## Consultation on the future rules on the entry and residence of non-EU national researchers, students, school pupils, unremunerated trainees and volunteers in the EU

The presence of non-EU students and researchers in the EU is enriching both for receiving societies and migrants themselves. It promotes familiarity among cultures and contributes to acquiring and exchanging new values, attitudes and aspirations. In a global economy the EU competes for talent with other countries and regions. Students' and researchers' mobility promotes the flow of knowledge and ideas and benefits global economic development. The brightest minds from both outside and within the EU must be enabled to closely work together to address the challenges facing our societies. EU Member States have put increased emphasis on the internationalisation of their national research and education systems striving for ever higher levels of excellence. The EU recognises the mutual benefits and importance of increased mobility of talent. Through various initiatives, the EU has shown its commitment to facilitating access of students and researches. For instance, the EU has set up special programmes which stimulate mobility of non-EU students and researchers from outside the EU, like the Erasmus Mundus or Marie Curie programmes. Thousands of non-EU nationals come to the EU every year, often benefiting from scholarships. EU support for mobility, scholarships and for promoting the EU as an attractive venue for education and research, will continue in future programmes. Furthermore, non-EU nationals studying fulltime in Europe might wish to participate in EU internal mobility programmes, such as the Erasmus programme (spending between 3 and 12 months at a higher education institution in another participating country). Since the Marie Curie actions abolished nationality as an eligibility criterion, there has been a marked increase in non-EU nationals seeking research mobility within the EU.

Migration policy, including procedures on visas and residence permits, plays an important role in enabling the access of non-EU students and researchers into the EU. Migration policy is also crucial to define the rights of non-EU nationals and ensure their fair treatment once they reside in the EU. With these goals in mind, the EU has been developing a common migration policy. Currently, there are specific legal rules at EU level[1] on how **students** and **researchers** from outside the EU can come to the EU and move between its Member States, if the relevant period of study or research exceeds three months. To some extent these rules cover also school pupils, volunteers and unremunerated trainees.

The Commission is looking at whether these rules need to be improved and if so, in what way. This exercise started in 2011 with an assessment of how these rules are implemented (Directive 2004/114/EC; Directive 2005/71/EC) and how they fulfil their potential.

Questions regarding visa, EU mobility rules, or labour market access are areas in which the EU could possibly initiate further improvements for students, researchers and potentially other groups. Respondents are invited to point to areas in which in their view there is a particular EU added value that could be created or improved.

Any future proposal should also be seen in the wider context of the EU's external migration policy and its dialogue and cooperation with third countries in this area, as defined by the **EU Global Approach to Migration and Mobility** (GAMM). One particular issue in this context is the need for the EU to reconcile its interests and objectives in promoting inward researchers' and students mobility with its confirmed commitment to assist affected developing countries addressing brain drain challenges in critical sectors.

In order to support this reflection, **your views, experience and concerns are vital**. We would like to know about any obstacles faced by non-EU nationals concerned when trying to access the EU. You are kindly invited to propose ideas about how to remove these obstacles and further develop the EU as a place to study, carry out research, volunteer, and participate in school pupil exchanges or unpaid training.

The consultation is addressed to the broadest public possible, as it is important to get the views and input from all stakeholders. You do not need to respond to all questions. However, in order for your response to be taken into account in this consultation, all questions under "Your Profile" need to be answered. For any doubt you may have on data protection matters, please consult the **Specific Privacy Statement**.

If you have any other questions about this consultation, please do not hesitate to e-mail us at:

**Home-Notifications-B1@ec.europa.eu**. You may also send us any other contributions you consider relevant for developing EU rules on admission and residence of non-EU national students, researchers, school pupils, unremunerated trainees and volunteers.

## **Disclaimer**

Please note that this consultation document is prepared for comment and does not prejudge the final form of any decision to be taken by the European Commission. Please read the **privacy statement**.

[1] EU rules on students bind all Member States but Denmark	Ireland and the UK. EU rules on researchers bind all Member States
but Denmark and the UK.	

Questions marked with an asterisk \* require an answer to be given.

