Latest judgments, AG opinions and new pending cases

§ 1 Exit and Entry
CJEU AG 3 Jun 2021, C-35/20 Syytäjä TFEU Art. 21(1)

§ 2 Residence
CJEU 22 June 2021, C-719/19 F.S. v Stcr. (NL) Citizens Dir. Art. 15(1)+6(1)
CJEU AG 15 Apr 2021, C-490/20 V.M.A. v Sofia (BUL) TFEU Art. 18+20+21
CJEU AG 22 Mar 2021, C-930/19 X v Belgium (BEL) Citizens Dir. all Art.

§ 3 Equal Treatment
CJEU 22 June 2021, C-718/19 Ordre des barreaux TFEU Art. 20+21
CJEU AG 24 Jun 2021, C-709/20 C.G. Citizens Dir. Art. 24

§ 4 Loss of Rights
CJEU (pending) C-85/21 W.Y. v Steiermark (AUS) TFEU Art. 21
CJEU (pending) C-206/21 X. v Prefet (FRA) Citizens Dir. Art. 7(1)(b)+8(4)

§ 5 Family Members
EFTA (pending) E-16/20 Q. a.o. Citizens Dir. Art. 7(1)(b)

§ 6 Procedural Rights

About

NEFIS is designed for judges who need to keep up to date with EU developments on EU citizenship and free movement. NEFIS contains EU legislation and ALL relevant case law on EU citizens and their family members in relation to:

* exit and entry * residence * equal treatment * loss of rights * family members * procedural rights and * Brexit.

NEFIS does not include case law on regular migration or asylum.

We would like to refer to separate Newsletters on these issues: NEMIS and NEAIS.
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Editorial

Welcome to the second issue of NEFIS in 2021. In this issue we would like to draw your attention to the following.

Residence
In F.S. (C-719/19) the question was whether a Union citizen, who has lost the right to reside on the territory of a host MS and who is the subject of an expulsion decision pursuant to Art. 15(1) Citizens (or Residence) Directive, can invoke this Directive as a legal basis for a new right of residence in the event of his or her immediate return to that MS after leaving the territory of that MS in accordance with that expulsion decision. If not, for how long must that citizen reside outside the territory of the host MS before being able to obtain a new right of residence in that MS.

The CJEU ruled that Art. 15(1) Citizens (or Residence) Directive must be interpreted as meaning that a decision to expel a Union citizen from the territory of the host MS, adopted on the basis of that provision, on the ground that that Union citizen no longer enjoys a right of residence in that MS under that directive, cannot be deemed to have been complied with in full merely because that Union citizen has physically left that territory within the period prescribed by that decision for his or her voluntary departure.

In order to enjoy a new right of residence under Art. 6(1) of that directive in the former host MS, a Union citizen who has been the subject of such an expulsion decision must not only have physically left the territory of the host MS, but must also have genuinely and effectively terminated his or her residence there, with the result that, upon his or her return to that territory, his or her residence cannot be regarded as constituting in fact a continuation of his or her previous residence in that territory. It is for the referring court to verify whether that is the case, having regard to all the specific circumstances characterising the particular situation of the Union citizen concerned. If it follows from such a verification that the Union citizen has not genuinely and effectively terminated his or her temporary residence in the territory of the host MS, that MS is not obliged to adopt a new expulsion decision on the basis of the same facts which gave rise to the expulsion decision already taken against that Union citizen, but may rely on the initial expulsion decision to justify a request to leave the territory of the MS.

LHBTI+

In V.M.A. (C-490/20) the AG has given his opinion in an interesting case where the Bulgarian authorities deny to issue a Bulgarian birth certificate to the daughter of a lesbian couple born in Spain, because the Bulgarian authorities only recognise as parents on the birth certificate one mother and one father and not two mothers. The AG is very clear: the MS (i.e. Bulgaria) may not refuse to issue an identity document and the necessary travel documents referring to both women as the parents of that child, even if the law of that MS (Bulgaria) does not provide for either the institution of marriage between persons of the same sex or for the maternity of the wife of the biological mother of a child. The AG also concludes that Art. 21(1) TFEU must be interpreted as meaning that that MS may also not refuse, on the same ground, to recognise the family relationship between that child and the two women designated as her parents on the birth certificate issued by the MS of birth (Spain) for the purpose of exercising the rights conferred on that child by secondary EU law on the free movement of Union citizens.

Residence and removal

The CJEU ruled in Orde des Barreux (C-718/19) on the issue whether EU law allows for the imposition of measures on Union citizens and their family members to avoid the risk of absconding during the period allowed for them to leave the territory. In a lengthy dictum the CJEU ruled that Arts. 20 + 21 TFEU must be interpreted as:

1. not precluding national legislation which applies to Union citizens and their family members, during the period allowed for them to leave the territory of the host MS following the adoption of an expulsion decision taken against them on grounds of public policy or during an extension of that period, provisions aimed at avoiding the risk of absconding that are similar to provisions whose purpose is, as regards third-country nationals, to transpose Art. 7(3) Return Directive, provided that the former provisions respect the general principles laid down in Art. 27 Citizens (or Residence) Directive and are no less favourable than the latter provisions;

2. precluding national legislation which applies to Union citizens and their family members who, after the expiry of the period allowed for them to leave the territory or an extension of that period, have not complied with an expulsion decision taken against them on grounds of public policy or public security, a detention measure for a maximum period of detention of eight months for the purpose of removal, that period being identical to that applicable, in national law, to third-country nationals who have not complied with a return decision issued on such grounds pursuant to Art. 6(1) Return Directive.

New Pending Cases

Further, we would like to mention three new cases. Two on the loss of rights and one on family members. In W.Y. v Steiermark (C -85/21) the Austrian Court wants to know how to interpret Art. 21 TFEU in a case where a Turkish national has renounced his nationality in order to acquire Austrian nationality. 25 years later, it appears that this man had re-applied for Turkish nationality which would imply that he has lost his Austrian nationality.
In X. (C-206/21) the French Court wants to know whether a Belgian national who is disabled (80%) and resides in France where he receives an adult disability allowance, may be ordered to leave France on the grounds that he does not have his own resources and that his continued presence in France amounts to an abuse of rights, i.e. a burden posed on the social assistance system.

In S.R.S. & A.A. (C-22/21) the Irish Supreme Court wants to know who qualifies as “a member of the household” of an EU citizen if that citizen moves to another MS and that MS should facilitate the admission and residence of family members accompanying the EU citizen. In short, this case boils down to the difference in terminology between EU law “member of the household” and domestic legislation “permitted family member”.

**Equal Treatment**

In C.G. (C-709/20) the AG has given his opinion. The case concerns an EU citizen in Northern Ireland who holds a temporary leave to remain, which does not give access to social assistance. According to the Advocate General the question referred to the Court concerns, in essence, the protection owed to a citizen of the European Union with respect to access to social assistance, in application of the principle of equal treatment, when the host MS has granted her a right of residence, based on national law, in conditions more favourable than those provided for by Dir. 2004/38. The AG proposes that the Court considers that the refusal of social assistance by a MS to an economically inactive national of another MS on the sole basis of his or her right of residence, conferred without conditions as to resources in application of a national provision, may constitute indirect discrimination on the ground of nationality, which it is for the referring court to ascertain, and that, in such a situation, that legislation goes beyond what is necessary to maintain the equilibrium of the social assistance system of the host MS.

**EFTA Court**

Finally there is a new case Q. et al. (E-16/20) pending before the EFTA Court on the question whether the Citizens (or Residence) Directive, alone or in light of the EEA Agreement, confers a derived right of residence in Norway on Q, a third-country national parent of a minor child resident in Norway but who is a national of another EEA State.

Nijmegen June 2021, Carolus Grütters, Sandra Mantu, Paul Minderhoud & Helen Oosterom-Staples.
1 Exit and Entry

Cases on Exit and Entry

CJEU judgments

- CJEU 18 June 2020, C-754/18 Ryan Air Citizens Dir. Art. 5(2)+20
- CJEU 18 Dec. 2014, C-202/13 Sean McCarthy Citizens Dir. Art. 5+10+35
- CJEU 4 Oct. 2012, C-249/11 Byankov Citizens Dir. Art. 27
- CJEU 17 Nov. 2011, C-430/10 Gaydarov Citizens Dir. Art. 4+27
- CJEU 17 Nov. 2011, C-434/10 Aladzhov Citizens Dir. Art. 4+27
- CJEU 19 July 2008, C-33/07 Jipa Citizens Dir. Art. 18+27

CJEU pending cases

- CJEU AG 3 Jun 2021, C-35/20 Syytijä Citizens Dir. Art. 21(1)

See further details on these cases in § 7

 Adopted Measures

Relevant provisions concerning free movement of persons and EU citizenship are contained in the following measures:

Treaty on the Functioning of the Union

- Treaty into force 1 Dec. 2009

Adopted Measures

Relevant provisions concerning free movement of persons and EU citizenship are contained in the following measures:

Treaty

- Treaty on the Functioning of the Union
  * OJ 2006 L 105/1

Agreement with UK

- Brexit: Withdrawal Agreement of the UK of the EU
  * OJ 2020 L 29

Regulation 492/2011

- On freedom of movement for workers within the Union
  * OJ 2011 L 141
  * codifies Regulation 1612/68 due to amendments by Council Regulation EEC 312/76, Council Regulation EEC 2434/92 and Art. 38(1) of Dir. 2004/38

Directive 2004/38

- Right of EU citizens and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States
  * OJ 2004 L 158

 Brexit: Withdrawal Agreement of the UK of the EU

- Agreement with UK
  * impl. date 1 Jan. 2021

Free Movement of Workers

- into force 16 May 2011

Citizens


CJEU judgments

- CJEU 18 June 2020, C-754/18 Ryan Air Citizens Dir. Art. 5(2)+20
- CJEU 18 Dec. 2014, C-202/13 Sean McCarthy Citizens Dir. Art. 5+10+35
- CJEU 4 Oct. 2012, C-249/11 Byankov Citizens Dir. Art. 27
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- CJEU 19 July 2008, C-33/07 Jipa Citizens Dir. Art. 18+27

CJEU pending cases

- CJEU AG 3 Jun 2021, C-35/20 Syytijä Citizens Dir. Art. 21(1)
## 2 Residence

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### 3 Equal Treatment

**Cases on equal treatment of EU citizens and workers**

*case law sorted in chronological order*

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- **CJEU (pending)** C-247/20 | *V.I. v Customs (UK)* | Citizens Dir. | Art. 7(1) |
- **CJEU (pending)** C-368/20 | *N.W. v Steiermark (AUS)* | TFEU | Art. 21+1(1) |
- **CJEU AG 11 Feb 2021** C-555/19 | *A.* | Citizens Dir. | Art. 7(1)(b)+24(2) |

**New** CJEU AG 24 Jun 2021 C-709/20 | *C.G.* | Citizens Dir. | Art. 24 |

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4 Loss of Rights

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## 5 Family Members

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6 Procedural Rights

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7 Case Law

§ 7.1 CJEU judgments  
§ 7.2 CJEU pending cases  
§ 7.3 EFTA advisory opinions  
§ 7.4 EFTA pending cases

7.1 CJEU Judgments

| **CJEU** 22 Jan. 2020, C-32/19 | A.T. | EU:C:2020:25 |
| **CJEU** 17 Nov. 2011, C-434/10 | Aladzhov | EU:C:2011:750 |
| **CJEU** 10 Sep. 2019, C-94/18 | Chenchooliah | EU:C:2020:25 |

Ref. from Oberster Gerichtshof, Austria, 18 Jan. 2019

Ref. from Administrativen sad Sofia-grad, Bulgaria, 6 Sep. 2010

Even if a measure imposing a prohibition on leaving the territory has been adopted under the conditions laid down in Article 27(1), the conditions laid down in Article 27(2) thereof preclude such a measure:

- if it is founded solely on the existence of the tax liability of the company of which he is one of the joint managers, and on the basis of that status alone, without any specific assessment of the personal conduct of the person concerned and with no reference to any threat of any kind which he represents to public policy, and

- if the prohibition on leaving the territory is not appropriate to ensure the achievement of the objective it pursues and goes beyond what is necessary to attain it.
The parent of a child who has attained the age of majority and who has obtained access to education on the basis of Article 12 of Regulation 1612/68 as amended by Directive 2004/38, may continue to have a derived right of residence under that article if that child remains in need of the presence and care of that parent in order to be able to continue and to complete his or her education, which it is for the referring court to assess, taking into account all the circumstances of the case before it.

