

Migration Policies in Uruguay 2017-2019

Pedroza, Luicy; Palop-García, Pau; Chang, So Young

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IMISEM

EVERY IMMIGRANT IS AN EMIGRANT
How Migration Policies Shape
the Paths to Integration

IMISEM CASE REPORT
Migration Policies in

Uruguay


2017-2019

Coordinated by:


Luicy Pedroza
Pau Palop-García
So Young Chang

January 2022

G I G A

German  Institute for Global and Area Studies
Leibniz-Institut für Globale und Regionale Studien

Imprint

The IMISEM CASE REPORTS are Open Access publications licensed under the CC BY 4.0  available for download free of charge at our Project Website: www.imisem.info as well as in the Social Science Open Access Repository, which will also host the IMISEM Dataset.

“Every Immigrant is an Emigrant” (IMISEM) is a 4-year project that was funded by the Leibniz-Gemeinschaft and developed at the German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA) from April 2017 until August 2021. The IMISEM project was led by Dr. Luicy Pedroza.

The case reports were authored by a multinational team of researchers coordinated by Luicy Pedroza, Pau Palop-García and So Young Chang. The team of authors (i.e., data collectors) comprised 18 persons (3 core researchers plus 15 student assistants and interns), in alphabetical order: Daniel Braga Nascimento, So Young Chang, Natalia Chudoba, Jenny García Ruales, Belén Goyeneche, Paula Koller, Elena Korshenko, Zihao Lin, Charlotte Metzger, Eduardo Pagés, Pau Palop-García, Luicy Pedroza, Barbara Pilz, Neslihan Önder, Mayya Solonina, Béla Soltész, Arnaz Tejakusuma, and Girindra Wiratni Puspa. For their commitment in the final editing phase, we acknowledge the valuable contributions of Great Uchechukwu Udochi and Micaela Lincango. We are also grateful for the institutional support of the GIGA, especially Peter Peetz, Petra Brandt, Sabine Barth, Jan Lüth, Bert Hoffmann and Verena Schweiger. We also thank Sonia Octavio and Bertram Richter for their support in the cover design and Andrew Crawford for his work in programming the website for the publication of these reports in addition to all the visualizations linked to the IMISEM dataset. Authors alone are responsible for the content of the reports. GIGA and the editors cannot be held liable for any errors and omissions, or for any consequences arising from the use of the information provided.

The data collection for IMISEM took place in Berlin (Germany) from 2017 to 2019 and reflects the state of migration policy at the time of data collection. For maximal transparency, this report follows the structure of the original questionnaire which the team used to collect the information. That tool -an empty questionnaire- is also available in our Project Website for anyone who would like to work further, either to update the cases in the IMISEM sample, or to collect information for cases which were not included in the IMISEM sample. The IMISEM Team encourages both kinds of extensions, which would be very valuable contributions to the scholarly community working on comparative migration policies.

This report you are about to open has been automatically created based on the information contained in the IMISEM dataset, with an R script (version 2.0) coded by Pau Palop-García. Editors of the IMISEM Case Reports: Dr. Luicy Pedroza & Dr. Pau Palop-García.

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German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA) / Leibniz-Institut für Globale und Regionale Studien
Neuer Jungfernstieg 21
20354 Hamburg
Phone: +49 (0)40 - 428 25-593
Fax: +49 (0)40 - 428 25-547
Email: info@giga-hamburg.de
<http://www.giga-hamburg.de>

About IMISEM

“Every Immigrant is an Emigrant (IMISEM)” is a 4-year project that was funded by the Leibniz-Gemeinschaft and hosted at the German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA) from April 2017 until August 2021. Its main distinctive feature is that it adopts a comprehensive view of migration policy. This includes not only the policies that regulate the stages of entry, immigrant residence and integration to citizenship access, but also encompasses the stages of emigration, emigrant rights abroad, and retention of citizenship. Thus, this project bridges for the first time the two sides of migration policy which both the policy and research communities have assumed to exist, but which so far have not been systematically analyzed in their connections. By collecting information on a vast array of information for policies across these six areas (three “stages” * two “sides”) for 32 cases from three world regions, we hope to offer the scholarly and policy communities the resources to discover connections between the different areas of migration policy within and across cases as well as noteworthy migration policy innovations in so far little-known cases in the world. The IMISEM project was led by Dr. Luicy Pedroza. The data collection for IMISEM took place in Berlin (Germany) from 2017 to 2019 and reflects the state of migration policy at the time of data collection. This report has been created based on the information contained in the IMISEM dataset.

The IMISEM case sample

The sample of 32 cases across Asia, Europe, and Latin America were selected based on heterogeneity in the level of economic development, levels of both flows and stocks of emigrants as well as immigrants, and then finally chosen upon taking into consideration the linguistic abilities and other pragmatic concerns that were decisive for the research team’s ability to explore and understand legal sources and policy regulations of the polities. The cases included in the sample are Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, People’s Republic of China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, East Timor, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Macau, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay.

We use the terms “country” and “state” in all the reports for purposes of consistency, but we are aware that some of the *politie*s that we have included in the sample would require a different treatment because of situations of subordination to a higher-level political community (as in the cases of Hong Kong and Macau as Special Administrative Regions) or contested sovereignty issues (as in the case of Taiwan). We kindly ask our readers to bear in mind these important characteristics for any interpretation of the data presented.

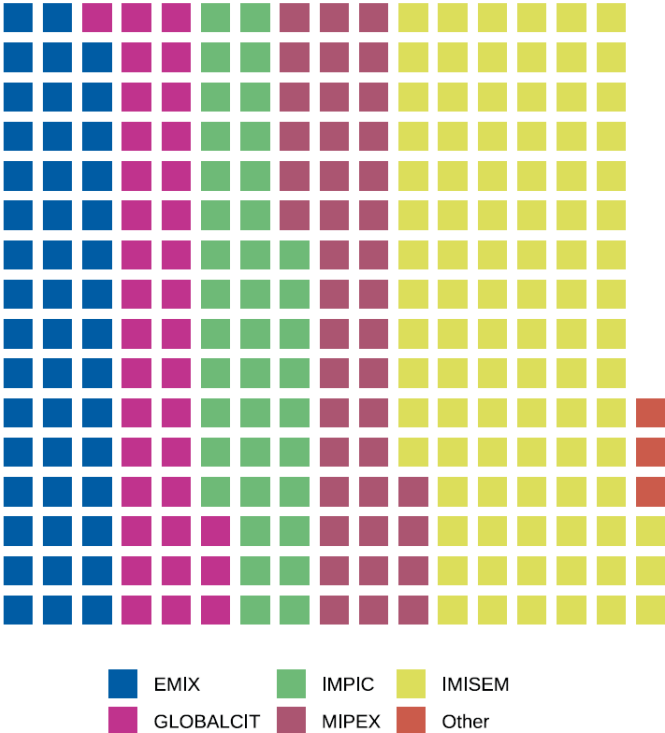
About the IMISEM Questionnaire

For maximal transparency, this report follows the same structure of the IMISEM Data Collection Tool (a questionnaire) which the team used to gather the information. This questionnaire was not distributed to experts to be filled in, but rather served as a systematic tool with which the data collectors/authors were able to collect information in an orderly, systematic, and comparable manner across cases. A template of the IMISEM Data Collection Tool is available for download on our website. It is important for us, the IMISEM Team, to acknowledge how the IMISEM Data Collection Tool builds on previous efforts in

data collection on migration policies. The strategy behind the selection of questions was the following: first, based on a wide survey of the literature, we decided which dimensions and sub-dimensions of policies were relevant for our research goals and noted down the questions that we deemed necessary to gather the information for each of the IMISEM dimensions. Second, we did a thorough review of all the questionnaires produced by previous projects and selected from them those that covered the policy dimensions identified in our initial literature review. As a final step, we came up with new questions that covered those areas that had not been addressed by previous projects and yet seemed crucial to understand migration policies comprehensively and across the three regions that we cover.

The final version includes 288 main questions (and over 800 sub-questions), 90 of which (31.3 %) are original formulations of the IMISEM project and 198 are based on questions developed previously by projects such as [IMPIC](#), [EMIX](#), [GLOBALCIT](#) and [MIPEX](#). The first draft of our Data Collection Tool was piloted on a case from each region and thereafter went through several revisions to refine and modify the wording of questions. As none of the existing tools we drew on had included Asian cases in their original sample, it was important that our tool itself reflected policies that we might encounter in the broader sample pool with their apparent priorities and specificities. An example of this is the addition of questions on broker agencies that assist potential migrants with emigration and immigration, which are highly visible actors in several Asian cases. Adapting questions coming from projects that had originally focused on European cases only also meant discarding items that captured regulations applicable only for European migrants/citizens (i. e. for the European cases in our sample we collect information that applies to “third-country nationals”). The iterative process of piloting and refining questions led to the final version of the IMISEM Data Collection Tool. Figure 1 shows the origin of the questions that are included in our questionnaire.

Figure 1: Origin of the questions included in the IMISEM Data Collection Tool



Each square represents a main question of the IMISEM Questionnaire/Data Collection Tool.

Source: Own elaboration.

Format of the answers contained in this report

The format of the answers that we present in this report follows the needs of the team to have comparable answers, so that we could more easily assign a numerical code later and therefore produce a dataset which lends itself to different analyses. Yet, we also wanted to include an explanation of the answer in some detail so that our readers can understand how we interpreted the sources and why we assigned a certain code. The importance of including an explanation for each answer cannot be understated. The explanations allow us to add nuance to the instances where there is room for debate and contestation over the interpretation of regulations. By explaining our answers, we hope to increase the transparency of the steps between data collection and data coding, and to invite other researchers to draw their own interpretations and conclusions, which may differ from our own.

Each of the answers in this report is composed of four fields:

Answer: this field contains the qualitative answer to the given question (for instance, “yes” or “no”).

Code: this field contains the quantitative answer to the given question. This reflects how we translated the qualitative answer into a number or code (for instance, “yes” can be coded as 0, and “no” as 1). The codes allow us to create composite indicators and compare across cases. The transformation of the qualitative answers into codes have been carried out following the IMISEM Codebook, the free access to which is also available on our website.

Explanation: this field contains the interpretation for the answer. It is meant to help the reader understand the logic behind the qualitative answer given by the coder. It often refers to the regulations -or lack thereof- and explains how we understood it.

Sources: this field contains a description of the sources consulted by the collector/author to come up with the answer and the explanation. Usually, primary sources (such as laws, all kinds of regulations and official government websites) are provided first, followed by consultations with official authorities (if the team considered necessary to corroborate information or decide for an interpretation), and secondary sources.

Format of the sources

We used a shortened version of the Chicago style for the citation of the different sources to reduce the length of the reports. The sources include the name of the web page, publication, report or legal document in the original language, followed by the translation in English within “[]”. Given the complexity of the questions, answering many of them required using more than one source. Therefore, in a single question, several references appear in the same paragraph. They are separated by the following sign: “/”.

For example, the following format was used for legal documents, the most used type of source:

Name of regulation in original language [Name of regulation in English]. Year of enactment (Year of the version). Art. X.

Example: Constitución Española [Spanish Constitution]. 1978 (1992). Art. 78.

Varieties of Standard English

In accordance with the diversity of nationalities and backgrounds in our team, we decided against homogenizing the use of English, which means that readers will find different spelling norms being applied across reports. We followed the use that is customary in the case we collected information for or that which our collectors felt at ease with. The same principle applies to other languages, such as Spanish or German.

Contact

We sincerely hope that our dataset proves useful for your purposes. Please let us know if you have any feedback at: lpedroza@colmex.mx or find us through our ORCID numbers:

Luicy Pedroza: 0000-0003-1971-4399

Pau Palop-García: 0000-0003-3458-4211

So Young Chang: 0000-0001-9632-3485

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1. Emigration policies

1.1. General

EMIGRATION_1: The attempt to leave the country is punishable by law.

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, the Constitution explicitly guarantees the entry of any person into the Republic, his/her residence therein, and his/her departure.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 37.

EMIGRATION_2: Exit fees.

Prospective emigrants need to pay a fee before emigrating.

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The only conditions for exit mentioned in the migration law are that it must be done through the designated locations and with the necessary documents required by law, such as a passport, an identity card or further documents established by migratory regulation. This regulation in turn does not mention any such fees.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 40, 41 and 57.

Amount of the fee in country of origin currency:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Amount of the fee in US Dollars:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Prospective emigrants need to make a deposit before emigrating:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The only conditions for exit mentioned in the migration law are that it must be done through the designated locations and with the necessary documents required by law, such as a passport, an identity card or further documents established by migratory regulation. This regulation in turn does not mention any such fees.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 40, 41 and 57.

Amount of the deposit in the currency of the country of origin:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Amount of the deposit in US Dollars:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_3: Citizens can only stay abroad for a given maximum of days.

Citizens can only stay abroad for a given maximum of days

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, no provision in main regulations. Aside from the Constitution, establishing that exit from the Republic is free as long as it is lawfully done and without prejudice to third parties, there are no conditions for the time of stay or residency abroad.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. / Ley N°18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 74.

Maximum number of days that citizens can stay abroad:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

1.2. Documentation

1.2.1. Passport

EMIGRATION_4: Cost of ordinary passport.

Cost of ordinary passport in country currency (if there are different costs for passports with different validity, register the cost of the cheapest ordinary passport):

Answer: 3207

Code: 3207

Explanation: Acquiring an ordinary passport for the first time (in Uruguay) has a cost of UYU 3207 (Uruguayan Peso)/USD 90.54 and UYU 6413/USD 181.06 if it is an urgency procedure. Renovating an ordinary passport (in Uruguay) has a cost of 2138 UYU/USD 60 and UYU 4276/USD 120 if it is an urgency procedure. Outside of Uruguay, the cost of an ordinary passport as of 2018 was of USD 56, USD 14 for an emergency passport and USD 28 for the renovation.

Sources: Gub.uy. "Solicitud de Pasaporte: Tramites [Passport Application: Procedures]". Accessed April 4, 2019. <https://tramites.gub.uy/ampliados?id=606>. / Gub.uy. "Inicio de solicitud de pasaporte común y renovación de cédula desde el exterior [Starting an Application for a Common Passport or ID Renewal from Abroad]". Accessed April 30, 2019. <https://tramites.gub.uy/ampliados?id=4678>.

Cost of ordinary passport in US Dollars (if there are different costs for passports with different validity, register the cost of the cheapest ordinary passport):

Answer: 90.54

Code: 90.54

Explanation: Acquiring an ordinary passport for the first time (in Uruguay) has a cost of UYU 3207 (Uruguayan Peso)/USD 90.54 and UYU 6413/USD 181.06 if it is an urgency procedure. Renovating an ordinary passport (in Uruguay) has a cost of 2138 UYU/USD 60 and UYU 4276/USD 120 if it is an urgency procedure. Outside of Uruguay, the cost of an ordinary passport as of 2018 was of USD 56, USD 14 for an emergency passport and USD 28 for the renovation.

Sources: Gub.uy. "Solicitud de Pasaporte: Tramites [Passport Application: Procedures]". Accessed April 4, 2019. <https://tramites.gub.uy/ampliados?id=606>. / Gub.uy. "Inicio de solicitud de pasaporte común y renovación de cédula desde el exterior [Starting an Application for a Common Passport or ID Renewal from Abroad]". Accessed April 30, 2019. <https://tramites.gub.uy/ampliados?id=4678>.

EMIGRATION_5: Maximum length of procedure to process passport.

Maximum length of procedure to process passport is specified in the regulations or information on the average length is provided by official sources (if there are different lengths, use the minimum):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no maximum length stipulated by the regulation concerning the expedition of passports, only estimates presented in the general website of the Uruguayan government. In Montevideo, the length of the process is dependent on the demand. If the process is an urgent procedure it takes 2 days after the process has been initiated for the passport to be issued. In the interior (rest of the country), the same process takes 15 days or 5 days for an urgent procedure, with both of these estimates being dependent on the demand.

Sources: Decreto N° 129/014 [Decree 129/014]. 2014 (2018). / Gub.uy. "Solicitud de Pasaporte: Tramites [Passport Application: Procedures]". Accessed April 4, 2019. <https://tramites.gub.uy/ampliados?id=606>.

Maximum length of procedure to process passport (in days):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of procedure to process passport (by categories):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_6. Renewal of passport from abroad is possible:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, the renewal of a passport from abroad is possible through the Uruguayan consulates. The interested person needs to either call the respective consulate to set up a date ahead of time or access their online date scheduling portal if available. On the accorded date, said person needs to be physically present with the required documentation, which varies according to their status.

There is currently no online process for the issuing of passports. However, the 2018 website of the Uruguayan government states that the service is on the process of being developed.

Sources: Gub.uy. "Inicio de solicitud de pasaporte común y renovación de cédula desde el exterior [Starting an Application for a Common Passport or ID Renewal from Abroad]". Accessed April 30, 2019. <https://tramites.gub.uy/ampliados?id=4678>.

1.2.2. Other requirements

EMIGRATION_7. Local police certificate is necessary to emigrate:

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes, however in an indirect fashion, as it is a requirement to obtain a passport, in turn a necessary document to emigrate outside of the MERCOSUR bloc. A local police certificate (Certificado de Antecedentes Judiciales) is needed to obtain a passport in the case of Uruguayan nationals, their sons and grandsons, as long as they are over 18 years old.

Sources: Decreto N° 129/014 [Decree 129/014]. 2014 (2018). Art. 13.

EMIGRATION_8. Superior/employer's permission is necessary to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 40, 41 and 57.

EMIGRATION_9. Proof of income is necessary to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No provision in main regulations. A proof of income is not mentioned as a requirement to obtain a passport nor to leave the country.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 40, 41 and 57. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009.

EMIGRATION_10. Registration abroad is mandatory.

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, registration in a Uruguayan consulate abroad is entirely optional. Until 2011, Nationals who wished to be elected to a Consultative Council abroad did need to register in the Nationality and Citizenship Register (Registro de Nacionalidad y Ciudadanía). However, this requirement was dropped when the regulation was amended.

Sources: Gub.uy. "Registro de Nacionalidad [Nationality Registry]". Accessed May 3, 2019. <http://www.mrree.gub.uy/frontend/page?1,dgacv,registro-de-nacionalidad-2044.> / Decreto N° 559/008 [Decree 559/008]. 2008. Art. 2. / Decreto N° 369/011 [Decree 369/011]. 2011. Art. 2 and 3.

1.3. Quotas and restrictions

EMIGRATION_11. Quotas to emigrate based on ethnicity.

Quotas to emigrate based on ethnicity exist in the country:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The only conditions for exit mentioned in the migration law are that it must be done through the designated locations and with the necessary documents required by law, such as a passport, an identity card or further documents established by migratory regulation. This regulation in turn does not mention emigration quotas based on ethnicity.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 40, 41 and 57.

Quota to emigrate for 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_12: Quotas to emigrate based on income.

Quotas to emigrate based on income exist in the country:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The only conditions for exit mentioned in the migration law are that it must be done through the designated locations and with the necessary documents required by law, such as a passport, an identity card or further documents established by migratory regulation. This regulation in turn does not mention emigration quotas based on income.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 40, 41 and 57. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009.

Quota to emigrate for 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_13. Those who are liable for military conscription are allowed to emigrate:

Answer: Not applicable (no military conscription in country of study)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: No. The law explicitly states that both military training and service are of a voluntary nature. As such, there are no conditions for leaving the country that relate to military service, neither in the migration law nor in its regulation.

Sources: Ley N° 18.650 [Law 18.650]. 2010. Art. 29. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 40, 41 and 57. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009.

EMIGRATION_14: Banned countries for emigration.

There are countries that are banned as destination for emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Not applicable. No list of banned destinations was found either in the travel recommendations of the Ministry of Foreign affairs nor in any of the migration regulations consulted relating to exit. The travel recommendations provided by said Ministry only refer to specific countries when suggesting that travelers be informed about the visa and health requirements of their destination country (with specific sections referring to the EU and the U.S).

Sources: Gub.uy. "Recomendaciones generales en caso de viajar al exterior [General recommendations in case of traveling abroad]". Accessed May 3, 2019. <http://www.mrree.gub.uy/frontend/afiledownload?1,42,2013,0,S,0,37931%3BS%3B3%3B519>. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 40, 41 and 57. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009.

List of countries banned for citizens in 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of countries banned for citizens in 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_15. Higher education graduates must pay an education “tax” (or compensation) to be able to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The only conditions for exit mentioned in the migration law are that it must be done through the designated locations and with the necessary documents required by law, such as a passport, an identity card or further documents established by migratory regulation. This regulation in turn does not mention an education tax on emigration. Furthermore, no education tax on emigration was found in the latest major tax reform consulted.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 40, 41 and 57. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. / Ley N° 18.083 [Law 18.083]. 2006.

EMIGRATION_16. Recipients of state scholarship are banned from emigrating:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, no scholarships that require students to remain in Uruguay for a given period were found. There are three main scholarships in Uruguay. The Ministry of Education manages two of these: (1) The Scholarship of Economic Support (Beca de Apoyo Económico) meant for low income students coursing the last two phases of mandatory education or a program at the Labor University in Uruguay, and (2) The Carlos Quijano Scholarship meant for students who wish to pursue a graduate studies program either on national territory or abroad. In addition, a public non-state entity known as the Solidarity Fund (Fondo de Solidaridad), created by the Law N° 16.524, is responsible for managing the scholarship programs of various universities in the country. The standard scholarship awarded by the fund is meant for low income students enrolled in a university program. Neither the Solidarity Fund, the Economic Support scholarship, their websites nor the respective statutes that regulate them establish any prohibition from emigration for a given period of time. The regulation of the Carlos Quijano Scholarship does mention that award recipients enrolled in a graduate program abroad will have to sign a commitment declaring that they will return to the country after their studies are finished or, failing this, commit to maintaining ties to their community of origin, contributing from abroad to the development and strengthening of said unit. However, after consultations with the Ministry of

Education, it was established that this had always been a symbolic commitment and never a legally binding one.

Sources: Gub.uy. "MEC | Becas [MEC | Scholarships]". Accessed May 3, 2019.

<https://educacion.mec.gub.uy/innovaportal/v/102859/5/mec/becas/> / Gub.uy. "Becas de apoyo económico. [Economic Support Scholarships]". Accessed May 5, 2019.

<https://tramites.gub.uy/ampliados?id=1466>. / Ley N° 15851 [Law 15851]. / Fondo de Solidaridad. "Sistema de becas [Scholarship System]". Accessed May 7, 2019.

<http://becas.fondodesolidaridad.edu.uy/sistema-de-becas/>. / Fondo de Solidaridad. "¿Quiénes somos? [Who Are We?]". Accessed May 7, 2019. <http://www.fondodesolidaridad.edu.uy/quienes-somos/>. / Ley N° 16.524 [Law 16.524]. 1994. / Ministerio De Educación y Cultura. "Reglamento del consejo administrador - Beca de posgrado Carlos Quijano [Regulation of the Administrative Council – Carlos Quijano Graduate School Scholarship]" Accessed May 3, 2019.

https://educacion.mec.gub.uy/innovaportal/file/111304/1/reglamento_quijano-2019.pdf. / Ley N° 18.046 [Law 18.046]. 2006. Art. 32. / Consultation with Graciela, Bernengo, Oficina de becas del Ministerio de Educación y Cultura del Uruguay. 2019.

EMIGRATION_17: Ban for specific civil professional groups.

There is an emigration ban for specific professional group(s):

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The only conditions for exit mentioned in the migration law are that it must be done through the designated locations and with the necessary documents required by law, such as a passport, an identity card or further documents established by migratory regulation. This regulation in turn does not mention any requirement for a distinct civil professional group. Furthermore, no education tax on emigration was found in the latest major tax reform consulted.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 40, 41 and 57. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. / Ley N° 18.083 [Law 18.083]. 2006.

There is a ban for medical doctors:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

There is a ban for other professions:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_18. The ban can be overcome by a letter signed by a supervisor:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_19. The ban can be overcome by a letter signed by an official authority.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

1.4. Policy incentives

EMIGRATION_20. Existence during 2017 of campaigns to encourage emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No information campaign encouraging emigration was found. While there are some informational materials and recommendations about traveling abroad in the websites and Facebook accounts of both the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the General Directorate for Outreach and Consular Affairs, there is no specific campaign actively encouraging emigration.

Sources: Gub.uy. "Recomendaciones generales en caso de viajar al exterior [General Recommendations in Case of Traveling Abroad]". Accessed May 3, 2019. <http://www.mrree.gub.uy/frontend/afiledownload?1,42,2013,0,S,0,37931%3BS%3B3%3B519>. / Gub.uy. "Noticias Generales [General News]". Accessed May 5, 2019. <http://www.mrree.gub.uy/frontend/page?1,inicio,noticias-generales,O,es,0>. / Mrree Uruguay Vinculación. "Mrree Uruguay Vinculacion – Inicio [Ministry of Foreign Affairs Outreach of Uruguay – Homepage]". Accessed May 7, 2019. <https://www.facebook.com/mrreevinculacion/>.

EMIGRATION_21. Existence during 2017 of campaigns to discourage emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No information campaign discouraging emigration was found. While there are some informational materials and recommendations about traveling abroad in the websites and Facebook accounts of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the General Directorate for Outreach and Consular Affairs, there is no specific campaign actively discouraging emigration.

Sources: Gub.uy. "Recomendaciones generales en caso de viajar al exterior [General Recommendations in Case of Traveling Abroad]". Accessed May 3, 2019. <http://www.mrree.gub.uy/frontend/afiledownload?1,42,2013,0,S,0,37931%3BS%3B3%3B519>. / Gub.uy. "Noticias Generales [General News]". Accessed May 5, 2019. <http://www.mrree.gub.uy/frontend/page?1,inicio,noticias-generales,O,es,0>. / Mrree Uruguay Vinculación. "Mrree Uruguay Vinculacion – Inicio [Ministry of Foreign Affairs Outreach of Uruguay – Homepage]". Accessed May 7, 2019. <https://www.facebook.com/mrreevinculacion/>.

EMIGRATION_22. Existence of license system to recognize and authorize emigration brokers (i.e. persons or companies dedicated to facilitating the immigration process to emigrants):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of such a state licensing system was found in the Migration Law.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017).

EMIGRATION_23: Emigration lump sum.

State of origin pays a lump sum incentive to citizens willing to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of such an incentive scheme to encourage emigration was found, neither in the Migration Law, nor on the websites of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the General Directorate for Outreach and Consular Affairs.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). / Gub.uy. "Noticias Generales [General News]". Accessed May 5, 2019. <http://www.mrree.gub.uy/frontend/page?1,inicio,noticias-generales,O,es,0>. / Gub.uy. "DGACV - Home". Accessed May 7, 2019. <http://www.mrree.gub.uy/frontend/page?1,dgacv,DGACVHome,O,es,0>.

Register the amount of the sum in country currency:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Register the amount of the sum in US Dollars:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_24. State of origin allows citizens willing to emigrate the withdrawal of accumulated social benefits (e.g. unemployment benefits) in a single transfer.

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Uruguay has a mixed system of Social Security. While contributions towards health and unemployment benefits are solely transferred to the public institution known as the National Institute for Social Security (Banco de Previsión Social – BPS), pension funds are distributed both to the BPS and private savings administrators known as AFAPs (Administradoras de Fondos de Ahorro Previsional), depending on the size of the net salary a worker receives every month. In both the BPS and AFAP systems, no withdrawal of accumulated social benefits is possible. The mechanisms to obtain social benefits abroad are either treaty-based or third party based, meaning granting judicial authorization to a third party that can represent a person inside the country.

Sources: Banco de Previsión Social. “Conoce tus derechos y obligaciones en seguridad social. Nivel 3 [Know your Rights and Obligations Regarding Social Security. Level 3]”. Accessed May 8, 2019. <https://www.bps.gub.uy/10830/conoce-tus-derechos-y-obligaciones-en-seguridad-social--nivel-3.html>. / Banco de Previsión Social. “Reconocimiento de servicios en el exterior. [Recognition of Benefits Abroad]”. Accessed May 8, 2019. <https://www.bps.gub.uy/10003/reconocimiento-de-servicios-en-el-exterior.html>. / Banco de Previsión Social. “BPS – Poderes [BPS – Legal Powers]”. Accessed May 8, 2019. <https://www.bps.gub.uy/bps/file/11414/3/poderes.pdf>. / República AFAP. “¿Puedo retirar el dinero de mi cuenta si vivo en el exterior? [Can I Withdraw My Money Out of My Account If I Live Abroad?]”. Accessed May 8, 2019. <https://www.rafap.com.uy/mvdcms/com.mvdcomm.cms.auc?2109>. / Unión Capital AFAP. “¿Qué pasa con mi cuenta en la AFAP si me voy al exterior? [What Happens with My AFAP Account If I Travel Abroad?]”. Accessed May 8, 2019. <http://www.enunion.com.uy/articulos/que-pasa-con-mi-cuenta-en-la-afap-si-me-voy-al-exterior>.