## 1. General information – Your Profile

1.1. In what capacity are you completing this questionnaire?
Student
Researcher (less than 4 years postgraduate research experience)
Post Doc Researcher (or more than 4 years postgraduate research experience)
O Volunteer
Trainee
School pupil
Member of academia, teacher
Consultant
Public authority
O NGO
Educational establishment (eg. university department)
Research organisation
International organisation
Company
Other
1.2. You selected 'Other' in the previous question, please specify. * (between 1 and 30 characters)

1.3. If your organisation is registered in the Interest Representative Register, please let us know its register	ID
number	
(maximum 20 characters)	
1.1. Contact details	
4	
1.1.1. Please give your name (maximum 50 characters)	
In order for your response to be taken into account in this consultation, all questions under "Your Profile" need to be	
answered.	
1.1.2. Please give your organisation name	
(maximum 50 characters)	

1.3. Please give your address had not a seem of the se	(maximum 300 characters)  aken into account in this consultation, all question	ons under "Your Profile" need to be
1.4. Please indicate your curren	t country of residence or where your organ	isation is based
Afghanistan	© Gambia	Norway
Åland Islands	Georgia	Oman
Albania	Germany	Pakistan
Algeria	O Ghana	Palau
American Samoa	Gibraltar	Panama
Andorra	Greece	Papua New Guinea
Angola	Greenland	Paraguay
Anguilla	Grenada	Peru
Antigua and Barbuda	Guadeloupe	Philippines
Argentina	O Guam	Pitcairn Islands
Armenia	Guatemala	Poland
Aruba	Guernsey	Portugal
Australia	Guinea	Puerto Rico
Austria	Guinea-Bissau	O Qatar
Azerbaijan	Guyana	Réunion
Bahamas	Haiti	Romania
Bahrain	<ul><li>Heard Island and McDonald Islands</li></ul>	Russia
Bangladesh	the Holy See/Vatican City State	Rwanda
Barbados	Honduras	Saint Barthélemy
Belarus	Hong Kong	Saint Helena
Belgium	Hungary	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Belize	Iceland	Saint Lucia
Benin	India	Saint Martin
Bermuda	Indonesia	Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Bhutan	Iran	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Bolivia	Iraq	Samoa
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ireland	San Marino
Botswana	Isle of Man	São Tomé and Príncipe
Bouvet Island	Israel	Saudi Arabia
Brazil	Italy	Senegal
British Indian Ocean Territory	Damaica	Serbia
British Virgin Islands	O Japan	Seychelles
Brunei	Jersey	Sierra Leone
Bulgaria	O Jordan	Singapore
Burkina Faso	Kazakhstan	Sint Maarten
Burma/Myanmar	Kenya	Slovakia
Burundi	Kiribati	Slovenia
Cambodia	Kuwait	Solomon Islands
Cameroon	Kyrgyzstan	Somalia
Canada	Laos	South Africa
Cape Verde	Latvia	<ul> <li>South Georgia and the South</li> <li>Sandwich Islands</li> </ul>
Cayman Islands	Lebanon	South Korea
Central African Republic	Lesotho	South Sudan
Chad	Liberia	Spain
Chile	Libya	Sri Lanka
China	Liechtenstein	Sudan
Christmas Island	Lithuania	Suriname
Cocos Islands	Luxembourg	Svalbard and Jan Mayen
Colombia Colombia	Macao	Swaziland
Comoros	Madagascar	Sweden
Congo	Malawi	Switzerland
Cook Islands	Malaysia	Syria
Costa Rica	Maldives	Taiwan
Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	Tajikistan
Croatia	Malta	Tanzania
Cuba	Marshall Islands	Thailand
Curação	Martinique	◯ Togo
Cyprus	Mauritania	Tokelau
Czech Republic	Mauritius	Tonga