Periods of residence in a host Member State which are completed by family members of a Union citizen who are not nationals of a Member State solely on the basis of Article 12 of Regulation 1612/68, as amended by Directive 2004/38, where the conditions laid down for entitlement to a right of residence under that directive are not satisfied, may not be taken into consideration for the purposes of acquisition by those family members of a right of permanent residence under that directive.

Ref. from Verwaltungsgerichtshof Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 3 June 2016

Art. 12 Reg. 492/2011
Art. 267 TFEU

The third paragraph of Article 267 TFEU must be interpreted as meaning that a court against whose decisions there is a judicial remedy under national law may not be regarded as a court adjudicating at last instance, where an appeal on a point of law against a decision of that court is not examined because of discontinuance by the appellant.

The third paragraph of Article 267 TFEU must be interpreted as meaning that a court adjudicating at last instance may decline to refer a question to the Court for a preliminary ruling where an appeal on a point of law is dismissed on grounds of inadmissibility specific to the procedure before that court, subject to compliance with the principles of equivalence and effectiveness.

Ref. from Hof van beroep te Brussel, Belgium, 4 Jan. 2016

Art. 28 Dir. 2004/38
Art. 267 TFEU

Article 28(3)(a) of Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as meaning that the question whether a person satisfies the condition of having ‘resided in the host Member State for the previous ten years’, within the meaning of that provision, must be assessed at the date on which the initial expulsion decision is adopted.
Subject: Residence and Loss of Rights

Ref. from Kammergericht Berlin, Germany, 23 May 2019

* The CJEU clarifies the obligations of a MS (Germany) when a third-State (Ukraine) makes an extradition request concerning an EU citizen (Ukrainian-Romanian national) resident on its territory. Firstly, the CJEU ruled that Arts 18 and 21 TFEU are applicable to the extradition request concerning an EU citizen irrespective of the moment when he acquired that citizenship. Secondly, the MS receiving the extradition request must inform the EU citizen’s State of nationality of the third State’s request, including all the elements of fact and law communicated by the third State and of any changes in the situation of the requested person that may be relevant to the possibility of issuing a European Arrest Warrant (EAW). Where the State of nationality fails to issue an EAW within a reasonable time limit, as set by the requested State, the latter may extradite the EU citizen without having to wait for the State of nationality to waive an EAW through a formal decision. Thirdly, Arts 18 and 21 TFEU only oblige the requested MS to decide whether surrender to the State of nationality is less prejudicial EU citizen’s right to free movement than extradition to a third State. They do not oblige the requested State to refuse extradition and conduct the criminal prosecution itself, even if this possibility exists under national law.

Ref. from Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland, UK, 9 Feb. 2018

* In this case the CJEU ruled that a minor Union citizen can have sufficient resources (within the meaning of Art. 7(1)(b) Citizens Directive) even if these resources are derived from an income obtained from unlawful employment of his father. This judgment implies that the focus of ‘sufficient resources’ is on the quantity, i.e. sufficient not to become an unreasonable burden on the host-Member States financial resources. The origin of these resources is irrelevant. Thus, there is no obligation to make a distinction between lawful and unlawful employment or the origin of these resources. Also, the qualification of lawful or unlawful employment has no bearing on the withdrawal or granting of the right of residence in the context of the Citizens directive.

Ref. from Upper Tribunal (Immigration and Asylum Chamber), UK, 20 Feb. 2017

* Article 21(1) TFEU must be interpreted as requiring the Member State of which a Union citizen is a national to facilitate the provision of a residence authorisation to the unregistered partner, a third-country national with whom that Union citizen has a durable relationship that is duly attested, where the Union citizen, having exercised his right of freedom of movement to work in a second Member State, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Directive 2004/38, returns with his partner to the Member State of which he is a national in order to reside there.

* Article 21(1) TFEU must be interpreted as meaning that a decision to refuse a residence authorisation to the third-country national and unregistered partner of a Union citizen, where that Union citizen, having exercised his right of freedom of movement to work in a second Member State, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Directive 2004/38, returns with his partner to the Member State of which he is a national in order to reside there, must be founded on an extensive examination of the applicant’s personal circumstances and be justified by reasons.

Ref. from Bundesfinanzhof, Germany, 15 Jan. 2016

* Article 45 TFEU must be interpreted to the effect that it precludes legislation of a Member State, such as that at issue in the main proceedings, under which a taxpayer residing in that Member State and working for the public administration of another Member State may not deduct from the income tax basis of assessment in her Member State of residence the pension and health insurance contributions deducted from her wages in the Member State of employment, in contrast to comparable contributions paid to the social security fund of her Member State of residence, where, under the Convention for the avoidance of double taxation between the two Member States, the wages must not be taxed in the worker’s Member State of residence and merely increase the tax rate to be applied to other income.
7: Case law on Free Movement: CJEU judgments

**CJEU 17 Mar. 2016, C-161/15  Bensada Benallal**

AG 13 Jan 2016

* Art. 28+30+31 Dir. 2004/38

Ref. from Conseil d’État, France, 9 Apr. 2015

**EU law must be interpreted as meaning that where, in accordance with the applicable national law, a plea alleging infringement of national law raised for the first time before the national court hearing an appeal on a point of law is admissible only if that plea is based on public policy, a plea alleging infringement of the right to be heard, as guaranteed by EU law, raised for the first time before that same court, must be held to be admissible if that right, as guaranteed by national law, satisfies the conditions required by national law for it to be classified as a plea based on public policy, this being a matter for the referring court to determine.**

**CJEU 14 Dec. 2016, C-238/15  Brangança**

AG 2 Jun 2016

* Art. 7(2) Reg. 492/2011

Ref. from Tribunal administratif, France, 2 June 2016

**Article 7(2) of Regulation 492/2011 must be interpreted as precluding legislation of a Member State, such as that at issue in the main proceedings, which, with the aim of encouraging an increase in the proportion of residents with a higher education degree, makes the grant of financial aid for higher education studies to a non-resident student conditional on at least one of that student’s parents having worked in that Member State for a minimum and continuous period of five years at the time the application for financial aid is made, but which does not lay down such a condition in respect of a student residing in the territory of that Member State.**

**CJEU 19 Sep. 2013, C-140/12  Brey**

AG 29 May 2013

* Art. 7(1)(b) Dir. 2004/38

Ref. from Oberster Gerichtshof, Austria, 19 Mar. 2012

**EU law – in particular, as it results from Article 7(1)(b), Article 8(4) and Article 24(1) and (2) of Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as precluding national legislation, such as that at issue in the main proceedings, which, even as regards the period following the first three months of residence, automatically – whatever the circumstances – bars the grant of a benefit, such as the compensatory supplement provided for in Paragraph 292(1) of the Federal Act on General Social Insurance (Allgemeines Sozialversicherungsge setz), as amended, from 1 January 2011, by the 2011 Budget Act (Budgetbegleitgesetzes 2011), to a national of another Member State who is not economically active, on the grounds that, despite having been issued with a certificate of residence, he does not meet the necessary requirements for obtaining the legal right to reside on the territory of the first Member State for a period of longer than three months, since obtaining that right of residence is conditional upon that national having sufficient resources not to apply for the benefit.**

**CJEU 4 Oct. 2013, C-249/11  Byankov**

AG 21 Jun 2012

* Art. 27 Dir. 2004/38

Ref. from Administrativensad Sofia-grad, Bulgaria, 19 May 2011

**European Union law must be interpreted as precluding the application of a national provision which provides for the imposition of a restriction on the freedom of movement, within the European Union, of a national of a Member State, solely on the ground that he owes a legal person governed by private law a debt which exceeds a statutory threshold and is unsecured. European Union law must be interpreted as precluding legislation of a Member State under which an administrative procedure that has resulted in the adoption of a prohibition on leaving the territory, may be reopened – in the event of the prohibition being clearly contrary to European Union law – only in circumstances such as those exhaustively listed in Article 99 of the Code of Administrative Procedure (Administrativnoprotsesualen koden), despite the fact that such a prohibition continues to produce legal effects with regard to its addressee.**

**CJEU 13 Sep. 2016, C-304/14  C.S.**

AG 4 Feb 2016

* Art. 20 TFEU

Ref. from Upper Tribunal (Immigration and Asylum Chamber), UK, 24 June 2014

**Article 20 TFEU must be interpreted as precluding legislation of a Member State which requires a third-country national who has been convicted of a criminal offence to be expelled from the territory of that Member State to a third country notwithstanding the fact that that national is the primary carer of a young child who is a national of that Member State, in which he has been residing since birth without having exercised his right of freedom of movement, when the expulsion of the person concerned would require the child to leave the territory of the European Union, thereby depriving him of the genuine enjoyment of the substance of his rights as a Union citizen. However, in exceptional circumstances a Member State may adopt an expulsion measure provided that it is founded on the personal conduct of that third-country national, which must constitute a genuine, present and sufficiently serious threat adversely affecting one of the fundamental interests of the society of that Member State, and that it is based on consideration of the various interests involved, matters which are for the national court to determine.**
Ref. from Centrale Raad van Beroep, Netherlands, 18 Mar. 2015

* Article 20 TFEU must be interpreted as meaning that for the purposes of assessing whether a child who is a citizen of the European Union would be compelled to leave the territory of the European Union as a whole and thereby deprived of the genuine enjoyment of the substance of the rights conferred on him by that article if the child’s third-country national parent were refused a right of residence in the Member State concerned, the fact that the other parent, who is a Union citizen, is actually able and willing to assume sole responsibility for the primary day-to-day care of the child is a relevant factor, but it is not in itself a sufficient ground for a conclusion that there is not, between the third-country national parent and the child, such a relationship of dependency that the child would indeed be so compelled were there to be such a refusal of a right of residence. Such an assessment must take into account, in the best interests of the child concerned, all the specific circumstances, including the age of the child, the child’s physical and emotional development, the extent of his emotional ties both to the Union citizen parent and to the third-country national parent, and the risks which separation from the latter might entail for the child’s equilibrium.

Article 20 TFEU must be interpreted as not precluding a Member State from providing that the right of residence in its territory of a third-country national, who is a parent of a minor child that is a national of that Member State and who is responsible for the primary day-to-day care of that child, is subject to the requirement that the third-country national must provide evidence to prove that a refusal of a right of residence to the third-country national parent would deprive the child of the genuine enjoyment of the substance of the rights pertaining to the child’s status as a Union citizen, by obliging the child to leave the territory of the European Union as a whole. It is for the competent authorities of the Member State concerned to undertake, on the basis of the evidence provided by the third-country national, the necessary enquiries in order to be able to assess, in the light of all the specific circumstances, whether a refusal would have such consequences.