1.5. Penalties

EMIGRATION_25: Loss of private property.

Risk of losing real state in case of emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, the Constitution explicitly states that the entry of any person into the Republic, his residence therein, and his departure with his property, are free, if he obeys the laws, except in cases of prejudice to third parties. Furthermore, the law regulating expropriations, together with its reforms, does not mention emigration as a justification for expropriation.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 37. / Ley N° 3958 [Law 3958]. 1912. Art. 4.

Risk of losing bank accounts in case of emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Furthermore, the law regulating expropriations, together with its reforms, does not mention emigration as a justification for expropriation.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 37. / Ley N° 3958 [Law 3958]. 1912. Art. 4.

EMIGRATION_26: Re-entry ban.

Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by naturalization:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, there is no provision referencing a re-entry ban for nationals by naturalization, nationals by birth nor dual nationals. The Constitution explicitly states that that the entry of any person into the Republic, his/her residence therein, and his/her departure with his/her property, are free, if he/she obeys the laws, except in cases of prejudice to third parties. Furthermore, there is no mention of a re-entry ban in the Migration Law, the Nationality Law nor their respective regulations.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 37. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. / Ley N° 18.083 [Law 18.083]. 2006.

Re-entry ban applies after how many months of residence abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by birth:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, there is no provision referencing a re-entry ban for nationals by naturalization, nationals by birth nor dual nationals. The Constitution explicitly states that that the entry of any person into the Republic, his/her residence therein, and his/her departure with his/her property, are free, if he/she obeys the laws, except in cases of prejudice to third parties. Furthermore, there is no mention of a re-entry ban in the Migration Law, the Nationality Law nor their respective regulations.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 37. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. / Ley N° 16.021 [Law 16.021]. 1989.

Re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by birth after how many months of residence abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals with dual or multiple nationality:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, there is no provision referencing a re-entry ban for nationals by naturalization, nationals by birth nor dual nationals. The Constitution explicitly states that that the entry of any person into the Republic, his/her residence therein, and his/her departure with his/her property, are free, if he/she obeys the laws, except in cases of prejudice to third parties. Furthermore, there is no mention of a re-entry ban in the Migration Law, the Nationality Law nor their respective regulations.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 37. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. / Ley N° 16.021 [Law 16.021]. 1989.

Re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals with dual or multiple nationality after how many months of residence abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_27. Existence of sanctions (other than a re-entry ban) for overstaying abroad:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Aside from the Constitution establishing that exit from the Republic is free as long as it is lawfully done and without prejudice to third parties, there are no conditions for the time of stay or residency abroad.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 74. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017).

1.6. Administration

EMIGRATION_28. Existence of institution/agency with competencies for exit and/or emigration:

Existence of institution/agency with competencies for exit and/or emigration:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: National Directorate of Migration, under the Ministry of the Interior, 2nd Rank. The Ministry of the Interior designs the areas of entry and exit while the National Directorate of Migration, in itself a subdivision of the Ministry of the Interior, effectively controls the exit of individuals from the country.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 27 and 29.

Name of the institution with competencies for exit and/or emigration in original language:

Answer: Dirección Nacional de Migración

Name of the institution with competencies for exit and/or emigration in English:

Answer: National Directorate of Migration

Place in the administrative hierarchy:

Answer: 2nd Rank in the public administration

Code: 0.75

Explanation: National Directorate of Migration, depends directly from the Ministry of the Interior, thus has the 2nd Rank.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 27 and 29.

2. Emigrant policies

2.1. Policies of representation

2.1.1. Electoral rights

EMIGRANT_1. Voting is mandatory for citizens residing abroad:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: While voting is mandatory in Uruguay, citizenship rights are suspended in case of residence abroad. These can be however recovered once the individual moves back to Uruguay and registers on the civil register.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 81.

Does the country have presidential elections?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Does the country have a bicameral system (e.g. composed of a Lower House and an Upper House, or an originating chamber and a reviewer chamber)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Presidential elections

EMIGRANT_2. Can non-resident citizens vote in national presidential elections from abroad?

Answer: Generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: Citizenship rights are suspended in case of residence abroad. These can be however recovered once the individual moves back to Uruguay and registers on the civil register.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 81.

EMIGRANT_3. Can non-resident citizens stand as candidates in national presidential elections from abroad?

Answer: Generally disenfranchise

Code: 0

Explanation: The requirements established by the constitution to stand as a presidential candidate are being a natural citizen with active rights, thirty-five years old or older. Since residency abroad represents a loss of citizenship rights, candidacy remains off limits for non-resident nationals.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 151.

Legislative elections

Lower House (National Elections)

EMIGRANT_4. Can non-resident citizens vote in national legislative elections (Lower House) from abroad?

Answer: Generally disenfranchise

Code: 0

Explanation: While voting is mandatory in Uruguay, citizenship rights are suspended in case of residence abroad. These can be however recovered once the individual moves back to Uruguay and registers on the civil register.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 81.

EMIGRANT_5. Can non-resident citizens stand as candidates in national legislative elections (Lower House) from abroad?

Answer: Generally disenfranchise

Code: 0

Explanation: The Legislative Power in Uruguay is composed of a Lower House, the House of Representatives (Cámara de Representantes) and an Upper House, the Senate (Cámara de Senadores). The requirements established by the constitution to stand as a candidate for the Lower House are being twenty-five years old or older, a natural citizen with active rights or having been a legal citizen for five years. Since residency abroad represents a loss of citizenship rights, candidacy remains off limits for non-residents.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 90.

Upper House (National Elections)

EMIGRANT_6. Can non-resident citizens vote in national legislative elections (Upper House) from abroad?

Answer: Generally disenfranchise

Code: 0

Explanation: While voting is mandatory in Uruguay, citizenship rights are suspended in case of residence abroad. These can be however recovered once the individual moves back to Uruguay and registers on the civil register.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 81.

EMIGRANT_7. Can non-resident citizens stand as candidates in national legislative elections (Upper House) from abroad?

Answer: Generally disenfranchise

Code: 0

Explanation: The Legislative Power in Uruguay is composed of a Lower House, the House of Representatives (Cámara de Representantes) and an Upper House, the Senate (Cámara de Senadores). The requirements established by the constitution to stand as a candidate for the Upper House are being thirty years old or older, a natural citizen with active rights or having been a legal citizen for seven years. Since residency abroad represents a loss of citizenship rights, candidacy remains off limits for non-residents.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 98.

Registration

EMIGRANT_8. Registration in the electoral roll for non-resident citizens:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Remote voting

EMIGRANT_9. Voting methods from abroad:

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Electronic voting:

Answer: Non applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Proxy voting:

Answer: Non applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Postal voting:

Answer: Non applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Personal voting in consulates or embassies:

Answer: Non applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Ad hoc polling stations:

Answer: Non applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Special representation

EMIGRANT_10: Emigrant special representation.

Is there a special extraterritorial constituency (i.e. reserved seats) for non-resident voters in the country's Lower House?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special seats reserved for non-resident candidates in the Lower House:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special emigrant districts in the Lower House:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a special extraterritorial constituency (i.e. reserved seats) for non-resident voters in the country's Upper House?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special seats reserved for non-resident candidates in the Upper House:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special emigrant districts in the Upper House:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Remote voting implementation

EMIGRANT_11. External voting has been implemented (non-resident citizens have been able to vote from abroad in the past elections):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_12. In case external voting has not been implemented after its adoption, what are the main reasons?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

2.1.2. Regulation of political competition abroad

Party offices in the state of reception

EMIGRANT_13. Offices of political parties are legally allowed abroad:

Answer: No specific regulation of offices abroad

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Party offices are not regulated. External party offices are not mentioned and thus not regulated by the Political Party Law.

Sources: Ley N° 18.485 [Law 18.485]. 2009.

EMIGRANT_14. Actual existence of permanent offices of home country parties abroad which target emigrants in order to capture funding for campaigns or political support:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The Broad Front (Frente Amplio) recognizes international party committees, these being the most basic units in the party structure, composed of a group of adherents from a specific geographical zone. These committees are represented through three delegates in the National Plenary, the party's main organ. Evidence shows that there are various active party committees functioning in Argentina, with active Facebook pages and events for adherents, which they are tasked to recruit in their specific geographical zone like any other party committee.

Sources: Frente Amplio. "Comités de base [Party Committees]". Accessed May 10, 2019. <https://www.frenteamplio.uy/18-institucional/organismos/28-comites-de-base/>. / Estatuto Frente Amplio [Broad Front Statute]. 2011.

EMIGRANT_15. Register the list of countries (in English) in which the three biggest political parties of the state of origin have offices abroad (consider parties or political movements with the highest number of votes in the last national legislative election).

Answer: Argentina

Code: Argentina

Explanation: The three biggest political parties, based on their voting numbers in the 2014 parliamentary results are, in order of importance, the Broad Front (Frente Amplio), the National Party (Partido Nacional) and the Colorado Party (Partido Colorado). Only the Broad Front Party officially recognizes the existence of party organizations abroad, with the statutes of both the Colorado Party and the National Party not mentioning said organizations. Furthermore, while current evidence has been found for active party committees of the Broad Front in Argentina, either through Facebook groups or official party news articles, no such evidence has been found in the case of the other two parties.

Sources: Corte Electoral. "Resultados elecciones nacionales 2014 [National Election Results 2014]". Accessed May 10, 2019. <http://eleccionesnacionales.corteelectoral.gub.uy/>. / Carta Orgánica del Partido Colorado [Organic Charter of the Colorado Party]. 2016. / Carta Orgánica del Partido Nacional [Organic Charter of the National Party]. 2017.

EMIGRANT_16. Could external party offices receive public funding from state of origin?

Answer: No specific regulation

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Neither external party offices, nor public funding mechanisms for these, are envisioned by the Political Party Law.

Sources: Ley N° 18.485 [Law 18.485]. 2009.

Political campaigns

EMIGRANT_17. Electoral campaigns abroad for home elections are legally regulated:

Answer: No specific regulation of campaigns abroad

Code: 0.5

Explanation: External political campaigns are not envisioned and thus not regulated by the Political Party Law. This might be due to the fact that external voting is not possible.

Sources: Ley N° 18.485 [Law 18.485]. 2009.

EMIGRANT_18. Actual existence of campaigns abroad for home elections:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, campaigns abroad were conducted in Argentina, specifically in Buenos Aires, by candidates of the Broad Front, the National Party and the Colorado Party in the last presidential and legislative election cycle of 2014. Furthermore, for the upcoming 2019 presidential and legislative elections, the presidential campaign of Luis Alberto Lacalle Pou, currently a candidate for the presidential nomination of the National Party, has already declared his intentions of campaigning in Argentina.

Sources: EL PAIS. "Candidatos buscan votos en Argentina [Candidates Look for votes in Argentina]". Access date not available.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20140919115024/https://www.elpais.com.uy/informacion/candidatos-presidencia-buscan-votos-argentina.html>. / El Cronista. "Buenos Aires será la 'trinchera' de tres campañas presidenciales. [Buenos Aires Will Be the 'Battleground' of Three Different Presidential Campaigns]". Access date not available. <http://www.cronista.com/3dias/Buenos-Aires-sera-la-trinchera-de-tres-campanas-presidenciales-20190115-0061.html>.

EMIGRANT_19. Existence of public funding for electoral campaigns in state of residence:

Answer: No mention to public funding for campaigns abroad in main electoral regulations

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes, but not explicitly. The law, in a general manner, establishes that the state will contribute with the funding of expenses that political parties incur during their operation, for example, those expenses required to take part in national, regional and primary elections. As there is no geographic limitation for the use of said funds, but rather one of purpose (campaigning), parties could theoretically use their funds to campaign abroad. There are, however, no possibilities to obtain public funding from the state of residence, as Uruguayan political parties are forbidden from receiving contributions from foreign governments, foreign entities or foundations.

Sources: Ley N° 18.485 [Law 18.485]. 2009. Art. 2 and 45.

Membership in political parties

EMIGRANT_20. Emigrant membership to home country political parties:

Answer: Legally allowed AND same status for emigrants as for residents

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. There is no provision prohibiting emigrants from becoming party members in the Party Law or in the Constitution. Furthermore, the statutes of the two biggest political parties only mention surpassing a specific age threshold to become a member, this being 14 years of age in the case of the Broad Front and the Colorado Party. In the case of the third biggest political party, the National Party, there are no specific membership requirements listed on its statute aside from party member duties such as contributing toward the party's treasury or respecting the party statute.

Sources: Estatuto Frente Amplio [Broad Front Statute]. 2011. Art. 2. / Carta Orgánica del Partido Colorado [Organic Charter of the Colorado Party]. 2016. Art. 5. / Carta Orgánica del Partido Nacional [Organic Charter of the National Party]. 2017. Art. 37.

2.1.3. Consultative bodies

2.1.4. Consultative bodies at the national level

EMIGRANT_21. Existence of a consultative body on emigrant issues:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The advisory consultative council on migration (Consejo Consultivo Asesor de Migración – CCAM) is a body created by the state with the purpose of advising the National Migration Council on all topics related to immigration and emigration, the design of migration policy and the ensuring of compliance with current migration regulation. The body must be composed of civil society associations that are related to migration. Because the council covers both immigration and emigration, immigrant as well as emigrant associations can be found within it. Current examples include the Juana Saltitopa dominican association (Asociación de Dominicanos Juana Saltitopa) and the Civic Coordinator for electoral rights abroad (Coordinadora Cívica por el voto en el exterior). In addition, this council also has as one of its functions to present the initiatives put forward by the emigrant consultative councils at the consular level.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 26. / Junta Nacional de Migración, Super. "Consejo Consultivo Asesor de Migración [Advisory Consultative Council on Migration]". Accessed June 20, 2019. <http://www.jnm.gub.uy/sociedad-civil/ccam.html>.

EMIGRANT_22. The consultation is structural or ad hoc:

Answer: Ad Hoc

Code: 0

Explanation: The consultation of this body is ad hoc, as no regularity of meetings is specified in the law. However, not only can this consultation body inform government representatives within the National Migration Council when called to do so, but it can also arrange meetings with said council out of its own initiative.

Sources: Reglamento Interno del Consejo Consultivo Asesor de Migración [Internal Regulation of the Advisory Consultative Council on Migration]. 2012. Art. 11.

EMIGRANT_23. Composition of the consultative body:

Answer: 1

Code: 1

Explanation: The council is composed of representatives appointed by the different civil society associations. Each organization is free to choose a maximum of 2 representatives and two alternate representatives to be members of the council. While they are not appointed by the state, the National Migration Council must accredit said representatives (and their organizations at the same time) by reviewing documentation that proves the applicants are actual representatives of a migration related organization.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 64.

EMIGRANT_24. Who chairs the consultative body?

Answer: Emigrant appointed by the emigrant community

Code: 1

Explanation: The council chooses its own Presidency to chair the General Assembly via a 2/3 majority vote, meaning a participant chairs the assembly. The council can also choose its own institutional representatives from within its own members.

Sources: Reglamento Interno del Consejo Consultivo Asesor de Migración [Internal Regulation of the Advisory Consultative Council on Migration]. 2012. Art. 8 and 11.

EMIGRANT_25. The body has the right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, the body has its own right of initiative. However, this right is only found in its internal statute and not in the national migration law that creates it, nor its regulation.

Sources: Reglamento Interno del Consejo Consultivo Asesor de Migración [Internal Regulation of the Advisory Consultative Council on Migration]. 2012. Art. 11. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 26. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009.

EMIGRANT_26. Beyond consultation on policies affecting emigrants the body has the right to get a response from national authorities to its advice/recommendations:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no mention of a right to get a response, neither in the law nor in the internal statute of the council.

Sources: Reglamento Interno del Consejo Consultivo Asesor de Migración [Internal Regulation of the Advisory Consultative Council on Migration]. 2012.

EMIGRANT_27. Selection criteria to ensure representativeness

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no mention of a selection criteria to ensure representativeness, neither in the law nor in the internal statute of the council.

Sources: Reglamento Interno del Consejo Consultivo Asesor de Migración [Internal Regulation of the Advisory Consultative Council on Migration]. 2012. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009.

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a geographically-balanced consultative body:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No mention of this in the internal regulations of the Council.

Sources: Reglamento Interno del Consejo Consultivo Asesor de Migración [Internal Regulation of the Advisory Consultative Council on Migration]. 2012. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009.

Consultative bodies at the consular level

EMIGRANT_28. Existence of a consultative body of emigrants at the consular level.

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The Migration Law establishes Consultative Councils and defines them as representative organizations of Uruguayans residing abroad with the objective of strengthening links between them and the country in multiple ways. The Foreign Service is in charge of recognizing these

councils and, through its diplomatic and consular officers, of providing them with support for the realization of their activities. The Foreign Service will also, when deemed appropriate, consider the suggestions made by Consultative Councils regarding the planification and execution of emigrant and return policy.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 73 and 74. / Decreto N° 369/011 [Decree 369/011]. 2011. Art. 6.

EMIGRANT_29. The consultation is structural or ad hoc:

Answer: Ad Hoc

Code: 0

Explanation: The consultation of emigrants is ad hoc. There is no provision, either in the Migration Law or the regulation of Consultative Councils, that refers to how often councils should be consulted.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). / Decreto N° 369/011 [Decree 369/011]. 2011.

EMIGRANT_30. Composition of the consultative body:

Answer: Only emigrants

Code: 1

Explanation: Consultative Councils are composed of Uruguayans living abroad, elected democratically by emigrants without state intervention. The regulation of Consultative Councils defines these as organizations representative of Uruguayans living abroad, an expression of civil society and as such, devoid of any sort of state representation. Furthermore, the regulation explicitly states that their constitution is autonomous, independent of any state, party, political, ideological and religious organization and achieved through the system of free and fair elections. Finally, when convening in Uruguay for their Global Encounters, each Council will be represented by up to two delegates sent by their respective council.

Sources: Decreto N° 369/011 [Decree 369/011]. 2011. Art. 1, 2 and 6.

EMIGRANT_31. Who chairs the consultative body?

Answer: Emigrant appointed by the emigrant community

Code: 1

Explanation: While the members of Consultative Councils are elected democratically by the members of the migrant community, the hierarchy between members, positions of leadership and any further details of internal structure are to be defined by each Consultative Council. Having said this, as stated in the regulation of the Consultative Councils, there is to be no state representation inside the councils, which are meant to be bodies of representation for Uruguayans living abroad. As such, any leadership position will be filled by a member of the migrant community and never by a state authority.

Sources: Decreto N° 369/011 [Decree 369/011]. 2011. Art. 1, 2 and 3.

EMIGRANT_32. The body has the right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision, either in the Migration Law or the regulation of Consultative Councils, that refers to a right of initiative. The law limits itself to pointing out that the relationship between the Councils and the Foreign Service, the first and main state entity with which the councils come in contact with, is strictly consultative.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 73 and 74. / Decreto N° 369/011 [Decree 369/011]. 2011. Art. 5.

EMIGRANT_33. Beyond consultation on policies affecting emigrants the body has the right to get a response from national authorities to its advice/recommendations:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision, either in the Migration Law or the regulation of Consultative Councils, that refers to a right to get a response. The law limits itself to pointing out that the relationship between the Councils and the Foreign Service, the first and main state entity with which the councils come in contact with, is strictly consultative.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 73 and 74. / Decreto N° 369/011 [Decree 369/011]. 2011. Art. 5.

EMIGRANT_34. Selection criteria to ensure representativeness

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Consultative Councils can only be composed of members of the Uruguayan migrant community, with the law explicitly stating that they are an expression of civil society and as such, devoid of any sort of state representation. Yet there seems to be no special criteria to ensure representativeness.

Sources: Decreto N° 369/011 [Decree 369/011]. 2011. Art. 1.

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a geographically-balanced consultative body:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Consultative Councils can only be composed of members of the Uruguayan migrant community, with the law explicitly stating that they are an expression of civil society and as such,

devoid of any sort of state representation. Yet there seems to be no special criteria to ensure representativeness.

Sources: Decreto N° 369/011 [Decree 369/011]. 2011. Art. 1.

2.1.5. Funding of emigrant associations

EMIGRANT_35. Existence of consular support (in kind or financial) to independent emigrant associations

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations. Neither the Migration Law nor its regulation mention any kind of financial support or otherwise for independent migrant associations, only referring to support provided to Consultative Councils by the Foreign Service. While independent emigrant associations might aspire to become Consultative Councils if the requirements are met, they will never receive support based on their mere condition of being emigrant associations.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 73 and 74. / Decreto N° 369/011 [Decree 369/011]. 2011. Art. 6.

2.2. Economic Policies

2.2.1. Remittances

EMIGRANT_36. Government program/strategy to attract remittances from emigrants.

Existence of a government program to attract remittances from emigrants:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, however very limited. In cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the state-owned Bank of the Republic (Banco de la República / BROU) allows Uruguayans residing abroad to open a national savings account. While the process can be initiated online from abroad and later continued in cooperation with the respective consulate, the final stage requires the solicitant to present him/herself on a BROU location in Uruguay. After opening, emigrants can take advantage of the account abroad via the online services the BROU offers.

Sources: Consulado General del Uruguay en Galicia. "Apertura cuenta de ahorro BROU para ciudadanos residentes en el exterior [Opening a BROU Savings Account for Nationals Residing Abroad]". Accessed May 17, 2019. <http://uruguaygalicia.org/?p=1450>.

Measures to improve banking channels for remittances:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, however very limited. In cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the state-owned Bank of the Republic (Banco de la República / BROU) allows Uruguayans residing abroad to open a national savings account. While the process can be initiated online from abroad and later continued in cooperation with the respective consulate, the final stage requires the solicitant to present him/herself on a BROU location in Uruguay. After opening, emigrants can take advantage of the account abroad via the online services the BROU offers.

Sources: Consulado General del Uruguay en Galicia. "Apertura cuenta de ahorro BROU para ciudadanos residentes en el exterior [Opening a BROU Savings Account for Nationals Residing Abroad]". Accessed May 17, 2019. <http://uruguaygalicia.org/?p=1450>.

Existence of fee controls for remittances:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Not applicable

Remittances used for a co-development scheme (if remittances are used by the state of origin to fund development policies):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provisions in main regulations.

Sources: Not applicable

2.2.2. Investment

EMIGRANT_37. Existence of a government program to attract investments from emigrants (i.e. investment in housing, local enterprises, etc.):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provisions were found, either in the main regulations or in the main institutional websites, regarding specific investment programs targeted towards emigrants. These provisions were not found in the Investment and Promotion Law, the Migration Law or its regulation. In addition, there is no mention of specific programs for emigrants in the main website of Uruguay XXI, the investment-promoting agency of the Uruguayan Government. While some tax exemptions and benefits do exist for returning emigrants, such as the importing of their belongings and cars from abroad free of tributes

and custom duties or the issuing of state housing insurance, these are not tied to any specific investment stemming from said returning emigrants, but are rather meant to ease the process of their return.

Sources: Ley N° 16.906 [Law 16.906]. 1998. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. / Uruguay XXI. “Uruguay XXI - Promoción de inversiones, exportaciones e imagen país [Uruguay XXI - Investment, Exports and Country Brand Promotion]”. Accessed May 17, 2019. <https://www.investinuruguay.uy/es/>. / Manual para el retorno [Return Manual]. 2014. / Ministerio de Vivienda y Ordenamiento Territorial “Garantía de alquiler [Rent insurance]” Accessed May 17, 2019. <http://www.mvotma.gub.uy/programas-permanentes-por-postulacion/alquilar/garantia-de-alquiler>.

2.2.3. Brain circulation networks

EMIGRANT_38. Are there formally constituted networks aiming to build connections between emigrants and the state of origin to share knowledge?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, the Uruguayan government currently has two programs aiming to build connections between highly qualified migrants and Uruguay. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the General Directorate for Outreach and Consular Affairs, manages the Circulation of Highly Qualified Uruguayans or CUAC (Programa de Circulación de Uruguayos Altamente Calificados) program. This initiative has the goal of establishing links between state institutions and highly qualified Uruguayan residents abroad, targeting academics, entrepreneurs and artists in particular. So far, a CUAC registry has been established, containing the contact information of different professionals divided by area. The Directorate plans to establish links with other Uruguayan institutions in the future to further develop the project. In addition, an encounter between highly qualified professionals and government representatives titled “Active citizens for development” took place in Jacksonville, FL in 2018. This was a pilot project developed by different states entities such as the Ministry of Foreign Relations, the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining, the Uruguay XXI Institute among others, with the purpose of developing relations between the diaspora, which shared their expertise knowledge in the event, and the state. This serves the government’s goal of designing policies for a Uruguay of the future, a country that can improve its productive development and adapt to changing conditions.

Sources: Dirección General para Asuntos Consulares y Vinculación. “CUAC - Programa de circulación de uruguayos altamente calificados [Circulation Programm for Highly Qualified Uruguayans]”. Accessed May 17, 2019. <http://www.mrree.gub.uy/frontend/page?1,dgacv,DGACVCUAC,O,es,0,mnu-e-744-2-745-3-mnu->. / Boletín de La Dirección General Para Asuntos Consulares y Vinculación N° 6 [Sixth Newsletter of the General Directorate for Outreach and Consular Affairs]. 2018, pp.4.

2.2.4. Return policies

EMIGRANT_39. Recognition of academic and professional qualifications acquired in the state of residence:

Recognition in state of origin of academic and professional qualifications emigrants acquired in the state of residence:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: It depends on the country of residence and the treaties of recognition established with other countries. In general, a process needs to be started, known as revalidation (reválida), in which not only the authenticity of the document must be proven but also the equivalency of the degree to a similar program offered by the University of the Republic. The only institution in charge of recognition of qualifications obtained abroad is the University of the Republic (Universidad de la República) also known as Udelar, through its main organ, the Central Executive Council (Consejo Directivo Central). The process can take no longer than two-hundred-and-fifty consecutive days between the initiation of the process and the final resolution of the council. In the case of undergraduate and graduate degrees stemming from other MERCOSUR countries, Uruguayan universities automatically recognize these for research and teaching purposes. Furthermore, university degrees validated by the ARCUSUR (the regional university accreditation system) will soon be valid in the entirety of the MERCOSUR block, as soon as the Agreement on the Recognition of Higher Education Degrees (Acuerdo sobre Reconocimiento de Títulos de Grado de Educación Superior del MERCOSUR) is ratified by at least two parties and the corresponding instruments are put in place.

Sources: Ordenanza sobre revalidación y reconocimiento de títulos, grados académicos y certificados de estudio extranjeros [Ordinance Regarding the Revalidation and Recognition of Degrees, Academic Titles and Certificates of Study Obtained Abroad]. 1963. Art. 2 and 3. / Ley N° 12.549 [Law 12.549]. 1958. Art. 21. / Resolución N°6 – Dist. 340/18 [Resolution 6 – Dist. 340/18]. 2018. Art. 1. / Decreto Mercosur N° 4/99 [Mercosur Decree 4/99]. 1999. / Decreto Mercosur N° 8/96 [Mercosur Decree 8/96]. 1996. / MERCOSUR. “Títulos universitarios serán válidos en todo el MERCOSUR [University Degrees Will Be Valid in the Entirety of MERCOSUR]”. Accessed May 21, 2019. <https://www.mercosur.int/titulos-universitarios-seran-validos-en-todo-el-mercotur/>.

Timeframe for the recognition of academic/professional qualifications obtained abroad. If there are several processes (i.e. automatic, for higher education, for primary education.), register the one with the lengthier timeframe:

Answer: Between 6 and 12 months

Code: 0.75

Explanation: The process can take no longer than two-hundred-and-fifty consecutive days between the initiation of the process and the final resolution of the council.

Sources: Ordenanza sobre revalidación y reconocimiento de títulos, grados académicos y certificados de estudio extranjeros [Ordinance Regarding the Revalidation and Recognition of Degrees, Academic Titles and Certificates of Study Obtained Abroad]. 1963. Art. 2 and 3.

