Residence Checks, Search and Escort Unit (OPKPE)
  - Brno, Kounicova 24
  - Hodonín, Svatopluka Čecha 7
- Residence Administration Unit (OPA)
  - Brno, Cejl 62b
  - Valtice, Pod zámkem 922
  - Znojmo, Pražská 59



# Organizational Structure



# Information about the residence of foreign nationals

Effective from the 1 January 2011, the agenda of long-term visa and long-term residence was transferred from the Foreign Police to the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and the Foreign Police was transformed. These steps were caused by amendments to the Act on Residence of Aliens that also resulted in other changes to the entry and stay of foreign nationals in the Czech Republic. Workplaces that attend to the agenda of alien residence have also changed. For further information, go to the website of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic [www.mvcr.cz/cizinci](http://www.mvcr.cz/cizinci) or contact the information line of the Ministry at +420 974 832 421, +420 974 832 418 or by e-mail [pobyty@mvcr.cz](mailto:pobyty@mvcr.cz).



# The Foreign Police remains in charge of:

- notifying the relevant authorities of the place of stay upon arrival in the Czech Republic (and of any subsequent change to the place of stay in the event of a stay under a long-term visa, long-term or permanent residence permit; to be reported at the regional office of the Ministry of the Interior)
- extension of the period of stay in the Czech Republic to a short-term visa
- issuance of a short-term residence confirmation and regardless of the type of stay, a confirmation of eligibility to stay in the Czech Republic as required by the Registry Office before entering into marriage
- verification of invitation
- checks of legality of residence in the Czech Republic



# Arrivals in the Czech Republic

- The state borders of the Czech Republic that constitute internal borders of the Schengen Area can be crossed in any given point without a border control of persons regardless of the citizenship.
- Border control are performed only at external Schengen Area borders, i.e. at international airports in the Czech Republic upon arrival from/to countries outside the Schengen Area.
- Details concerning the rules on the border control of persons crossing EU external borders are provided in the Schengen Borders Code. On 26 June 2013, the Code was amended by Regulation (EU) No. 610/2013.



# Obligations upon arrival

- **Within 3 business day** after his/her enter into the Czech Republic, a foreigner shall notify the police of his/her place of stay.
- A citizen of the European Union shall notify the police of his/her place of stay in the Czech Republic within **30 days** after the entry into the country if his/her expected stay will be longer than 30 days.
- The obligation to notify one's stay will be met by the alien in person by filling in a registration form, unless he/she has met this obligation with an accommodation provider.
- The obligation to report the place of stay to the police does not apply to an alien who has fulfilled this obligation with an accommodation provider.
- If an alien fails to comply with the obligation to report his/her stay, it is considered an administrative infraction. A fine of up to CZK 3 000 may be imposed for the infraction.





# Temporary residency in the Czech Republic

- no visa...
- short-term visa (Regulation (EC) No. 810/2009 – the Visa Code),
- long-term visa (a visa for a stay of over 90 days)
- long-term residence permit
- temporary residence permit
- departure order.



# Temporary residence in the Czech Republic without a visa

A foreigner may stay in the Czech Republic without a visa (some examples are listed below):

- if such option is provided by an applicable EU regulation (*Council Regulation (EC) No 539/2001 of 15 March 2001 listing the third countries whose nationals must be in possession of visas when crossing the external borders and those whose nationals are exempt from that requirement*)
- if he/she is a citizen of the European Union,
- if he/she holds evidence of long-term or permanent residence permit in the territory of another country that is signatory to treaty and the length of his/her stay in the CR does not exceed 3 months,
- if he/she is a family member of an EU citizen who himself/herself is not a citizen of the European Union and holds a temporary or permanent residence permit in another EU member state if the length of his/her stay in the CR does not exceed 3 months



- if he/she holds a permanent residence permit with the recognised legal status of a long-term EC resident in the territory of another EU member state if the length of his/her stay in the territory does not exceed 3 months
- if he/she is a family member of an EU citizen whose short-term visa has expired as long as he/she stays in the CR with an EU citizen and the length of his/her stay does not exceed 3 months
- if he/she is in security detention, custody or prison, placed in a police cell or an immigration detention centre in the Czech Republic,



# Stay under a visa waiver programme

- Third-country nationals **without a visa obligation** may stay in the Schengen Area for a maximum period provided for in *Council Regulation (EC) No 539/2001*.
- The length of their stay is determined by entry and exit stamps received at the border crossing in the relevant travel document.