Ref. from High Court, Ireland, 12 Feb. 2018

* The Court ruled that Art. 15 of Dir. 2004/38 applies to the decision to expel a TCN on the ground that this person no longer has a right of residence under the Directive where that TCN married an EU citizen who, at the time, was exercising his right to freedom of movement and where the EU citizen subsequently returns to the State of his nationality. The procedural guarantees laid down in Arts. 30 and 31 of Dir. 2004/38 apply by analogy and subject to the necessary adjustments to such a TCN family member whom the host State wishes to expel on grounds of unlawful residence. The Court clarifies that the right of residence of a TCN family member who has resided with an EU citizen on the basis of Art. 6 of Dir. 2004/38 in a host State, is lost if he no longer resides in the host State with the EU citizen. Directive 2004/38, more importantly its procedural rights, however still govern any decision to expel that TCN family member by the host State authorities. The words ‘by analogy’ in Art. 15 Dir. 2004/38 mean that Arts. 30 and 31 Dir. 2004/38 apply to such decisions to the extent that these provisions also apply to expulsion decisions made on grounds of public policy, public security or public health and subject to the necessary adjustments. Art. 15(3) Dir. 2004/38 explicitly prohibits imposing an entry ban if the expulsion decision concerns a situation of loss of residence rights.

In this case the question is: what procedural rights do TCN family members of EU citizens enjoy in expulsion cases when they no longer qualify as a beneficiary of Dir. 2004/38/EC because the EU citizen from which they derive their rights no longer resides in the host State?

The Court ruled that Art. 15 of Dir. 2004/38 applies to the decision to expel a TCN on the ground that this person no longer has a right of residence under the Directive where that TCN married an EU citizen who, at the time, was exercising his right to freedom of movement and where the EU citizen subsequently returns to the State of his nationality. The procedural guarantees laid down in Arts. 30 and 31 of Dir. 2004/38 apply by analogy and subject to the necessary adjustments to such a TCN family member whom the host State wishes to expel on grounds of unlawful residence. The Court clarifies that the right of residence of a TCN family member who has resided with an EU citizen on the basis of Art. 6 of Dir. 2004/38 in a host State, is lost if he no longer resides in the host State with the EU citizen. Directive 2004/38, more importantly its procedural rights, however still govern any decision to expel that TCN family member by the host State authorities. The words ‘by analogy’ in Art. 15 Dir. 2004/38 mean that Arts. 30 and 31 Dir. 2004/38 apply to such decisions to the extent that these provisions also apply to expulsion decisions made on grounds of public policy, public security or public health and subject to the necessary adjustments. Art. 15(3) Dir. 2004/38 explicitly prohibits imposing an entry ban if the expulsion decision concerns a situation of loss of residence rights.

Ref. from European Commission, EU, 27 June 2014

* Under Article 14(2) of Directive 2004/38, Union citizens and their family members are to enjoy the right of residence referred to in Articles 7, 12 and 13 of the directive as long as they meet the conditions set out therein. In specific cases, where there is a reasonable doubt as to whether a Union citizen or his family members satisfy the conditions set out in those articles, Member States may verify if those conditions are fulfilled. Article 14(2) provides that this verification is not to be carried out systematically.

The fact that, under the national legislation at issue in the present action, for the purpose of granting the social benefits at issue the competent United Kingdom authorities are to require that the residence in their territory of nationals of other Member States who claim such benefits must be lawful does not amount to discrimination prohibited under Article 4 of Regulation No 883/2004.
permanent resident to reside in the territory of the Member State of which the Union citizen is a national for more than three months. That derived right of residence cannot be made subject to stricter conditions than those laid down in Article 7 of Directive 2004/38.

CJEU 6 Sep 2012, C-147/11

Czop & Punakova

Subject: Residence and Family Members

Ref. from Upper Tribunal (Administrative Appeals Chamber), UK, 25 Mar. 2011

Article 12 of Regulation 1612/68 (now Art. 10 Reg 492/2011) must be interpreted as conferring on the person who is the primary carer of a migrant worker’s or former migrant worker’s child who is attending educational courses in the host Member State a right of residence in that State, although that provision cannot be interpreted as conferring such a right on the person who is the primary carer of the child of a person who is self-employed.

Article 16(1) of Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as meaning that a European Union citizen who is a national of a Member State which recently acceded to the European Union may, pursuant to that provision, rely on a right of permanent residence where he or she has resided in the host Member State for a continuous period of more than five years, part of which was completed before the accession of the former State to the European Union, provided that the residence was in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 7(1) of Directive 2004/38.
solely because they are entitled temporarily to reside in the host Member State under that State's asylum laws. The Articles pursuant to that State's asylum laws has no bearing.

Articles 3(1), 6(2) and 7(1)(d) and (2) of Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as applying also to family members who arrived in the host Member State independently of the Union citizen and acquired the status of family member or started to lead a family life with that Union citizen only after arriving in that State. In that regard, the fact that, at the time the family member acquires that status or starts to lead a family life, he resides temporarily in the host Member State pursuant to that State’s asylum laws has no bearing. Articles 9(1) and 10 of Directive 2004/38 preclude a national provision under which family members of a Union citizen who are not nationals of a Member State, and who, in accordance with Community law, and in particular Article 7(2) of the directive, have a right of residence, cannot be issued with a residence card of a family member of a Union citizen solely because they are entitled temporarily to reside in the host Member State under that State’s asylum laws.
Subject: Family Members

**CJEU 15 Dec. 2016, C-401/15**
Dapesh & Kerrou

Ref. from Cour administrative, Luxembourg, 24 July 2015

* Art. 7(2) Reg. 492/2011
Art. 45 TFEU

Ref. from Tribunal Superior de Justicia del País Vasco, Spain, 7 Apr. 2016

* Article 45 TFEU and Article 7(2) of Regulation No 492/2011 must be interpreted as meaning that a child of a frontier worker, who is able to benefit indirectly from the social advantages referred to in the latter provision, such as study finance granted by a Member State to the children of workers pursuing or who have pursued an activity in that Member State, means not only a child who has a child-parent relationship with that worker, but also a child of the spouse or registered partner of that worker, where that worker supports that child. The latter requirement is the result of a factual situation, which it is for the national authorities and, if appropriate, the national courts, to assess, and it is not necessary for them to determine the reasons for that contribution or make a precise estimation of its amount.

Subject: Equal Treatment

**CJEU 15 Nov. 2011, C-256/11**
Dereci

Ref. from Conseil d'État, Belgium, 10 May 2017

* European Union law and, in particular, its provisions on citizenship of the Union, must be interpreted as meaning that it does not preclude a Member State from refusing to allow a third country national to reside on its territory, where that third country national wishes to reside with a member of his family who is a citizen of the Union residing in the Member State of which he has nationality, who has never exercised his right to freedom of movement, provided that such refusal does not lead, for the Union citizen concerned, to the denial of the genuine enjoyment of the substance of the rights conferred by virtue of his status as a citizen of the Union, which is a matter for the referring court to verify.

Ref. from Verwaltungsgerichtshof, Austria, 25 May 2011

* Article 41(1) of the Additional Protocol (signed in Brussels on 23 November 1970 and concluded, approved and confirmed on behalf of the Community by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2760/72 of 19 December 1972), must be interpreted as meaning that the enactment of new legislation more restrictive than the previous legislation, which, for its part, relaxed earlier legislation concerning the conditions for the exercise of the freedom of establishment of Turkish nationals at the time of the entry into force of that protocol in the Member State concerned must be considered to be a ‘new restriction’ within the meaning of that provision.

Subject: Family Members

**CJEU 27 June 2018, C-246/17**
Diallo

Ref. from Conseil d'État, Belgium, 10 May 2017

* Article 10(1) of Directive 2004/38, must be interpreted as meaning that the decision on the application for a residence card of a family member of a Union citizen must be adopted and notified within the period of six months laid down in that provision.

Ref. from Court of Appeal (England & Wales) (Civil Division), UK, 12 Aug. 2009

* Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as precluding national legislation, such as that at issue in the main proceedings, which requires competent national authorities to issue automatically a residence card of a family member of a European Union citizen to the person concerned, where the period of six months, referred to in Article 10(1) of Directive 2004/38, is exceeded, without finding, beforehand, that the person concerned actually meets the conditions for residing in the host Member State in accordance with EU law.

Ref. from Tribunal Superior de Justicia del País Vasco, Spain, 7 Apr. 2016

* The second subparagraph of Article 27(2) of Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as meaning that the fact that a person is imprisoned at the time the expulsion decision was adopted, without the prospect of being released in the near future, does not exclude that his conduct represents, as the case may be, a present and genuine threat for a fundamental interest of the society of the host Member State.
New

CJEU 22 June 2021, C-719/19  
F.S. v Stscr. (NL)  
AG 10 Feb 2021  
* Art. 15(1)+6(1) Dir. 2004/38  
Ref. from Raad van State, Netherlands, 30 Sep. 2019  
* Art. 15(1) Citizens Directive must be interpreted as meaning that a decision to expel a citizen of the Union from the territory of the host MS adopted on the basis of that provision on the basis that that citizen is no longer a citizen of the Union is not fully complied with. a temporary right of residence in that territory under that Directive merely because that Union citizen has physically left that territory within the period of voluntary departure laid down in that decision.  
In order to be eligible for a new right of residence under Art. 6(1) of that directive in that same territory, the Union citizen in respect of whom such an expulsion decision has been taken must not only have physically left the territory of the host Member State, but have also effectively and effectively ended his stay in that territory, so that on his return to that territory it cannot be assumed that his stay is in reality a continuation of his previous stay in that same territory.  
It is for the referring court to determine whether that is the case, taking into account all the specific circumstances which characterize the specific situation of the Union citizen concerned. If such verification shows that the Union citizen has not effectively and effectively terminated his temporary stay in the territory of the host Member State, that Member State is not required to adopt a new expulsion decision on the basis of the same facts as those which led to the expulsion decision already taken with regard to the citizen of the Union, but may rely on the latter decision in order to oblige that citizen to leave his territory.

CJEU 18 Nov. 2008, C-158/07  
Föster  
AG 10 Jul 2008  
* Art. 18+20 TFEU  
Ref. from Centrale Raad van Beroep, Netherlands, 22 Mar. 2007  
* A student in the situation of the applicant in the main proceedings cannot rely on Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 1251/70 of the Commission of 29 June 1970 on the right of workers to remain in the territory of a Member State after having been employed in that State in order to obtain a maintenance grant.  
A student who is a national of a Member State and travels to another Member State to study there can rely on the first paragraph of Article 12 EC in order to obtain a maintenance grant where he or she has resided for a certain duration in the host Member State. The first paragraph of Article 12 EC does not preclude the application to nationals of other Member States of a requirement of five years’ prior residence.  
In circumstances such as those of the main proceedings, Community law, in particular the principle of legal certainty, does not preclude the application of a residence requirement which makes the right of students from other Member States to a maintenance grant subject to the completion of periods of residence which occurred prior to the introduction of that requirement.

CJEU 8 June 2017, C-541/15  
Freitag  
AG 24 Nov 2016  
* Art. 18+21 TFEU  
Ref. from Amtsgericht Wuppertal, Germany, 16 Oct. 2015  
* Article 21 TFEU must be interpreted as precluding the registry office of a Member State from refusing to recognise and enter in the civil register the name legally acquired by a national of that Member State in another Member State, of which he is also a national, and which is the same as his birth name, on the basis of a provision of national law which makes the possibility of having such an entry made, by declaration to the registry office, subject to the condition that that name must have been acquired during a period of habitual residence in that other Member State, unless there are other provisions of national law which effectively allow the recognition of that name.