EMIGRANT_40. Communication campaigns aiming to convince emigrants to return to home country:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No communication campaign aiming to actively convince emigrants to return was found. However, both the National Migration Council and the General Directorate for Outreach and Consular Affairs provide extensive information and manuals to aid interested Uruguayans if they wish to return. The latest return guide (Volver a Uruguay) was published in 2017 and has the explicit aim of informing returning emigrants about their rights and benefits when returning, covering topics such as education, access to social security and housing, import duty exemptions and more. There is also a

complimentary return guide (Manual para el Retorno) that delves deeper into the details behind the benefits offered and was still valid as of 2017.

Sources: Junta Nacional de Migración. “Volver a Uruguay [Returning to Uruguay]”. Accessed May 21, 2019. <http://www.jnm.gub.uy/guias-informativas/volver-a-uruguay.html>. / Junta Nacional de Migración. “Manual de retorno [Return Manual]”. Accessed May 22, 2019. <http://www.jnm.gub.uy/guias-informativas/manual-de-retorno.html>. / Manual para el retorno [Return Manual]. 2014.

EMIGRANT_41. Existence of brain gain programs developed by the government targeting highly qualified emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provisions or programs directed towards the return of highly qualified emigrants were found in the main regulations. However, the Circulation of Highly Qualified Uruguayans or CUAC program, which has so far managed to establish a registry containing the contact information of different professionals divided by area, plans to further develop the program in the near future.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 76. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. / Dirección General para Asuntos Consulares y Vinculación. “CUAC - Programa de circulación de uruguayos altamente calificados [Circulation Programm for Highly Qualified Uruguayans]”. Accessed May 17, 2019. <http://www.mrree.gub.uy/frontend/page?1,dgacv,DGACVCUAC,0,es,0,mnu-e-744-2-745-3-mnu->.

EMIGRANT_42. Existence of welfare provisions or benefits that aim at facilitating the reintegration of emigrants in the home society:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Uruguayan state provides several benefits to returning emigrants. Uruguayans with more than 2 years of residence abroad who decide to permanently settle in Uruguay will be able to claim benefits offered both by the Migration Law and the various policies developed by the Ministry of Foreign affairs in cooperation with other state institutions. These benefits are meant to ease the reinsertion of Uruguayan emigrants into the country, and as such, are limited and not meant to be a form of long-term aid: (1) Returning emigrants can, for a single time, import certain types of goods, mostly personal property, free of any taxation or related import and exchange duties. These goods include house furniture and related belongings, tools or instruments connected to a profession and a personal vehicle; (2) Returning emigrants can access state sponsored housing insurance during their first year of return; (3) Returning emigrants can access free public healthcare coverage for up to a year after their return date; (4) Returning emigrants can access special internet and telephone benefits at the state telecommunications company ANTEL; (5) Returning emigrants can access special scholarships and courses in the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) and the National Institute of Employment and Professional Education (INEFOP)

Sources: Gub.uy/. “Retorno de uruguayos y bienvenida [Return of Uruguayans and Welcome Services]”. Accessed May 21, 2019. <https://tramites.gub.uy/ampliados?id=4972>. / Manual para el retorno [Return Manual]. 2014. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). / Gub.uy. “Garantía de alquiler [Rent insurance]”. Accessed May 17, 2019. <http://www.mvotma.gub.uy/programas-permanentes-por-postulacion/alquilar/garantia-de-alquiler>. / Junta Nacional de Migración. “Becas totales de posgrados y cursos de Flacso Uruguay para personas retornadas [Complete Graduate

Program and Course Scholarships in Flacso Uruguay for Returning Emigrants]”. Accessed May 21, 2019. <http://www.jnm.gub.uy/noticias/79-becas-totales-de-posgrados-y-cursos-de-flacso-uruguay-para-personas-retornadas.html>.

2.3. Social Policies

2.3.1. Retirement benefits

EMIGRANT_43. Retirement benefits after emigration (i.e. pensions):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Retirement benefits can be maintained by Uruguayan nationals in countries with which Uruguay has signed social security agreements. All multilateral and bilateral treaties guarantee the accumulation of years of service in both countries (origin and receiving), in addition to complete payment of retirement benefits abroad without fees. No mention was found of a constraint in the number of residence years abroad to retain benefits. In general, to receive said benefits, one must present valid documentation to the respective social security entities in either Uruguay or the country of residence, which usually consists of an identification document or a social security number, and proof of years of service. Uruguay has signed the following multilateral agreements: Acuerdo Multilateral de Seguridad Social del Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR) (signed by Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina and Uruguay) Convenio Multilateral Iberoamericano de Seguridad Social (signed, ratified and implemented by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal and Uruguay) In addition, Uruguay has signed bilateral social security agreements with Germany, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Spain, the United States, France, Greece, the Netherlands, Israel, Italy, Luxemburg, Peru, Portugal, Quebec, Switzerland and Venezuela. Finally, an agreement has been signed with Costa Rica but has yet to be fully approved by said country, there are plans to initiate talks with Panama and negotiations with Romania and South Korea are currently taking place.

Sources: Banco de Previsión Social. “Reconocimiento de servicios en el exterior [Recognition of Services Abroad]”. Accessed May 22, 2019. <https://www.bps.gub.uy/10003/reconocimiento-de-servicios-en-el-externo.html>. / Banco de Previsión Social. “Convenios internacionales [International Agreements]”. Accessed May 22, 2019. <https://www.bps.gub.uy/12610/convenios-internacionales.html>. / Banco de Previsión Social. “Trámites de seguridad social entre Uruguay y Alemania [Administrative Procedures in Social Security between Uruguay and Germany]”. Accessed May 22, 2019. <https://www.bps.gub.uy/bps/file/12821/2/tramites-de-seguridad-social-entre-uruguay-y-alemania.pdf>. / Banco de Previsión Social. “Trámites de seguridad social entre Uruguay y Ecuador [Administrative Procedures in Social Security between Uruguay and Ecuador]”. Accessed date not available. <https://www.bps.gub.uy/bps/file/12829/2/tramites-de-seguridad-social-entre-uruguay-y-ecuador.pdf>. / Banco de Previsión Social. “Trámites de seguridad social entre Uruguay y Estados Unidos. [Administrative Procedures in Social Security between Uruguay and the United States]”. Accessed May 22, 2019. <https://www.bps.gub.uy/bps/file/15322/3/tramites-de-seguridad-social-entre-uruguay-y-estados-unidos.pdf>. / Organización Iberoamericana de la Seguridad Social. “Convenio Multilateral Iberoamericano de Seguridad Social [Iberoamerican Multilateral Social Security Agreement]”. Accessed May 22, 2019. <https://oiss.org/convenio-multilateral/estado-de-situacion/>.

2.3.2. Health care benefits

EMIGRANT_44. Health care benefits.

Health coverage can be extended abroad (access to health services covered by the healthcare system in country of origin):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Healthcare benefits for emigrants are not envisioned either in the Migration Law nor in the main healthcare regulation, which defines the users of the national healthcare system (Sistema Nacional Integrado de Salud) as all people residing in the national territory that are officially registered with a national healthcare provider. Furthermore, emigrants are not mentioned in the list of financial sources of the National Health Fund (Fondo Nacional de Salud) which defines the groups that are required to make compulsory contributions. Finally, residing abroad is considered an official justification to exempt oneself from the compulsory regime.

Sources: Ley N° 18.211 [Law 18.211]. 2007. Art. 49 and 60. / Banco de Previsión Social. “Estoy afiliado a un prestador de salud por Fonasa y voy a realizar un viaje prolongado al exterior, ¿puedo solicitar la baja? [I am Affiliated to a Healthcare Provider under Fonasa and I am about to Travel Abroad for an Extended Period of Time. Can I Apply for a Suspension of the Service?]”. Accessed May 22, 2019. <https://www.bps.gub.uy/15275/estoy-afiliado-a-un-prestador-de-salud-por-fonasa-y-voy-a-realizar-un-viaje-prolongado-al-exterior-puedo-solicitar-la-baja.html>.

Emigrants can keep their health insurance in the state of origin and access health care services when they visit the state of origin:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Healthcare benefits for emigrants are not envisioned either in the Migration Law nor in the main healthcare regulation, which defines the users of the national healthcare system (Sistema Nacional Integrado de Salud) as all people residing in the national territory that are officially registered with a national healthcare provider. Furthermore, emigrants are not mentioned in the list of financial sources of the National Health Fund (Fondo Nacional de Salud) which defines the groups that are required to make compulsory contributions. Finally, residing abroad is considered an official justification to exempt oneself from the compulsory regime.

Sources: Ley N° 18.211 [Law 18.211]. 2007. Art. 49 and 60.

Emigrants can pay for their families' contributions to the public health care scheme of the state of origin:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Healthcare benefits for emigrants are not envisioned either in the Migration Law nor in the main healthcare regulation, which defines the users of the national healthcare system (Sistema Nacional Integrado de Salud) as all people residing in the national territory that are officially registered with a national healthcare provider. Furthermore, emigrants are not mentioned in the list of financial sources of the National Health Fund (Fondo Nacional de Salud) which defines the groups that are

required to make compulsory contributions. Finally, residing abroad is considered an official justification to exempt oneself from the compulsory regime.

Sources: Ley N° 18.211 [Law 18.211]. 2007. Art. 49 and 60.

2.3.3. Education

EMIGRANT_45. Education programs for emigrants.

Emigrants can access scholarships awarded by the state of origin in the same conditions as resident citizens:

Answer: No, but special scholarships for emigrants

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The General Directorate for Outreach and Consular Affairs, in cooperation with the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO), provides full scholarships for graduate programs and courses at the FLACSO Uruguay to returning emigrants.

Sources: Junta Nacional de Migración. “Becas totales de posgrados y cursos de Flacso Uruguay para personas retornadas [Complete Graduate Program and Course Scholarships in Flacso Uruguay for Returning Emigrants]”. Accessed May 21, 2019. <http://www.jnm.gub.uy/noticias/79-becas-totales-de-posgrados-y-cursos-de-flacso-uruguay-para-personas-retornadas.html>.

State of origin has created schools abroad where emigrants can access education provided by the state of origin (i.e. follow the same curricula as schools in country of origin):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Uruguayans around the World program (Uruguayos por el Mundo) allows Uruguayans residing abroad that have not been able to finish their secondary education to do so. This is achieved by providing them with online tutoring support and by organizing final examinations in the vicinities of the different consulates worldwide.

Sources: Dirección General para Asuntos Consulares y Vinculación. “Lanzamiento de la escuela uruguay en el mundo – Edición 2018 [Launch of the Uruguay School in the World - 2018 Edition]”. Accessed May 23, 2019. <http://www.mrree.gub.uy/frontend/page?1,dgacv,DGACVAmpliacionVinculacion,O,es,0,PAG;CONC;2013;21;D;lanzamiento-de-la-escuela-uruguay-en-el-mundo-edicion-2018;1;PAG>.

State of origin offers language courses to emigrants to learn the language of the state of reception:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The General Directorate for Outreach and Consular Affairs (DN, in cooperation with the digital department of the Primary and Secondary Education Council (Consejo de Educación Inicial y Primaria - CEIP), developed the virtual platform Uruguay in the World School (Escuela Uruguay en el Mundo). This program aims to strengthen the Uruguayan cultural identity abroad through educational programs covering topics such as history, geography, national traditions, among others. It is mainly aimed at children between the ages of 8 and 13 and the registration for the program takes places through the consular network.

Sources: Boletín de La Dirección General Para Asuntos Consulares y Vinculación N° 5 [Fifth Newsletter of the General Directorate for Outreach and Consular Affairs]. 2018.

2.4. Cultural policies

2.4.1. Visits to country of origin

EMIGRANT_46. State of origin organizes visits to the origin country for emigrants on a regular basis:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. While no general visit program for emigrants was found, the General Directorate for Outreach and Consular Affairs does organize, together with other institutions, an encounter between young Uruguayans residing abroad that has taken place in 2016 and 2018 so far. These encounters are a mixture of discussions among the youth and different state entities regard public policy affecting young emigrants and occasional visits to places of interest.

Sources: Boletín de La Dirección General Para Asuntos Consulares y Vinculación N° 6 [Sixth Newsletter of the General Directorate for Outreach and Consular Affairs]. 2018, pp.3.

2.4.2. Language courses for emigrants

EMIGRANT_47. State of origin finances cultural courses for learning the culture and traditions of the country of origin (this could include language courses to learn the language of origin):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No program providing language courses aimed at emigrants was found, neither in the main regulations nor in the websites of the Ministry of Foreign Relations and related migration bodies. The education program Uruguay in the World School which is aimed at children, covers various topics centered on Uruguayan culture but does not have any dedicated section for language. The Uruguayans around the World program is in turn meant to aid Uruguayans to finish their national secondary education, assuming thus that they possess Spanish language skills already.

Sources: Dirección General para Asuntos Consulares y Vinculación. "Lanzamiento de la escuela uruguay en el mundo – Edición 2018 [Launch of the School Uruguay in the World - 2018 Edition]".

Accessed May 23, 2019.

<http://www.mrree.gub.uy/frontend/page?1,dgacv,DGACVAmpliacionVinculacion,0,es,0,PAG;CONC;2013;21;D;lanzamiento-de-la-escuela-uruguay-en-el-mundo-edicion-2018;1;PAG>. / Consulado General del Uruguay en Barcelona. "Escuela Uruguay en el mundo [Uruguay School in the World]". Accessed May 23, 2019. <http://www.consuladouy-bcn.es/?p=4412>. / Boletín de La Dirección General Para Asuntos Consulares y Vinculación N° 5 [Fifth Newsletter of the General Directorate for Outreach and Consular Affairs]. 2018, pp.18.

2.5. Obligations

2.5.1. Military service

EMIGRANT_48. Emigrants have the obligation to comply with military service:

Answer: Military service voluntary for residents and nonresidents

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The law explicitly states that both military training and service are of a voluntary nature.

Sources: Ley N° 18.650 [Law 18.650]. 2010. Art. 29.

2.5.2. Social service

EMIGRANT_49. Emigrants have the obligation to comply with social service:

Answer: No existence of social service

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: The law explicitly states that both military training and service are of a voluntary nature. It does not envision a social service program.

Sources: Ley N° 18.650 [Law 18.650]. 2010. Art. 29.

2.5.3. Taxes

EMIGRANT_50. Obligation to pay taxes in state of origin

Emigrant must pay income taxes in state of origin:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No, the latest Uruguayan tax reform does not have a specific income tax provision for emigrants. Taxable gains made by non-residents are regulated through a separate tax, which also does not include a provision tied specifically to the condition of being an emigrant.

Sources: Ley N° 18.083 [Law 18.083]. 2006. Art. 2.

There are special taxes for emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No, the latest Uruguayan tax reform does not have a specific income tax provision for emigrants. Taxable gains made by non-residents are regulated through a separate tax, which also does not include a provision tied specifically to the condition of being an emigrant.

Sources: Ley N° 18.083 [Law 18.083]. 2006. Art. 1 and 2.

2.6. Administration

2.6.1. Home country administration

EMIGRANT_51. Existence of a home country administration agency/body for emigrants in state of origin.

Existence of institution/agency with competencies for emigrant policies:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The General Directorate for Outreach and Consular Affairs (Dirección General para Asuntos Consulares y Vinculación) is a body located within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that deals exclusively with emigration and emigrant policy, being responsible for the coordination, planning, programming and implementation of outreach and return policies abroad through the Foreign Service. As such, it is the home country organ closest to the emigrant communities, working through the consular network and implementing policy. At a more general level, the National Migration Council (Junta Nacional de Migración – JNM), the advisory and coordinating body of migration policy to the executive power, covers all dimensions of migration and is responsible for putting forth policy proposals and modifications to the executive, advising on migration to all state organs, coordinating policy implementation and oversight.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 24, 25 and 73. / Ley N° 19.149 [Law 19.149]. 2013. Art. 158. / Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Dirección General para Asuntos Consulares y Vinculación [General Directorate for Outreach and Consular Affairs]". Accessed May 9, 2019. <http://www.mrree.gub.uy/frontend/page?1,inicio,ampliacion-ppal2,O,es,0,PAG;CONC;49;15;D;direccion-general-para-asuntos-consulares-y-vinculacion-32365;15;PAG>. / Junta Nacional de Migración. "Misión y cometidos [Mission and Duties]". Accessed April 26, 2019. <http://www.jnm.gub.uy/institucional/mision-y-cometidos.html>.

Name of the institution with competencies for emigrant policies in original language:

Answer: Dirección General para Asuntos Consulares y Vinculación

Name of the institution with competencies for emigrant policies in English:

Answer: General Directorate for Outreach and Consular Affairs

EMIGRANT_52. Place in the administrative hierarchy:

Answer: 3rd Rank in the public administration

Code: 0.5

Explanation: It is in the third rank of public administration, within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 24, 25 and 73. / Ley N° 19.149 [Law 19.149]. 2013. Art. 158. / Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Dirección General para Asuntos Consulares y Vinculación [General Directorate for Outreach and Consular Affairs]". Accessed May 9, 2019. <http://www.mrree.gub.uy/frontend/page?1,inicio,ampliacion-ppal2,O,es,0,PAG;CONC;49;15;D;direccion-general-para-asuntos-consulares-y-vinculacion-32365;15;PAG>. / Junta Nacional de Migración. "Misión y cometidos [Mission and Duties]". Accessed April 26, 2019. <http://www.jnm.gub.uy/institucional/mision-y-cometidos.html>.

2.6.2. Consular network

EMIGRANT_53: Number of consulates.

Number of consular missions deployed by the state of origin (including consular sections in embassies but excluding honorary consulates):

Answer: 194

Code: 194

Explanation: Uruguay has 194 consulates in 94 countries, when adding up consular sections in embassies, general consulates, district consulates and honorary district consulates. Mobile consulates were not considered for this question since they are not consistently providing services.

Sources: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Mapa Consular [Consular Map]". Accessed July 2, 2019. http://mapaconsular.mrree.gub.uy/index.php?option=com_content&view=featured&Itemid=101.

Number of countries in which the state of origin has a consular mission (including consular sections in embassies but excluding honorary consulates):

Answer: 94

Code: 94

Explanation: Uruguay has 194 consulates in 94 countries, when adding up consular sections in embassies, general consulates, district consulates and honorary district consulates.

Sources: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Mapa Consular [Consular Map]". Accessed July 2, 2019. http://mapaconsular.mrree.gub.uy/index.php?option=com_content&view=featured&Itemid=101.

2.6.3. New consular functions

EMIGRANT_54: Extensions to the consular network services.

Existence of mobile consulates:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Uruguayan consulates organize mobile consulates, programs meant for Uruguayan nationals residing abroad that do not live in a city with a consular representation in which to carry out administrative procedures (obtaining a passport for example). They are essentially pop-up consulates that are installed in a specific city on a specific date, offering consular services. While there is no centralized calendar in which to observe all upcoming mobile consulates, neither in the web pages of the Ministry of Foreign Relations nor the General Directorate for Outreach and Consular Affairs, individual consulates tend to announce mobile consulates to be organized in nearby cities in advance, through their own websites. Evidence has been found of mobile consulates being organized as recently as March 2019.

Sources: Boletín de La Dirección General Para Asuntos Consulares y Vinculación N°3 [Third Newsletter of the General Directorate for Outreach and Consular Affairs]. 2018, pp.23. / Consulado General del Uruguay en Galicia. "Consulado movil - Ciudad de Bilbao. [Mobile Consulate in the City of Bilbao]". Accessed May 24, 2019. <http://uruguaygalicia.org/?p=1570>. / Embajada y Consulado de Uruguay en México. "Consulados móviles 2019 [Mobile Consulates 2019]". Accessed May 24, 2019. <https://www.urumexico.com/consulados-m%C3%B3viles-2019.html>.

Consulates open on weekends on a regular basis (e.g. once monthly):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence was found for weekend hours offered.

Sources: Boletín de La Dirección General Para Asuntos Consulares y Vinculación N°3 [Third Newsletter of the General Directorate for Outreach and Consular Affairs]. 2018, pp.23.

Consulates offer some services online:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence was found for online systems operational beyond schedule appointment services.

Sources: Boletín de La Dirección General Para Asuntos Consulares y Vinculación N° 3 [Third Newsletter of the General Directorate for Outreach and Consular Affairs]. 2018, pp.23.

EMIGRANT_55: Adoption of new consular functions.

Consulates offer financial consultancy:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of financial consultancy services offered was found.

Sources: Not applicable

Consulates offer psychological consultancy:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of psychological consultancy services offered was found.

Sources: Not applicable

Consulates offer health services:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of health services offered was found.

Sources: Not applicable

2.6.4. Special offices

EMIGRANT_56. Existence of special migrant offices in state of reception created by state of origin (e.g. offices for migrant workers):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence for the existence of special migrant offices abroad was found, neither in the main regulations nor on the websites of the Ministry of Foreign Relations and related migration bodies.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). / Ley N° 19.149 [Law 19.149]. 2013. / Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. “Noticias generales [General News]”. Accessed May 5, 2019. <http://www.mrree.gub.uy/frontend/page?1,inicio,noticias-generales,O,es,0>. / Dirección General para Asuntos Consulares y Vinculación. “DGACV - Home”. Accessed May 7, 2019. <http://www.mrree.gub.uy/frontend/page?1,dgacv,DGACVHome,O,es,0>. / Junta Nacional de Migración. “JNM – Inicio [Home page]”. Accessed May 24, 2019. <http://www.jnm.gub.uy/>.

3. Emigrant citizenship and nationality policies

CITNAT: Does the country make a distinction between citizenship and nationality?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, the legislation distinguishes between nationality and citizenship. One has Uruguayan nationality when born in Uruguay or elsewhere to a Uruguayan parent or grandparent. Nationality cannot be lost and cannot be acquired through naturalization. Citizenship, on the other hand, can be lost, acquired and depends on residency in the national territory. The law distinguishes between natural and legal citizens, with the former referring to Uruguayan nationals, provided they live in Uruguayan territory and register at the civil registry. If they reside abroad, their citizenship becomes dormant until they return. Legal citizens are foreigners who accept Uruguayan citizenship after meeting certain conditions outlined in the constitution. This citizenship can be lost by any form of subsequent naturalization

Sources: Ley N°16.021 [Law 16.021]. 1989. Art. 1 and 2. / Ley N° 19.362 [Law 19.362]. 2015. Art. 1. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 73, 75 and 81. / GLOBALCIT. "Global Database on Modes of Loss of Citizenship, Version 1.0". Accessed July 2, 2019. <http://globalcit.eu/loss-of-citizenship/>.

3.1. Emigrant nationality

3.1.1. Dual nationality for emigrants

EMINAT_1. Deprivation of nationality for having acquired a foreign nationality.

Loss of nationality for acquisition of foreign citizenship (nationals by birth):

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: No, the constitution explicitly states that Uruguayan nationality cannot be lost, not even by acquiring another nationality.

Sources: Ley N°16.021 [Law 16.021]. 1989. Art. 1 and 2. / Ley N° 19.362 [Law 19.362]. 2015. Art. 1. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 73, 75 and 81. / GLOBALCIT. "Global Database on Modes of Loss of Citizenship, Version 1.0". Accessed July 2, 2019. <http://globalcit.eu/loss-of-citizenship/>.

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person resides abroad:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person was born abroad:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person acquires citizenship of other country voluntarily:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Loss of nationality can be prevented:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

3.1.2. Dual nationality only for some countries of residence

EMINAT_2. Dual nationality only tolerable if citizen by birth naturalizes in certain countries.

Dual nationality is only tolerable if citizen by birth naturalizes in certain countries with which state of origin has signed treaties:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Dual nationality is tolerable in all cases. The constitution explicitly states that Uruguayan nationality cannot be lost, not even by acquiring another nationality.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 81.

Which countries:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

3.1.3. Loss of nationality after residence abroad

EMINAT_3: Loss of nationality after residence abroad.

Country of origin deprives their national citizens by birth who emigrated of that nationality because of residence abroad:

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: No, the constitution explicitly states that Uruguayan nationality cannot be lost.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 81.

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person resides abroad for 20 years or more:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person has another citizenship:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Country of origin deprives their national citizens by naturalization who emigrated of that nationality because of residence abroad:

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: No, the constitution explicitly states that Uruguayan nationality cannot be lost.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 81.

3.1.4. Jus sanguinis for emigrants

EMINAT_4: Transfer of nationality to children born abroad.

Country of origin permit parents to confer their nationality on their children who are born abroad:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, one has Uruguayan nationality when born in Uruguay or elsewhere to a Uruguayan parent or grandparent, meaning nationality is transferable up to the third generation.

Sources: Ley N°16.021 [Law 16.021]. 1989. Art. 1 and 2. / Ley N° 19.362 [Law 19.362]. 2015. Art.1.

Transfer of nationality is applicable to:

Answer: More than one generation

Code: 0.25

Explanation: One has Uruguayan nationality when born in Uruguay or elsewhere to a Uruguayan parent or grandparent, meaning nationality is transferable up to the third generation

Sources: Ley N°16.021 [Law 16.021]. 1989. Art. 1 and 2. / Ley N° 19.362 [Law 19.362]. 2015. Art.1.

3.1.5. Jus sanguinis across generations

EMINAT_5: Transfer of nationality to children born abroad from former citizens.

Country of origin permits children who are born abroad to adopt the nationality of parents who are former citizens

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Not applicable. There are no former nationals in Uruguay as nationality cannot be lost.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 81.

Transfer of nationality is applicable to:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

3.1.6. Renunciation of nationality is possible

EMINAT_6: Voluntary renunciation of nationality abroad is possible.

Country of origin provides for a national citizen that resides abroad to voluntarily renounce his/her nationality:

Answer: No provision for renunciation (thus, renunciation is not possible)

Code: 0

Explanation: No, the constitution explicitly states that Uruguayan nationality cannot be lost.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 81.

Renunciation abroad is only possible if person has another nationality:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Renunciation abroad is only possible if person was born outside of the country or acquired citizenship of the country by naturalization:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

3.1.7. Reacquisition of nationality

EMINAT_7. Country of origin provides for reacquisition of nationality for former nationals:

Answer: No provision

Code: 0

Explanation: Not applicable. There are no former nationals in Uruguay as nationality cannot be lost.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 81.

3.2. Emigrant citizenship

3.2.1. Citizenship restrictions for dual nationals

EMICIT_1. Conditions or restrictions for the exercise of citizen rights if individual has dual or multiple nationalities (nationals by naturalization):

Answer: No restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: No restrictions regarding the exercise of citizen rights by dual citizens were found in the main provisions. Furthermore, the Public Administration Law places no restrictions on dual citizens wishing to occupy a public position.

Sources: Ley N°16.021 [Law 16.021]. 1989. / Ley N° 19.121 [Law 19.121]. 2013. Art. 5.

3.2.2. Different citizenship for emigrants

EMICIT_2. Is there a special status for nationals who are located temporarily or permanently outside the national territory such that they fall in an official category that is different to resident nationals/citizens and which carries legal consequences (e.g. Overseas Indians)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No, there is no special category or status for nationals residing abroad. While Uruguayan nationals who reside abroad do get their citizenship rights suspended, they remain Uruguayan nationals and natural citizens, they are just not in the faculty of exercising said citizenship.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 81.

3.2.3. Loss or suspension of citizen rights after residence abroad

EMICIT_3: Country deprives their national citizens by birth who emigrated of their citizen rights.

Does the country deprive their national citizens by birth who emigrated of their citizenship rights (i.e. political rights mostly) or suspend them because of residence abroad?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Uruguayan nationals who reside abroad get their citizenship rights suspended. These rights can be recovered however once the individual moves back to Uruguay and registers at the civil registry.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 81.

Conditions for the exercise of citizen rights if individual resides abroad (nationals by birth) *If it is not specified in the regulation, it is coded as restrictions not conditional to return:

Answer: Restrictions if 5 years or less living abroad (or if not related to residence abroad) conditional to return

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Yes. Uruguayan nationals who reside abroad get their citizenship rights suspended. These rights can be recovered however once the individual moves back to Uruguay and registers at the civil registry.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 81.

4. Immigration policies

4.1. General

4.1.1. Number of entry tracks

IMMIGRATION_1. How many visa types does the country have?