<ul> <li>Democratic Republic of the Congo</li> </ul>	Mayotte	Trinidad and Tobago
Denmark	Mexico	Tunisia
Djibouti	Micronesia	Turkey
Dominica	Moldova	Turkmenistan
Dominican Republic	Monaco	Turks and Caicos Islands
East Timor	Mongolia	Tuvalu
Ecuador	Montenegro	Uganda
Egypt	Montserrat	Ukraine
El Salvador	Morocco	United Arab Emirates
Equatorial Guinea	Mozambique	United Kingdom
Eritrea	Namibia	United States
Estonia	Nauru	<ul><li>United States Minor Outlying Islands</li></ul>
Ethiopia	Nepal	Uruguay
Faeroe Islands	Netherlands	US Virgin Islands
Falkland Islands	New Caledonia	Uzbekistan
Fiji	New Zealand	Vanuatu
Finland	Nicaragua	Venezuela
former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Niger	Vietnam
France	Nigeria	Wallis and Futuna
French Guiana	Niue Niue	Western Sahara
French Polynesia	Norfolk Island	Yemen
<ul><li>French Southern and Antarctic Lands</li></ul>	North Korea	Zambia
Gabon	Northern Mariana Islands	Zimbabwe
1.1.5. Please give your email address		

1.1.5. Please give your email a	address (maximum 50 cna	aracters)	
Please beware that only partic	cinations with a valid email	will he considered	
Tricase beware that only parts	orpations with a valid cinali	wiii be considered.	

1.4. What is your sex?**		
Female		
Male		
1.5. Please indicate the country from wh	nich you hold citizenship	
Afghanistan	Gambia	Norway
Aland Islands	Georgia	Oman
Albania	Germany	Pakistan
Algeria	O Ghana	Palau
American Samoa	Gibraltar	Panama
Andorra	Greece	Papua New Guinea
Angola	Greenland	Paraguay
Anguilla	Grenada	Peru
Antigua and Barbuda	Guadeloupe	Philippines
Argentina	O Guam	Pitcairn Islands
Armenia	Guatemala	Poland
Aruba	Guernsey	Portugal
Australia	O Guinea	Puerto Rico
Austria	Guinea-Bissau	O Qatar
Azerbaijan	Guyana	Réunion
Bahamas	Haiti	Romania
Bahrain	<ul><li>Heard Island and McDonald Islands</li></ul>	Russia
Bangladesh	the Holy See/Vatican City State	Rwanda
Barbados	Honduras	Saint Barthélemy
Belarus	Hong Kong	Saint Helena
Belgium	Hungary	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Belize	Clceland	Saint Lucia
Benin	O India	Saint Martin
Bermuda	Indonesia	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
Bhutan		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Bolivia	○ Iraq	Samoa
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ireland	San Marino
Botswana	Isle of Man	São Tomé and Príncipe
Bouvet Island	Israel	Saudi Arabia

Brazil	Italy	Senegal
British Indian Ocean Territory	Jamaica	Serbia
British Virgin Islands	Japan	Seychelles
Brunei	Jersey	Sierra Leone
Bulgaria	O Jordan	Singapore
Burkina Faso	Kazakhstan	Sint Maarten
Burma/Myanmar	Kenya	Slovakia
Burundi	Kiribati	Slovenia
Cambodia	Kuwait	Solomon Islands
Cameroon	Kyrgyzstan	Somalia
Canada	C Laos	South Africa
Cape Verde	Latvia	<ul><li>South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands</li></ul>
Cayman Islands	Lebanon	South Korea
Central African Republic	Lesotho	South Sudan
Chad	Liberia	Spain
Chile	Libya	Sri Lanka
China	Liechtenstein	Sudan
Christmas Island	Lithuania	Suriname
Cocos Islands	Luxembourg	Svalbard and Jan Mayen
Colombia	Macao	Swaziland
Comoros	Madagascar	Sweden
Congo	Malawi	Switzerland
Cook Islands	Malaysia	Syria
Costa Rica	Maldives	Taiwan
Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	Tajikistan
Croatia	Malta	Tanzania
Cuba	Marshall Islands	Thailand
Curação	Martinique	Togo
Cyprus	Mauritania	Tokelau
Czech Republic	Mauritius	Tonga
Democratic Republic of the	Mayotte	Trinidad and Tobago
Congo		
Denmark	Mexico	Tunisia
Djibouti	Micronesia	Turkey
Dominica	Moldova	Turkmenistan
Dominican Republic	Monaco	Turks and Caicos Islands
East Timor	Mongolia	Tuvalu