CJEU 17 Dec. 2020, C-710/19  
G.M.A.  
AG 17 Sep 2020  
* Art. 14(4)(b)+31 Dir. 2004/38  
Art. 45 TFEU  
Ref. from Conseil d’État, Belgium, 12 Sep. 2019  
* The CJEU confirms and clarifies its settled case law Antonissen (C-292/89) and Saint Prix (C-507/12) on ‘a reasonable of time to seek employment that corresponds with their occupational qualifications’ within the meaning of Art. 45 TFEU. It reiterates that art. 14(4)(b) of Dir. 2004/38 sees to the right to remain as a jobseeker (Alimanovic, C-67/14), and adds to this finding that Art. 6 of that Directive applies to all EU Citizens during the first three months of their stay in a MS. From the moment of registration, a jobseeker enjoys ‘a reasonable period’ to become acquainted with potentially suitable employment opportunities and to take the necessary steps to obtain employment. The CJEU qualifies a six-month period (Antonissen) as sufficient ‘not [to] call into question the effectiveness of Art. 45 TFEU’. During this initial period, MSs may only require evidence that employment is still being sought. On expiry of this period, MSs may also require evidence that there is a genuine chance that the jobseeker will be engaged. National courts must take the labour market situation that corresponds with the jobseekers qualifications into consideration. Refusals for jobs that do not match these qualifications may not be classed as evidence that the EU citizen does not satisfy the conditions in Art. 14 (4)(b) of Dir. 2004/38.
Subject: Equal Treatment

* Article 4+27 Dir. 2004/38
Ref. from Administrativen sad Sofia-grad, Bulgaria, 2 Sep. 2010

* Article 21 TFEU and Article 27 of Directive 2004/38/EC, do not preclude national legislation that permits the restriction of the right of a national of a Member State to travel to another Member State in particular on the ground that he has been convicted of a criminal offence of narcotic drug trafficking in another State, provided that :
  (i) the personal conduct of that national constitutes a genuine, present and sufficiently serious threat affecting one of the fundamental interests of society,
  (ii) the restrictive measure envisaged is appropriate to ensure the achievement of the objective it pursues and does not go beyond what is necessary to attain it and
  (iii) that measure is subject to effective judicial review permitting a determination of its legality as regards matters of fact and law in the light of the requirements of European Union law.

Subject: Exit and Entry

* Art. 7(1)+7(3)+14(4) Dir. 2004/38
Ref. from Court of Appeal, Ireland, 8 Aug. 2016

* Article 7(3)(b) of Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as meaning that a national of a Member State retains the status of self-employed person for the purposes of Article 7(1)(a) of that directive where, after having lawfully resided in and worked as a self-employed person in another Member State for approximately four years, that national has ceased that activity, because of a duly recorded absence of work owing to reasons beyond his control, and has registered as a jobseeker with the relevant employment office of the latter Member State.

Subject: Residence

* Art. 13(2)+14 Dir. 2004/38
Art. 10 Reg. 492/2011
Art. 18 TFEU
Ref. from Cour du travail de Bruxelles, Belgium, 30 Jan. 2012

* Articles 13(2) and 14 of Directive 2004/38 read in conjunction with Article 18 TFEU, must be interpreted as not precluding the legislation of a Member State by which the latter subjects the grant of guaranteed family benefits to a third-country national, while her situation is as described in point 1 of this operative part, to a length-of-residence requirement of five years although its own nationals are not subject to that requirement.

Subject: Equal Treatment

* Art. 4+45(1) TFEU
Ref. from Consiglio di Stato, Italy, 17 May 2013

* Article 45(4) TFEU must be interpreted as not authorising a Member State to reserve to its nationals the exercise of the duties of President of a Port Authority.

Subject: Equal Treatment

* Art. 18 TFEU
Ref. from Oberverwaltungsgericht Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany, 28 Dec. 2006

* A system for processing personal data relating to Union citizens who are not nationals of the Member State concerned, such as that put in place by the Law on the central register of foreign nationals (Gesetz über das Ausländerzentralregister) of 2 September 1994, as amended by the Law of 21 June 2005, and having as its object the provision of support to the national authorities responsible for the application of the law relating to the right of residence does not satisfy the requirement of necessity laid down by Article 7(e) of Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, interpreted in the light of the prohibition on any discrimination on grounds of nationality, unless:
  - it contains only the data which are necessary for the application by those authorities of that legislation, and
  - its centralised nature enables the legislation relating to the right of residence to be more effectively applied as regards Union citizens who are not nationals of that Member State.
It is for the national court to ascertain whether those conditions are satisfied in the main proceedings.
The storage and processing of personal data containing individualised personal information in a register such as the Central Register of Foreign Nationals for statistical purposes cannot, on any basis, be considered to be necessary within the meaning of Article 1(e) of Directive 95/46/EC.
Article 12(1) EC must be interpreted as meaning that it precludes the putting in place by a Member State, for the purpose of fighting crime, of a system for processing personal data specific to Union citizens who are not nationals of that Member State.
Subject: Equal Treatment

CJEU 23 Feb. 2010, C-310/08
Ibrahim
AG 20 Oct 2009
Art. 10 Reg. 492/2011
Ref. from Court of Appeal (England & Wales) (Civil Division), UK, 11 July 2008
* In circumstances such as those of the main proceedings, the children of a national of a Member State who works or has worked in the host Member State and the parent who is their primary carer can claim a right of residence in the latter State on the sole basis of Article 12 of Regulation 1612/68 (now: Art. 10 Reg 492/2011), without such a right being conditional on their having sufficient resources and comprehensive sickness insurance cover in that State.

Subject: Exit and Entry

CJEU 8 Nov. 2012, C-40/11
Iida
AG 15 May 2012
Art. 20 TFEU
Ref. from Verwaltungsgerichtshof Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 28 Jan. 2011
* Outside the situations governed by Directive 2004/38 and where there is no other connection with the provisions on citizenship of European Union law, a third-country national cannot claim a right of residence derived from a Union citizen.

Subject: Exit and Entry

CJEU 19 July 2008, C-33/07
Jipa
AG 14 Feb 2008
Art. 18+27 Dir. 2004/38
Art. 20 Reg. 492/2011
Ref. from Tribunalul Dâmbovița, Romania, 24 Jan. 2007
* Article 18 EC and Article 27 of Directive 2004/38/EC do not preclude national legislation that allows the right of a national of a Member State to travel to another Member State to be restricted, in particular on the ground that he has previously been repatriated from the latter Member State on account of his ‘illegal residence’ there, provided that the personal conduct of that national constitutes a genuine, present and sufficiently serious threat to one of the fundamental interests of society and that the restrictive measure envisaged is appropriate to ensure the achievement of the objective it pursues and does not go beyond what is necessary to attain it. It is for the national court to establish whether that is so in the case before it.

Subject: Loss of Rights

CJEU 6 Oct. 2020, C-181/19
Jobcenter Krefeld
AG 14 May 2020
Art. 24(2) Dir. 2004/38
Art. 10 Reg. 492/2011
Ref. from Landessozialgericht Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany, 25 Feb. 2019
* In this case the CJEU ruled that a national of another MS and his or her children, who have a right to reside on the basis of Art. 10 Reg. 492/2011 can rely on the principle of equal treatment in Art. 7(2) when claiming social advantages, even if the parent has lost the status of mobile worker.

Subject: Residence

CJEU 2 May 2018, C-331/16
K. & H.F.
AG 14 Dec 2017
Art. 27(2)+28(3) Dir. 2004/38
Ref. from Rechtbank Den Haag, Netherlands, 13 June 2016
* Article 27(2) of Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as meaning that the fact that a European Union citizen or a third-country national family member of such a citizen, who applies for a right of residence in the territory of a Member State, has been the subject, in the past, of a decision excluding him from refugee status under Article 1F or Article 12(2) of Directive 2011/95 (Qual.Dir.), does not enable the competent authorities of that Member State to consider automatically that the mere presence of that individual in its territory constitutes, whether or not there is any risk of re-offending, a genuine, present and sufficiently serious threat affecting one of the fundamental interests of society, capable of justifying the adoption of measures on grounds of public policy or public security.

Subject: Residence

CJEU 2 May 2018, C-331/16
K. & H.F.
AG 14 Dec 2017
Art. 27(2)+28(3) Dir. 2004/38
Ref. from Rechtbank Den Haag, Netherlands, 13 June 2016
* Article 27(2) of Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as meaning that the fact that a European Union citizen or a third-country national family member of such a citizen, who applies for a right of residence in the territory of a Member State, has been the subject, in the past, of a decision excluding him from refugee status under Article 1F or Article 12(2) of Directive 2011/95 (Qual.Dir.), does not enable the competent authorities of that Member State to consider automatically that the mere presence of that individual in its territory constitutes, whether or not there is any risk of re-offending, a genuine, present and sufficiently serious threat affecting one of the fundamental interests of society, capable of justifying the adoption of measures on grounds of public policy or public security.

* Article 28(1) of Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as meaning that, where the measures envisaged entail the expulsion of the individual concerned from the host Member State, that State must take account of, inter alia, the nature and gravity of the alleged conduct of the individual concerned, the duration and, when appropriate, the legality of his residence in that Member State, the period of time that has elapsed since that conduct, the individual’s behaviour during that period, the extent to which he currently poses a danger to society, and the solidity of social, cultural and family links with that Member State.

* Article 28(3)(a) of Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as meaning that it is not applicable to a European Union citizen who does not have a right of permanent residence in the host Member State, within the meaning of Article 16 and Article 28(2) of that directive.
Art. 20 TFEU must be interpreted as meaning that:

- a practice of a Member State that consists in not examining such an application solely on the ground stated above, without any examination of whether there exists a relationship of dependency between that Union citizen and that third-country national of such a nature that, in the event of a refusal to grant a derived right of residence to the third-country national, the Union citizen would, in practice, be compelled to leave the territory of the European Union as a whole and thereby be deprived of the genuine enjoyment of the substance of the rights conferred by that status, is precluded;

- where the Union citizen is an adult, a relationship of dependency, capable of justifying the grant, to the third-country national concerned, of a derived right of residence under Article 20 TFEU, is conceivable only in exceptional cases, where, in the light of all the relevant circumstances, any form of separation of the individual concerned from the member of his family on whom he is dependent is not possible;

- where the Union citizen is a minor, the assessment of the existence of such a relationship of dependency must be based on consideration, in the best interests of the child, of all the specific circumstances, including the age of the child, the child’s physical and emotional development, the extent of his emotional ties to each of his parents, and the risks which separation from the third-country national parent might entail for that child’s equilibrium; the existence of a family link with that third-country national, whether natural or legal, is not sufficient, and cohabitation with that third-country national is not necessary. in order to establish such a relationship of dependency;

- it is immaterial that the relationship of dependency relied on by a third-country national in support of his application for residence for the purposes of family reunification comes into being after the imposition on him of an entry ban;

- it is immaterial that the entry ban imposed on the third-country national has become final at the time when he submits his application for residence for the purposes of family reunification; and

- it is immaterial that an entry ban, imposed on a third-country national who has submitted an application for residence for the purposes of family reunification, may be justified by non-compliance with an obligation to return; where such a ban is justified on public policy grounds, such grounds may permit a refusal to grant that third-country national a derived right of residence under Article 20 TFEU only if it is apparent from a specific assessment of all the circumstances of the individual case, in the light of the principle of proportionality, the best interests of any child or children concerned and fundamental rights, that the person concerned represents a genuine, present, and sufficiently serious threat to public policy.
Ref. from High Court, Ireland, 5 May 2014
* Article 13(2) of Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as meaning that a third-country national, divorced from a Union citizen, whose marriage lasted for at least three years before the commencement of divorce proceedings, including at least one year in the host Member State, cannot retain a right of residence in that Member State on the basis of that provision where the commencement of the divorce proceedings is preceded by the departure from that Member State of the spouse who is a Union citizen.

Ref. from Ankenævnet for Uddannelsesstøtten, Denmark, 26 Jan. 2012
* Articles 7(1)(c) and 24(2) of Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as meaning that a European Union citizen who pursues a course of studies in a host Member State whilst at the same time pursuing effective and genuine employment activities such as to confer on him the status of ‘worker’ within the meaning of Article 45 TFEU may not be refused maintenance aid for studies which is granted to the nationals of that Member State. It is for the national court to make the necessary findings of fact in order to ascertain whether the employment activities of the applicant in the main proceedings are sufficient to confer that status on him. The fact that the person entered the territory of the host Member State with the principal intention of pursuing a course of study is not relevant for determining whether he is a ‘worker’ within the meaning of Article 45 TFEU and, accordingly, whether he is entitled to that aid under the same terms as a national of the host Member State under Article 7(2) of Regulation 1612/68.

