

Council Directive 2003/109/EC of 25 November 2003 concerning  
the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents

CHAPTER III

**RESIDENCE IN THE OTHER MEMBER STATES**

*Article 14*

**Principle**

1 A long-term resident shall acquire the right to reside in the territory of Member States other than the one which granted him/her the long-term residence status, for a period exceeding three months, provided that the conditions set out in this chapter are met.

2 A long-term resident may reside in a second Member State on the following grounds:

- a exercise of an economic activity in an employed or self-employed capacity;
- b pursuit of studies or vocational training;
- c other purposes.

3 In cases of an economic activity in an employed or self-employed capacity referred to in paragraph 2(a), Member States may examine the situation of their labour market and apply their national procedures regarding the requirements for, respectively, filling a vacancy, or for exercising such activities.

For reasons of labour market policy, Member States may give preference to Union citizens, to third-country nationals, when provided for by Community legislation, as well as to third-country nationals who reside legally and receive unemployment benefits in the Member State concerned.

4 By way of derogation from the provisions of paragraph 1, Member States may limit the total number of persons entitled to be granted right of residence, provided that such limitations are already set out for the admission of third-country nationals in the existing legislation at the time of the adoption of this Directive.

5 This chapter does not concern the residence of long-term residents in the territory of the Member States:

- a as employed workers posted by a service provider for the purposes of cross-border provision of services;
- b as providers of cross-border services.

Member States may decide, in accordance with national law, the conditions under which long-term residents who wish to move to a second Member State with a view to exercising an economic activity as seasonal workers may reside in that Member State. Cross-border workers may also be subject to specific provisions of national law.

6 This Chapter is without prejudice to the relevant Community legislation on social security with regard to third-country nationals.