Answer: 9

Code: 9

Explanation: There are 9 visa types, each allowing foreigners to enter and remain in the national territory: 1. Temporary Residence (Residencia temporaria) 2. Permanent Residence (Residencia permanente) 3. Consular or Entry Visa (Visa Consular), subdivided into the following visa types since 2018 and only required for nationals of certain countries that have not signed a visa waiver treaty with Uruguay: 3. Tourism Visa (Visa de Turismo) 4. Business Visa (Visa de Negocios) 5. Work Visa (Visa de Trabajo) 6. Study Visa (Visa de estudio) 7. Family Reunification Visa (Visa de Reunificación Familiar) 8. Humanitarian Visa (Visa Humanitaria y de Urgencia) 9. Convention and Congress Visa (Visa para Congresos, Convenciones y Seminarios con carácter nacional o internacional).

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 31, 37 and 42. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 1, 4 and 7. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art. 1.

IMMIGRATION_2: Categorical organization of visas

Are the visas organized by overarching categories?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, the nine types of visas correspond to the three types of migrant categories (non-resident for all consular visas, temporary resident for temporary residence and permanent resident for permanent residence) under which foreigners are admitted to and allowed to stay in the national territory. There is no explicit hierarchy between visas mentioned in the legislation. Having said this, each visa does allow foreigners to stay for a different amount of time, going upwards from the consular visas, which grant the least amount of time and are meant for entry and a short stay, to the permanent residence, which grants and indefinite stay. 1. Consular Visas – Grant access to the country as a non-resident if there is no visa waiver treaty with the country of origin. 2. Temporal Residence – Grants access to the country as a temporary resident. 3. Permanent Residence - Grants access to the country as a permanent resident.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 31, 37 and 42. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 1, 4, 7, 10, 11 and 13.

How many categories?

Answer: 3

Code: 3

Explanation: The nine types of visas correspond to the three types of migrant categories (non-resident for all consular visas, temporary resident for temporary residence and permanent resident for permanent residence) under which foreigners are admitted to and allowed to stay in the national territory. There is no explicit hierarchy between visas mentioned in the legislation. Having said this, each visa does allow foreigners to stay for a different amount of time, going upwards from the consular visas, which grant the least amount of time and are meant for entry and a short stay, to the permanent residence, which grants and indefinite stay. 1. Consular Visas – Grant access to the country as a non-resident if there is no visa waiver treaty with the country of origin. 2. Temporal Residence – Grants access to the country as a temporary resident. 3. Permanent Residence - Grants access to the country as a permanent resident.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 31, 37 and 42. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 1, 4, 7, 10, 11 and 13.

4.1.2. Biometric information

IMMIGRATION_3: Collection of biometric information.

Does the state collect biometric information from all citizens for example for passports?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The secondary biometric information collected limits itself to a photograph and a fingerprint. The chip contains all the information required by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), a photograph and all the issuing information.

Sources: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. “Lanzamiento del pasaporte biométrico con chip [launch of the New Biometric Passport with Chip]”. Accessed June 4, 2019. <http://www.mrree.gub.uy/frontend/page?1,inicio,ampliacion-comunicados-prensa,O,es,0,PAG;CONC;487;4;D;lanzamiento-del-pasaporte-biometrico-con-chip-por-parte-de-la-direccion-nacional-de-identificacion-civil-del-ministerio-del-interior;2;PAG>.

Does the state collect biometric information from immigrants for example for passports?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of biometric information of migrants being collected was found.

Sources: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. “Lanzamiento del pasaporte biométrico con chip [launch of the New Biometric Passport with Chip]”. Accessed June 4, 2019. <http://www.mrree.gub.uy/frontend/page?1,inicio,ampliacion-comunicados-prensa,O,es,0,PAG;CONC;487;4;D;lanzamiento-del-pasaporte-biometrico-con-chip-por-parte-de-la-direccion-nacional-de-identificacion-civil-del-ministerio-del-interior;2;PAG>.

4.1.3. Visa waivers

IMMIGRATION_4. Is there in the immigration law a specific provision by which the state can determine that certain countries or individuals under specific circumstances can be exempted from the regular visa procedures that apply to residence and work visas (excluding tourists, and regional migrants) (e.g. entry of Spaetaussiedler or Jewish immigrants in Germany)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Entry can be granted conditionally to individuals who do not fulfill the specific requirements established in the Migration Law or in its regulation, only under exceptional reasons to do so that are of a humanitarian or public interest nature. It might also be done in the context of fulfilling the state's international arrangements.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 44.

4.2. Documentation

IMMIGRATION_5: Issue of legal compulsory identification documents.

Are all immigrants issued legal compulsory identification documents (e.g. residence permit, IDs)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The Uruguayan law makes the issuing of a national identity card compulsory for all citizens and foreigners permanently residing in Uruguay. No provision requiring said ID to be carried at all times is mentioned in the law.

Sources: Ley N° 14762 [Law 14762]. 1974. Art. 74.

Are they required to carry them at all times?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision requiring said ID to be carried at all times is mentioned in the law.

Sources: Ley N° 14762 [Law 14762]. 1974. Art. 74.

4.3. Quotas and restrictions

4.3.1. General quota

IMMIGRATION_6: General quota for immigration.

Is there a general quota (numerical limit) for immigration?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision that establishes general quotas for immigration was found, neither in the Migration law nor in its regulation.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.3.2. Specific quotas

IMMIGRATION_7: Quota for high-skilled migrants.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of high-skilled migrants that were allowed to enter the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision that establishes general quotas for immigration was found, neither in the Migration law nor in its regulation. However, the Migration law does include a provision through which the state can limit the categories of employment migrants can access.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_8: Quota for low-skilled migrants.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of low-skilled migrants that are allowed to enter the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision that establishes general quotas for immigration was found, neither in the Migration law nor in its regulation. However, the Migration law does include a provision through which the state can limit the categories of employment migrants can access.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_9: Quota for refugees.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of refugees?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No evidence was found in the Refugee Law for a quota on the overall number of recognized refugees.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_10: Quota for co-ethnics.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of co-ethnics that are allowed to enter the country?

Answer: Not applicable (no co-ethnic proxy)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.3.3. List of excluded persons

IMMIGRATION_11: Categories of excluded persons.

Are there categories of excluded persons from immigration?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes. Entry to the national territory can be denied to: Individuals who do not possess the required documentation to enter the country; Individuals who may have committed or participated in acts of Government or of any other kind that constitute genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or any other violation of Human Rights established as such in the international treaties ratified; Individuals subject to measures of expulsion or prohibition from reentering the country that are still in place; Individuals condemned for crimes related to human trafficking, money laundering, drug trafficking or arms trafficking inside the country or internationally; Individuals attempting to enter the national territory avoiding migration control; Individuals for reasons of public order and health, always in line with the current international sanitary regulations; Individuals for reasons of public order or state security determined by the executive power. It is important to note that refugees are an exception to these cases, with the law establishing that they be allowed to enter the territory, even when lacking the required entry documents.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 45.

List of categories of excluded persons:

Answer: Individuals who may have committed or participated in acts of Government or of any other kind that constitute genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or any other violation of Human Rights established as such in the international treaties ratified; Individuals subject to measures of expulsion or prohibition from reentering the country that are still in place; Individuals condemned for crimes related to human trafficking, money laundering, drug trafficking or arms trafficking inside the country or internationally; Individuals attempting to enter the national territory avoiding migration control; Individuals for reasons of public order and health, always in line with the current international sanitary regulations; Individuals for reasons of public order or state security determined by the executive power.

Code: Individuals who may have committed or participated in acts of Government or of any other kind that constitute genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or any other violation of Human Rights established as such in the international treaties ratified; Individuals subject to measures of expulsion or prohibition from reentering the country that are still in place; Individuals condemned for crimes related to human trafficking, money laundering, drug trafficking or arms trafficking inside the country or internationally; Individuals attempting to enter the national territory avoiding migration control; Individuals for reasons of public order and health, always in line with the current international sanitary regulations; Individuals for reasons of public order or state security determined by the executive power.

Explanation: It is important to note that refugees are an exception to these cases, with the law establishing that they be allowed to enter the territory, even when lacking the required entry documents.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 45.

4.3.4. List of excluded countries

IMMIGRATION_12: Countries excluded.

Is there a list of countries whose nationals are banned for immigration in this country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No provision banning citizens from specific countries from entering Uruguay was found, neither in the Migration Law nor in its regulation.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009.

List of countries excluded:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.4. Policy incentives

4.4.1. Recognized brokers

IMMIGRATION_13. State has a license system to recognize and authorize immigration brokers (i.e. persons or companies dedicated to facilitate the immigration process for immigrants):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision was found in the main regulations for such a system recognizing immigration brokers. There is no mention of it in the Migration Law, its regulation, the Nationality Law or the Constitution.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. / Ley N°16.021 [Law 16.021]. 1989.

IMMIGRATION_14. State offers pecuniary incentives to citizens willing to immigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision establishing pecuniary incentives for citizens willing to immigrate were found in the main regulations. The Uruguayan state, which defines itself as a country with immigrant roots and thus open to immigration, even provides a guide for foreigners specifically designed to ease their transition when establishing themselves in the country.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009.

4.5. Immigration control and penalties

4.5.1. Irregular residence

IMMIGRATION_15: Illegal residence.

Is illegal residence in the country considered a criminal offense?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Illegal residence in the country is considered an administrative offense.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 51, 52 and 53. / Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 8.

Is illegal residence considered an administrative offense?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Failure to obtain regular status in all cases analyzed is only punishable with expulsion via administrative resolution subject to appeal, making it an administrative offense.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 51, 52 and 53. / Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 8.

4.5.2. Forged documents

IMMIGRATION_16: Penalties for immigrants with forged documents.

Are there penalties for immigrants for forged documents?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: When foreigners enter the country under false or adulterated documents, they are subject to expulsion. The same applies to foreigners whose residency, temporary or permanent, was canceled on the grounds of applying under false pretenses.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 47 and 51.

Penalty is expulsion:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: When foreigners enter the country under false or adulterated documents, they are subject to expulsion. The same applies to foreigners whose residency, temporary or permanent, was canceled on the grounds of applying under false pretenses.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 47 and 51.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: When foreigners enter the country under false or adulterated documents, they are subject to expulsion. The same applies to foreigners whose residency, temporary or permanent, was canceled on the grounds of applying under false pretenses.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 47 and 51.

Penalty is detention:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: When foreigners enter the country under false or adulterated documents, they are subject to expulsion. The same applies to foreigners whose residency, temporary or permanent, was canceled on the grounds of applying under false pretenses.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 47 and 51.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: When foreigners enter the country under false or adulterated documents, they are subject to expulsion. The same applies to foreigners whose residency, temporary or permanent, was canceled on the grounds of applying under false pretenses.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 47 and 51.

IMMIGRATION_17: Penalties for immigrants with expired documents.

Are there penalties for immigrants with expired documents?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: When foreigners remain in the country for longer than the authorized time of their stay, they are subject to expulsion.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 51.

Penalty is expulsion:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: When foreigners remain in the country for longer than the authorized time of their stay, they are subject to expulsion.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 51.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: When foreigners remain in the country for longer than the authorized time of their stay, they are subject to expulsion.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 51.

Penalty is detention:

Answer: No

Code: No

Explanation: When foreigners remain in the country for longer than the authorized time of their stay, they are subject to expulsion.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 51.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: When foreigners remain in the country for longer than the authorized time of their stay, they are subject to expulsion.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 51.

4.5.3. Aiding undocumented migrants

IMMIGRATION_18: Penalties for aiding undocumented migrants.

Are there penalties for aiding undocumented migrants?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes. Any person who promotes, organizes or facilitates the illegal entry or exit of people into or out of the national territory, with the goal of obtaining a benefit for his or herself or for a third party, will be punished with prison time between 6 months and 3 years. The same apply for people who under the same circumstances were to promote the illegal residence of migrants inside the national territory.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 77.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Any person who promotes, organizes or facilitates the illegal entry or exit of people into or out of the national territory, with the goal of obtaining a benefit for his or herself or for a third party, will be punished with prison time between 6 months and 3 years. The same apply for people who under the same circumstances were to promote the illegal residence of migrants inside the national territory.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 77.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Any person who promotes, organizes or facilitates the illegal entry or exit of people into or out of the national territory, with the goal of obtaining a benefit for his or herself or for a third party, will be punished with prison time between 6 months and 3 years. The same apply for people who under the same circumstances were to promote the illegal residence of migrants inside the national territory.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 77.

4.5.4. Employment obligations

IMMIGRATION_19: Penalties for employers who hire migrant workers without a legal work permit.

Are there sanctions for employers hiring migrant workers without a legal work permit?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: The law establishes that all employers who hire foreign workers that do not meet the requirements set by the current labor regulations will be subject to be sanctioned by the General Labor

and Social Security Inspectorate (Inspección General del Trabajo y de la Seguridad Social). However the exact sanctions are unspecified.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 46.

Sanction is a fine:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: The National Migration Directorate is empowered to apply fines of a pecuniary nature, which will be set by the corresponding regulations, between a minimum of 4 UR (four adjustable units) and a maximum of 400 UR (four hundred adjustable units).

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 22 and 69. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 46.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The National Migration Directorate is empowered to apply fines of a pecuniary nature, which will be set by the corresponding regulations, between a minimum of 4 UR (four adjustable units) and a maximum of 400 UR (four hundred adjustable units).

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 43 and 69.

4.5.5. Landlord obligations

IMMIGRATION_20: Penalties for landlords who rent shelter to migrants without a regular migrant status.

Are there penalties for landlords who rent shelter to migrants without a regular migrant status?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes. Any person that facilitates the irregular residence of migrants in Uruguayan territory with the intention of profiting themselves or a third party, will be punished with prison time, ranging from six months to three years.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 77.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Any person that facilitates the irregular residence or migrants in Uruguayan territory with the intention of profiting themselves or a third party, will be punished with prison time, ranging from six months to three years.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 77.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Yes. Any person that facilitates the irregular residence or migrants in Uruguayan territory with the intention of profiting themselves or a third party, will be punished with prison time, ranging from six months to three years.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 77.

4.5.6. Airline penalties

IMMIGRATION_21: Penalties for airlines carrying immigrants without documentation.

Are airlines or other carriers subject to penalties (fines, imprisonment and/or other penalties) for letting travel passengers lacking relevant documentation (such as entry permits or passports)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: International transport companies are required not to sell tickets nor transport any passengers that fail to present the required documentation. If they were to fail in these duties, they are subject to fines ranging from 4 to 400 UR (Readjustable Units), meaning USD 132.88 and USD 13287.99 respectively as of May 2019.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 60 and 69. / Dirección Nacional de Impresiones y Publicaciones Oficiales. "UR, URA y CRA". Accessed June 5, 2019. <https://impo.com.uy/valores>.

Sanction is a fine:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: International transport companies are required not to sell tickets nor transport any passengers that fail to present the required documentation. If they were to fail in these duties, they are

subject to fines ranging from 4 to 400 UR (Readjustable Units), meaning USD 132.88 and USD 13287.99 respectively as of May 2019.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 60 and 69. / Dirección Nacional de Impresiones y Publicaciones Oficiales. "UR, URA y CRA". Accessed June 5, 2019. <https://impo.com.uy/valores>.

Penalty is more than a fine:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: International transport companies are required not to sell tickets nor transport any passengers that fail to present the required documentation. If they were to fail in these duties, they are subject to fines ranging from 4 to 400 UR (Readjustable Units), meaning USD 132.88 and USD 13287.99 respectively as of May 2019.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017).

4.6. Amnesty programs

IMMIGRATION_22: Existence of amnesty program.

In the past decade, did any amnesty program for irregular immigrants or any permanent regularization mechanism exist?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Both Exceptional and Permanent regularization programs (for migrants facing irregularity under specific circumstances or for asylum seeker applicants which were denied refugee status) existed in the time frame.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 31, 51, 52 and 82. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 6. / Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 7.

The amnesty program is/was:

Answer: Permanent (on a rolling basis)

Code: 3

Explanation: Through the Migration Law and its regulation, expedited in 2009, all foreigners which up to that date had entered the country and found themselves in a situation of irregularity were given the one-time only chance of obtaining a legal permanent residence, with the only requirements being proof that they had resided in national territory for at least 7 years, in addition to complying with criminal record requirements. The permanent regularization mechanisms is meant only for irregular migrants that are subject to expulsion because of: A) Having entered the country through a non-authorized area or avoiding migratory controls. B) Having been granted conditional entry into the

country on the grounds of doubts regarding the legal status of the person and its documents. C) Having remained in the country longer than the authorized length of stay. In these cases, the law explicitly states that the National Directorate of Migration must, in consideration of factors such as family ties to a Uruguayan national and the personal and social situation of the migrant, seek to convince said person to regularize their situation in the country as a last resort measure warning of the impending expulsion resolution. This essentially grants irregular migrants in the mentioned cases a last chance towards regularization, as long as they meet the requirements of another migration category.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 31, 51, 52 and 82. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 6. / Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 7.

Being employed is/was a condition to qualify for the amnesty program:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Through the Migration Law and its regulation, expedited in 2009, all foreigners which up to that date had entered the country and found themselves in a situation of irregularity were given the one-time only chance of obtaining a legal permanent residence, with the only requirements being proof that they had resided in national territory for at least 7 years, in addition to complying with criminal record requirements. The permanent regularization mechanisms is meant only for irregular migrants that are subject to expulsion because of: A) Having entered the country through a non-authorized area or avoiding migratory controls. B) Having been granted conditional entry into the country on the grounds of doubts regarding the legal status of the person and its documents. C) Having remained in the country longer than the authorized length of stay. In these cases, the law explicitly states that the National Directorate of Migration must, in consideration of factors such as family ties to a Uruguayan national and the personal and social situation of the migrant, seek to convince said person to regularize their situation in the country as a last resort measure warning of the impending expulsion resolution. This essentially grants irregular migrants in the mentioned cases a last chance towards regularization, as long as they meet the requirements of another migration category.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 31, 51, 52 and 82. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 6. / Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 7.

A given duration of stay is/was a condition to qualify for the amnesty program:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Through the Migration Law and its regulation, expedited in 2009, all foreigners which up to that date had entered the country and found themselves in a situation of irregularity were given the one-time only chance of obtaining a legal permanent residence, with the only requirements being proof that they had resided in national territory for at least 7 years, in addition to complying with criminal record requirements.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 31, 51, 52 and 82. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 6. / Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 7.

Having a certain nationality is/was a condition to qualify for the amnesty program:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Through the Migration Law and its regulation, expedited in 2009, all foreigners which up to that date had entered the country and found themselves in a situation of irregularity were given the one-time only chance of obtaining a legal permanent residence, with the only requirements being proof that they had resided in national territory for at least 7 years, in addition to complying with criminal record requirements.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 31, 51, 52 and 82. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 6. / Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 7.

Does a case by case regularization for irregular immigrants existed?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The permanent regularization mechanisms is meant only for irregular migrants that are subject to expulsion because of: A) Having entered the country through a non-authorized area or avoiding migratory controls. B) Having been granted conditional entry into the country on the grounds of doubts regarding the legal status of the person and its documents. C) Having remained in the country longer than the authorized length of stay. In these cases, the law explicitly states that the National Directorate of Migration must, in consideration of factors such as family ties to a Uruguayan national and the personal and social situation of the migrant, seek to convince said person to regularize their situation in the country as a last resort measure warning of the impending expulsion resolution. This essentially grants irregular migrants in the mentioned cases a last chance towards regularization, as long as they meet the requirements of another migration category.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 31, 51, 52 and 82. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 6. / Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 7.

Being employed is a condition to qualify for the case by case regularization program:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The permanent regularization mechanisms is meant only for irregular migrants that are subject to expulsion because of: A) Having entered the country through a non-authorized area or avoiding migratory controls. B) Having been granted conditional entry into the country on the grounds of doubts regarding the legal status of the person and its documents. C) Having remained in the country longer than the authorized length of stay. In these cases, the law explicitly states that the National Directorate of Migration must, in consideration of factors such as family ties to a Uruguayan national and the personal and social situation of the migrant, seek to convince said person to regularize their situation in the country as a last resort measure warning of the impending expulsion resolution. This essentially grants irregular migrants in the mentioned cases a last chance towards regularization, as long as they meet the requirements of another migration category.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 31, 51, 52 and 82. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 6. / Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 7.

A given duration of stay is a condition to qualify for the case by case regularization program:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The permanent regularization mechanisms is meant only for irregular migrants that are subject to expulsion because of: A) Having entered the country through a non-authorized area or avoiding migratory controls. B) Having been granted conditional entry into the country on the grounds of doubts regarding the legal status of the person and its documents. C) Having remained in the country longer than the authorized length of stay. In these cases, the law explicitly states that the National Directorate of Migration must, in consideration of factors such as family ties to a Uruguayan national and the personal and social situation of the migrant, seek to convince said person to regularize their situation in the country as a last resort measure warning of the impending expulsion resolution. This essentially grants irregular migrants in the mentioned cases a last chance towards regularization, as long as they meet the requirements of another migration category.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 31, 51, 52 and 82. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 6. / Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 7.

Having a certain nationality is a condition to qualify for the case by case regularization program:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The permanent regularization mechanisms is meant only for irregular migrants that are subject to expulsion because of: A) Having entered the country through a non-authorized area or avoiding migratory controls. B) Having been granted conditional entry into the country on the grounds of doubts regarding the legal status of the person and its documents. C) Having remained in the country longer than the authorized length of stay. In these cases, the law explicitly states that the National Directorate of Migration must, in consideration of factors such as family ties to a Uruguayan national and the personal and social situation of the migrant, seek to convince said person to regularize their situation in the country as a last resort measure warning of the impending expulsion resolution. This essentially grants irregular migrants in the mentioned cases a last chance towards regularization, as long as they meet the requirements of another migration category.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 31, 51, 52 and 82. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 6. / Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 7.

Is regularization through marriage possible:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, the law stipulates that spouses of Uruguayan nationals can access permanent residency just by presenting proof of their union.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 31, 51, 52 and 82. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 6. / Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 7.

IMMIGRATION_23. The amnesty defines the types of irregular migrants as:

Answer: One-time amnesty mechanism: All irregular migrants present in the country at the time of the law's enactment are covered, as long as they can proof at least 7 years of residency and meet certain criminal record requirements, these being: a) committed or participated in acts of Government or of any other kind that constitute genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or any other violation of Human Rights established as such in the international treaties ratified. b) been condemned for crimes related to human trafficking, money laundering, drug trafficking or arms trafficking inside the country or internationally. c) Been processed or convicted for common crimes of intentional nature, inside or outside the country (this requirement becomes national for those migrants who can prove twenty years of residence), which are to be fined with more than 2 years of prison according to Uruguayan laws. d) Finally, individuals who register repeated criminal conduct are also not considered. Permanent regularization mechanism: All migrants who have entered the country through a non-authorized area or avoiding migratory controls, have been granted conditional entry into the country on the grounds of doubts regarding the legal status of the person and its documents, have remained in the country longer than the authorized length of stay and finally, asylum seekers who have not been granted refugee status.

Code: One-time amnesty mechanism: All irregular migrants present in the country at the time of the law's enactment are covered, as long as they can proof at least 7 years of residency and meet certain criminal record requirements, these being: a) committed or participated in acts of Government or of any other kind that constitute genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or any other violation of Human Rights established as such in the international treaties ratified. b) been condemned for crimes related to human trafficking, money laundering, drug trafficking or arms trafficking inside the country or internationally. c) Been processed or convicted for common crimes of intentional nature, inside or outside the country (this requirement becomes national for those migrants who can prove twenty years of residence), which are to be fined with more than 2 years of prison according to Uruguayan laws. d) Finally, individuals who register repeated criminal conduct are also not considered. Permanent regularization mechanism: All migrants who have entered the country through a non-authorized area or avoiding migratory controls, have been granted conditional entry into the country on the grounds of doubts regarding the legal status of the person and its documents, have remained in the country longer than the authorized length of stay and finally, asylum seekers who have not been granted refugee status.

Explanation: One-time amnesty mechanism: All irregular migrants present in the country at the time of the law's enactment are covered, as long as they can proof at least 7 years of residency and meet certain criminal record requirements, these being: a) committed or participated in acts of Government or of any other kind that constitute genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or any other violation of Human Rights established as such in the international treaties ratified. b) been condemned for crimes related to human trafficking, money laundering, drug trafficking or arms trafficking inside the country or internationally. c) Been processed or convicted for common crimes of intentional nature, inside or outside the country (this requirement becomes national for those migrants who can prove twenty years of residence), which are to be fined with more than 2 years of prison according to Uruguayan laws. d) Finally, individuals who register repeated criminal conduct are also not considered. Permanent regularization mechanism: All migrants who have entered the country through a non-authorized area or avoiding migratory controls, have been granted conditional entry into the country on the grounds of doubts regarding the legal status of the person and its documents, have remained in the country longer than the authorized length of stay and finally, asylum seekers who have not been granted refugee status.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 31, 51, 52 and 82. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 6. / Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 7.

4.7. Administration

IMMIGRATION_24_1: Administration in charge of immigration regulation.

Which institution is in charge of immigration regulation (in original language)?

Answer: Consejo Nacional de Migración

Code: Consejo Nacional de Migración

Explanation: The Legislative Branch and the Executive, in the case of the latter, mainly through the National Migration Council, are in charge of immigration regulation, which is decided at the national level. The legislative branch is tasked by the constitution to produce legislation and request for it to be published, while the Executive has a right of initiative, a partial veto power, and is tasked with executing the laws and creating any regulation through decrees that might be necessary for said execution. This structure reflects the country's main migration regulation, the Migration Law (which covers immigration), which was approved by the Legislative and regulated through decree by the Executive. Finally, the National Migration Council, as the advisory and coordinating body of migration policy to the executive power, is responsible for putting forth proposals of migratory policy and regulations to the Executive and analyzing and making suggestions regarding modifications to existing migratory legislation, among other tasks. This body covers all dimensions of migration policy and as such, will be responsible for the immigration policy initiatives, modifications and regulations put forth by the Executive.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 85 and 168. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 24 and 25.

Which institution is in charge of immigration regulation (in English language)?

Answer: National Council of Migration

IMMIGRATION_24_2: Administration in charge of implementing immigration policies.

Which institution is in charge of the implementation of immigration policies (in original language)?

Answer: Consejo Nacional de Migración

Code: Consejo Nacional de Migración

Explanation: The Legislative Branch and the Executive, in the case of the latter, mainly through the National Migration Council, are in charge of immigration regulation, which is decided at the national level. The legislative branch is tasked by the constitution to produce legislation and request for it to be published, while the Executive has a right of initiative, a partial veto power, and is tasked with executing the laws and creating any regulation through decrees that might be necessary for said execution. This structure reflects the country's main migration regulation, the Migration Law (which covers immigration), which was approved by the Legislative and regulated through decree by the Executive. Finally, the National Migration Council, as the advisory and coordinating body of migration policy to the executive power, is responsible for putting forth proposals of migratory policy and regulations to the Executive and analyzing and making suggestions regarding modifications to existing migratory legislation, among other tasks. This body covers all dimensions of migration policy and as such, will be responsible for the immigration policy initiatives, modifications and regulations put forth by the Executive.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 85 and 168. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 24 and 25.

Which institution is in charge of immigration regulation (in English language)?

Answer: National Council of Migration

IMMIGRATION_24_3: Administration in charge of border control.

Which institution is in charge of border control (in original language)?

Answer: Dirección Nacional de Migración

Code: Dirección Nacional de Migración

Explanation: The Ministry of the Interior designs the areas of entry and exit while the National Directorate of Migration, in itself a subdivision of the Ministry of the Interior, effectively controls the entry and exit of individuals from the country.

Sources Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 27 and 29. / Dirección Nacional de Migración. "Historia [History]". Accessed June 7, 2019. <https://migracion.minterior.gub.uy/index.php/historia>.

Which institution is in charge of border control (in English language)?

Answer: National Directorate of Migration

IMMIGRATION_24_4: Administration in charge of detentions.

Which institution is in charge of detentions (in original language)?

Answer: Dirección Nacional de Migración

Code: Dirección Nacional de Migración

Explanation: The Dirección Nacional de Migración is in charge of detentions.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 27 and 29.

Which institution is in charge of detentions (in English language)?

Answer: The National Directorate of Migration

4.8. Proxy: Labor migration (high- and low-skilled)

IMMIGRATION_25: Visas applied to labor migration.