Ref. from Court of Appeal (England & Wales) (Civil Division), UK, 8 May 2009
* Article 16(1) and (4) of Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as meaning that:
  – continuous periods of five years’ residence completed before the date of transposition of Directive 2004/38, namely 30 April 2006, in accordance with earlier European Union law instruments, must be taken into account for the purposes of the acquisition of the right of permanent residence pursuant to Article 16(1) thereof, and
  – absences from the host Member State of less than two consecutive years, which occurred before 30 April 2006 but following a continuous period of five years’ legal residence completed before that date do not affect the acquisition of the right of permanent residence pursuant to Article 16(1) thereof.

Ref. from High Court of Justice (England and Wales) (Adm. Court), UK, 21 Mar. 2016
* Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as meaning that, in a situation in which a citizen of the European Union (i) has exercised his freedom of movement by moving to and residing in a Member State other than that of which he is a national, under Article 7(1) or Article 16(1) of that directive, (ii) has then acquired the nationality of that Member State, while also retaining his nationality of origin, and (iii) several years later, has married a third-country national with whom he continues to reside in that Member State, that third-country national does not have a derived right of residence in the Member State in question on the basis of Directive 2004/38.

Ref. from Upper Tribunal (Immigration and Asylum Chamber), UK, 31 Aug. 2012
* On a proper construction of Article 28(3)(a) of Directive 2004/38, the 10-year period of residence referred to in that provision must, in principle, be continuous and must be calculated by counting back from the date of the decision ordering the expulsion of the person concerned.

Ref. from High Court, Ireland, 31 Aug. 2012
* Article 28(3)(a) of Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as meaning that a period of imprisonment is, in principle, capable both of interrupting the continuity of the period of residence for the purposes of that provision and of affecting the decision regarding the grant of the enhanced protection provided for thereunder, even where the person concerned resided in the host Member State for the 10 years prior to imprisonment. However, the fact that that person resided in the host Member State for the 10 years prior to imprisonment may be taken into consideration as part of the overall assessment required in order to determine whether the integrating links previously forged with the host Member State have been broken.
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<td>CJEU 10 Jan. 2019, C-169/18</td>
<td>Mahmood a.o.</td>
<td>Art. 5 Dir. 2004/38</td>
<td>Subject: Exit and Entry</td>
<td>Ref. from Court of Appeal, Ireland, 2 Mar. 2018</td>
<td>Since the referring court has noted that the Court’s answer can no longer benefit the applicants in the main proceedings, the dispute in the main proceedings has become devoid of purpose and, consequently, an answer to the questions referred appears to be no longer necessary.</td>
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<td>CJEU 26 Feb. 2015, C-359/13</td>
<td>Martens AG 24 Sep 2014</td>
<td>Art. 20+21 TFEU</td>
<td>Subject: Equal Treatment</td>
<td>Ref. from Centrale Raad van Beroep, Netherlands, 27 June 2013</td>
<td>Articles 20 TFEU and 21 TFEU must be interpreted as precluding legislation of a Member State, such as that at issue in the main proceedings, which makes the continued grant of funding for higher education outside that State subject to the rule that the student applying for such funding has resided in that Member State for a period of at least three out of the six years preceding his enrolment.</td>
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<td>CJEU 25 July 2008, C-127/08</td>
<td>Metock AG 11 Jun 2008</td>
<td>Art. 3(1) Dir. 2004/38</td>
<td>Subject: Family Members</td>
<td>Ref. from High Court, Ireland, 25 Mar. 2008</td>
<td>Directive 2004/38 precludes legislation of a Member State which requires a national of a non-member country who is the spouse of a Union citizen residing in that Member State but not possessing its nationality to have previously been lawfully resident in another Member State before arriving in the host Member State, in order to benefit from the provisions of that directive. Article 23(1) of Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as meaning that a national of a non-member country who is the spouse of a Union citizen residing in a Member State whose nationality he does not possess and who accompanies or joints that Union citizen benefits from the provisions of that directive, irrespective of when and where their marriage took place and of how the national of a non-member country entered the host Member State.</td>
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<td>CJEU 30 June 2016, C-115/15</td>
<td>N.A. AG 14 Apr 2016</td>
<td>Art. 13(2) Dir. 2004/38</td>
<td>Subject: Residence</td>
<td>Art. 10 Reg. 492/2011</td>
<td>Art. 20+21 TFEU</td>
<td>Ref. from Court of Appeal (England &amp; Wales) (Civil Division), UK, 30 Apr. 2015</td>
<td>Article 13(2)(c) of Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as meaning that a third-country national, who is divorced from a Union citizen at whose hands she has been the victim of domestic violence during the marriage, cannot rely on the retention of her right of residence in the host Member State, on the basis of that provision, where the commencement of divorce proceedings post-dates the departure of the Union citizen spouse from that Member State. Article 12 of Regulation 1612/68 [now Art. 10 Reg. 492/2011] must be interpreted as meaning that a child and a parent who is a third-country national and who has sole custody of that child qualify for a right of residence in the host Member State, under that provision, in a situation, such as that in the main proceedings, where the other parent is a Union citizen and worked in that Member State, but ceased to reside there before the child began to attend school in that Member State. Article 20 TFEU must be interpreted as meaning that it does not confer a right of residence in the host Member State either on a minor Union citizen, who has resided since birth in that Member State but is not a national of that State, or on a parent who is a third-country national and who has sole custody of that minor, where they qualify for a right of residence in that Member State under a provision of secondary EU law. Article 21 TFEU must be interpreted as meaning that that it confers on that minor Union citizen a right of residence in the host Member State, provided that that citizen satisfies the conditions set out in Article 7(1) of Directive 2004/38, which it is for the referring court to determine. If so, that same provision allows the parent who is the primary carer of that Union citizen to reside with that citizen in the host Member State.</td>
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<td>CJEU 12 Mar. 2014, C-456/12</td>
<td>O. &amp; B. AG 12 Dec 2013</td>
<td>Art. 3+6-7 Dir. 2004/38</td>
<td>Subject: Residence</td>
<td>Art. 20+21 TFEU</td>
<td>Ref. from Raad van State, Netherlands, 10 Oct. 2012</td>
<td>Article 21(1) TFEU must be interpreted as meaning that where a Union citizen has created or strengthened a family life with a third-country national during genuine residence, pursuant to and in conformity with the conditions set out in Article 7(1) and (2) and Article 16(1) and (2) of Directive 2004/38, in a Member State other than that of which he is a national, the provisions of that directive apply by analogy where that Union citizen returns, with the family member in question, to his Member State of origin. Therefore, the conditions for granting a derived right of residence to a third-country national who is a family member of that Union citizen, in the latter’s Member State of origin, should not, in principle, be more strict than those provided for by that directive for the grant of a derived right of residence to a third-country national who is a family member of a Union citizen who has exercised his right of freedom of movement by becoming established in a Member State other than the Member State of which he is a national.</td>
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AG 27 Sep 2012 EU:C:2012:595
* Art. 3(1) Dir. 2004/38 Subject: Residence and Family Members
Art. 20 TFEU
Ref. from Korkein hallinto-oikeus, Finland, 7 July 2011
* Article 20 TFEU must be interpreted as not precluding a Member State from refusing to grant a third country national a residence permit on the basis of family reunification where that national seeks to reside with his spouse, who is also a third country national and resides lawfully in that Member State and is the mother of a child from a previous marriage who is a Union citizen, and with the child of their own marriage, who is also a third country national, provided that such a refusal does not entail, for the Union citizen concerned, the denial of the genuine enjoyment of the substance of the rights conferred by the status of citizen of the Union, that being for the referring court to ascertain.

Applications for residence permits on the basis of family reunification such as those at issue in the main proceedings are covered by Council Directive 2003/86 (on family reunification). Article 7(1)(c) of that directive must be interpreted as meaning that, while Member States have the faculty of requiring proof that the sponsor has stable and regular resources which are sufficient to maintain himself and the members of his family, that faculty must be exercised in the light of Articles 7 and 24(2) and (3) of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, which require the Member States to examine applications for family reunification in the interests of the children concerned and also with a view to promoting family life, and avoiding any undermining of the objective and the effectiveness of that directive. It is for the referring court to ascertain whether the decisions refusing residence permits at issue in the main proceedings were taken in compliance with those requirements.

CJEU 10 July 2014, C-244/13 Ogieriahi EU:C:2014:2068
AG 14 May 2014 EU:C:2014:323
* Art. 16(2) Dir. 2004/38 Subject: Residence
Ref. from High Court, Ireland, 30 Apr. 2013
* Article 16(2) of Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as meaning that a third-country national who, during a continuous period of five years before the transposition date for that directive, has resided in a Member State as the spouse of a Union citizen working in that Member State, must be regarded as having acquired a right of permanent residence under that provision, even though, during that period, the spouses decided to separate and commenced residing with other partners, and the home occupied by that national was no longer provided or made available by his spouse with Union citizenship.

AG 3 Oct 2013 EU:C:2013:640
* Art. 16 Dir. 2004/38 Subject: Residence and Loss of Rights
Ref. from Upper Tribunal (Immigration and Asylum Chamber), UK, 3 Aug. 2012
* Article 16(2) of Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as meaning that the periods of imprisonment in the host Member State of a third-country national, who is a family member of a Union citizen who has acquired the right of permanent residence in that Member State during those periods, cannot be taken into consideration in the context of the acquisition by that national of the right of permanent residence for the purposes of that provision.

Article 16(2) and (3) of Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as meaning that the continuity of residence is interrupted by periods of imprisonment in the host Member State of a third-country national who is a family member of a Union citizen who has acquired the right of permanent residence in that Member State during those periods.

New
CJEU 22 June 2021, C-718/19 Ordre des barreaux EU:C:2021:505
AG 10 Feb 2021 EU:C:2021:103
* Art. 20+21 TFEU Subject: Equal Treatment
Ref. from Cour Constitutionelle, Belgium, 27 Sep. 2019
* Arts. 20 and 21 TFEU and the Citizens Directive do not preclude national regulations which apply to Union citizens and members of their families, during the period allotted to them to leave the territory of the host MS following the adoption of an expulsion decision taken in their regard for reasons of public order or during the extension of this period. The also do not preclude provisions aimed at avoiding the risk of absconding which are similar to those which, with regard to nationals of third countries, aim to transpose into national law Art. 7(3) Return Directive (2008/113), provided that the first provisions respect the general principles provided for in Art. 27 of Directive 2004/38 and that they are no less favorable than the second.

However, these Arts. do oppose national regulations, which apply to Union citizens and members of their families, who, after the expiration of the allotted time limit or of the extension of that time limit, have not complied with a decision of removal taken against them for reasons of public order or public security, a detention measure for a maximum period of eight months for the purpose of removal.

This period (of 8 months) being identical to that applicable, in national law, to third-country nationals who have not complied with a return decision taken for such reasons, under Art. 6(1) Return Directive (2008/113).
Ref. from Oberverwaltungsgericht für das Land Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany, 31 Aug. 2009

* Article 28(3)(a) of Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as meaning that it is open to the Member States to regard criminal offences such as those referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 83(1) TFEU as constituting a particularly serious threat to one of the fundamental interests of society, which might pose a direct threat to the calm and physical security of the population and thus be covered by the concept of “imperative grounds of public security”, capable of justifying an expulsion measure under Article 28(3), as long as the manner in which such offences were committed discloses particularly serious characteristics, which is a matter for the referring court to determine on the basis of an individual examination of the specific case before it.

The issue of any expulsion measure is conditional on the requirement that the personal conduct of the individual concerned must represent a genuine, present threat affecting one of the fundamental interests of society or of the host Member State, which implies, in general, the existence in the individual concerned of a propensity to act in the same way in the future. Before taking an expulsion decision, the host Member State must take account of considerations such as how long the individual concerned has resided on its territory, his/her age, state of health, family and economic situation, social and cultural integration into that State and the extent of his/her links with the country of origin.