Ecuador	Montenegro	Uganda
Egypt	Montserrat	Ukraine
El Salvador	Morocco	United Arab Emirates
Equatorial Guinea	Mozambique	United Kingdom
Eritrea	Namibia	United States
Estonia	Nauru	<ul><li>United States Minor Outlying Islands</li></ul>
Ethiopia	Nepal	Uruguay
Faeroe Islands	Netherlands	US Virgin Islands
Falkland Islands	New Caledonia	Uzbekistan
<sup>◎</sup> Fiji	New Zealand	Vanuatu
Finland	Nicaragua	Venezuela
former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Niger Niger	Vietnam
France	Nigeria	Wallis and Futuna
French Guiana	Niue	Western Sahara
French Polynesia	Norfolk Island	Yemen
French Southern and Antarctic Lands	North Korea	Zambia
Gabon	Northern Mariana Islands	Zimbabwe
1.6. If you hold more than one citizensh	nip, please specify here. (maximum 200	0 characters)
Questions on current rule  2.1. Researchers	es	

O No

2.1.2. Please add any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question.  (maximum 500 characters)
2.1.3. What do you see as the main issues in relation to non-EU researchers coming to the EU and the main problems/shortcomings in the current EU rules on researchers? You may choose more than one option listed below. (at most 6 answers)
☐ Visas
Residence permits
Insufficiently clear definitions regarding the legal quality and format of hosting agreements
Insufficiently uniform way of updating and publishing the list of research organisations
Insufficiently binding time limits for deciding on an application
Other
2.1.4. Please add any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question. (maximum 500 characters)

2.1.5. Which of the following actions could improve the current rules on researchers coming to the EU? Please rank actions in order of importance. You may rank as many or as few options as you wish.						
a: Not at all important b: Slightly Important c: Important d: Fairly Important e: Very Important f: No opinion						
<ul><li>2.1.5.1. Once the conditions for the residence permit are fulfilled the entry visas are issued (if needed)</li></ul>	a	b	c ©	d	e ©	f
2.1.5.2. Set a time limit for the Member State to take a decision on whether to give a researcher permission to come to the country	•	•	•	0	•	
2.1.5.3. Allow researchers more access to the labour market during their period of research (not just teaching)	•	0	•	•	•	©
2.1.5.4. Make it easier for researchers who have permission to come to a Member State to go to another Member State for their research	•	•	•	•	•	©
2.1.5.5. Increase synergies between EU migration rules with EU programmes on mobility (eg. Marie Curie)	•	0	0	0	0	•
2.1.5.6. Further facilitate access and stay of researchers for stays below 3 months	0	0	0	0	0	•

2.1.6. What other actions (including non-legislative actions) could help to facilitate access of non-EU researchers to the EU? Please include any examples of relevant best practice which you are aware of. (at most 4 answers)
Fast-track procedures
Assistance from relevant authorities in filling in the required applications
Better provision of information (eg. on the conditions that need to be fulfilled in order to be admitted as a researcher)
□ Other
2.1.7. Please add any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question. (maximum 500 characters)
2.1.8. Under the current EU rules, non-EU researchers conclude a 'hosting agreement' with a recognized research institution before they are allowed to enter and reside in a Member State. In your view, should any revision of the current rules:
Keep the hosting agreement mechanism as it is
Keep the hosting agreement, but modify it by giving more detailed guidance on its form and content
Replace the hosting agreement mechanism
2.1.9. Please provide reasons/details for your answer regarding the 'hosting agreement'. (maximum 500 characters)
2.1.10. Currently non-EU nationals pursuing a PhD are treated in different ways, i.e. sometimes they are seen as
students, sometimes as researchers (working under a work permit). In the future:
All non-EU PhD candidates should be treated in the same way, i.e. as students.
All non-EU PhD candidates should be treated in the same way, i.e. as researchers.
Depending on the specific situation of the non-EU PhD candidates (e.g. depending on if they study full-time or while working for a private company), it should be left to national authorities to decide on their status.