Is there a labor migration scheme that allows immigrants to enter the country to work in any capacity?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Is the same visa applied to (1) domestic worker proxy, (2) agricultural worker proxy, and (3) medical doctor proxy?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

4.8.1. Domestic workers

Is there a visa scheme (entry track) for domestic workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The temporal residency is meant for all foreigners that enter the country with the purpose of conducting an activity within a fixed timeframe. Explicitly mentioned in the law as groups (and their activities) that fit this type of residency are migrant workers, scientists, academics, researchers, professionals, technicians, specialized personnel, journalists, artists, among others. The permanent residency is meant for foreigners entering the country with the intention of establishing themselves in Uruguay indefinitely, with no explicit groups that fit this residency mentioned in the law, since the intention is the main criteria. This means that, as long as the proxies wish to remain in the country indefinitely, they are eligible for this permit. The requirements for obtaining both residencies are essentially the same, with applicants having to provide proof of having the means to sustain themselves in the country (a job offer in the case of dependent workers), of a lack of criminal records, and of having a suitable health condition to reside in the country.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 32, 33 and 34. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4, 5 and 7. / Consultation with Anonymus, Consulado de Uruguay en Hamburgo [Consulate of Uruguay in Hamburg]. 2019.

IMMIGRATION_26. Do migrants trying to enter the country under this entry track, need to be sponsored by an individual or group?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Migrants, in relation to their employment, are only required to present proof of a concrete job offer and be registered by their employers in the national social security institute. This does not equal a sponsorship, in which a component of legal responsibility for the immigrant is to be found.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

IMMIGRATION_27. Is a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating?

Answer: Yes, required

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Yes, in the case of dependent migrant workers in general, it is required to present proof of a concrete job offer and be registered by their employers in the national social security institute.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

IMMIGRATION_28. Does the country use a national labor market test for covering posts under the domestic worker proxy (i.e. employers seeking to hire an immigrant had to prove no native worker could do the job)?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no mention of a labor market test as part of the requirements for a permanent residency in Uruguay.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

IMMIGRATION_29. Is the domestic worker entry track restricted to certain nationalities? (specify the nationalities in explanation).

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no limitation nor discrimination based on nationality concerning this track. The law does not mention it, and this was confirmed in an interview with a consular officer.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 4. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4, 5 and 7. / Consultation with Anonymus, Consulado de Uruguay en Hamburgo [Consulate of Uruguay in Hamburg]. 2019.

IMMIGRATION_30: Restrictions based on age.

Are there age limits for migrant domestic workers in order to be admitted to the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no age limits mentioned in the legislation for this entry track.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 4.

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_31. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under the do-mestic worker entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no gender requirements mentioned in the legislation for this entry track.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 4.

IMMIGRATION_32. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be admitted to the country under the domestic worker track entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. There are no marital status requirements mentioned in the legislation for this entry track. However, being married to a Uruguayan national makes the migrant and automatic permanent resident, as long as proof of marriage is provided.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 4.

IMMIGRATION_33. Do migrant domestic workers need to prove the ability to support themselves?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes. Migrant workers need to prove their means of sustenance. However, for dependent migrant workers, the law considers having a concrete job offer and being registered in the national social security system as sufficient proof of self-sustenance. No proof concerning specific amounts of income is mentioned.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 4.

IMMIGRATION_34. Is knowledge of the host country's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on whether someone could immigrate as a domestic worker?

Answer: Neither beneficial, nor required

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no mention in the legislation of language skills being required or beneficial for this entry track.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 4.

IMMIGRATION_35. Does the application under the domestic worker entry track cost a fee? Register the fee in US Dollars. If application does not cost anything, specify 0. If there are several fees (for example, for initiating the process and for issuing the document), add up the amounts.

Answer: 73.44

Code: 73.44

Explanation: Yes, the application costs a fee set up by the state, that needs to be paid by the migrant. It adds up to 613 UI (Indexed Units), which as of May 2019 equaled UYU 2574.6 or USD 73.44.

Sources: Gub.uy. "Residencia legal [Legal Residence]". Accessed June 7, 2019. <https://tramites.gub.uy/ampliados?id=2599>. / Instituto Nacional de Estadística. "UI - Unidad Indexada [Indexed Unit]". Accessed June 7, 2019. <http://www.ine.gub.uy/ui-unidad-indexada>.

IMMIGRATION_36. How long is the domestic work permit valid for? Indicate the period in months.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: The permit has an indefinite duration as long as the conditions under which the migrants were admitted remain in place and the bearer hasn't spent more than three years outside of the national territory.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10.

IMMIGRATION_37. Is it possible to renew the work permit granted under the domestic worker entry track?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable, since the permanent residency does not expire. If lost for the reasons mentioned in the law, it can be reacquired, as losing said residency is not listed as a reason to deny a residency to a migrant.

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_38: Possibility of changing jobs.

Is it possible for a migrant worker accepted under the domestic worker entry track to switch employers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The law does not differentiate between permanent residents and national workers regarding labor regulation. The law explicitly states that all permanent residents can work under the protection of the current labor and social security regulations, in the same way and under the same conditions as nationals, meaning there should be no restrictions concerning access to or switches inside the labor market. Furthermore, the Uruguayan consulate in Hamburg confirmed that there are no restrictions when changing employers, sectors or locations.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44. / Second consultation with Anonymus, Consulado de Uruguay en Hamburgo [Consulate of Uruguay in Hamburg]. 2019.

Is it possible for a migrant domestic worker accepted under this entry track to switch professional sectors?

Answer: Yes

Code: Yes

Explanation: The law does not differentiate between permanent residents and national workers regarding labor regulation. The law explicitly states that all permanent residents can work under the protection of the current labor and social security regulations, in the same way and under the same conditions as nationals, meaning there should be no restrictions concerning access to or switches inside the labor market. Furthermore, the Uruguayan consulate in Hamburg confirmed that there are no restrictions when changing employers, sectors or locations.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44. / Second consultation with Anonymus, Consulado de Uruguay en Hamburgo [Consulate of Uruguay in Hamburg]. 2019.

Is it possible for a migrant worker accepted under the domestic worker entry track to switch locations?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The law does not differentiate between permanent residents and national workers regarding labor regulation. The law explicitly states that all permanent residents can work under the protection of the current labor and social security regulations, in the same way and under the same conditions as nationals, meaning there should be no restrictions concerning access to or switches inside the labor market. Furthermore, the Uruguayan consulate in Hamburg confirmed that there are no restrictions when changing employers, sectors or locations.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44. / Second consultation with Anonymus, Consulado de Uruguay en Hamburgo [Consulate of Uruguay in Hamburg]. 2019.

IMMIGRATION_39. Does loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant domestic worker's resident permit under this track?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. There is an article in the main regulations that lists the applicable reasons for withdrawal does not define loss of employment as a reason for withdrawal of permanent residency.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 47.

IMMIGRATION_40. Is it required by law that the work conditions (e.g. minimum wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant domestic workers were equal to those of native workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The law explicitly states that migrants will receive equal treatment as compared to nationals in the exercise of any type of work. Furthermore, regulations also make explicit that bearers of a permanent residency can work under the protection of the current labor and social security regulations, in the same way and under the same conditions as nationals, meaning there should be no restrictions concerning access to or switches inside the labor market

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 16. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44.

IMMIGRATION_41. Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the domestic entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No minimum level of education is mentioned as a requirement for applying to this track.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

IMMIGRATION_42. Is a test of good health required for migrant domestic worker?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes. Applicants must obtain the health card (Carné de Salud), a document obtained after passing a required health test needed to exercise any work-related activity. If the residence application process is initiated in Uruguay, migrants can obtain said document through the national public healthcare providers or the private ones certified by the Ministry of Public Health.

Sources: Gub.uy. "Carné de Salud [Health Card]". Accessed June 7, 2019. <https://tramites.gub.uy/ampliados?id=1835>. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

4.8.2. Agricultural workers

Is there a visa scheme (entry track) for agricultural workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The temporal residency is meant for all foreigners that enter the country with the purpose of conducting an activity within a fixed timeframe. Explicitly mentioned in the law as groups (and their activities) that fit this type of residency are migrant workers, scientists, academics, researchers, professionals, technicians, specialized personnel, journalists, artists, among others.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 32, 33 and 34. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4, 5 and 7. / Consultation with Anonymus, Consulado de Uruguay en Hamburgo [Consulate of Uruguay in Hamburg]. 2019.

IMMIGRATION_43. Do migrants trying to enter the country under the agricultural worker entry track need to be sponsored by an individual or group?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Migrants, in relation to their employment, are only required to present proof of a concrete job offer and be registered by their employers in the national social security institute. This does not equal a sponsorship, in which a component of legal responsibility for the immigrant is to be found.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

IMMIGRATION_44. Is a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating as an agricultural worker?

Answer: Yes, required

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Yes, in the case of dependent migrant workers in general, it is required to present proof of a concrete job offer and be registered by their employers in the national social security institute.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

IMMIGRATION_45. Does the country use a national labor market test for covering posts under the agricultural worker proxy (i.e. employers seeking to hire an immigrant had to prove no native worker could do the job)?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no mention of a labor market test as part of the requirements for a permanent residency in Uruguay.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

IMMIGRATION_46. Is the agricultural worker entry track restricted to certain nationalities? (specify nationalities in the explanation).

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no limitation nor discrimination based on nationality concerning this track. The law does not mention it, and this was confirmed in an interview with a consular officer.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4. / Consultation with Anonymus, Consulado de Uruguay en Hamburgo [Consulate of Uruguay in Hamburg]. 2019.

IMMIGRATION_47: Restrictions based on age.

Are age limits for migrant agricultural workers in order to be admitted to the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no age limits mentioned in the legislation for this entry track.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_48. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under this entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no gender requirements mentioned in the legislation for this entry track.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

IMMIGRATION_49. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be admitted to the country under the agricultural worker entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. There are no marital status requirements mentioned in the legislation for this entry track. However, being married to a Uruguayan national makes the migrant and automatic permanent resident, as long as proof of marriage is provided.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

IMMIGRATION_50. Do migrant agricultural workers need to prove the ability to support themselves?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes. Migrant workers need to prove their means of sustenance. However, for dependent migrant workers, the law considers having a concrete job offer and being registered in the national social security system as sufficient proof of self-sustenance. No proof concerning specific amounts of income is mentioned.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

IMMIGRATION_51. Is knowledge of the host country's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on immigrating as an agricultural worker?

Answer: Neither beneficial, nor required

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no mention in the legislation of language skills being required or beneficial for this entry track.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

IMMIGRATION_52. Does the application under the agricultural worker entry track cost a fee? Register the fee in US Dollars. If application does not cost anything, specify 0. If there are several fees (for example, for initiating the process and for issuing the document), add up the amounts.

Answer: Yes, USD 73.44.

Code: Yes, USD 73.44.

Explanation: Yes, the application costs a fee set up by the state, that needs to be paid by the migrant. It adds up to 613 UI (Indexed Units), which as of May 2019 equaled UYU 2574.6 or USD 73.44.

Sources: Gub.uy. "Residencia Legal [Legal Residence]". Accessed June 7, 2019. <https://tramites.gub.uy/ampliados?id=2599>. / Instituto Nacional de Estadística. "UI - Unidad Indexada [Indexed Unit]". Accessed June 7, 2019. <http://www.ine.gub.uy/ui-unidad-indexada>.

IMMIGRATION_53. How long is the work permit valid for? Indicate the period in months.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: The permit has an indefinite duration as long as the conditions under which the migrants were admitted remain in place and the bearer hasn't spent more than three years outside of the national territory.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 10.

IMMIGRATION_54. Is it possible to renew the work permit granted under the agricultural worker entry track?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable, since the permanent residency does not expire. If lost for the reasons mentioned in the law, it can be reacquired, as losing said residency is not listed as a reason to deny a residency to a migrant.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44. / Second consultation with Anonymus, Consulado de Uruguay en Hamburgo [Consulate of Uruguay in Hamburg]. 2019.

IMMIGRATION_55: Possibility of changing jobs.

Is it possible for a migrant agricultural worker accepted under this entry track to switch employers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The law does not differentiate between permanent residents and national workers regarding labor regulation. The law explicitly states that all permanent residents can work under the protection of the current labor and social security regulations, in the same way and under the same conditions as nationals, meaning there should be no restrictions concerning access to or switches inside the labor market. Furthermore, the Uruguayan consulate in Hamburg confirmed that there are no restrictions when changing employers, sectors or locations.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44. / Second consultation with Anonymus, Consulado de Uruguay en Hamburgo [Consulate of Uruguay in Hamburg]. 2019.

Is it possible for a migrant agricultural worker accepted under this entry track to switch professional sectors?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The law does not differentiate between permanent residents and national workers regarding labor regulation. The law explicitly states that all permanent residents can work under the protection of the current labor and social security regulations, in the same way and under the same conditions as nationals, meaning there should be no restrictions concerning access to or switches inside the labor market. Furthermore, the Uruguayan consulate in Hamburg confirmed that there are no restrictions when changing employers, sectors or locations.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44. / Second consultation with Anonymus, Consulado de Uruguay en Hamburgo [Consulate of Uruguay in Hamburg]. 2019.

Is it possible for a migrant agricultural worker accepted under this entry track to switch locations?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The law does not differentiate between permanent residents and national workers regarding labor regulation. The law explicitly states that all permanent residents can work under the protection of the current labor and social security regulations, in the same way and under the same conditions as nationals, meaning there should be no restrictions concerning access to or switches inside the labor market. Furthermore, the Uruguayan consulate in Hamburg confirmed that there are no restrictions when changing employers, sectors or locations.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44. / Second consultation with Anonymus, Consulado de Uruguay en Hamburgo [Consulate of Uruguay in Hamburg]. 2019.

IMMIGRATION_56. Does loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant agricultural worker's resident permit under this track?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. There is an article in the main regulations that lists the applicable reasons for withdrawal does not define loss of employment as a reason for withdrawal of permanent residency.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 47.

IMMIGRATION_57. Is it required by law that the work conditions (e.g. minimum wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant agricultural workers were equal to those of native workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The law explicitly states that migrants will receive equal treatment as compared to nationals in the exercise of any type of work. Furthermore, regulations also make explicit that bearers of a permanent residency can work under the protection of the current labor and social security

regulations, in the same way and under the same conditions as nationals, meaning there should be no restrictions concerning access to or switches inside the labor market.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 16. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44.

IMMIGRATION_58. Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the agricultural worker entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No minimum level of education is mentioned as a requirement for applying to this track.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

IMMIGRATION_59. Is a test of good health required for migrant agricultural workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes. Applicants must obtain the health card (Carné de Salud), a document obtained after passing a required health test needed to exercise any work-related activity. If the residence application process is initiated in Uruguay, migrants can obtain said document through the national public healthcare providers or the private ones certified by the Ministry of Public Health.

Sources: Gub.uy. "Carné de Salud [Health Card]". Accessed June 7, 2019. [https://tramites.gub.uy/ampliados?id=1835](https://tramites.gub uy/ampliados?id=1835). / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

4.8.3. Medical doctors

Is there a visa scheme (entry track) for medical doctors?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The temporal residency is meant for all foreigners that enter the country with the purpose of conducting an activity within a fixed timeframe. Explicitly mentioned in the law as groups (and their activities) that fit this type of residency are migrant workers, scientists, academics, researchers, professionals, technicians, specialized personnel, journalists, artists, among others.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 32, 33 and 34. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4, 5 and 7. / Consultation with Anonymus, Consulado de Uruguay en Hamburgo [Consulate of Uruguay in Hamburg]. 2019.

IMMIGRATION_60. Do migrants trying to enter the country under the medical doctor entry track, needed to be sponsored by an individual or group?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Migrants, in relation to their employment, are only required to present proof of a concrete job offer and be registered by their employers in the national social security institute. This does not equal a sponsorship, in which a component of legal responsibility for the immigrant is to be found.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

IMMIGRATION_61. Are a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating as a medical doctor?

Answer: Yes, required

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Yes, in the case of dependent migrant workers in general, it is required to present proof of a concrete job offer and be registered by their employers in the national social security institute.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

IMMIGRATION_62. Does the country use a national labor market test for covering posts under the medical doctor proxy (i.e. employers seeking to hire an immigrant had to prove that no native worker could do the job)?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no mention of a labor market test as part of the requirements for a permanent residency in Uruguay.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

IMMIGRATION_63. Is the medical doctor entry track restricted to certain nationalities? (Specify nationalities in the explanation).

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no limitation nor discrimination based on nationality concerning this track. The law does not mention it, and this was confirmed in an interview with a consular officer.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4, 5 and 7. / Consultation with Anonymus, Consulado de Uruguay en Hamburgo [Consulate of Uruguay in Hamburg]. 2019.

IMMIGRATION_64: Restrictions based on age.

Are there age limits for migrant medical doctors to be admitted to the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no age limits mentioned in the legislation for this entry track, nor a specific age mentioned as desirable or as a requisite.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_65. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no gender requirements mentioned in the legislation for this entry track.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

IMMIGRATION_66. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be admitted to the country under the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. There are no marital status requirements mentioned in the legislation for this entry track. However, being married to a Uruguayan national makes the migrant and automatic permanent resident, as long as proof of marriage is provided.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

IMMIGRATION_67. Do migrant medical doctors need to prove the ability to support themselves?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes. Migrant workers need to prove their means of sustenance. However, for dependent migrant workers, the law considers having a concrete job offer and being registered in the national social security system as sufficient proof of self-sustenance. No proof concerning specific amounts of income is mentioned.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

IMMIGRATION_68. Is knowledge of the host country's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on whether someone could immigrate as a medical doctor?

Answer: Neither beneficial, nor required

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no mention in the legislation of language skills being required or beneficial for this entry track.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

IMMIGRATION_69. Does the application under the medical doctor entry track cost a fee? Register the fee in US Dollars. If application did not cost anything, specify 0. If there are several fees (for example, for initiating the process and for issuing the document), add up the amounts.

Answer: 73.44

Code: 73.44

Explanation: Yes, the application costs a fee set up by the state, that needs to be paid by the migrant. It adds up to 613 UI (Indexed Units), which as of May 2019 equaled UYU 2574.6 or USD 73.44.

Sources: Gub.uy. "Residencia Legal [Legal Residence]". Accessed June 7, 2019. <https://tramites.gub.uy/ampliados?id=2599>. / Instituto Nacional de Estadística. "UI - Unidad Indexada [Indexed Unit]". Accessed June 7, 2019. <http://www.ine.gub.uy/ui-unidad-indexada>.

IMMIGRATION_70. How long is the medical doctor work permit valid for? Indicate the period in months.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: The permit has an indefinite duration as long as the conditions under which the migrants were admitted remain in place and the bearer hasn't spent more than three years outside of the national territory.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 10.

IMMIGRATION_71. Is it possible to renew the work permit granted under the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable, since the permanent residency does not expire. If lost for the reasons mentioned in the law, it can be reacquired, as losing said residency is not listed as a reason to deny a residency to a migrant.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 10.

IMMIGRATION_72: Possibility of changing jobs.

Is it possible for a migrant medical doctor to switch employers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The law does not differentiate between permanent residents and national workers regarding labor regulation. The law explicitly states that all permanent residents can work under the protection of the current labor and social security regulations, in the same way and under the same conditions as nationals, meaning there should be no restrictions concerning access to or switches inside the labor market. Furthermore, the Uruguayan consulate in Hamburg confirmed that there are no restrictions when changing employers, sectors or locations.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44. / Second consultation with Anonymus, Consulado de Uruguay en Hamburgo [Consulate of Uruguay in Hamburg]. 2019..

Is it possible for a migrant medical doctor to switch professional sectors?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The law does not differentiate between permanent residents and national workers regarding labor regulation. The law explicitly states that all permanent residents can work under the protection of the current labor and social security regulations, in the same way and under the same conditions as nationals, meaning there should be no restrictions concerning access to or switches inside the labor market. Furthermore, the Uruguayan consulate in Hamburg confirmed that there are no restrictions when changing employers, sectors or locations.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44. / Second consultation with Anonymus, Consulado de Uruguay en Hamburgo [Consulate of Uruguay in Hamburg]. 2019.

Is it possible for a migrant medical doctor to switch locations?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The law does not differentiate between permanent residents and national workers regarding labor regulation. The law explicitly states that all permanent residents can work under the

protection of the current labor and social security regulations, in the same way and under the same conditions as nationals, meaning there should be no restrictions concerning access to or switches inside the labor market. Furthermore, the Uruguayan consulate in Hamburg confirmed that there are no restrictions when changing employers, sectors or locations.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44. / Second consultation with Anonymus, Consulado de Uruguay en Hamburgo [Consulate of Uruguay in Hamburg]. 2019.

IMMIGRATION_73. Does loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant worker's resident permit under the medical doctor track?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. There is an article in the main regulations that lists the applicable reasons for withdrawal does not define loss of employment as a reason for withdrawal of permanent residency.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 47.

IMMIGRATION_74. Is it required by law that the work conditions (e.g. minimum wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant medical doctors were equal to those of native workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The law explicitly states that migrants will receive equal treatment as compared to nationals in the exercise of any type of work. Furthermore, regulations also make explicit that bearers of a permanent residency can work under the protection of the current labor and social security regulations, in the same way and under the same conditions as nationals, meaning there should be no restrictions concerning access to or switches inside the labor market

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 16. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44.

IMMIGRATION_75. Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No minimum level of education is mentioned as a requirement for applying to this track.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

IMMIGRATION_76. Is a test of good health required for migrant medical doctors?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Applicants must obtain the health card (Carné de Salud), a document obtained after passing a required health test needed to exercise any work-related activity. If the residence application process is initiated in Uruguay, migrants can obtain said document through the national public healthcare providers or the private ones certified by the Ministry of Public Health.

Sources: Gub.uy. "Carné de Salud [Health Card]". Accessed June 7, 2019. <https://tramites.gub.uy/ampliados?id=1835>. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

4.9. Proxy: Refugees

4.9.1. Existence of track

IMMIGRATION_77. Does the country grant refugee status?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The Refugee Law explicitly states that every person has the right to apply for and receive asylum inside the national territory, in safeguard of his or her life, physical, moral and intellectual integrity, freedom and security.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 1.

IMMIGRATION_78. Are certain countries deemed safe third countries (i.e. could persons arriving through these countries be precluded from claiming asylum)?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No evidence of a list of safe third countries was found, neither in the law nor in government websites related to migration and of state organs responsible for granting refugee status, in this case the Ministry of Foreign relations. This being said, the Refugee Law does state that people who enjoy the protection of the authorities in their chosen country of residence do not have a right to asylum, as long as said protection is equal to that received by nationals in said territory.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. / Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Noticias generales [General News]". Accessed May 5, 2019. <http://www.mrree.gub.uy/frontend/page?1,inicio,noticias-generales,O,es,0>. / Junta Nacional de Migración. "JNM – Inicio [Home page]". Accessed May 24, 2019. <http://www.jnm.gub.uy/>.

IMMIGRATION_79: Safe countries of origin.

Are certain countries deemed safe countries of origin (i.e. refugee claims arising out of persecution in those countries could be precluded)?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No evidence of a list of safe third countries was found, neither in the law nor in government websites related to migration and of state organs responsible for granting refugee status, in this case the Ministry of Foreign relations.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. / Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Noticias generales [General News]". Accessed May 5, 2019. <http://www.mrree.gub.uy/frontend/page?1,inicio,noticias-generales,O,es,0>. / Junta Nacional de Migración. "JNM – Inicio [Home page]". Accessed May 24, 2019. <http://www.jnm.gub.uy/>.

How many countries?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.9.2. Restrictions

IMMIGRATION_80: Refugee status restricted for certain nationalities.

Is refugee status restricted to certain nationalities?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No evidence of restrictions of refugee status based on nationality was found, neither in the law nor in government websites related to migration and of state organs responsible for granting refugee status, in this case the Ministry of Foreign relations.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. / Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Noticias generales [General News]". Accessed May 5, 2019. <http://www.mrree.gub.uy/frontend/page?1,inicio,noticias-generales,O,es,0>. / Junta Nacional de Migración. "JNM – Inicio [Home page]". Accessed May 24, 2019. <http://www.jnm.gub.uy/>.

Which nationalities?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_81: Restrictions based on age.

Are there age limits for potential refugees to be admitted to the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No provisions were found in the Refugee Law that benefit certain age groups when applying for refugee status.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006.

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is being below a certain age limit beneficial for the decision on whether someone gains access to refugee status?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No provisions were found in the Refugee Law that benefit certain age groups when applying for refugee status.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006.

Below which age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_82. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be granted refugee status?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. No provisions were found in the Refugee Law that require being of a certain gender to be granted refugee status. In fact, the Refugee Law prohibits the state from discriminating on the base of gender when reviewing asylum applications.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 10 and 11.

IMMIGRATION_83. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be granted refugee status?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. No provisions were found in the Refugee Law that require having a certain marital status to be granted refugee status.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 10 and 11.

4.9.3. Place of application

IMMIGRATION_84: Place of application

Can asylum seekers file an application for asylum from outside the destination country's territory?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: It is not possible to begin an asylum application from abroad. This being said, everyone has the right to apply for asylum inside of the national territory and entry into said national territory cannot be denied to anyone declaring their intention of applying for asylum. Finally, the asylum application can either be submitted directly to the Permanent Secretariat of the Refugee Commission in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or to any migration control officer at the nation's borders. In fact, the law stipulates that the application can be submitted to any national or regional authority.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 1, 12 and 32. / Gub.uy. "Solicitud de la condición de refugiado [Application for Refugee Status]. Accessed June 11, 2019.

<https://tramites.mrree.gub.uy/simple/etapas/ejecutar/231720>.

Can asylum seekers file an application for asylum at the border/ports of entry of country's territory?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Anyone has the right to apply for asylum inside of the national territory and entry into said national territory cannot be denied to anyone declaring their intention of applying for asylum. Finally, the asylum application can either be submitted directly to the Permanent Secretariat of the Refugee

Commission in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or to any migration control officer at the nation's borders. In fact, the law stipulates that the application can be submitted to any national or regional authority.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 1, 12 and 32. / Gub.uy. "Solicitud de la condición de refugiado [Application for Refugee Status]". Accessed June 11, 2019. <https://tramites.mrree.gub.uy/simple/etapas/ejecutar/231720>.

Can asylum seekers file an application for asylum on the destination country's territory?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, the asylum application can either be submitted directly to the Permanent Secretariat of the Refugee Commission in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or to any migration control officer at the nation's borders. In fact, the law stipulates that the application can be submitted to any national or regional authority.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 1, 12 and 32. / Gub.uy. "Solicitud de la condición de refugiado [Application for Refugee Status]". Accessed June 11, 2019. <https://tramites.mrree.gub.uy/simple/etapas/ejecutar/231720>.

4.9.4. Permit validity

IMMIGRATION_85. How long is the initial residence permit for recognized refugees valid for?

Answer: Permanent

Code: 1

Explanation: Once the condition of refugee is recognized by the responsible body, said person gains the right to permanent residence, with the law stipulating no temporal limits on the validity of their refugee status.

Sources: Gub.uy. "Solicitud de la condición de refugiado [Application for Refugee Status]". Accessed June 11, 2019. <https://tramites.mrree.gub.uy/simple/etapas/ejecutar/231720>. / Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 6. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 9.

IMMIGRATION_86: Permit renewal.

Is it possible to renew a temporary residence permit?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is it possible to apply for a permanent resident permit for recognized refugees?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_87. Can a recognized refugee lose his or her status as a refugee when the threatening situation in his or her country of origin ceases?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes. Uruguayan legislation frames this in general terms, stipulating that refugee status is lost when the circumstances upon which the refugee status was granted cease to exist.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 6.

4.9.5. Maximum timeframe for application resolution

IMMIGRATION_88: Timeframe for resolution.

Is there a maximum of days to process the application of asylum seekers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The entire process cannot, by law, take longer than 181 days. As soon as the application is submitted (to any national or regional authority), said authority needs to forward the application to the Permanent Secretariat of the Refugee Commission in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which in turn will have 90 days to process the application and forward its assessment and conclusions to the Refugee Commission, the body responsible for making the final decision, also in a maximum of 90 days.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 28 and 32-34.

What is the maximum of days?

Answer: 181

Code: 181

Explanation: The entire process cannot, by law, take longer than 181 days. As soon as the application is submitted (to any national or regional authority), said authority needs to forward the application to the Permanent Secretariat of the Refugee Commission in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which in turn will have 90 days to process the application and forward its assessment and conclusions to the Refugee Commission, the body responsible for making the final decision, also in a maximum of 90 days.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 28 and 32-34.