Ref. from Diokitioko Protodikeio Thessalonikis, Greece, 1 Apr. 2016

* Directive 2004/38 and the protection of legitimate expectations do not preclude a Member State from, first, withdrawing a registration certificate wrongly issued to an EU citizen who was still subject to an exclusion order, and, secondly, adopting a removal order against him based on the sole finding that the exclusion order was still valid.

Directive 2004/38 and Return Directive 2008/115 do not preclude a decision to return an EU citizen, such as that at issue in the main proceedings, from being adopted by the same authorities and according to the same procedure as a decision to return a third-country national staying illegally referred to in Article 6(1) of Directive 2008/115, provided that the transposition measures of Directive 2004/38 which are more favourable to that EU citizen are applied.

The principle of effectiveness does not preclude a legal practice according to which a national of a Member State who is subject to a return order in circumstances such as those at issue in the main proceedings may not rely, in support of an action against that order, on the unlawfulness of the exclusion order previously adopted against him, in so far as the person concerned had effectively the possibility to contest that latter order in good time in the light of the provisions of Directive 2004/38.

Article 30 of Directive 2004/38 requires the Member States to take every appropriate measure with a view to ensuring that the person concerned understands the content and implications of a decision adopted under Article 27(1) of that directive but that it does not require that decision to be notified to him in a language he understands or which it is reasonable to assume he understands, although he did not bring an application to that effect.

Ref. from Augštāķa tieša, Latvia, 22 Apr. 2015

* Article 18 TFEU and Article 21 TFEU must be interpreted as meaning that, when a Member State to which a Union citizen, a national of another Member State, has moved receives an extradition request from a third State with which the first Member State has concluded an extradition agreement, it must inform the Member State of which the citizen in question is a national and, should that Member State so request, surrender that citizen to it, in accordance with the provisions of Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States, as amended by Council Framework Decision 2009/299/JHA of 26 February 2009, provided that that Member State has jurisdiction, pursuant to its national law, to prosecute that person for offences committed outside its national territory.

Where a Member State receives a request from a third State seeking the extradition of a national of another Member State, that first Member State must verify that the extradition will not prejudice the rights referred to in Article 19 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

Ref. from Verwaltungsgericht Hannover, Germany, 13 Oct. 2011

* Articles 20 TFEU and 21 TFEU must be interpreted as meaning that they preclude legislation of a Member State which makes the award of an education grant for studies in another Member State for a period of more than one year subject to a sole condition, such as that laid down in Paragraph 16(3) of the Federal Law on assistance for education and training [Bundesgesetz über individuelle Förderung der Ausbildung (Bundesausbildungsförderungsgesetz)], as amended on 1 January 2008, by the twenty-second law amending the Federal Law on assistance for education and training, requiring the applicant to have had a permanent residence, within the meaning of that law, in national territory for at least three years before commencing those studies.
The requirement of the MS does not deprive that provision of its effectiveness. On the contrary, the imposition of the condition of residence is in line with the aim of the Directive. A consistent and proper interpretation of that condition of residence would be unjustified by the conditions set out in the Directive. If the latter condition were refused as a derived right of residence, that Union citizen would be deprived of the effective enjoyment of the rights conferred by his or her status.

Article 20 TFEU must be interpreted as meaning that a relationship of dependency, such as to justify the grant of a derived right of residence under that article, does not exist on the sole ground that the national of a MS, who is of full age and has not exercised the freedom of movement, and his or her spouse, who is of full age and a TCN, are required to live together, by virtue of the obligations arising out of the marriage under the law of the MS of which the Union citizen is a national.

The CJEU was asked to interpret the implications of a refusal to grant residence to a third-country national family member (spouse) of an EU citizen when Spanish domestic legislation requires that spouses live together. This is a follow up on K.A. (C-82/16) in which the CJEU ruled that an application for residence of a third-country national family member of an EU citizen cannot be excluded from examination without any account being taken of the details of his or her family life.

Chapter 2 of Annex XII to the Act concerning the conditions of accession of the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakis, must be interpreted as permitting, during the transitional period provided for by that act, the United Kingdom to exclude a Polish national, such as Mr Rafal Prefeta, from the benefits of Article 7(3) of Directive 2004/38 when that person has not satisfied the requirement imposed by national law of having completed an uninterrupted 12-month period of registered work in the United Kingdom.

On a proper construction of Article 3(2) of Directive 2004/38:
- the Member States are not required to grant every application for entry or residence submitted by family members of a Union citizen who do not fall under the definition in Article 2(2) of that directive, even if they show, in accordance with Article 10(2) thereof, that they are dependants of that citizen;
- it is, however, incumbent upon the Member States to ensure that their legislation contains criteria which enable those persons to obtain a decision on their application for entry and residence that is founded on an extensive examination of their personal circumstances and, in the event of refusal, is justified by reasons;
- the Member States have a wide discretion when selecting those criteria, but the criteria must be consistent with the normal meaning of the term ‘facilitate’ and of the words relating to dependence used in Article 3(2) and must not deprive that provision of its effectiveness; and
- every applicant is entitled to a judicial review of whether the national legislation and its application satisfy those conditions.

In order to fall within the category, referred to in Article 3(2) of Directive 2004/38, of family members who are ‘dependants’ of a Union citizen, the situation of dependence must exist in the country from which the family member concerned comes, at the very least at the time when he applies to join the Union citizen on whom he is dependent. On a proper construction of Article 3(2) of Directive 2004/38, the Member States may, in the exercise of their discretion, impose particular requirements relating to the nature and duration of dependence, provided that those requirements are consistent with the normal meaning of the words relating to the dependence referred to in Article 3(2)(a) of the directive and do not deprive that provision of its effectiveness.

The question whether issue of the residence card referred to in Article 10 of Directive 2004/38 may be conditional on the requirement that the situation of dependence for the purposes of Article 3(2)(a) of that directive has endured in the host Member State does not fall within the scope of the directive.
Ref. from Tribunal Supremo, Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo, Spain, 7 Apr. 2014
* Article 21 TFEU and Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as precluding national legislation which requires a third-country national to be automatically refused the grant of a residence permit on the sole ground that he has a criminal record where he is the parent of a minor child who is a Union citizen and a national of a Member State other than the host Member State and who is his dependant and resides with him in the host Member State. Article 20 TFEU must be interpreted as precluding the same national legislation which requires a third-country national who is a parent of minor children who are Union citizens in his sole care to be automatically refused the grant of a residence permit on the sole ground that he has a criminal record, where that refusal has the consequence of requiring those children to leave the territory of the European Union.

* Article 2(2)(c) of Directive 2004/38, must be interpreted as meaning that a Member State cannot require a direct descendant who is 21 years old or older, in circumstances such as those in the main proceedings, in order to be regarded as dependent and thus come within the definition of a family member under Article 2(2)(c) of that provision, to have tried unsuccessfully to obtain employment or to obtain subsistence support from the authorities of his country of origin and/or otherwise to support himself.

Ref. from Bundesverwaltungsgericht, Germany, 3 Apr. 2008
* It is not contrary to European Union law, in particular to Article 17 EC, for a Member State to withdraw from a citizen of the Union the nationality of that State acquired by naturalisation when that nationality was obtained by deception, on condition that the decision to withdraw observes the principle of proportionality.

Ref. from Tribunale di Bolzano, Italy, 13 June 2013
* Articles 18 TFEU and 21 TFEU must be interpreted as precluding national rules, such as those at issue in the main proceedings, which grant the right to use a language other than the official language of that State in civil proceedings brought before the courts of a Member State which are situated in a specific territorial entity, only to citizens of that State who are domiciled in the same territorial entity.

Ref. from Tribunal du travail de Bruxelles, Belgium, 26 Jan. 2009
* Article 20 TFEU is to be interpreted as meaning that it precludes a Member State from refusing a third country national upon whom his minor children, who are European Union citizens, are dependent, a right of residence in the Member State of residence and nationality of those children, and from refusing to grant a work permit to that third country national, in so far as such decisions deprive those children of the genuine enjoyment of the substance of the rights attaching to the status of European Union citizen.
* **CJEU 12 Mar. 2011, C-391/09**  
Runevič-Vardyn  
Ref. from Vilniaus Miesto 1 Apylinkės Teismas, Lithuania, 2 Oct. 2009  
Art. 21 TFEU  
EU:C:2011:291
Subject: Equal Treatment  
National rules which provide that a person’s surnames and forenames may be entered on the certificates of civil status of that State only in a form which complies with the rules governing the spelling of the official national language relate to a situation which does not come within the scope of Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin.  
Article 21 TFEU must be interpreted as:  
— not precluding the competent authorities of a Member State from refusing, pursuant to national rules which provide that a person’s surnames and forenames may be entered on the certificates of civil status of that State only in a form which complies with the rules governing the spelling of the official national language, to amend, on the birth certificate and marriage certificate of one of its nationals, the surname and forename of that person in accordance with the spelling rules of another Member State;  
— not precluding the competent authorities of a Member State from refusing, in circumstances such as those at issue in the main proceedings and pursuant to those same rules, to amend the joint surname of a married couple who are citizens of the Union, as it appears on the certificates of civil status issued by the Member State of origin of one of those citizens, in a form which complies with the spelling rules of that Member State, on condition that that refusal does not give rise, for those Union citizens, to serious inconvenience at administrative, professional and private levels, this being a matter which it is for the national court to decide. If that proves to be the case, it is also for that court to determine whether the refusal to make the amendment is necessary for the protection of the interests which the national rules are designed to secure and is proportionate to the legitimate aim pursued;  
— not precluding the competent authorities of a Member State from refusing, in circumstances such as those at issue in the main proceedings and pursuant to those same rules, to amend the marriage certificate of a citizen of the Union who is a national of another Member State in such a way that the forenames of that citizen are entered on that certificate with diacritical marks as they were entered on the certificates of civil status issued by his Member State of origin and in a form which complies with the rules governing the spelling of the official national language of that latter State.

* **CJEU 18 June 2020, C-754/18**  
Ryan Air  
Ref. from Fövárosi Közigazgatási és Munkaügyi Bíróság, Hungary, 3 Dec. 2018  
Art. 5(2)+20 Dir. 2004/38  
EU:C:2020:478
EU:C:2020:31
Subject: Exit and Entry and Family Members  
The CJEU first of all clarifies the exemption for TCN family members of EU citizens from holding a visa when entering a MS other than the MS state where they are permanent resident. The CJEU interpreted the short stay visa exemption in Art. 5(2) of Dir. 2004/38 as meaning that the possession of a permanent residence card referred to in Art. 20 of that directive also applies to a TCN family member of a Union citizen with a permanent residence card. Secondly, the fact that the permanent residence card is issued by a MS which is not part of the Schengen area is irrelevant. Thirdly, as a MS can only issue a permanent residence card ex Art. 20(1) of Dir. 2004/38 to persons who have the status of TCN family member of an EU citizen, possession of that latter permanent residence card constitutes sufficient proof that the holder of that card is a family member of a Union citizen. The person concerned is entitled, without further verification or justification, to enter the territory of a MS without a short stay visa under Art. 5(2) of that directive.

* **CJEU 12 Mar. 2014, C-457/12**  
S. & G.  
Ref. from Raad van State, Netherlands, 10 Oct. 2012  
Art. 3+6+7 Dir. 2004/38  
EU:C:2014:136
EU:C:2013:842
Subject: Residence and Family Members  
Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as not precluding a refusal by a Member State to grant a right of residence to a third-country national who is a family member of a Union citizen where that citizen is a national of and resides in that Member State but regularly travels to another Member State in the course of his professional activities. Article 45 TFEU must be interpreted as conferring on a third-country national who is the family member of a Union citizen a derived right of residence in the Member State of which that citizen is a national, where the citizen resides in that Member State but regularly travels to another Member State as a worker within the meaning of that provision, if the refusal to grant such a right of residence discourages the worker from effectively exercising his rights under Article 45 TFEU, which it is for the referring court to determine.
Ref. from Supreme Court, UK, 19 Feb. 2018

* The concept of a ‘direct descendant’ of a citizen of the Union referred to in Art. 2(2)(c) must be interpreted as not including a child who has been placed in the permanent legal guardianship of a citizen of the Union under the Algerian Kafala system, because that placement does not create any parent-child relationship between them.