# Stay with a short-term visa

- The max. length of stay in the Schengen Area may not exceed **90 days within a period of 180 days.**
- However, the stay for third-country nationals with **visa requirements** is regulated by other elements of the issued visa, namely:
  - ***the number of entries*** (visa for one, two or multiple entries),
  - ***territorial validity*** (visa for the entire Schengen Area or visa with a limited territorial validity for selected Member States),
  - ***the period of validity of the visa and the length of the authorised stay*** for which the visa was granted by the the consulate.



# CZE visa (used in ZÚ from 4 December 2009, in CP from 1 June 2010)





# Schengen calculator

- To verifying the legitimacy of a stay under rule 90/180, an aid developed by the Commission can be used; it is available (in English only) at:  
[https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/content/visa-calculator\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/content/visa-calculator_en)

It cannot be used for calculations other than for verifying the legitimacy of a stay under the "**90/180**" rule.





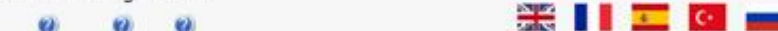
# Short-stay Visa Calculator

## Calculator of travel days remaining under a Schengen short-stay visa

Date of entry/Control:   Planning  Control

Passport

Enter previous stay(s) in the Schengen area




Calculation results will display in this area.

The calculator is a helping tool only; it does not constitute a right to stay for a period resulting from its calculation.

Calculate

Reset

[User's guide](#)

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# The application of the visa/visa-free obligations within the EU/Schengen Area.

- binding on those Member States that use the common visa policy, therefore, acknowledge the common list of third countries with [visa requirements](#) and the list of third countries which are [exempted from the visa requirement](#). Council Regulation (EC) No 539/2001.
- **Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia and Cyprus** are countries applying the common visa policy; however, are not part of the Schengen Area.



- At the national level, **Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia and Cyprus**, determine whether holders of short-term Schengen visas can enter their territory without holding the national short-term visas.
- *allow the holders of valid Schengen visas and to holders of long-term visas or residence permits issued by Schengen countries to enter their territories.*
- *For up-to-date information on the conditions of entry to the territory of those states with a Schengen visa, in particular information about the requirements a specific Schengen visa, long-term visa or residence permit for entry must meet, please contact directly the competent authorities of these countries. The Czech Republic cannot guarantee entry into the territory of another state.*



- **The United Kingdom and Ireland** do not apply the common visa policy or common rules for entry, residence and short-term visa granting.
- The United Kingdom or Ireland **do not recognise a valid Schengen visa for entry to and residence in their territory.**
- For current information about the possibilities of entering and staying in these two countries, it is always necessary to contact directly the competent authorities of these countries.



- For the purposes of **proving identity** when you travel **outside the territory of the CR** within the Schengen area, a third-country national staying in the Czech Republic under a residence permit or long-term visa must have both a valid travel document and valid biometric residence permit ID.
- A residence permit is not a travel document.



# A combination of long and short stay

- If a third-country national holds a valid travel document and proof of residence permit or long-term visa issued by another Schengen state, he or she may reside in the territory of the CR without a visa for up to 90 days over any 180 day period.
- A citizen of a third country may stay in the territory of other Schengen states for a period not exceeding 90 days over any 180 day period if he/she holds a valid residence permit or long-term visa, **issued by the Czech Republic, in combination with a valid travel document**
- **Before the expiry of a long-term visa/residence permit** you need to leave the Schengen area.