4.9.6. Possibility to change migratory status

IMMIGRATION_89. If an application on refugee status is rejected, does the applicant have the right to appeal?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The Law explicitly states that any resolution made by the Refugee Commission is subject to appeal, with any pending resolution requiring expulsion being put on hold.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 40.

IMMIGRATION_90. Is it possible for recognized refugees to change their migratory status?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Refugees, considered permanent residents, could in theory abandon said status and apply for any other of the two migrant categories as long as they meet the requirements. However, there is no incentive to do so, as the other two statuses (temporary resident and non-resident) confer less rights, in the sense of occupation possibilities and length of stay.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 39.

4.9.7. Detention

IMMIGRATION_91: Detention

Are asylum seekers detained while their claims are being processed?

Answer: No

Code: 4

Explanation: While the asylum application procedure is ongoing, applicants are issued a temporary national identity card with which they can move freely inside the national territory. After the process is

over and their application is denied, asylum seekers are first given the chance to remain in the country under another migratory status. If they fail to do so, they will be subject to expulsion, not detention.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 7, 8 and 42. / ACNUR. “Guía para solicitantes de la condición de refugiado en Uruguay [Guide for Applicants for Refugee Status in Uruguay]. Accessed June 12, 2019. <https://www.acnur.org/5b05b7534.pdf>.

Are asylum seekers detained after their claims are processed?

Answer: No

Code: 2

Explanation: While the asylum application procedure is ongoing, applicants are issued a temporary national identity card with which they can move freely inside the national territory. After the process is over and their application is denied, asylum seekers are first given the chance to remain in the country under another migratory status. If they fail to do so, they will be subject to expulsion, not detention.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 7, 8 and 42. / ACNUR. “Guía para solicitantes de la condición de refugiado en Uruguay [Guide for Applicants for Refugee Status in Uruguay]”. Accessed June 12, 2019. <https://www.acnur.org/5b05b7534.pdf>.

4.9.8. Status after rejection

IMMIGRATION_92. What is the status of asylum seekers whose applications are rejected?

Answer: Issued a temporary certificate and possibility of applying to other visa

Code: 3

Explanation: The status of asylum seekers whose applications are rejected is that of irregular migrants, however with a possibility of regularization by applying to another migrant category to remain the country. The law explicitly states that in the case of denial of the asylum application, foreigners might opt to stay in the national territory under another migratory status applicable to them. If they fail to do so, they are then subject to expulsion. The law however, does not explicitly mention any type of documentation associated to this transitional period.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 7 and 8.

IMMIGRATION_93. Do asylum seekers have the possibility to work during the process of application?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Asylum seekers are granted a provisory national identity card, which allows them to work under the same conditions as any other migrant or national and access the national health care system, among other public services.

Sources: Gub.uy. "Solicitud de la condición de refugiado [Application for Refugee Status]". Accessed June 11, 2019. <https://tramites.mrree.gub.uy/simple/etapas/ejecutar/231720>. / ACNUR. "Guía para solicitantes de la condición de refugiado en Uruguay [Guide for Applicants for Refugee Status in Uruguay]". Accessed June 12, 2019. <https://www.acnur.org/5b05b7534.pdf>. / Asylum Access. "El derecho al trabajo de las personas solicitantes de asilo y refugiadas en América Latina y el Caribe [The Right to Work of Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Latin America and the Caribbean]". Accessed June 21, 2019. <https://asylumaccess.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Derechos-Laborales-Refugiadas-en-America-Latina-y-el-Caribe-final-ESP.pdf>.

4.9.9. Translation and interpretation

IMMIGRATION_94. Does the state provide official translation or interpretation for the process of asylum seekers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. All asylum seekers have a right to interpretation and written assistance during the process of refugee status determination.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 22.

4.10. Proxy: Co-ethnics

4.10.1. General

IMMIGRATION_95. Existence of co-ethnics in 2017 (i.e. group(s) of immigrants that were granted easier access).

Are there group(s) of immigrants that are granted easier access to immigration and citizenship due to colonial history, language, religion, ancestry, and/or ill-treatment in the past?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. No provision found in main regulations. No provision was found, neither in the Constitution, the Migration, the Refugee or the Nationality Law, that provided preferential treatment for co-ethnic groups related to immigration or citizenship.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. / Ley N° 16.021 [Law 16.021]. 1989. / Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006.

IMMIGRATION_96. Register the name of the group(s).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.2. Reasons for co-ethnicity

IMMIGRATION_97. Reasons for co-ethnicity.

Shared language:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Shared religion:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Shared ancestry:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Citizen of former colony:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

III treatment by country in the past:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Self-declaration: avowal to be of country's ethnicity:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Other:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_98. May converts apply?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_99. If ancestry is sufficient to claim entitlement to preferential immigration rights, what is the degree of ancestry required?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.3. Language test

IMMIGRATION_100. What is the required level of language skills?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.4. Place of residence

IMMIGRATION_101. Does the applicant have to reside in a specific country to be entitled to easier access and right to permanent settlement? (If yes, specify country in the explanation).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.5. Place of application

IMMIGRATION_102. Place of application.

Can applicants file an application from outside the territory of the host country?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can applicants file an application on host country's territory?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.6. Date of birth

IMMIGRATION_103. Do applicants need to be born before or after a certain date to be eligible?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.7. Permit validity

IMMIGRATION_104. If citizenship is not granted right away/after a shorter period, how long is the resident permit valid for?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_105. Permit renewal.

Is it possible to renew a temporary residence permit for co-ethnics?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is it possible to apply for a permanent resident permit for co-ethnics?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

5. Immigrant policies

5.1. Permanent residence

5.1.1. Eligibility

IMMIGRANT_1: General existence of a permanent residence scheme.

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Uruguayan legislation does provide a permanent residence scheme for immigrant. As long as foreigners meet the requirements established in the regulation and wish to reside in the national territory indefinitely, they will have access to said residency [Art. 32, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 32.

IMMIGRANT_2: Existence of a permanent residence scheme for different proxies.

Do asylum seekers have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Asylum seekers, by applying for asylum, are already applying for a permanent residence permit, which is granted upon being recognized as refugees. Furthermore, if they wished to apply for a residence permit independently of their asylum application, they would in theory be able to do so as long as they meet the permanent residency requirements [Art. 32, Law Number 18.250 - Migration; Art. 4 and 9, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 32. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4 and 9.

Do refugees have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Refugees are automatically granted a permanent residence permit by the virtue of being recognized as refugees [Art. 9, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 9.

Do co-ethnics have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Permanent residency is meant for all foreigners entering the country with the intention of establishing themselves in Uruguay indefinitely, with no explicit groups that fit this residency mentioned in the law, since the intention is the main criteria. Applicants in general need to provide proof of having the means to sustain themselves in the country (a job offer in the case of dependent workers), of a lack of criminal records, and of having a suitable health condition to reside in the country [Art. 32, Law Number 18.250 - Migration; Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 32. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

Do agricultural workers have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Permanent residency is meant for all foreigners entering the country with the intention of establishing themselves in Uruguay indefinitely, with no explicit groups that fit this residency mentioned in the law, since the intention is the main criteria. Applicants in general need to provide proof of having the means to sustain themselves in the country (a job offer in the case of dependent workers), of a lack of criminal records, and of having a suitable health condition to reside in the country [Art. 32, Law Number 18.250 - Migration; Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 32. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

Do medical doctors have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Permanent residency is meant for all foreigners entering the country with the intention of establishing themselves in Uruguay indefinitely, with no explicit groups that fit this residency mentioned in the law, since the intention is the main criteria. Applicants in general need to provide proof of having the means to sustain themselves in the country (a job offer in the case of dependent workers), of a lack of criminal records, and of having a suitable health condition to reside in the country [Art. 32, Law Number 18.250 - Migration; Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 32. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

IMMIGRANT_3: Required time of habitual residence.

How many months of habitual residence are required from asylum seekers for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: No time of habitual residence is required to apply for the permanent residency [Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

How many months of habitual residence are required from refugees for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: No time of habitual residence is required to apply for the permanent residency [Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

How many months of habitual residence are required from co-ethnics for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

How many months of habitual residence are required from domestic workers for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: No time of habitual residence is required to apply for the permanent residency [Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

How many months of habitual residence are required from agricultural workers for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: No time of habitual residence is required to apply for the permanent residency [Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

How many months of habitual residence are required from medical doctors for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: No time of habitual residence is required to apply for the permanent residency [Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

IMMIGRANT_4: Periods of absence allowed.

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for asylum seekers? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e.g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: 12

Code: 12

Explanation: There is no provision in the law prohibiting asylum seekers from traveling abroad while their application is being processed, or establishing a maximum period of absence. Furthermore, the Uruguayan government's general website acknowledges that the said travel is possible as it lists, together with the ACNUR in its asylum applicant manual, informing the Permanent Secretariat of the Refugee Commission of intentions to travel abroad as a duty of all asylum seekers.

Sources: Gub.uy. "Solicitud de la condición de refugiado [Application for Refugee Status]". Accessed June 11, 2019. <https://tramites.mrree.gub.uy/simple/etapas/ejecutar/231720>. / ACNUR. "Guía para solicitantes de la condición de refugiado en Uruguay [Guide for Applicants for Refugee Status in Uruguay]". Accessed June 12, 2019. <https://www.acnur.org/5b05b7534.pdf>.

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for refugees? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-

consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: 12

Code: 12

Explanation: Refugees are already bearers of a permanent residency [Art. 9, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 9.

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for co-ethnics? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for domestic workers? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: 12

Code: 12

Explanation: The National Directorate of Migration can grant reentry permits to applicants that have not finished their residency procedures but wish to travel abroad with the intention of returning to the country. However, the specific length of the absence period is not specified in the law [Art. 15, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 15.

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for agricultural workers? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: 12

Code: 12

Explanation: The National Directorate of Migration can grant reentry permits to applicants that have not finished their residency procedures but wish to travel abroad with the intention of returning to the country. However, the specific length of the absence period is not specified in the law [Art. 15, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 15.

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for medical doctors? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: 12

Code: 12

Explanation: The National Directorate of Migration can grant reentry permits to applicants that have not finished their residency procedures but wish to travel abroad with the intention of returning to the country. However, the specific length of the absence period is not specified in the law [Art. 15, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 15.

IMMIGRANT_5. Result of a regularization process.

The regularization process leads to:

Answer: permanent residence

Code: 1

Explanation: In all cases of regularization found, a permanent residency can be obtained at the end of the process: 1. When marrying a national, a permanent residence permit is obtained. While the requirements for obtaining said permit are eased, as one only has to show proof of the union to obtain the permit, the permit itself is a regular permanent residency. 2. In the cases of regularization through the permanent regularization mechanisms, irregular migrants are given the chance to regularize their status by obtaining another migratory status. This could theoretically be a permanent residency or a temporary one, but a migrant could also simply adopt a non-resident status; the law does not specify this. [Art. 33, 51, 52 and 82, Law Number 18.250 - Migration; Art. 7, Law Number 18.076 - Asylum and Refugees].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 33, 51, 52 and 82. / Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 7.

IMMIGRANT_6: Language test.

Is there a language requirement for asylum seekers to access permanent residence?

Answer: no requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no language requirement specified in the law that is needed to access permanent residence [Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

Is there a language requirement for refugees to access permanent residence?

Answer: no requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no language requirement specified in the law that is needed to access permanent residence [Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

Is there a language requirement for co-ethnics to access permanent residence?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a language requirement for domestic workers to access permanent residence?

Answer: no requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no language requirement specified in the law that is needed to access permanent residence [Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

Is there a language requirement for co-ethnics to access permanent residence?

Answer: no requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no language requirement specified in the law that is needed to access permanent residence [Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

Is there a language requirement for medical doctors to access permanent residence?

Answer: no requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no language requirement specified in the law that is needed to access permanent residence [Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

IMMIGRANT_7: Economic resources.

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for asylum seekers?

Answer: none or below level of social assistance and no income source is excluded

Code: 1

Explanation: Asylum seekers will obtain their permanent residency by being recognized as refugees through their asylum application. There is no mention of an 'economic resources' requirement needed to be recognized as a refugee [Art. 2, Law Number 18.076 - Asylum and Refugees].

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 2.

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for refugees?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Refugees are already bearers of a permanent residency [Art. 9, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 9.

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for co-ethnics?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for domestic workers?

Answer: income source linked to employment or no use of social assistance

Code: 0

Explanation: For dependent migrant workers, the law considers having a concrete job offer and being registered in the national social security system as sufficient proof of self-sustenance. No proof concerning specific amounts or levels of income is mentioned [Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for agricultural workers?

Answer: income source linked to employment or no use of social assistance

Code: 0

Explanation: For dependent migrant workers, the law considers having a concrete job offer and being registered in the national social security system as sufficient proof of self-sustenance. No proof concerning specific amounts or levels of income is mentioned [Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for medical doctors?

Answer: income source linked to employment or no use of social assistance

Code: 0

Explanation: For dependent migrant workers, the law considers having a concrete job offer and being registered in the national social security system as sufficient proof of self-sustenance. No proof concerning specific amounts or levels of income is mentioned [Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

IMMIGRANT_8: Cost of application.

What is the cost of the application of permanent residence in the original currency (include the cost of issuance if any)?

Answer: 2574.6

Code: 2574.6

Explanation: Two fees need to be payed: one for the application and another one for the issuing of the national identity card. They add up to 613 UI (Indexed Units), which as of May 2019 equaled UYU 2574.6 or USD 73.44.

Sources: Gub.uy. "Residencia Legal [Legal Residence]". Accessed June 7, 2019. <https://tramites.gub.uy/ampliados?id=2599>. / Instituto Nacional de Estadística. "UI - Unidad Indexada [Indexed Unit]". Accessed June 7, 2019. <http://www.ine.gub.uy/ui-unidad-indexada>.

What is the cost of the application of permanent residence in the USD (include the cost of issuance if any)?

Answer: 73.44

Code: 73.44

Explanation: Two fees need to be payed: one for the application and another one for the issuing of the national identity card. They add up to 613 UI (Indexed Units), which as of May 2019 equaled UYU 2574.6 or USD 73.44.

Sources: Gub.uy. "Residencia Legal [Legal Residence]". Accessed June 7, 2019. <https://tramites.gub.uy/ampliados?id=2599>. / Instituto Nacional de Estadística. "UI - Unidad Indexada [Indexed Unit]". Accessed June 7, 2019. <http://www.ine.gub.uy/ui-unidad-indexada>.

IMMIGRANT_9: Employer sponsorship.

Do asylum seekers have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: no, sponsorship is not required

Code: 1

Explanation: Sponsorship is not a requirement for a permanent residency. In the case of dependent workers, proof of having a job offer and having been registered by their employer in the social security network needs to be provided. This does not equal a sponsorship, however, as it does not establish any sort of legal responsibility with regards to the employer beyond said registration [Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

Do refugees have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Refugees are already bearers of a permanent residency [Art. 9, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 9.

Do co-ethnics have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: no, sponsorship is not required

Code: 1

Explanation: Sponsorship is not a requirement for a permanent residency. In the case of dependent workers, proof of having a job offer and having been registered by their employer in the social security network needs to be provided. This does not equal a sponsorship, however, as it does not establish any sort of legal responsibility with regards to the employer beyond said registration [Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

Do agricultural workers have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: no, sponsorship is not required

Code: 1

Explanation: Sponsorship is not a requirement for a permanent residency. In the case of dependent workers, proof of having a job offer and having been registered by their employer in the social security network needs to be provided. This does not equal a sponsorship, however, as it does not establish any sort of legal responsibility with regards to the employer beyond said registration [Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

Do medical doctors have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: no, sponsorship is not required

Code: 1

Explanation: Sponsorship is not a requirement for a permanent residency. In the case of dependent workers, proof of having a job offer and having been registered by their employer in the social security network needs to be provided. This does not equal a sponsorship, however, as it does not establish any sort of legal responsibility with regards to the employer beyond said registration [Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4.

5.1.2. Security of status

IMMIGRANT_10: Maximum length of application procedure.

Maximum length of application procedure for asylum seekers in months:

Answer: 6

Code: 6

Explanation: Asylum seekers will obtain their permanent residency when they acquire their refugee status. This procedure cannot take, by law, longer than 181 days, when the maximum times of all necessary procedures are added up [Arts. 28, 32, 33 and 34, Law Number 18.076 - Asylum and Refugees].

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 28 and 32-34.

Maximum length of application procedure for asylum seekers:

Answer: less than six months

Code: 1

Explanation: Asylum seekers will obtain their permanent residency when they acquire their refugee status. This procedure cannot take, by law, longer than 181 days, when the maximum times of all necessary procedures are added up [Arts. 28, 32, 33 and 34, Law Number 18.076 - Asylum and Refugees].

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 28 and 32-34.

Maximum length of application procedure for refugees in months:

Answer: 998

Code: 998

Explanation: No wait time is required for refugees, since they are already bearers of a permanent residency due to their refugee status [Art. 9, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 9.

Maximum length of application procedure for refugees:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: No wait time is required for refugees, since they are already bearers of a permanent residency thanks to their status [Art. 9, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 9.

Maximum length of application procedure for co-ethnics in months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for co-ethnics:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for domestic workers in months:

Answer: 997

Code: 997

Explanation: The law does not establish a general maximum length for the permanent residency procedure. Regulations on maximum length do exist, but only for the applications of specific types of migrants, such as citizens from MERCOSUR member states [Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009; Art. 33, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 33.

Maximum length of application procedure for domestic workers:

Answer: no regulation on maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not establish a general maximum length for the permanent residency procedure. Regulations on maximum length do exist, but only for the applications of specific types of migrants, such as citizens from MERCOSUR member states [Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009; Art. 33, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 33.

Maximum length of application procedure for agricultural workers in months:

Answer: 997

Code: 997

Explanation: The law does not establish a general maximum length for the permanent residency procedure. Regulations on maximum length do exist, but only for the applications of specific types of migrants, such as citizens from MERCOSUR member states [Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009; Art. 33, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 33.

Maximum length of application procedure for agricultural workers:

Answer: no regulation on maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not establish a general maximum length for the permanent residency procedure. Regulations on maximum length do exist, but only for the applications of specific types of migrants, such as citizens from MERCOSUR member states [Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009; Art. 33, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 33.

Maximum length of application procedure for medical doctors in months:

Answer: 997

Code: 997

Explanation: The law does not establish a general maximum length for the permanent residency procedure. Regulations on maximum length do exist, but only for the applications of specific types of migrants, such as citizens from MERCOSUR member states [Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009; Art. 33, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 33.

Maximum length of application procedure for medical doctors:

Answer: no regulation on maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not establish a general maximum length for the permanent residency procedure. Regulations on maximum length do exist, but only for the applications of specific types of migrants, such as citizens from MERCOSUR member states [Art. 4, Decree Number 394/009; Art. 33, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 4. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 33.

IMMIGRANT_11: Grounds for rejection.

Not fulfilling the original conditions that were required to access original permit is a ground for rejecting permanent residence application:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The residence application will be rejected if: 1) The applicant has been processed or convicted for common crimes of intentional nature, inside or outside the country, which are to be fined with more than 2 years of prison according to Uruguayan laws. 2) The applicant's record registers a repeated criminal conduct. In both cases, to obtain a residency, the applicant must have gone through a period of five years without conducting criminal activity, starting on the date of the last conviction. In counting that time, prison time (including pre-trial detention) should not be taken into account. [Art. 46, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46.

IMMIGRANT_12: Legal guarantees.

Rejection of applications must be reasoned:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision mentioning a guarantee or redress in the case of refusal, and the question does not apply to a non-renewal since the permanent residency does not require to be renewed. In the case of a withdrawal of the permanent or temporary residency however, the administrative decision can be appealed under Art. 317 of the Constitution, meaning that the said appeal needs to be submitted to the same authority that issued the decision, in this case the Ministry of the Interior, no later than 10 days after the notification date [Art. 49, Law Number 18.250 - Migration; Art. 317, Constitution of the Republic].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 49. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 317.

Rejected applicants have the right to appeal:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no provision mentioning a guarantee or redress in the case of refusal, and the question does not apply to a non-renewal since the permanent residency does not require to be renewed. In the case of a withdrawal of the permanent or temporary residency however, the administrative decision can be appealed under Art. 317 of the Constitution, meaning that the said appeal needs to be submitted to the same authority that issued the decision, in this case the Ministry of the Interior, no later than 10 days after the notification date [Art. 49, Law Number 18.250 - Migration; Art. 317, Constitution of the Republic].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 49. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 317.

IMMIGRANT_13: Expulsion is precluded for victims of violence or crime.

Expulsion is precluded for immigrants of all categories who are victims of violence or crime:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The law explicitly mentions that an irregular migratory status shall never be an impediment for foreigners to access justice and health services. The authorities in said branches will provide migrants with the necessary information to make their regularization possible [Art. 9, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 9.

5.2. Policies of representation

IMMIGRANT_14: Regulation of electoral rights.

Subnational electoral rights can be regulated at the subnational level:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Subnational electoral rights, both active and passive, are delimited either by the Constitution or laws at the national level. Section III of the Constitution establishes citizenship rights and active electoral regulation in Uruguay. At the departmental level, the Constitution explicitly states that departmental elections are to be conducted under the stipulations of Section III, with passive electoral rights being also delimited by other articles in the Constitution. At the newly created third level of administration (Municipal, which exists since 2009), its passive electoral regulation is established by a national law (Ley N° 19272), in accordance with Art. 262 of the Constitution, giving national laws the power to regulate over the competences and powers of subnational authorities. Finally, no legislative competences over electoral rights are awarded to the municipal authorities by the law. [Section III and arts. 262, 264, 267 and 270, Constitution of the Republic; Art. 7, Law Number 19.272 -Decentralization and Citizenship Participation].

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Section III and Art. 262, 264, 267 and 270/ / Ley N° 19272 [Law 19272]. 2014. Art. 7.

5.2.1. Electoral rights

IMMIGRANT_15: Voting eligibility for non-citizens.

Does the country have presidential elections?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Does the country have a bicameral system (composed of a Lower House and an Upper House)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Can non-citizen residents vote in national presidential elections?

Answer: generally enfranchised with duration-based restrictions

Code: 0.75

Explanation: Non-citizens residents can vote at all levels when they meet the following criteria: i) Good conduct; j) Constituted family in the Republic; k) Possession of capital, property in the Republic or practice of a science, art or industry; l) Having resided in Uruguay for a minimum of 15 years. [Art. 78, Constitution of the Republic].

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 78.

Can non-citizen residents vote in national legislative elections (Lower House)?

Answer: generally enfranchised with duration-based restrictions

Code: 0.75

Explanation: Non-citizens residents can vote at all levels when they meet the following criteria: i) Good conduct; j) Constituted family in the Republic; k) Possession of capital, property in the Republic or practice of a science, art or industry; l) Having resided in Uruguay for a minimum of 15 years. [Art. 78, Constitution of the Republic].

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 78.

Can non-citizen residents vote in national legislative elections (Upper House)?

Answer: generally enfranchised with duration-based restrictions

Code: 0.75

Explanation: Non-citizens residents can vote at all levels when they meet the following criteria: i) Good conduct; j) Constituted family in the Republic; k) Possession of capital, property in the Republic or practice of a science, art or industry; l) Having resided in Uruguay for a minimum of 15 years. [Art. 78, Constitution of the Republic].

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 78.

IMMIGRANT_16: Residence duration-based requirements for active electoral rights.

Previous residence required for being eligible to vote in presidential elections:

Answer: more than 9 years

Code: 0.2

Explanation: One of the requirements for voting as a non-resident is a minimum residency of 15 years in the national territory [Art. 78, Constitution of the Republic].

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 78.

Previous residence required for being eligible to vote in Lower House elections:

Answer: more than 9 years

Code: 0.2

Explanation: One of the requirements for voting as a non-resident is a minimum residency of 15 years in the national territory [Art. 78, Constitution of the Republic].

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 78.

Previous residence required for being eligible to vote in Upper House elections:

Answer: more than 9 years

Code: 0.2

Explanation: One of the requirements for voting as a non-resident is a minimum residency of 15 years in the national territory [Art. 78, Constitution of the Republic].

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 78.

IMMIGRANT_17: Registration in the electoral roll for non-citizen residents.

Registration in the electoral roll for non-citizen residents:

Answer: active registration, once-off

Code: 0.67

Explanation: The law stipulates that once the residency requirement is proven before the competent authority, the foreigner in question will be allowed to vote, from the date in which he or she registers in the civic registry onwards.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 78.

IMMIGRANT_18: Passive electoral rights for non-citizen residents.

Can non-citizen residents stand as candidates in national presidential elections?

Answer: generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: Non-citizens residents are disenfranchised at both national and subnational levels. Either natural or legal citizenship is required to run for elected charges at the three Uruguayan administrative levels, national, departmental and municipal. Those requirements are needed to occupy the position of President, Member of the Upper and Lower Houses, State or Department authority, Mayor and Member of the Municipal Council [Arts. 90, 98, 151, 264 and 267, Constitution of the Republic; Art. 10, Law Number 19.272 - Decentralization and Citizenship Participation].

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 90, 98, 151, 264 and 267. / Ley N° 19272 [Law 19272]. 2014. Art. 10.

Can non-citizen residents stand as candidates in national legislative elections (Lower House)?

Answer: generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: Non-citizens residents are disenfranchised at both national and subnational levels. Either natural or legal citizenship is required to run for elected charges at the three Uruguayan administrative levels, national, departmental and municipal. Those requirements are needed to occupy the position of President, Member of the Upper and Lower Houses, State or Department authority, Mayor and Member of the Municipal Council [Arts. 90, 98, 151, 264 and 267, Constitution of the Republic; Art. 10, Law Number 19.272 - Decentralization and Citizenship Participation].

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 90, 98, 151, 264 and 267. / Ley N° 19272 [Law 19272]. 2014. Art. 10.

Can non-citizen residents stand as candidates in national legislative elections (Upper House)?

Answer generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: Non-citizens residents are disenfranchised at both national and subnational levels. Either natural or legal citizenship is required to run for elected charges at the three Uruguayan administrative levels, national, departmental and municipal. Those requirements are needed to occupy the position of President, Member of the Upper and Lower Houses, State or Department authority, Mayor and Member of the Municipal Council [Arts. 90, 98, 151, 264 and 267, Constitution of the Republic; Art. 10, Law Number 19.272 - Decentralization and Citizenship Participation].

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 90, 98, 151, 264 and 267. / Ley N° 19272 [Law 19272]. 2014. Art. 10.

IMMIGRANT_19: Residence duration-based restrictions for passive electoral rights.

Previous residence required for being eligible to stand as candidate in presidential elections:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Previous residence required for being eligible to stand as candidate in Lower House elections:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

5.2.2. Regulation of participation in parties

IMMIGRANT_20: Emigrant membership to home country political parties.

Non-citizen resident membership to state or reception political parties:

Answer: not regulated

Code: 0.25

Explanation: There is no legal provision prohibiting foreigners from becoming party members in the Party Law or in the Constitution. Furthermore, the statute of the biggest political party, the Broad Front, only mentions surpassing a specific age threshold to become a member, this being 14 years of age. However, in the case second biggest political party, the Colorado Party, the statute does specify that membership is open to citizens and not simply to any person as in the case of the Broad Front. Finally, in the case of the third biggest political party, the National Party, there are no specific membership requirements listed on its statute aside from party member duties such as contributing toward the party's treasury or respecting the party statute. [Law Number 18.485 - Political parties; Constitution of the Republic].

Sources: Ley Nº 18.485 [Law 18.485]. 2009. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. / Estatuto Frente Amplio [Broad Front Statute]. 2011. Art. 2. / Carta Orgánica del Partido Colorado [Organic Charter of the Colorado Party]. 2016. Art. 5. / Carta Orgánica del Partido Nacional [Organic Charter of the National Party]. 2017. Art. 37.

5.2.3. Consultative bodies

IMMIGRANT_21: Existence of a consultative body of immigrants acting at the national level.