However, it is for the competent national authorities to facilitate the entry and residence of such a child as one of the other family members of a citizen of the Union pursuant to Article 3(2)(a) of that directive, read in the light of Article 7 and Article 24(2) of the Charter, by carrying out a balanced and reasonable assessment of all the current and relevant circumstances of the case which takes account of the various interests in play and, in particular, of the best interests of the child concerned.

In the event that it is established, following that assessment, that the child and its guardian, who is a citizen of the Union, are called to lead a genuine family life and that that child is dependent on its guardian, the requirements relating to the fundamental right to respect for family life, combined with the obligation to take account of the best interests of the child, demand, in principle, that that child be granted a right of entry and residence in order to enable it to live with its guardian in his or her host Member State.

This case is on the issue of a foster child and whether the concept of a direct descendant of an EU citizen includes a child that has been put in the care and legal guardianship of an EU citizen under the Islamic Kafala system. The CJEU ruled that such a child can not be seen as a direct descendant because the Kafala system does not create any parent-child relationship. However, the CJEU also ruled that if the child and its guardian lead a genuine family life, the fundamental right to respect for family life and the obligation to take account of the best interests of the child demand that the child be granted a right of entry and residence to enable it to live with its guardian in his or her host Member State.

Ref. from Supreme Court, UK, 8 Nov. 2012

* Article 45 TFEU must be interpreted as meaning that a woman who gives up work, or seeking work, because of the physical constraints of the late stages of pregnancy and the aftermath of childbirth retains the status of ‘worker’, within the meaning of that article, provided she returns to work or finds another job within a reasonable period after the birth of her child.

Ref. from High Court of Justice (England and Wales) (Adm. Court), UK, 17 Apr. 2013

* Both Article 35 of Directive 2004/38 and Article 1 of the Protocol (No 20) on the application of certain aspects of Article 26 of the TFEU must be interpreted as not permitting a Member State to require, in pursuit of an objective of general prevention, family members of a citizen of the European Union who are not nationals of a Member State and who hold a valid residence card, issued under Article 10 of Directive 2004/38 by the authorities of another Member State, to be in possession, pursuant to national law, of an entry permit, such as the EEA (European Economic Area) family permit, in order to be able to enter its territory.

Ref. from Supreme Court, UK, 5 Nov. 2009

* Article 3(1) of Directive 2004/38, must be interpreted as meaning that that directive is not applicable to a Union citizen who has never exercised his right of free movement, who has always resided in a Member State of which he is a national and who is also a national of another Member State.

Article 21 TFEU is not applicable to a Union citizen who has never exercised his right of free movement, who has always resided in a Member State of which he is a national and who is also a national of another Member State, provided that the situation of that citizen does not include the application of measures by a Member State that would have the effect of depriving him of the genuine enjoyment of the substance of the rights conferred by virtue of his status as a Union citizen or of impairing the exercise of his right of free movement and residence within the territory of the Member States.

Ref. from Court of Appeal, Ireland, 9 Aug. 2017

* Art. 7(1)(a) and (3)(c) must be interpreted as meaning that a national of a Member State who, having exercised his right to free movement, acquired, in another Member State, the status of worker within the meaning of Article 7(1)(a) of that directive, on account of the activity he pursued there for a period of two weeks, otherwise than under a fixed-term employment contract, before becoming involuntarily unemployed, retains the status of worker for a further period of no less than six months under those provisions, provided that he has registered as a jobseeker with the relevant employment office.

It is for the referring court to determine whether, in accordance with the principle of equal treatment guaranteed in Art. 24(1) of Directive 2004/38, that national is, as a result, entitled to receive social assistance payments or, as the case may be, social security benefits on the same basis as if he were a national of the host Member State.
1. A national of a Member State who was employed in another Member State in which his or her child is in education can claim, in the capacity of primary carer for that child, a right of residence in the host Member State on the sole basis of Article 12 of Regulation 1612/68 (Now: Art. 10 Reg. 492/2011) without being required to satisfy the conditions laid down in Directive 2004/38.

2. The right of residence in the host Member State of the parent who is the primary carer of a child exercising the right to pursue his or her education in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation 1612/68 is not conditional on that parent having sufficient resources not to become a burden on the social assistance system of that Member State during the period of residence and having comprehensive sickness insurance cover there.

3. The right of residence in the host Member State of the parent who is the primary carer for a child of a migrant worker, where that child is in education in that State, is not conditional on one of the child’s parents having worked as a migrant worker in that Member State on the date on which the child started in education.

4. The right of residence in the host Member State of the parent who is the primary carer for a child of a migrant worker, where that child is in education in that State, ends when the child reaches the age of majority, unless the child continues to need the presence and care of that parent in order to be able to pursue and complete his or her education.

* Article 10 Reg. 492/2011

Ref. from Court of Appeal (England & Wales) (Civil Division), UK, 7 Nov. 2008

The first question has not disclosed any factor capable of affecting the validity of Article 24(2) of Directive 2004/38.

CFEU 12 Mar, 2019, C-221/17 Tjebbes

AG 12 Jul 2018

Ref. from Raad van State, Netherlands, 27 Apr. 2017

* Art. 20+21 TFEU

Subject: Loss of Rights

Article 20 TFEU, read in the light of Articles 7 and 24 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, must be interpreted as not precluding legislation of a Member State such as that at issue in the main proceedings, which provides under certain conditions for the loss, by operation of law, of the nationality of that Member State, which entails, in the case of persons who are not also nationals of another Member State, the loss of their citizenship of the Union and the rights attaching thereto, in so far as the competent national authorities, including national courts where appropriate, are in a position to examine, as an ancillary issue, the consequences of the loss of that nationality and, where appropriate, to have the persons concerned recover their nationality ex tunc in the context of an application by those persons for a travel document or any other document showing their nationality. In the context of that examination, the authorities and the courts must determine whether the loss of the nationality of the Member State concerned, when it entails the loss of citizenship of the Union and the rights attaching thereto, has due regard to the principle of proportionality so far as concerns the consequences of that loss for the situation of each person concerned and, if relevant, for that of the members of their family, from the point of view of EU law.

After Rottmann (C-135/08), this is the second case ever addressing loss of nationality leading to loss of EU citizenship and the rights attached to it. The Court of Justice has stated that loss of nationality on grounds which aim at ensuring that there is a genuine link between the person concerned and his State of nationality is not precluded by EU law. However, the competent national authorities must be able to examine the consequences of such loss for the person concerned and his or her family members from the point of view of EU law, including the principle of proportionality. Moreover, national law must allow for such a person to recover nationality ex tunc where appropriate.

CFEU 23 Nov, 2010, C-145/09 Tsakouridis

Ref. from Verwaltungsgerichtshof Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 24 Apr. 2009

* Art. 28(3) Dir. 2004/38

Subject: Loss of Rights

Article 28(3)(a) of Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as meaning that, in order to determine whether a Union citizen has resided in the host Member State for the 10 years preceding the expulsion decision, which is the decisive criterion for granting enhanced protection under that provision, all the relevant factors must be taken into account in each individual case, in particular the duration of each period of absence from the host Member State, the cumulative duration and the frequency of those absences, and the reasons why the person concerned left the host Member State, reasons which may establish whether those absences involve the transfer to another State of the centre of the personal, family or occupational interests of the person concerned.

Should the referring court conclude that the Union citizen concerned enjoys the protection of Article 28(3) of Directive 2004/38, that provision must be interpreted as meaning that the fight against crime in connection with dealing in narcotics as part of an organised group is capable of being covered by the concept of ‘imperative grounds of public security’ which may justify a measure expelling a Union citizen who has resided in the host Member State for the preceding 10 years. Should the referring court conclude that the Union citizen concerned enjoys the protection of Article 28(2) of Directive 2004/38, that provision must be interpreted as meaning that the fight against crime in connection with dealing in narcotics as part of an organised group is covered by the concept of ‘serious grounds of public policy or public security’.

CFEU 4 June 2009, C-22/08 Vatsouras & Koupatantzis

Ref. from Sozialgericht Nürnberg, Germany, 22 Jan. 2008

* Art. 24(2) Dir. 2004/38

Art. 18 TFEU

Subject: Equal Treatment

With respect to the rights of nationals of Member States seeking employment in another Member State, examination of the first question has not disclosed any factor capable of affecting the validity of Article 24(2) of Directive 2004/38. Article 12 EC does not preclude national rules which exclude nationals of Member States of the European Union from receipt of social assistance benefits which are granted to nationals of non-member countries.
Periods he did not satisfy the conditions laid down in Article 7(1) of the directive.

Ref. from Bundesverwaltungsgericht, Germany, 31 Aug. 2010
Art. 3(1) Dir. 2004/38
Ref. from Amtsgericht Heilbronn, Germany, 14 June 2019

This case concerns a Romanian national who has been resident in Germany with her child (also a Romanian national) who was placed under curatorship by the German authorities since 2009. In 2017, the mother agreed for the child’s father to take him to Romania where they both reside, which resulted in her criminal prosecution for international kidnapping. The CJEU ruled that the provisions of German criminal law that stipulate tougher penalties for international kidnapping as opposed to national kidnapping contravene Art. 21 TFEU. According to the Court the German rules amount to a difference in treatment that affects or limits the exercise of the right to freedom of movement since EU citizens are more likely than German nationals to be prosecuted for international kidnapping, especially upon return to their State of origin. The Court ruled that this difference in treatment was not justified as it is not proportional, i.e goes beyond what is necessary to protect the legitimate interest protected by the rules. More specifically, the Court found that the reasons put forward by the German authorities as to the difficulties of enforcing judicial decisions concerning abducted children in other States contradicted Council Reg. 2201/2003 that establishes the principle of the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and matters of parental responsibility.

Ref. from Court of Appeal (England & Wales) (Civil Division), UK, 17 June 2011
Art. 16(1) of Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as meaning that a Union citizen who has been resident for more than five years in the territory of the host Member State on the sole basis of the national law of that Member State cannot be regarded as having acquired the right of permanent residence under that provision if, during that period of residence, he did not satisfy the conditions laid down in Article 7(1) of the directive.

Ref. from Court of Appeal (England & Wales) (Civil Division), UK, 17 June 2011
Art. 30(2)+31 Dir. 2004/38
Ref. from Court of Appeal (England & Wales) (Civil Division), UK, 17 June 2011
Art. 16(1) of Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as meaning that a Union citizen who has been resident for more than five years in the territory of the host Member State on the sole basis of the national law of that Member State cannot be regarded as having acquired the right of permanent residence under that provision if, during that period of residence, he did not satisfy the conditions laid down in Article 7(1) of the directive.

Ref. from Court of Appeal (England & Wales) (Civil Division), UK, 17 June 2011
Art. 30(2)+31 Dir. 2004/38
Ref. from Court of Appeal (England & Wales) (Civil Division), UK, 17 June 2011
Art. 16(1) of Directive 2004/38 must be interpreted as meaning that a Union citizen who has been resident for more than five years in the territory of the host Member State on the sole basis of the national law of that Member State cannot be regarded as having acquired the right of permanent residence under that provision if, during that period of residence, he did not satisfy the conditions laid down in Article 7(1) of the directive.
7.2 CJEU pending cases

**CJEU C-535/19**  
AG 11 Feb 2021  
Ref. from Augusta tiesa (Supreme Court), Latvia, 9 July 2019  
* Must publicly-funded health care be regarded as being included in 'sickness benefits'. And if so, are MS permitted to refuse such benefits — which are granted to their nationals and to family members of a Union citizen having worker status who are in the same situation — to Union citizens who do not at that time have worker status, in order to avoid disproportionate requests for social benefits to ensure health care?