2.1.11. Please add any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question. (maximum 500 characters)
2.1.12. In your opinion, the new rules should:
Include specific measures for researchers coming under the framework of EU financed programmes for mobility (eg. Marie Curie)
Target all non-EU researchers without distinction
2.1.13. Please add any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question. (maximum 500 characters)
2.1.14. Should researchers be allowed to stay in the EU once they have completed their research?
Yes, a temporary extension should be given to enable researchers to start a new research project, engage in other work or establish a company.
No, researchers should not be allowed to remain in the EU to look for work after the end of their research project.
2.1.15. Please provide reasons for your choice in the previous question. (maximum 500 characters)

8	applicant is outside the EU. Under new rules:
	Applications should continue to have to be made from outside of the EU
	Applicants should be allowed to make applications from outside of and from within the EU
	2. Students
2	2.2.1. Do you think that the attractiveness of the EU as a destination for students should be improved?
	Yes
	○ No
c	2.2.2. Please add any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question. (maximum 500 characters)
_	
ŗ	2.2.3. What do you see as the main issues in relation to non-EU students coming to the EU and the main problems/shortcomings in the current EU rules on students? You may choose more than one from the options isted below. (at most 9 answers)
	□ Visas
	Residence permits
	Insufficient procedural safeguards (time-limits to assess an application, rights of appeal)
	Overly restrictive access to labour market
	Lack of provisions on the possibility for the students to be joined by their families
	Difficulties with intra-EU mobility
	Unclear rules on sickness insurance
	Insufficient synergies between migration rules and EU programmes on mobility (eg. Erasmus Mundus)
	Other

2.1.16. Currently applications for residence permits for non-EU researchers should normally be made when the

2.4. Please add any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question. (maximum 500 characters)	

2.2.5. Which of the following actions could improve the current rules on students coming to the EU? Please rank actions in order of importance. You may rank as many or as few options as you wish.						
a: Not at all important b: Slightly Important c: Important d: Fairly Important e: Very Important f: No opinion						
	a	b	С	d	е	f
2.2.5.1. Once the conditions for the residence permit are fulfilled the entry visas are issued (if needed)	•	•	•	•	•	•
2.2.5.2. Set a time limit for the Member State to take a decision on whether to give a student permission to come to the country	•	•	•	•	•	©
2.2.5.3. Allow greater labour market access to students during their period of study	0	©	0	0	0	©
2.2.5.4. Allow students to be accompanied by their families when they come to the EU	0	©	0	0	0	©
2.2.5.5. Make it easier for students to move between different EU Member States once they have been admitted to one of the Member States as students	•	•	•	•	•	©
2.2.5.6. Increase synergies with EU programmes on mobility (eg. Erasmus Mundus)	0	©	0	0	0	©
2.2.5.7. Facilitate access and stay of students for stays below 3 months	0	©	0	0	0	0

2.2.6. What other actions (including non-legislative actions) could help to facilitate access of non-EU students to the EU? Please mention any examples of relevant best practice you are aware of. (at most 4 answers)
Fast-track procedures
Assistance from relevant authorities in filling in the required applications
Better provision of information (eg. on the conditions that need to be fulfilled in order to be admitted as a student)
Other
2.2.7. Please add any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question. (maximum 500 characters)
2.2.8. In your opinion, the new rules should:
Include specific measures for students coming under the framework of EU financed programmes for mobility (eg. Erasmus Mundus)
Target all non-EU students without distinction
2.2.9. Please add any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question. (maximum 500 characters)
2.2.10. Do you think that students admitted into one EU Member State should be allowed to move and study in
another Member State without requiring a new residence permit?
© Yes
Yes, but for a limited time, e.g. one semester
○ No