Existence of a consultative body on immigrant issues:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The advisory consultative council on migration (Consejo Consultivo Asesor de Migración – CCAM) is a body created by the state with the purpose of advising the National Migration Council on all topics related to immigration and emigration, the design of migration policy and the ensuring of compliance with current migration regulation. The body must be composed of civil society associations that are related to migration. Because the council covers both immigration and emigration, immigrant as well as emigrant associations can be found within it. Current examples include the Juana Saltitopa dominican association (Asociación de Dominicanos Juana Saltitopa) and the Civic Coordinator for electoral rights abroad (Coordinadora Cívica por el voto en el exterior). [Art. 26, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley Nº 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 26. / Junta Nacional de Migración. “Consejo Consultivo Asesor de Migración [Advisory Consultative Council on Migration]”. Accessed June 20, 2019. <http://www.jnm.gub.uy/sociedad-civil/ccam.html>.

IMMIGRANT_22: Structural or ad hoc consultation.

The consultation is:

Answer: ad hoc

Code: 0

Explanation: The consultation of this body is ad hoc, as no regularity of meetings is specified in the law. However, not only can this consultation body inform government representatives within the National Migration Council when called to do so, but it can also arrange meetings with said council out of its own initiative [Art. 11, Internal Regulation of the Advisory Consultative Council on Migration].

Sources: Reglamento Interno del Consejo Consultivo Asesor de Migración [Internal Regulation of the Advisory Consultative Council on Migration]. 2012. Art. 11.

IMMIGRANT_23: Composition of the consultative body.

Composition of the consultative body:

Answer: only immigrants

Code: 1

Explanation: The council is composed of representatives appointed by the different civil society associations. Each organization is free to choose a maximum of 2 representatives and two alternate representatives to be members of the council. While they are not appointed by the state, the National Migration Council must accredit said representatives (and their organizations at the same time) by reviewing documentation that proves the applicants are actual representatives of a migration related organization [Art. 64, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Ley Nº 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 64. / Reglamento Interno del Consejo Consultivo Asesor de Migración [Internal Regulation of the Advisory Consultative Council on Migration]. 2012. Art. 4.

IMMIGRANT_24: Leadership of the consultative body.

Who chairs the consultative body?

Answer: immigrant appointed by the immigrant community

Code: 1

Explanation: The council chooses its own Presidency to chair the General Assembly via a 2/3 majority vote. The council can also choose its own institutional representatives from within its own members.

Sources: Reglamento Interno del Consejo Consultivo Asesor de Migración [Internal Regulation of the Advisory Consultative Council on Migration]. 2012. Art. 8 and 10.

IMMIGRANT_25: Right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations.

The body has the right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The body has its own right of initiative. However, this right is only found in its internal statute and not in the national migration law that creates it, nor its regulation.

Sources: Reglamento Interno del Consejo Consultivo Asesor de Migración [Internal Regulation of the Advisory Consultative Council on Migration]. 2012. Art. 11. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 26. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 64.

IMMIGRANT_26: Right to get a response from the government to recommendation.

Beyond consultation on policies affecting immigrants the body has the right to get a response from national authorities to its advice/recommendations:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no mention of a right to get a response, neither in the law nor in the internal statute of the council [Law Number 18.250 - Migration; Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Reglamento Interno del Consejo Consultivo Asesor de Migración [Internal Regulation of the Advisory Consultative Council on Migration]. 2012. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009.

IMMIGRANT_27: Selection criteria to ensure representativeness.

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no mention of a selection criteria to ensure representativeness, neither in the law nor in the internal statute of the council [Law Number 18.250 - Migration; Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Reglamento Interno del Consejo Consultivo Asesor de Migración [Internal Regulation of the Advisory Consultative Council on Migration]. 2012. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009.

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a geographic-balanced consultative body:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no mention of a selection criteria to ensure representativeness, neither in the law nor in the internal statute of the council [Law Number 18.250 - Migration; Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Reglamento Interno del Consejo Consultivo Asesor de Migración [Internal Regulation of the Advisory Consultative Council on Migration]. 2012. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009.

5.3. Economic policies

5.3.1. Access to labor market

IMMIGRANT_28: Migrant access to labor market.

Can asylum seekers access the labor market?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Asylum seekers are granted a provisory national identity card, which allows them to work under the same conditions as any other migrant or national and access the national health care system, among other public services.

Sources: Gub.uy. "Solicitud de la condición de refugiado [Application for Refugee Status]". Accessed June 11, 2019. <https://tramites.mrree.gub.uy/simple/etapas/ejecutar/231720>. / ACNUR. "Guía para solicitantes de la condición de refugiado en Uruguay [Guide for Applicants for Refugee Status in Uruguay]". Accessed June 12, 2019. <https://www.acnur.org/5b05b7534.pdf>.

Can refugees access the labor market?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: As bearers of a permanent residency, the law explicitly states they refugees work under the protection of the current labor and social security regulations, in the same way and under the same conditions as nationals [Art. 44, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44.

Can co-ethnics access the labor market?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access the labor market?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: As bearers of a permanent residency, the law explicitly states they can work under the protection of the current labor and social security regulations, in the same way and under the same conditions as nationals [Art. 44, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44.

Can agricultural workers access the labor market?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: As bearers of a permanent residency, the law explicitly states they can work under the protection of the current labor and social security regulations, in the same way and under the same conditions as nationals [Art. 44, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44.

Can medical doctors access the labor market?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: As bearers of a permanent residency, the law explicitly states they can work under the protection of the current labor and social security regulations, in the same way and under the same conditions as nationals [Art. 44, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44.

Can permanent residents access the labor market?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: As bearers of a permanent residency, the law explicitly states they can work under the protection of the current labor and social security regulations, in the same way and under the same conditions as nationals [Art. 44, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44.

IMMIGRANT_29: Migrant access to self-employment.

Can asylum seekers access self-employment?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Asylum seekers are granted a provisory national identity card, which allows them to work under the same conditions as any other migrant or national and access the national health care system, among other public services.

Sources: Gub.uy. "Solicitud de la condición de refugiado [Application for Refugee Status]". Accessed June 11, 2019. <https://tramites.mrree.gub.uy/simple/etapas/ejecutar/231720>. / ACNUR. "Guía para solicitantes de la condición de refugiado en Uruguay [Guide for Applicants for Refugee Status in Uruguay]". Accessed June 12, 2019. <https://www.acnur.org/5b05b7534.pdf>. / Asylum Access. "El derecho al trabajo de las personas solicitantes de asilo y refugiadas en América Latina y el Caribe [The Right to Work of Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Latin America and the Caribbean]". Accessed June 21, 2019. <https://asylumaccess.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Derechos-Laborales-Refugiadas-en-America-Latina-y-el-Caribe-final-ESP.pdf>.

Can refugees access self-employment?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: As bearers of a permanent residency, the law explicitly states they can work under the protection of the current labor and social security regulations, in the same way and under the same conditions as nationals [Art. 44, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44.

Can co-ethnics access self-employment?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access self-employment?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: As bearers of a permanent residency, the law explicitly states they can work under the protection of the current labor and social security regulations, in the same way and under the same conditions as nationals [Art. 44, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44.

Can agricultural workers access self-employment?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: As bearers of a permanent residency, the law explicitly states they can work under the protection of the current labor and social security regulations, in the same way and under the same conditions as nationals [Art. 44, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44.

Can medical doctors access self-employment?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: As bearers of a permanent residency, the law explicitly states they can work under the protection of the current labor and social security regulations, in the same way and under the same conditions as nationals [Art. 44, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44.

Can permanent residents access self-employment?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: As bearers of a permanent residency, the law explicitly states they can work under the protection of the current labor and social security regulations, in the same way and under the same conditions as nationals [Art. 44, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44.

IMMIGRANT_30: Migrant access to civil service.

Can asylum seekers access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners cannot become public school teachers [Art. 1, Statute of the Teaching Official], public administration officials, police officers or members of the armed forces. In general, they need to be natural citizens or legal citizens in some cases, so as to gain access to these types of jobs.

Sources: Ordenanza N° 45 [Ordinance 45]. 1993. Art. 1.

Can refugees access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners cannot become public school teachers [Art. 1, Statute of the Teaching Official], public administration officials, police officers or members of the armed forces. In general, they need to be natural citizens or legal citizens in some cases, so as to gain access to these types of jobs.

Sources: Ordenanza N° 45 [Ordinance 45]. 1993. Art. 1.

Can co-ethnics access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners cannot become public school teachers [Art. 1, Statute of the Teaching Official], public administration officials, police officers or members of the armed forces. In general, they need to be natural citizens or legal citizens in some cases, so as to gain access to these types of jobs.

Sources: Ordenanza N° 45 [Ordinance 45]. 1993. Art. 1.

Can agricultural workers access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners cannot become public school teachers [Art. 1, Statute of the Teaching Official], public administration officials, police officers or members of the armed forces. In general, they need to be natural citizens or legal citizens in some cases, so as to gain access to these types of jobs.

Sources: Ordenanza N° 45 [Ordinance 45]. 1993. Art. 1.

Can medical doctors access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners cannot become public school teachers [Art. 1, Statute of the Teaching Official], public administration officials, police officers or members of the armed forces. In general, they need to be natural citizens or legal citizens in some cases, so as to gain access to these types of jobs.

Sources: Ordenanza N° 45 [Ordinance 45]. 1993. Art. 1.

Can permanent residents access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners cannot become public school teachers [Art. 1, Statute of the Teaching Official], public administration officials, police officers or members of the armed forces. In general, they need to be natural citizens or legal citizens in some cases, so as to gain access to these types of jobs.

Sources: Ordenanza N° 45 [Ordinance 45]. 1993. Art. 1.

Can asylum seekers access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners cannot become public school teachers, public administration officials [Art.5, Law Number 19.121], police officers or members of the armed forces. In general, they need to be natural citizens or legal citizens in some cases, so as to gain access to these types of jobs.

Sources: Ley N° 19.121 [Law 19.121]. 2013. Art. 5.

Can refugees access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners cannot become public school teachers, public administration officials [Art.5, Law Number 19.121], police officers or members of the armed forces. In general, they need to be natural citizens or legal citizens in some cases, so as to gain access to these types of jobs.

Sources: Ley N° 19.121 [Law 19.121]. 2013. Art. 5.

Can co-ethnics access employment in public administration?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners cannot become public school teachers, public administration officials [Art.5, Law Number 19.121], police officers or members of the armed forces. In general, they need to be natural citizens or legal citizens in some cases, so as to gain access to these types of jobs.

Sources: Ley N° 19.121 [Law 19.121]. 2013. Art. 5.

Can agricultural workers access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners cannot become public school teachers, public administration officials [Art.5, Law Number 19.121], police officers or members of the armed forces. In general, they need to be natural citizens or legal citizens in some cases, so as to gain access to these types of jobs.

Sources: Ley N° 19.121 [Law 19.121]. 2013. Art. 5.

Can medical doctors access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners cannot become public school teachers, public administration officials [Art.5, Law Number 19.121], police officers or members of the armed forces. In general, they need to be natural citizens or legal citizens in some cases, so as to gain access to these types of jobs.

Sources: Ley N° 19.121 [Law 19.121]. 2013. Art. 5.

Can permanent residents access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners cannot become public school teachers, public administration officials [Art.5, Law Number 19.121], police officers or members of the armed forces. In general, they need to be natural citizens or legal citizens in some cases, so as to gain access to these types of jobs.

Sources: Ley N° 19.121 [Law 19.121]. 2013. Art. 5.

Can asylum seekers access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners cannot become public school teachers, public administration officials, police officers or members of the armed forces. In general, they need to be natural citizens or legal citizens in some cases, so as to gain access to these types of jobs.

Sources: Ministerio del Interior. "Concurso abierto para la carrera oficial de policía 2018 [Public Contest to Enter the Police Force 2018]". Accessed June 21, 2019.
<https://www.minterior.gub.uy/index.php/documentos-y-legislacion/72-concursos/4966-el-ministerio-del-interior-llama-a-concurso-abierto-para-ingreso-a-la-carrera-de-oficial-de-policia>.

Can refugees access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners cannot become public school teachers, public administration officials, police officers or members of the armed forces. In general, they need to be natural citizens or legal citizens in some cases, so as to gain access to these types of jobs.

Sources: Ministerio del Interior. "Concurso abierto para la carrera oficial de policía 2018 [Public Contest to Enter the Police Force 2018]". Accessed June 21, 2019.
<https://www.minterior.gub.uy/index.php/documentos-y-legislacion/72-concursos/4966-el-ministerio-del-interior-llama-a-concurso-abierto-para-ingreso-a-la-carrera-de-oficial-de-policia>.

Can co-ethnics access employment in the police?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners cannot become public school teachers, public administration officials, police officers or members of the armed forces. In general, they need to be natural citizens or legal citizens in some cases, so as to gain access to these types of jobs.

Sources: Ministerio del Interior. "Concurso abierto para la carrera oficial de policía 2018 [Public Contest to Enter the Police Force 2018]". Accessed June 21, 2019.
<https://www.minterior.gub.uy/index.php/documentos-y-legislacion/72-concursos/4966-el-ministerio-del-interior-llama-a-concurso-abierto-para-ingreso-a-la-carrera-de-oficial-de-policia>.

Can agricultural workers access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners cannot become public school teachers, public administration officials, police officers or members of the armed forces. In general, they need to be natural citizens or legal citizens in some cases, so as to gain access to these types of jobs.

Sources: Ministerio del Interior. "Concurso abierto para la carrera oficial de policía 2018 [Public Contest to Enter the Police Force 2018]". Accessed June 21, 2019.
<https://www.minterior.gub.uy/index.php/documentos-y-legislacion/72-concursos/4966-el-ministerio-del-interior-llama-a-concurso-abierto-para-ingreso-a-la-carrera-de-oficial-de-policia>.

Can medical doctors access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners cannot become public school teachers, public administration officials, police officers or members of the armed forces. In general, they need to be natural citizens or legal citizens in some cases, so as to gain access to these types of jobs.

Sources: Ministerio del Interior. "Concurso abierto para la carrera oficial de policía 2018 [Public Contest to Enter the Police Force 2018]". Accessed June 21, 2019.
<https://www.minterior.gub.uy/index.php/documentos-y-legislacion/72->

concursos/4966-el-ministerio-del-interior-llama-a-concurso-abierto-para-ingreso-a-la-carrera-de-oficial-de-policia.

Can permanent residents access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners cannot become public school teachers, public administration officials, police officers or members of the armed forces. In general, they need to be natural citizens or legal citizens in some cases, so as to gain access to these types of jobs.

Sources: Ministerio del Interior. "Concurso abierto para la carrera oficial de policía 2018 [Public Contest to Enter the Police Force 2018]". Accessed June 21, 2019.

[https://www.minterior.gub.uy/index.php/documentos-y-legislacion/72-concursos/4966-el-ministerio-del-interior-llama-a-concurso-abierto-para-ingreso-a-la-carrera-de-oficial-de-policia.](https://www.minterior.gub.uy/index.php/documentos-y-legislacion/72-concursos/4966-el-ministerio-del-interior-llama-a-concurso-abierto-para-ingreso-a-la-carrera-de-oficial-de-policia)

Quotas for preferential hiring of asylum seekers exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no particular provision regarding quotas for the preferential hiring of asylum seekers.

Sources: Ordenanza N° 45 [Ordinance 45]. 1993. Art. 1. / Ley N° 19.121 [Law 19.121]. 2013. Art. 5. / Ministerio del Interior. "Concurso abierto para la carrera oficial de policía 2018 [Public Contest to Enter the Police Force 2018]". Accessed June 21, 2019.

[https://www.minterior.gub.uy/index.php/documentos-y-legislacion/72-concursos/4966-el-ministerio-del-interior-llama-a-concurso-abierto-para-ingreso-a-la-carrera-de-oficial-de-policia.](https://www.minterior.gub.uy/index.php/documentos-y-legislacion/72-concursos/4966-el-ministerio-del-interior-llama-a-concurso-abierto-para-ingreso-a-la-carrera-de-oficial-de-policia) / Decreto N° 864/988 [Decree 864/988]. 1988. Art. 1.

Quotas for preferential hiring of refugees exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no particular provision regarding quotas for the preferential hiring of refugees.

Sources: Ordenanza N° 45 [Ordinance 45]. 1993. Art. 1. / Ley N° 19.121 [Law 19.121]. 2013. Art. 5. / Ministerio del Interior. "Concurso abierto para la carrera oficial de policía 2018 [Public Contest to Enter the Police Force 2018]". Accessed June 21, 2019.

[https://www.minterior.gub.uy/index.php/documentos-y-legislacion/72-concursos/4966-el-ministerio-del-interior-llama-a-concurso-abierto-para-ingreso-a-la-carrera-de-oficial-de-policia.](https://www.minterior.gub.uy/index.php/documentos-y-legislacion/72-concursos/4966-el-ministerio-del-interior-llama-a-concurso-abierto-para-ingreso-a-la-carrera-de-oficial-de-policia) / Decreto N° 864/988 [Decree 864/988]. 1988. Art. 1.

Quotas for preferential hiring of co-ethnics exist:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Quotas for preferential hiring of domestic workers exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no particular provision regarding quotas for the preferential hiring of domestic workers.

Sources: Ordenanza N° 45 [Ordinance 45]. 1993. Art. 1. / Ley N° 19.121 [Law 19.121]. 2013. Art. 5. / Ministerio del Interior. "Concurso abierto para la carrera oficial de policía 2018 [Public Contest to Enter the Police Force 2018]". Accessed June 21, 2019.

<https://www.minterior.gub.uy/index.php/documentos-y-legislacion/72-concursos/4966-el-ministerio-del-interior-llama-a-concurso-abierto-para-ingreso-a-la-carrera-de-oficial-de-policia>. / Decreto N° 864/988 [Decree 864/988]. 1988. Art. 1.

Quotas for preferential hiring of agricultural workers exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no particular provision regarding quotas for the preferential hiring of agricultural workers.

Sources: Ordenanza N° 45 [Ordinance 45]. 1993. Art. 1. / Ley N° 19.121 [Law 19.121]. 2013. Art. 5. / Ministerio del Interior. "Concurso abierto para la carrera oficial de policía 2018 [Public Contest to Enter the Police Force 2018]". Accessed June 21, 2019.

<https://www.minterior.gub.uy/index.php/documentos-y-legislacion/72-concursos/4966-el-ministerio-del-interior-llama-a-concurso-abierto-para-ingreso-a-la-carrera-de-oficial-de-policia>. / Decreto N° 864/988 [Decree 864/988]. 1988. Art. 1.

Quotas for preferential hiring of medical doctors:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no particular provision regarding quotas for the preferential hiring of medical doctors.

Sources: Ordenanza N° 45 [Ordinance 45]. 1993. Art. 1. / Ley N° 19.121 [Law 19.121]. 2013. Art. 5. / Ministerio del Interior. "Concurso abierto para la carrera oficial de policía 2018 [Public Contest to Enter the Police Force 2018]". Accessed June 21, 2019.
<https://www.minterior.gub.uy/index.php/documentos-y-legislacion/72-concursos/4966-el-ministerio-del-interior-llama-a-concurso-abierto-para-ingreso-a-la-carrera-de-oficial-de-policia>. / Decreto N° 864/988 [Decree 864/988]. 1988. Art. 1.

Quotas for preferential hiring of permanent residents:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no particular provision regarding quotas for the preferential hiring of permanent residents.

Sources: Ordenanza N° 45 [Ordinance 45]. 1993. Art. 1. / Ley N° 19.121 [Law 19.121]. 2013. Art. 5. / Ministerio del Interior. "Concurso abierto para la carrera oficial de policía 2018 [Public Contest to Enter the Police Force 2018]". Accessed June 21, 2019.
<https://www.minterior.gub.uy/index.php/documentos-y-legislacion/72-concursos/4966-el-ministerio-del-interior-llama-a-concurso-abierto-para-ingreso-a-la-carrera-de-oficial-de-policia>. / Decreto N° 864/988 [Decree 864/988]. 1988. Art. 1.

Can asylum seekers access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners cannot become public school teachers, public administration officials, police officers or members of the armed forces [Art. 1, Decree Number 864/988]. In general, they need to be natural citizens or legal citizens in some cases, so as to gain access to these types of jobs.

Sources: Decreto N° 864/988 [Decree 864/988]. 1988. Art. 1.

Can refugees access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners cannot become public school teachers, public administration officials, police officers or members of the armed forces [Art. 1, Decree Number 864/988]. In general, they need to be natural citizens or legal citizens in some cases, so as to gain access to these types of jobs.

Sources: Decreto N° 864/988 [Decree 864/988]. 1988. Art. 1.

Can co-ethnics access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners cannot can become public school teachers, public administration officials, police officers or members of the armed forces [Art. 1, Decree Number 864/988]. In general, they need to be natural citizens or legal citizens in some cases, so as to gain access to these types of jobs.

Sources: Decreto N° 864/988 [Decree 864/988]. 1988. Art. 1.

Can agricultural workers access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners cannot become public school teachers, public administration officials, police officers or members of the armed forces [Art. 1, Decree Number 864/988]. In general, they need to be natural citizens or legal citizens in some cases, so as to gain access to these types of jobs.

Sources: Decreto N° 864/988 [Decree 864/988]. 1988. Art. 1.

Can medical doctors access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners cannot become public school teachers, public administration officials, police officers or members of the armed forces [Art. 1, Decree Number 864/988]. In general, they need to be natural citizens or legal citizens in some cases, so as to gain access to these types of jobs.

Sources: Decreto N° 864/988 [Decree 864/988]. 1988. Art. 1.

Can permanent residents access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners cannot become public school teachers, public administration officials, police officers or members of the armed forces [Art. 1, Decree Number 864/988]. In general, they need to be natural citizens or legal citizens in some cases, so as to gain access to these types of jobs.

Sources: Decreto N° 864/988 [Decree 864/988]. 1988. Art. 1.

5.3.2. Access to support

IMMIGRANT_31: Public employment services.

Can asylum seekers access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no provision limiting the access of migrants in general to the Uruguayan public employment services, encompassing the “Road to Work” program (Vía Trabajo) and the CEPES (Public Employment Centers – Centros Públicos de Empleo). The only requirements for workers are to be over 15 years of age and present identification, such as a passport or ID from the country of origin. The Uruguayan state even advertises these services directly to incoming migrants, with the CEPES being mentioned as a useful possible resource when moving to Uruguay from abroad in the “Living in Uruguay” manual developed by the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

Sources: Gub.uy. “Servicio público de apoyo al empleo [Public Service for Employment Promotion]”. Accessed June 21, 2019. <https://tramites.gub.uy/ampliados?id=2243>. / Junta Nacional de Migración. “Vivir en Uruguay - Guía de apoyo al migrante [Living in Uruguay – Migrant Support Guide]”. Accessed June 5, 2019. <http://www.jnm.gub.uy/guias-informativas/vivir-en-uruguay.html>.

Can refugees access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no provision limiting the access of migrants in general to the Uruguayan public employment services, encompassing the “Road to Work” program (Vía Trabajo) and the CEPES (Public Employment Centers – Centros Públicos de Empleo). The only requirements for workers are to be over 15 years of age and present identification, such as a passport or ID from the country of origin. The Uruguayan state even advertises these services directly to incoming migrants, with the CEPES being mentioned as a useful possible resource when moving to Uruguay from abroad in the “Living in Uruguay” manual developed by the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

Sources: Gub.uy. “Servicio público de apoyo al empleo [Public Service for Employment Promotion]”. Accessed June 21, 2019. <https://tramites.gub.uy/ampliados?id=2243>. / Junta Nacional de Migración. “Vivir en Uruguay - Guía de apoyo al migrante [Living in Uruguay – Migrant Support Guide]”. Accessed June 5, 2019. <http://www.jnm.gub.uy/guias-informativas/vivir-en-uruguay.html>.

Can co-ethnics access public employment services?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no provision limiting the access of migrants in general to the Uruguayan public employment services, encompassing the “Road to Work” program (Vía Trabajo) and the CEPES (Public Employment Centers – Centros Públicos de Empleo). The only requirements for workers are to be over 15 years of age and present identification, such as a passport or ID from the country of origin. The Uruguayan state even advertises these services directly to incoming migrants, with the CEPES being mentioned as a useful possible resource when moving to Uruguay from abroad in the “Living in Uruguay” manual developed by the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

Sources: Gub.uy. “Servicio público de apoyo al empleo [Public Service for Employment Promotion]”. Accessed June 21, 2019. <https://tramites.gub.uy/ampliados?id=2243>. / Junta Nacional de Migración. “Vivir en Uruguay - Guía de apoyo al migrante [Living in Uruguay – Migrant Support Guide]”. Accessed June 5, 2019. <http://www.jnm.gub.uy/guias-informativas/vivir-en-uruguay.html>.

Can agricultural workers access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no provision limiting the access of migrants in general to the Uruguayan public employment services, encompassing the “Road to Work” program (Vía Trabajo) and the CEPES (Public Employment Centers – Centros Públicos de Empleo). The only requirements for workers are to be over 15 years of age and present identification, such as a passport or ID from the country of origin. The Uruguayan state even advertises these services directly to incoming migrants, with the CEPES being mentioned as a useful possible resource when moving to Uruguay from abroad in the “Living in Uruguay” manual developed by the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

Sources: Gub.uy. “Servicio público de apoyo al empleo [Public Service for Employment Promotion]”. Accessed June 21, 2019. <https://tramites.gub.uy/ampliados?id=2243>. / Junta Nacional de Migración. “Vivir en Uruguay - Guía de apoyo al migrante [Living in Uruguay – Migrant Support Guide]”. Accessed June 5, 2019. <http://www.jnm.gub.uy/guias-informativas/vivir-en-uruguay.html>.

Can medical doctors access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no provision limiting the access of migrants in general to the Uruguayan public employment services, encompassing the “Road to Work” program (Vía Trabajo) and the CEPES (Public Employment Centers – Centros Públicos de Empleo). The only requirements for workers are to be over 15 years of age and present identification, such as a passport or ID from the country of origin. The Uruguayan state even advertises these services directly to incoming migrants, with the CEPES

being mentioned as a useful possible resource when moving to Uruguay from abroad in the “Living in Uruguay” manual developed by the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

Sources: Gub.uy. “Servicio público de apoyo al empleo [Public Service for Employment Promotion]”. Accessed June 21, 2019. <https://tramites.gub.uy/ampliados?id=2243>. / Junta Nacional de Migración. “Vivir en Uruguay - Guía de apoyo al migrante [Living in Uruguay – Migrant Support Guide]”. Accessed June 5, 2019. <http://www.jnm.gub.uy/guias-informativas/vivir-en-uruguay.html>.

Can permanent residents access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no provision limiting the access of migrants in general to the Uruguayan public employment services, encompassing the “Road to Work” program (Vía Trabajo) and the CEPES (Public Employment Centers – Centros Públicos de Empleo). The only requirements for workers are to be over 15 years of age and present identification, such as a passport or ID from the country of origin. The Uruguayan state even advertises these services directly to incoming migrants, with the CEPES being mentioned as a useful possible resource when moving to Uruguay from abroad in the “Living in Uruguay” manual developed by the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

Sources: Gub.uy. “Servicio público de apoyo al empleo [Public Service for Employment Promotion]”. Accessed June 21, 2019. <https://tramites.gub.uy/ampliados?id=2243>. / Junta Nacional de Migración. “Vivir en Uruguay - Guía de apoyo al migrante [Living in Uruguay – Migrant Support Guide]”. Accessed June 5, 2019. <http://www.jnm.gub.uy/guias-informativas/vivir-en-uruguay.html>.

IMMIGRANT_32: Recognition of qualifications.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by asylum seekers:

Answer: Yes, but different procedure than for nationals

Code: 0.5

Explanation: There is no mention of the foreigner’s migration status playing any role in the procedure. The general procedure for title recognition only differentiates between foreigners and Uruguayan nationals in giving the latter a specific benefit in the revalidation procedure, namely exemption from taking the revalidation exam.

Sources: Ordenanza sobre revalidación y reconocimiento de títulos, grados académicos y certificados de estudio extranjeros [Ordinance Regarding the Revalidation and Recognition of Degrees, Academic Titles and Certificates of Study Obtained Abroad]. 1963. Art. 2, 3 and 5.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by refugees:

Answer: Yes, but different procedure than for nationals

Code: 0.5

Explanation: There is no mention of the foreigner’s migration status playing any role in the procedure. The general procedure for title recognition only differentiates between foreigners and Uruguayan nationals in giving the latter a specific benefit in the revalidation procedure, namely exemption from taking the revalidation exam.