# The Schengen Area includes:

- Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Iceland, Italy, Lichtenstein, Lithuania, Latvia, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Austria, Greece, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.
- Other EU or EEA member states , i.e. Bulgaria, Croatia, Ireland, Cyprus, Lichtenstein, Romania and Great Britain, **are not members of the Schengen Area.**



# EU citizens

- Citizens of the EU, Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland may temporarily reside in the territory of the CR without any special permit, and only on the basis of a travel document or an identity card.
- If they intend to reside in the territory of the CR for a period longer than 3 months, they can apply for a certificate of temporary residence or permanent residence permit.
- A citizen of the European Union is obligated, at the request of the police, to prove his/her identity by showing a travel document or another document establishing his/her identity or to present a permanent residence permit of the EU citizen. For the purposes of travelling, the permanent residence card of an EU citizen does not replace a travel document.





# Travelling with an departure order

- A departure order is a document granted by:
  1. the police after the cancellation or expiration of short-term visas, after the expiration of a temporary residence in the territory or in the transit area of an international airport which does not require a visa, or during administrative deportation,
  2. the MI CR after the cancellation or expiration of a long-term visa, the rejection of an application for a long-term or permanent residence permit, if the validity of the visa has expired, after the cancellation or expiration of a long-term residence permit or a permanent residence permit.
- The departure order authorizes foreigners to temporary reside in the CR for a period which is necessary for urgent tasks and to leave the country.





# Foreigners with visa requirements in the Schengen area who were granted a departure order must ensure the following:

- **If you travel by plane** - you cannot transit other Schengen states A foreigner with a departure order must leave the CR with a direct flight from the Czech Republic to a state outside the Schengen area.
- **If you travel by land** - due to the fact that the departure order does not allow you to transit other Schengen states, you have the option of using a special mechanism that allows you to transit by land through other Schengen states (by car, bus, or by train). If you intend to use this mechanism please contact **the nearest Residence Agenda Unit no later than 10 days before the scheduled departure.**



# Invitation

- OCP KŘP verifies the invitation form within 7 business days from the date of the submission of the completed invitation form.
- A fee of CZK 300 in duty stamps is charged per one verification
- The inviting natural person is required to appear at the OCP KŘP on the 7th business day after the date of the submission of the completed form to collect the invitation (in agreement with the OCP KŘP, it can be collected even earlier). A similar obligation applies to inviting legal person representative.



- If the invitation is verified for the granting of a single Schengen visa needed for a stay of up to 90 days, pursuant to Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council No. 810/2009 on the Community code on Visas (Visa Code), the inviting person may assume
- any and all costs associated with the stay of an invited foreigner, or
- any and all costs associated with accommodation of the invited foreigner.



# Lost-stolen travel document

- If an alien loses, or his/her travel document/proof of identity is stole, he/she is obligated to notify this fact to the police.
- A report of loss/theftc can be made at any police station – that is, not only to the foreign police, but also at the nearest District Police Department, according to the place of loss or theft.
- When you report a lost/stolen travel document/identity document, the police will issue a confirmation of lost (stolen) document.
- The said certification serves as a basis for the relevant embassy for issuing a replacement travel document for foreigners.
- In the event that a lost document is found by the foreigner himself/herself, it is necessary to report this to the police.



# Reporting lost documents issued under the Act on Residence of Aliens.

- The loss, destruction, damage or theft of any document issued pursuant to the Act on Residence of Aliens has to be notified within 3 business days from the date on which this event occurred.
- If the loss, destruction, damage or theft occurs in the CR, the alien shall notify the authority which issued the document (MI).
- In the event that this happens abroad, it will be reported to a relevant embassy.
- Similarly, an alien is obligated to report the finding or obtaining of a document that was previously reported lost or stolen.



# Thank you for your attention!