**CJEU C-709/20**  
AG 24 Jun 2021  
Ref. from Appeal Tribunal for Northern Ireland, UK, 30 Dec. 2020  
* The protection owed to a citizen of the Union with respect to access to social assistance, in application of the principle of equal treatment, when the host MS has granted her a right of residence, based on national law, in conditions more favourable than those provided for by Directive 2004/38/EC. The AG proposes that the Court considers that the refusal of social assistance by a MS to an economically inactive national of another MS on the sole basis of his or her right of residence, conferred without conditions as to resources in application of a national provision, may constitute indirect discrimination on the ground of nationality, which it is for the referring court to ascertain, and that, in such a situation, that legislation goes beyond what is necessary to maintain the equilibrium of the social assistance system of the host MS.

**CJEU C-673/20**  
Art. 2+3+10+12 WA  
Ref. from Tribunal judiciaire d’Auch, France, 17 Nov. 2020  
* Must Art. 50 TEU and the Withdrawal Agreement be interpreted as revoking the EU citizenship of UK nationals who, before the end of the transition period, have exercised their right to freedom of movement and freedom to settle freely in the territory of another Member State (i.e. France), in particular for those who have lived in the territory of another Member State for more than 15 years and are subject to the UK 15-year rule, thus depriving them of any right to vote?

**CJEU C-118/20**  
Art. 20 TFEU  
Ref. from Verwaltungsgerichtshof, Austria, 13 Feb. 2020  
* Does the situation of a natural person who has renounced her only nationality of a MS of the European Union, and thus her citizenship of the Union, in order to obtain the nationality of another MS, having been given a guarantee by the other MS of grant of the nationality applied for, and whose possibility of recovering citizenship of the Union is subsequently eliminated by revocation of that guarantee, fail, by reason of its nature and its consequences, within the scope of EU law, such that regard must be had to EU law when revoking the guarantee of grant of citizenship?

If so, Is it for the competent national authorities, including any national courts, involved in the decision to revoke the guarantee of grant of nationality of the MSs, to establish whether the revocation of the guarantee that prevented the recovery of citizenship of the Union is compatible with the principle of proportionality from the point of view of EU law in terms of its consequences for the situation of the person concerned?

The Austrian Supreme Administrative Court asks the CJEU to clarify whether the revocation of a guarantee to grant Austrian citizenship falls within the scope of EU citizenship if the applicant has subsequently renounced her Estonian nationality and, in doing so, lost her status as EU citizen. If, in the affirmative the Court of Justice finds that this situation falls within the rules on EU citizenship, then the referring court would like the CJEU to clarify whether this revocation needs to be reviewed in light of the EU law principle of proportionality. In this case, the applicant voluntarily renounced her Estonian nationality after obtaining a guarantee from the Austrian authorities that she would be granted Austrian citizenship. As a result of that renunciation, the applicant lost her status of EU citizenship with very slim chances of regaining this status due to the revocation of the guarantee to grant her Austrian nationality. The justification given for revocation was that the applicant had been penalised for committing several serious administrative (road traffic) offences before and after the guarantee to grant Austrian nationality was given to her and, therefore, did not satisfy the good conduct requirement for naturalisation.

**CJEU C-368/20**  
Ref. from Landesverwaltungsgericht Steiermark, Austria, 5 Aug. 2020  
* Does EU law preclude domestic legislation in the form of consecutive domestic decrees prolonging border control which, cumulatively, allow for the reintroduction of border control for a period which exceeds the two-year time limit laid down in Art. 25 and 29 of Reg. 2016/399 (Schengen Borders Code) without a corresponding Council recommendation pursuant to Article 29 of that regulation?

If not:  
Is the right to freedom of movement of EU citizens (Art. 21(1) TFEU and Art. 45(1) of the Charter) to be interpreted, especially in the light of the principle of the absence of checks on persons at internal borders established in Art. 22 of Reg. 2016/399, as meaning that it includes the right not to be subject to checks on persons at internal borders, subject to the conditions and exceptions listed in the Treaties and, in particular, in the above regulation?
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Paragraph</th>
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| CJEU C-532/19 | Q.P. | Art. 20 TFEU | Subject: Residence and Family Members
| | | * | Is the requirement that a Spanish citizen who has not exercised his right of free movement must satisfy the conditions laid down in Art. 7(1) of Spanish Royal Decree 240/2007, as a necessary condition for the grant of a right of residence to his third-country spouse under Art. 7(2) of that Royal Decree, liable, in the event that those conditions are not satisfied, to constitute an infringement of Art. 20 TFEU if, as a result of the refusal to grant that right, the Spanish citizen is compelled to leave the territory of the EU as a whole? |
| New | CJEU C-22/21 | S.R.S. & A.A. v Justice (IRE) | Subject: Family Members
| | | Art. 3 Dir. 2004/38 | Ref. from Supreme Court, Ireland, 12 Jan. 2021
| | | * | What is the meaning of a “member of the household” of an European Union citizen, whereby if that citizen moves to another EU country, that other person or persons as non-EU citizens should be facilitated in accompanying him or her as part of the EU citizen’s freedom of movement? |
| New | CJEU C-35/20 | Syytnäjä | Subject: EU:C:2021:456
| | | AG 3 Jun 2021 | EU:C:2021:456
| | | Art. 21(1) TFEU | Ref. from Korkein oikeus, Finland, 24 Jan. 2020
| | | * | Does EU law, in particular Art. 4(1) of Dir. 2004/38 preclude the application of a national provision requiring a person (whether or not an EU citizen), under threat of criminal penalties, to carry a valid passport or other valid travel document when travelling from one MS to another by pleasure boat via international waters without entering the territory of a third country? |
| | | * | Does EU law, in particular Art. 5(1) of Dir. 2004/38 and Art. 21 of Schengen Borders Code, or the right of EU citizens to move freely within the territory of the European Union, preclude the application of a national provision requiring a person (whether or not an EU citizen), under threat of criminal penalties, to carry a valid passport or other valid travel document upon entering the MS concerned from another MS State by pleasure boat via international waters without having entered the territory of a third country? |
| | | * | In so far as no obstacle within the meaning of these questions arises under EU law: Is the penalty normally imposed in Finland in the form of daily fines for crossing the Finnish border without carrying a valid travel document compatible with the principle of proportionality that follows from Art. 27(2) of Dir. 2004/38? |
| New | CJEU C-247/20 | V.I. v Customs (UK) | Subject: Equal Treatment
| | | Art. 7(1) Dir. 2004/38 | Ref. from Appeals Service Northern Ireland, UK, 7 Apr. 2020
| | | * | Is a child EEA Permanent Resident required to maintain Comprehensive Sickness Insurance in order to maintain a right to reside, as s/he would as a self-sufficient person, pursuant to Reg. 4(1) of the 2016 Regulations? |
| | | * | Is the requirement, pursuant to Reg. 4(3)(b) of The Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2016 (that Comprehensive Sickness Insurance cover in the United Kingdom is only satisfied for a student or self-sufficient person, with regard to Reg. 16(2)(b)(ii) of The Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2016, if such cover extends to both that person and all their relevant family members), illegal under EU law in light of Art. 7(1) of Dir. 2004/381 and the jurisprudence of the CJEU in par. 70 of Teixeira (23 Feb 2010, C-480/08)? |
| | | * | Following the decision in para 53 of Ahmad v. Secretary of State for the Home Department [2014] EWCA Civ 988, are the Common Travel Area reciprocal arrangements in place regarding Health Insurance cover between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland considered ‘reciprocal arrangements’ and therefore constitute Comprehensive Sickness Insurance for the purposes of Reg. 4(1) of the 2016 Regulations? |
| New | CJEU C-490/20 | V.M.A. v Sofia (BUL) | Subject: EU:C:2021:296
| | | AG 15 Apr 2021 | EU:C:2021:296
| | | Art. 18+20+21 TFEU | Ref. from Administrativen sad Sofia-grad, Bulgaria, 2 Oct. 2020
| | | * | The Bulgarian Court seeks to ascertain whether the refusal of the Bulgarian administrative authorities to issue a birth certificate to a Bulgarian child born to two women (a Bulgarian national and a UK national) in Spain interferes with that child’s rights as an EU citizen. The child’s Spanish birth certificate listed both women as biological mother. Under Bulgarian law only one woman can be listed as biological mother. As the women refused to clarify who the biological mother is, this lead to the refusal to issue the child a birth certificate. While the child’s acquisition of Bulgarian nationality is not questioned, the failure to be issued a birth certificate will impede the child's exercise of EU free movement and EU citizenship rights in the absence of an identity document. The question is whether the Bulgarian authorities cannot refuse to issue a birth certificate and to what extent the answer is influenced by the effects of Brexit on the legal position of the child. Secondly, the CJEU is called to explain if respect for the national and constitutional identity of a MS (Art. 4(2) TFEU) means that MSs enjoy broad discretionary powers when establishing parentage. |
| New | CJEU C-85/21 | W.Y. v Steiermark (AUS) | Subject: Loss of Rights
| | | Art. 21 TFEU | Ref. from Landesverwaltungsgericht Steiermark, Austria, 3 Feb. 2021
| | | * | Renunciation of Turkish nationality so as to acquire Austrian nationality * Resumption of Turkish nationality * Withdrawal of Austrian nationality and loss of citizenship of the Union * Consequences * Proportionality |
7.3 EFTA Advisory Opinions

<table>
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<th>EFTA 26 July 2011, E-4/11</th>
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<tr>
<td>Art. 16(1)+7(1) Dir. 2004/38</td>
<td>Subject: Residence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Art. 16(1) 2004/38 is to be interpreted such that an EEA national with a right of permanent residence, who is a pensioner and in receipt of social welfare benefits in the host EEA State, may claim the right to family reunification even if the family member will also be claiming social welfare benefits.</td>
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<th>EFTA 26 July 2016, E-28/15</th>
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<tr>
<td>Art. 7(1)(b)+7(2) Dir. 2004/38</td>
<td>Subject: Residence</td>
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<td>Ref. from Oslo Tingrett, Norway, 8 Nov. 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Where an EEA national, pursuant to Article 7(1)(b) and Article 7(2) of Directive 2004/38/EC, has created or strengthened a family life with a third country national during genuine residence in an EEA State other than that of which he is a national, the provisions of that directive will apply by analogy where that EEA national returns with the family member to his home State.</td>
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In order to determine whether a marriage of convenience for the purposes of Art. 35 Dir. 2004/38 exists, in circumstances in which reasonable doubts exist as to whether the marriage in question is in fact genuine, it is necessary for the national authorities to establish, on the basis of a case-by-case examination, that at least one spouse in the marriage has essentially entered into it for the purpose of improperly obtaining the right of free movement and residence by a third-country national spouse rather than for the establishment of a genuine marriage. For the determination of whether a marriage of convenience for the purposes of Art. 35 Dir. 2004/38 exists, in circumstances in which reasonable doubts exist as to whether the marriage in question is in fact genuine, facts must be established and assessed in their entirety, which includes taking into account the subjective intention of an EEA national for entering into a marriage with a third-country national.

7.4 EFTA pending cases

<table>
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<tr>
<th>New</th>
<th>EFTA E-16/20</th>
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<th>Subject: Family Members</th>
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<td>Art. 7(1)(b) Dir. 2004/38</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>May the parent’s right of residence be based on the Directive alone or in the light of the EEA Agreement, or does such a right presuppose that the Directive is to be applied together with Article 21 TFEU, or possibly that the Directive is to be given a broad interpretation in the light of Article 21 TFEU?</td>
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