Link: <https://visaguide.world/europe/poland-visa/residence-permit/permanent/>

Residence Permit

If you are a non-EU/EEA citizen and wish to stay, study, and work in Poland, you need to apply for a residence permit. If you are a citizen of the EU, you will only need to register your stay.

There are two residence permits available in Poland:

1. Temporary residence permit which is valid for one to three years.
2. Permanent residence permit which is valid for ten years.
3. Poland Eu Blue Card residence permit for professional workers.

- Temporary residence permit.

Max. 3 years. Can not be extended, but you can re-apply for the permit before your expiration date. You must have a “reason” to be in Poland, such as a family member, a work permit from a Polish employer, or an acceptance letter from a Polish university. You can live and work in Poland. You can also visit all the other countries in the EU without a visa for the duration of your residence permit.

Before you apply for a residence permit, you must be issued a Poland long-stay visa by the Polish embassy.  Then, after arriving in Poland you must follow these steps to legalize your stay:

1. Locate the nearest Voivodeship Office.
2. Collect all required documents.
3. Translate all required documents into Polish.
4. Submit the required documents.
5. Pay the fee.
6. Wait for an answer.

The required documents for a Polish temporary residence permit application are:

* The temporary residence application form.
* Four photos.
* A valid passport.
* Payment of the stamp duty fee, which is around €11.
* Health insurance.
* For the student national visa, you must submit the university acceptance letter.
* For the work visa, you must submit the work permit issued by a Polish employer.
* For the family reunification visa, you must provide documentation that proves your relationship with the Polish citizen.

You may be asked to submit additional documents for your temporary residence permit application. Depending on your position you must submit:

* Documents that show the Polish origin of your parents, grandparents, or great-grandparents and documents that prove your relationship to them.
* If applicable, a copy of your valid Poles card.
* Documents that show the reason behind your stay in Poland.
* Marriage certificate if you are married to a Polish citizen.
* Identification card of the Polish spouse.
* Proof that you pay taxes.

The Poland temporary residence permit is valid from one year to three years. You can extend or renew the permit, provided that you still meet the initial conditions. After five years, you can apply for a permanent residence permit.

The residence card is a document that confirms your identity during your stay in Poland. You will get a Residence Card if you have one of the following:

* Temporary residence permit.
* Permanent residence permit.
* Refugee status.
* Humanitarian residence permit.

You can apply for permanent residency in Poland at least five years of living with a temporary residence permit. In some cases (e.g. marriage to a Polish citizen), you can submit an application quicker. You must apply for a permanent residence permit before your temporary residence permit expires.

- Permanent Residency Permit.

To obtain permanent residency in Poland, you must meet one of the following criteria:

* You have lived in Poland for at least five years with either a Polish work visa, Polish student visa, or Polish family reunification visa.
* You have been married to a Polish citizen for at least three years.
* You have Polish origin and would like to live in Poland permanently.
* You are the child of someone who has been granted a  permanent residence permit.
* You are the child of a Polish citizen.
* You have been granted asylum in Poland.
* You have a tolerated stay permit, have been living in Poland for the last ten years, and it is not possible for you to return to your home country (due to fear of persecution or unfair treatment).
* You are a victim of human trafficking, have been living in Poland for at least one year, and have cooperated with law enforcement.

When you apply for a permanent residence permit, you are entitled to apply for a Pole’s Card, and enjoy the following benefits:

* You can pass the Polish borders for free.
* You can apply for Polish citizenship.
* You can get help from the Consul in case of required at-risk situations.
* You can undertake legal work in Poland without applying for a work permit.
* You can conduct any type of business activity in Polish territory.
* You can use the free education system and the right to apply for scholarships.
* You can use free healthcare in case of emergencies.
* You can use a 37% discount on rail travel in Poland.
* You can visit museums in Poland for free.
* You can apply for funds from the Polish State Budget.
* You can invite your family members to live together with you in Poland.

To get a permanent residence permit in Poland, you must follow these steps:

1. Locate the Polish Governor’s Office.
2. Collect all required documents.
3. Translate all required documents into Polish.
4. Submit your application and wait for an answer.

The required documents for a permanent Polish residence application are:

* Two copies of the permanent residence permit application form. The form is available on the Polish Government website.
* The original and copied versions of your passport.
* Four recent photos.
* Proof of the reasoning behind the application for a permanent residence permit.
* Proof of paid stamp duty.

Depending on your status as a foreigner, you might be required to submit additional documents for your permanent residence permit.

* If you have Polish origin:
  + Documents that prove the origin of your parents, grandparents, or great-grandparents.
  + Documents that prove your relationship to a Polish citizen.
* If you have a Poles card:
  + A copy of your valid Poles card.
  + Documents that show the reason behind your stay in Poland.
* If you are married to a Polish citizen:
  + Copy of the marriage certificate.
  + Copy of the Polish spouse identification card.
  + Copies of your child’s birth certificate, if applicable.
  + Proof of paid taxes.