2.2.11. Please add any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question. (maximum 500 characters)
2.2.12. Under the current rules students must be allowed to work at least 10 hours per week. In your opinion:
This threshold should be maintained
This threshold should be decreased to less than 10 hours per week
There should be a threshold, but it should me more than 10 hours
There should be no limit on the number of hours students are allowed to work
2.2.13. Please add any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question. (maximum 500 characters)
2.2.14. Should students be allowed to stay in the EU once they have completed their studies in order to look for work?
Yes, they should be allowed to stay to identify work opportunities in the EU.
No, students should not be allowed to remain in the EU to look for work after graduation.
2.2.15. Please add any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question. (maximum 500 characters)

	de the EU. Under new rules:
	ns should continue to be made from outside of the EU, with Member States having the possibility to be made from within the EU
Applicants	should be allowed to make applications from outside of and from within the EU
2.2.17. Please ad	dd any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question. (maximum 500 characters)
.3. School pu	
	that the attractiveness of the EU as a destination for school pupils should be improved?
2.3.1. Do you think	
2.3.1. Do you think  Yes  No	that the attractiveness of the EU as a destination for school pupils should be improved?
2.3.1. Do you think  Yes  No  2.3.2. Please add a	that the attractiveness of the EU as a destination for school pupils should be improved?  any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question.
2.3.1. Do you think  Yes  No	that the attractiveness of the EU as a destination for school pupils should be improved?  any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question.
2.3.1. Do you think  Yes  No  2.3.2. Please add a	that the attractiveness of the EU as a destination for school pupils should be improved?  any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question.
2.3.1. Do you think  Yes  No  2.3.2. Please add a	that the attractiveness of the EU as a destination for school pupils should be improved?  any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question.
2.3.1. Do you think  Yes  No  2.3.2. Please add a	that the attractiveness of the EU as a destination for school pupils should be improved?  any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question.
2.3.1. Do you think  Yes  No  2.3.2. Please add a	that the attractiveness of the EU as a destination for school pupils should be improved?  any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question.
2.3.1. Do you think  Yes  No  2.3.2. Please add a	that the attractiveness of the EU as a destination for school pupils should be improved?  any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question.

2.3.3. What do you see as the main issues in relation to non-EU school pupils coming to the EU and the main problems/shortcomings in the current EU rules on pupils? (at most 6 answers)
Visas
Residence permits
Difficulties in giving relevant information for a visa application well in advance of school pupils' arrival
National rules on sickness insurance
Insufficient clarity on what constitutes a "recognised organisation" operating a secondary education programme
Other
2.3.4. Please add any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question. (maximum 500 characters)
2.3.5. What actions (including non-legislative actions) could help to facilitate access of non-EU school pupils to the EU? Please include any examples of relevant best practice which you are aware of and indicate whether in your view the rules on the admission of non-EU school pupils should become mandatory for the Member States.
(maximum 500 characters)
2.4. Volunteers
2.4.1. Do you think that the attractiveness of the EU as a destination for volunteers should be improved?
© Yes
◎ No

2.4.2. Please add any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question. (maximum 500 characters)
2.4.3. What do you see as the main issues in relation to non-EU volunteers coming to the EU and the main problems/shortcomings in the current EU rules on volunteers?
(at most 7 answers)
☐ Visas
Residence permits
Difficulties in giving relevant information for a visa application well in advance of volunteers' arrival
National rules on sickness insurance and other types of insurance cover (eg. accident insurance, 3rd party liability insurance, etc)
Insufficient clarity on what constitutes a State or EU scheme operating a voluntary exchange programme
Issues with formal recognition or certification of the volunteering activity
Other
2.4.4. Please add any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question. (maximum 500 characters)
2.4.4. Please add any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question. (maximum 500 characters)
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## 2.5. Unpaid trainees

2.5.1. Do you think that the attractiveness of the EU as a destination for unpaid trainees should be improve	
2.3.1. 20 you mink that the attractiveness of the 20 as a destination for unpaid trainees should be improve	ed?
© Yes	
© No	
2.5.2. Please add any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question. (maximum 500 charac	cters)
2.5.3. What do you see as the main issues in relation to non-EU unpaid trainees coming to the EU and the problems/shortcomings in the current EU rules on unpaid trainees?  (at most 3 answers)	e main
□ Visas	
Residence permits	
Other	
2.5.4. Please add any comment you may have on your choice in the previous question. (maximum 500 charac	cters)

	2.5.5. What actions (including non-legislative actions) could help to facilitate access of non-EU unpaid trainees to the EU? Please include any examples of relevant best practice which you are aware of and indicate whether in				
your view the rules on the admission of non-EU unpaid trainees should become mandatory for the Member					
States.	States. (maximum 500 characters)				