Sources: Ordenanza sobre revalidación y reconocimiento de títulos, grados académicos y certificados de estudio extranjeros [Ordinance Regarding the Revalidation and Recognition of Degrees, Academic Titles and Certificates of Study Obtained Abroad]. 1963. Art. 2, 3 and 5.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by co-ethnics:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by domestic workers:

Answer: Yes, but different procedure than for nationals

Code: 0.5

Explanation: There is no mention of the foreigner's migration status playing any role in the procedure. The general procedure for title recognition only differentiates between foreigners and Uruguayan nationals in giving the latter a specific benefit in the revalidation procedure, namely exemption from taking the revalidation exam.

Sources: Ordenanza sobre revalidación y reconocimiento de títulos, grados académicos y certificados de estudio extranjeros [Ordinance Regarding the Revalidation and Recognition of Degrees, Academic Titles and Certificates of Study Obtained Abroad]. 1963. Art. 2, 3 and 5.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by agricultural workers:

Answer: Yes, but different procedure than for nationals

Code: 0.5

Explanation: There is no mention of the foreigner's migration status playing any role in the procedure. The general procedure for title recognition only differentiates between foreigners and Uruguayan nationals in giving the latter a specific benefit in the revalidation procedure, namely exemption from taking the revalidation exam.

Sources: Ordenanza sobre revalidación y reconocimiento de títulos, grados académicos y certificados de estudio extranjeros [Ordinance Regarding the Revalidation and Recognition of Degrees, Academic Titles and Certificates of Study Obtained Abroad]. 1963. Art. 2, 3 and 5.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by medical doctors:

Answer: Yes, but different procedure than for nationals

Code: 0.5

Explanation: There is no mention of the foreigner's migration status playing any role in the procedure. The general procedure for title recognition only differentiates between foreigners and Uruguayan nationals in giving the latter a specific benefit in the revalidation procedure, namely exemption from taking the revalidation exam.

Sources: Ordenanza sobre revalidación y reconocimiento de títulos, grados académicos y certificados de estudio extranjeros [Ordinance Regarding the Revalidation and Recognition of Degrees, Academic Titles and Certificates of Study Obtained Abroad]. 1963. Art. 2, 3 and 5.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by permanent residents:

Answer: Yes, but different procedure than for nationals

Code: 0.5

Explanation: There is no mention of the foreigner's migration status playing any role in the procedure. The general procedure for title recognition only differentiates between foreigners and Uruguayan nationals in giving the latter a specific benefit in the revalidation procedure, namely exemption from taking the revalidation exam.

Sources: Ordenanza sobre revalidación y reconocimiento de títulos, grados académicos y certificados de estudio extranjeros [Ordinance Regarding the Revalidation and Recognition of Degrees, Academic Titles and Certificates of Study Obtained Abroad]. 1963. Art. 2, 3 and 5.

5.3.3. Worker's rights

IMMIGRANT_33: Membership in trade unions.

Can asylum seekers be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no restrictions for migrants in general, with regards to membership or participation in trade unions [Art. 1, Law Number 17.940 - Union Law and Rights]. Furthermore, both asylum seekers and bearers of permanent residence have the right to work under the same conditions and enjoy the same labor protections as nationals [Art. 44, Decree Number 394/009]. This includes syndical freedom protections, which stipulate the syndical freedom enjoyed by workers with regards to their employment shall be free of any measures that attempt to undermine it. Finally, as an example, the statute of the Bank Employee Association of Uruguay (Asociación de Bancarios del Uruguay), a member of the Uruguayan national trade union center PIT-CNT (Plenario Intersindical de Trabajadores – Convención Nacional de Trabajadores), only requires their members to be workers in the banking sector and does not differentiate based on nationality. In the case of leadership positions, the statute allows members to be elected and to elect after 6 months of membership, this being the only requirement.

Sources: Gub.uy. "Solicitud de la condición de refugiado [Application for Refugee Status]". Accessed June 11, 2019. <https://tramites.mrree.gub.uy/simple/etapas/ejecutar/231720>. / ACNUR. "Guía para solicitantes de la condición de refugiado en Uruguay [Guide for Applicants for Refugee Status in Uruguay]". Accessed June 12, 2019. <https://www.acnur.org/5b05b7534.pdf>. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44. / Ley N° 17940 [Law 17940]. 2006. Art. 1. /

Asociación de Bancarios del Uruguay. "Estatutos [Statutes]". Accessed June 21, 2019. <http://www.aebu.org.uy/estatutos>.

Can refugees be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no restrictions for migrants in general, with regards to membership or participation in trade unions [Art. 1, Law Number 17.940 - Union Law and Rights]. Furthermore, both asylum seekers and bearers of permanent residence have the right to work under the same conditions and enjoy the same labor protections as nationals [Art. 44, Decree Number 394/009]. This includes syndical freedom protections, which stipulate the syndical freedom enjoyed by workers with regards to their employment shall be free of any measures that attempt to undermine it. Finally, as an example, the statute of the Bank Employee Association of Uruguay (Asociación de Bancarios del Uruguay), a member of the Uruguayan national trade union center PIT-CNT (Plenario Intersindical de Trabajadores – Convención Nacional de Trabajadores), only requires their members to be workers in the banking sector and does not differentiate based on nationality. In the case of leadership positions, the statute allows members to be elected and to elect after 6 months of membership, this being the only requirement.

Sources: Gub.uy. "Solicitud de la condición de refugiado [Application for Refugee Status]". Accessed June 11, 2019. <https://tramites.mrree.gub.uy/simple/etapas/ejecutar/231720>. / ACNUR. "Guía para solicitantes de la condición de refugiado en Uruguay [Guide for Applicants for Refugee Status in Uruguay]". Accessed June 12, 2019. <https://www.acnur.org/5b05b7534.pdf>. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44. / Ley N° 17940 [Law 17940]. 2006. Art. 1. / Asociación de Bancarios del Uruguay. "Estatutos [Statutes]". Accessed June 21, 2019. <http://www.aebu.org.uy/estatutos>.

Can co-ethnic be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no restrictions for migrants in general, with regards to membership or participation in trade unions [Art. 1, Law Number 17.940 - Union Law and Rights]. Furthermore, both asylum seekers and bearers of permanent residence have the right to work under the same conditions and enjoy the same labor protections as nationals [Art. 44, Decree Number 394/009]. This includes

syndical freedom protections, which stipulate the syndical freedom enjoyed by workers with regards to their employment shall be free of any measures that attempt to undermine it. Finally, as an example, the statute of the Bank Employee Association of Uruguay (Asociación de Bancarios del Uruguay), a member of the Uruguayan national trade union center PIT-CNT (Plenario Intersindical de Trabajadores – Convención Nacional de Trabajadores), only requires their members to be workers in the banking sector and does not differentiate based on nationality. In the case of leadership positions, the statute allows members to be elected and to elect after 6 months of membership, this being the only requirement.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44. / Ley N° 17940 [Law 17940]. 2006. Art. 1. / Asociación de Bancarios del Uruguay. “Estatutos [Statutes]”. Accessed June 21, 2019. <http://www.aebu.org.uy/estatutos>.

Can agricultural workers be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no restrictions for migrants in general, with regards to membership or participation in trade unions [Art. 1, Law Number 17.940 - Union Law and Rights]. Furthermore, both asylum seekers and bearers of permanent residence have the right to work under the same conditions and enjoy the same labor protections as nationals [Art. 44, Decree Number 394/009]. This includes syndical freedom protections, which stipulate the syndical freedom enjoyed by workers with regards to their employment shall be free of any measures that attempt to undermine it. Finally, as an example, the statute of the Bank Employee Association of Uruguay (Asociación de Bancarios del Uruguay), a member of the Uruguayan national trade union center PIT-CNT (Plenario Intersindical de Trabajadores – Convención Nacional de Trabajadores), only requires their members to be workers in the banking sector and does not differentiate based on nationality. In the case of leadership positions, the statute allows members to be elected and to elect after 6 months of membership, this being the only requirement.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44. / Ley N° 17940 [Law 17940]. 2006. Art. 1. / Asociación de Bancarios del Uruguay. “Estatutos [Statutes]”. Accessed June 21, 2019. <http://www.aebu.org.uy/estatutos>.

Can medical doctors be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no restrictions for migrants in general, with regards to membership or participation in trade unions [Art. 1, Law Number 17.940 - Union Law and Rights]. Furthermore, both asylum seekers and bearers of permanent residence have the right to work under the same conditions and enjoy the same labor protections as nationals [Art. 44, Decree Number 394/009]. This includes syndical freedom protections, which stipulate the syndical freedom enjoyed by workers with regards to their employment shall be free of any measures that attempt to undermine it. Finally, as an example, the statute of the Bank Employee Association of Uruguay (Asociación de Bancarios del Uruguay), a member of the Uruguayan national trade union center PIT-CNT (Plenario Intersindical de Trabajadores – Convención Nacional de Trabajadores), only requires their members to be workers in the banking sector and does not differentiate based on nationality. In the case of leadership positions, the statute allows members to be elected and to elect after 6 months of membership, this being the only requirement.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44. / Ley N° 17940 [Law 17940]. 2006. Art. 1. / Asociación de Bancarios del Uruguay. "Estatutos [Statutes]". Accessed June 21, 2019. <http://www.aebu.org.uy/estatutos>.

Can permanent residents be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no restrictions for migrants in general, with regards to membership or participation in trade unions [Art. 1, Law Number 17.940 - Union Law and Rights]. Furthermore, both asylum seekers and bearers of permanent residence have the right to work under the same conditions and enjoy the same labor protections as nationals [Art. 44, Decree Number 394/009]. This includes syndical freedom protections, which stipulate the syndical freedom enjoyed by workers with regards to their employment shall be free of any measures that attempt to undermine it. Finally, as an example, the statute of the Bank Employee Association of Uruguay (Asociación de Bancarios del Uruguay), a member of the Uruguayan national trade union center PIT-CNT (Plenario Intersindical de Trabajadores – Convención Nacional de Trabajadores), only requires their members to be workers in the banking sector and does not differentiate based on nationality. In the case of leadership positions, the statute allows members to be elected and to elect after 6 months of membership, this being the only requirement.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44. / Ley N° 17940 [Law 17940]. 2006. Art. 1. / Asociación de Bancarios del Uruguay. "Estatutos [Statutes]". Accessed June 21, 2019. <http://www.aebu.org.uy/estatutos>.

IMMIGRANT_34: Job transferability.

Can asylum seekers change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, without conditions

Code: 1

Explanation: Both asylum seekers and bearers of permanent residence have the right to work under the same conditions and enjoy the same labor protections as nationals, meaning they are allowed to switch employers without fear of penalty [Art. 44, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Gub.uy. "Solicitud de la condición de refugiado [Application for Refugee Status]". Accessed June 11, 2019. <https://tramites.mrree.gub.uy/simple/etapas/ejecutar/231720>. / ACNUR. "Guía para solicitantes de la condición de refugiado en Uruguay [Guide for Applicants for Refugee Status in Uruguay]". Accessed June 12, 2019. <https://www.acnur.org/5b05b7534.pdf>. / Asylum Access. "El derecho al trabajo de las personas solicitantes de asilo y refugiadas en América Latina y el Caribe [The Right to Work of Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Latin America and the Caribbean]". Accessed June 21, 2019. <https://asylumaccess.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Derechos-Laborales-Refugiadas-en-America-Latina-y-el-Caribe-final-ESP.pdf>. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44.

Can refugees change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, without conditions

Code: 1

Explanation: Refugees have the right to work under the same conditions and enjoy the same labor protections as nationals, meaning they are allowed to switch employers without fear of penalty [Art. 44, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Gub.uy. "Solicitud de la condición de refugiado [Application for Refugee Status]". Accessed June 11, 2019. <https://tramites.mrree.gub.uy/simple/etapas/ejecutar/231720>. / ACNUR. "Guía para solicitantes de la condición de refugiado en Uruguay [Guide for Applicants for Refugee Status in Uruguay]". Accessed June 12, 2019. <https://www.acnur.org/5b05b7534.pdf>. / Asylum Access. "El derecho al trabajo de las personas solicitantes de asilo y refugiadas en América Latina y el Caribe [The Right to Work of Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Latin America and the Caribbean]". Accessed June 21, 2019. <https://asylumaccess.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Derechos-Laborales-Refugiadas-en-America-Latina-y-el-Caribe-final-ESP.pdf>. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44.

Can co-ethnics change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, without conditions

Code: 1

Explanation: Bearers of permanent residence have the right to work under the same conditions and enjoy the same labor protections as nationals, meaning they are allowed to switch employers without fear of penalty [Art. 44, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44.

Can agricultural workers change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, without conditions

Code: 1

Explanation: Bearers of permanent residence have the right to work under the same conditions and enjoy the same labor protections as nationals, meaning they are allowed to switch employers without fear of penalty [Art. 44, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44.

Can medical doctors change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, without conditions

Code: 1

Explanation: Bearers of permanent residence have the right to work under the same conditions and enjoy the same labor protections as nationals, meaning they are allowed to switch employers without fear of penalty [Art. 44, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44.

Can permanent residents change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, without conditions

Code: 1

Explanation: Bearers of permanent residence have the right to work under the same conditions and enjoy the same labor protections as nationals, meaning they are allowed to switch employers without fear of penalty [Art. 44, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44.

IMMIGRANT_35: Right to redress.

Do asylum seekers have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Asylum seekers and bearers of permanent residence have the right to work under the same conditions and enjoy the same labor protections as nationals, meaning they are allowed to sue their employers, arrange a civil trial and get compensation from a labor contract violation. The constitution guarantees this through Art. 7, assuring that all citizens have a right to be protected in the enjoyment of their working rights and the Ministry of Labor and Social Security has documented the entirety of the steps of a civil labor dispute in its website.

Sources: Gub.uy. "Solicitud de la condición de refugiado [Application for Refugee Status]". Accessed June 11, 2019. <https://tramites.mrree.gub.uy/simple/etapas/ejecutar/231720>. / ACNUR. "Guía para solicitantes de la condición de refugiado en Uruguay [Guide for Applicants for Refugee Status in Uruguay]". Accessed June 12, 2019. <https://www.acnur.org/5b05b7534.pdf>. / Asylum Access. "El derecho al trabajo de las personas solicitantes de asilo y refugiadas en América Latina y el Caribe [The Right to Work of Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Latin America and the Caribbean]". Accessed June 21, 2019. <https://asylumaccess.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Derechos-Laborales-Refugiadas-en-America-Latina-y-el-Caribe-final-ESP.pdf>. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44. / Disposiciones Procesales - Ministerio de Trabajo [Procedural Provisions – Ministry of Labor]. 2008. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 7.

Do refugees have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Asylum seekers and bearers of permanent residence have the right to work under the same conditions and enjoy the same labor protections as nationals, meaning they are allowed to sue their employers, arrange a civil trial and get compensation from a labor contract violation. The constitution guarantees this through Art. 7, assuring that all citizens have a right to be protected in the enjoyment of their working rights and the Ministry of Labor and Social Security has documented the entirety of the steps of a civil labor dispute in its website.

Sources: Gub.uy. "Solicitud de la condición de refugiado [Application for Refugee Status]". Accessed June 11, 2019. <https://tramites.mrree.gub.uy/simple/etapas/ejecutar/231720>. / ACNUR. "Guía para solicitantes de la condición de refugiado en Uruguay [Guide for Applicants for Refugee Status in Uruguay]". Accessed June 12, 2019. <https://www.acnur.org/5b05b7534.pdf>. / Asylum Access. "El derecho al trabajo de las personas solicitantes de asilo y refugiadas en América Latina y el Caribe [The Right to Work of Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Latin America and the Caribbean]". Accessed June 21, 2019. <https://asylumaccess.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Derechos-Laborales-Refugiadas-en-America-Latina-y-el-Caribe-final-ESP.pdf>. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44. / Disposiciones Procesales - Ministerio de Trabajo [Procedural Provisions – Ministry of Labor]. 2008. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 7.

Do co-ethnics have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Asylum seekers and bearers of permanent residence have the right to work under the same conditions and enjoy the same labor protections as nationals, meaning they are allowed to sue their employers, arrange a civil trial and get compensation from a labor contract violation. The constitution guarantees this through Art. 7, assuring that all citizens have a right to be protected in the enjoyment of their working rights and the Ministry of Labor and Social Security has documented the entirety of the steps of a civil labor dispute in its website.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 10. / Disposiciones Procesales - Ministerio de Trabajo [Procedural Provisions – Ministry of Labor]. 2008. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 7.

Do agricultural workers have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Asylum seekers and bearers of permanent residence have the right to work under the same conditions and enjoy the same labor protections as nationals, meaning they are allowed to sue their employers, arrange a civil trial and get compensation from a labor contract violation. The constitution guarantees this through Art. 7, assuring that all citizens have a right to be protected in the enjoyment of their working rights and the Ministry of Labor and Social Security has documented the entirety of the steps of a civil labor dispute in its website.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44. / Disposiciones Procesales - Ministerio de Trabajo [Procedural Provisions – Ministry of Labor]. 2008. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 7.

Do medical doctors have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Asylum seekers and bearers of permanent residence have the right to work under the same conditions and enjoy the same labor protections as nationals, meaning they are allowed to sue their employers, arrange a civil trial and get compensation from a labor contract violation. The constitution guarantees this through Art. 7, assuring that all citizens have a right to be protected in the enjoyment of their working rights and the Ministry of Labor and Social Security has documented the entirety of the steps of a civil labor dispute in its website.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44. / Disposiciones Procesales - Ministerio de Trabajo [Procedural Provisions – Ministry of Labor]. 2008. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 7.

Do permanent residents have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Asylum seekers and bearers of permanent residence have the right to work under the same conditions and enjoy the same labor protections as nationals, meaning they are allowed to sue their employers, arrange a civil trial and get compensation from a labor contract violation. The constitution guarantees this through Art. 7, assuring that all citizens have a right to be protected in the enjoyment of their working rights and the Ministry of Labor and Social Security has documented the entirety of the steps of a civil labor dispute in its website.

Sources: Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 44. / Disposiciones Procesales - Ministerio de Trabajo [Procedural Provisions – Ministry of Labor]. 2008. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 7.

5.3.4. Property rights

IMMIGRANT_36: Property rights.

Can asylum seekers acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no restriction based on nationality when it comes to acquiring property in Uruguay, with the Constitution furthermore establishing the right to protection and enjoyment of property as a right of all the nation's inhabitants [Arts. 7, Constitution of the Republic]. Owning property is even a requirement for a foreigner to apply for a legal citizenship [Art. 75, Constitution of the Republic].

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 7 and 75.

Can refugees acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no restriction based on nationality when it comes to acquiring property in Uruguay, with the Constitution furthermore establishing the right to protection and enjoyment of property as a right of all the nation's inhabitants [Arts. 7, Constitution of the Republic]. Owning property is even a requirement for a foreigner to apply for a legal citizenship [Art. 75, Constitution of the Republic].

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 7 and 75.

Can co-ethnics acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no restriction based on nationality when it comes to acquiring property in Uruguay, with the Constitution furthermore establishing the right to protection and enjoyment of property as a right of all the nation's inhabitants [Arts. 7, Constitution of the Republic]. Owning property is even a requirement for a foreigner to apply for a legal citizenship [Art. 75, Constitution of the Republic].

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 7 and 75.

Can agricultural workers acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no restriction based on nationality when it comes to acquiring property in Uruguay, with the Constitution furthermore establishing the right to protection and enjoyment of property as a right of all the nation's inhabitants [Arts. 7, Constitution of the Republic]. Owning property is even a requirement for a foreigner to apply for a legal citizenship [Art. 75, Constitution of the Republic].

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 7 and 75.

Can medical doctors acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no restriction based on nationality when it comes to acquiring property in Uruguay, with the Constitution furthermore establishing the right to protection and enjoyment of property as a right of all the nation's inhabitants [Arts. 7, Constitution of the Republic]. Owning property is even a requirement for a foreigner to apply for a legal citizenship [Art. 75, Constitution of the Republic].

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 7 and 75.

Can permanent residents acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no restriction based on nationality when it comes to acquiring property in Uruguay, with the Constitution furthermore establishing the right to protection and enjoyment of property as a right of all the nation's inhabitants [Arts. 7, Constitution of the Republic]. Owning

property is even a requirement for a foreigner to apply for a legal citizenship [Art. 75, Constitution of the Republic].

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 7 and 75.

5.4. Social policies

5.4.1. Family reunification

Can asylum seekers bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Asylum seekers do not have a right to family reunification until they are officially recognized as refugees [Art. 21, Law Number 18.076 - Right of Asylum and Refugee Law].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 21.

Can refugees bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Refugees have a right to family reunification [Art. 21, Law Number 18.076 - Right of Asylum and Refugee Law].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 21.

Can co-ethnics bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Domestic workers can bring their families to their country of residence. As long as the applicant possesses a permanent residency or is in process of obtaining one, has legally proved their means of subsistence and has agreed to invite the family member, the reunification can take place [Art. 1, e) Decree Number 356/018].

Sources: Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art. 1. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 40. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10.

Can agricultural workers bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Agricultural workers can bring their families to their country of residence. As long as the applicant possesses a permanent residency or is in process of obtaining one, has legally proved their means of subsistence and has agreed to invite the family member, the reunification can take place [Art. 1, e) Decree Number 356/018].

Sources: Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art. 1. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 40. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10.

Can medical doctors bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Medical doctors can bring their families to their country of residence. As long as the applicant possesses a permanent residency or is in process of obtaining one, has legally proved their means of subsistence and has agreed to invite the family member, the reunification can take place [Art. 1, e) Decree Number 356/018].

Sources: Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art. 1. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 40. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10.

Can permanent residents bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Permanent residents can bring their families to their country of residence. As long as the applicant possesses a permanent residency or is in process of obtaining one, has legally proved their means of subsistence and has agreed to invite the family member, the reunification can take place [Art. 1, e) Decree Number 356/018].

Sources: Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 40. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10.

Eligibility

IMMIGRANT_37: Resident requirement for ordinary legal residents.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (asylum seekers). In months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (refugees). In months:

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: No specific time of residence is required to apply for family reunification. As long as the applicant is recognized as a refugee, it has a right to family reunification [Art. 21, Law Number 18.076 - Right of Asylum and Refugee Law].

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 21.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (refugees):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: No specific time of residence is required to apply for family reunification. As long as the applicant is recognized as a refugee, it has a right to family reunification [Art. 21, Law Number 18.076 - Right of Asylum and Refugee Law].

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 21.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (co-ethnics). In months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (domestic workers). In months:

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: No specific time of residence is required to apply for family reunification. As long as the applicant possesses a permanent residency or is in process of obtaining one, has legally proved their means of subsistence and has agreed to invite the family member, the reunification can take place [Art. 1 e), Decree Number 356/018].

Sources: Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (domestic workers):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: No specific time of residence is required to apply for family reunification. As long as the applicant possesses a permanent residency or is in process of obtaining one, has legally proved their means of subsistence and has agreed to invite the family member, the reunification can take place [Art. 1 e), Decree Number 356/018].

Sources: Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (agricultural workers). In months:

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: No specific time of residence is required to apply for family reunification. As long as the applicant possesses a permanent residency or is in process of obtaining one, has legally proved their means of subsistence and has agreed to invite the family member, the reunification can take place [Art. 1 e), Decree Number 356/018].

Sources: Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (agricultural workers):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: No specific time of residence is required to apply for family reunification. As long as the applicant possesses a permanent residency or is in process of obtaining one, has legally proved their means of subsistence and has agreed to invite the family member, the reunification can take place [Art. 1 e), Decree Number 356/018].

Sources: Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (medical doctors). In months:

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: No specific time of residence is required to apply for family reunification. As long as the applicant possesses a permanent residency or is in process of obtaining one, has legally proved their means of subsistence and has agreed to invite the family member, the reunification can take place [Art. 1 e), Decree Number 356/018].

Sources: Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (medical doctors):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: No specific time of residence is required to apply for family reunification. As long as the applicant possesses a permanent residency or is in process of obtaining one, has legally proved their means of subsistence and has agreed to invite the family member, the reunification can take place [Art. 1 e), Decree Number 356/018].

Sources: Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (permanent residents). In months:

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: No specific time of residence is required to apply for family reunification. As long as the applicant possesses a permanent residency or is in process of obtaining one, has legally proved their means of subsistence and has agreed to invite the family member, the reunification can take place [Art. 1 e), Decree Number 356/018].

Sources: Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (permanent residents):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: No specific time of residence is required to apply for family reunification. As long as the applicant possesses a permanent residency or is in process of obtaining one, has legally proved their means of subsistence and has agreed to invite the family member, the reunification can take place [Art. 1 e), Decree Number 356/018].

Sources: Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

IMMIGRANT_38: Family members considered for reunification.

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Spouse.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Children.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation:

Sources:

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Parents.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Grandparents.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Refugees are allowed to apply for family reunification with their spouses, concubines (partners), sons and daughters and any blood related relatives up to the fourth degree or affinity (legally) related relatives up to the second degree [Art. 21, Law Number 18.076 - Right of Asylum and Refugee Law].

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 21.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Refugees are allowed to apply for family reunification with their spouses, concubines (partners), sons and daughters and any blood related relatives up to the fourth degree or affinity (legally) related relatives up to the second degree [Art. 21, Law Number 18.076 - Right of Asylum and Refugee Law].

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 21.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Refugees are allowed to apply for family reunification with their spouses, concubines (partners), sons and daughters and any blood related relatives up to the fourth degree or affinity (legally) related relatives up to the second degree [Art. 21, Law Number 18.076 - Right of Asylum and Refugee Law].

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 21.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Parents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Refugees are allowed to apply for family reunification with their spouses, concubines (partners), sons and daughters and any blood related relatives up to the fourth degree or affinity (legally) related relatives up to the second degree [Art. 21, Law Number 18.076 - Right of Asylum and Refugee Law].

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 21.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Grandparents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Refugees are allowed to apply for family reunification with their spouses, concubines (partners), sons and daughters and any blood related relatives up to the fourth degree or affinity (legally) related relatives up to the second degree [Art. 21, Law Number 18.076 - Right of Asylum and Refugee Law].

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 21.

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Spouse.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Children.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Parents.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Grandparents.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants in general, provided they have a permanent residency or are applying for one, are allowed to apply for family reunification with their parents, spouses, concubines (partners), single

underage sons and daughters and adult sons and daughters with a disability [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018; Art. 10, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants in general, provided they have a permanent residency or are applying for one, are allowed to apply for family reunification with their parents, spouses, concubines (partners), single underage sons and daughters and adult sons and daughters with a disability [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018; Art. 10, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants in general, provided they have a permanent residency or are applying for one, are allowed to apply for family reunification with their parents, spouses, concubines (partners), single underage sons and daughters and adult sons and daughters with a disability [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018; Art. 10, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Parents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants in general, provided they have a permanent residency or are applying for one, are allowed to apply for family reunification with their parents, spouses, concubines (partners), single underage sons and daughters and adult sons and daughters with a disability [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018; Art. 10, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Migrants in general, provided they have a permanent residency or are applying for one, are allowed to apply for family reunification with their parents, spouses, concubines (partners), single underage sons and daughters and adult sons and daughters with a disability [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018; Art. 10, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants in general, provided they have a permanent residency or are applying for one, are allowed to apply for family reunification with their parents, spouses, concubines (partners), single underage sons and daughters and adult sons and daughters with a disability [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018; Art. 10, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants in general, provided they have a permanent residency or are applying for one, are allowed to apply for family reunification with their parents, spouses, concubines (partners), single underage sons and daughters and adult sons and daughters with a disability [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018; Art. 10, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants in general, provided they have a permanent residency or are applying for one, are allowed to apply for family reunification with their parents, spouses, concubines (partners), single underage sons and daughters and adult sons and daughters with a disability [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018; Art. 10, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Parents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants in general, provided they have a permanent residency or are applying for one, are allowed to apply for family reunification with their parents, spouses, concubines (partners), single underage sons and daughters and adult sons and daughters with a disability [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018; Art. 10, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Migrants in general, provided they have a permanent residency or are applying for one, are allowed to apply for family reunification with their parents, spouses, concubines (partners), single underage sons and daughters and adult sons and daughters with a disability [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018; Art. 10, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants in general, provided they have a permanent residency or are applying for one, are allowed to apply for family reunification with their parents, spouses, concubines (partners), single underage sons and daughters and adult sons and daughters with a disability [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018; Art. 10, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants in general, provided they have a permanent residency or are applying for one, are allowed to apply for family reunification with their parents, spouses, concubines (partners), single

underage sons and daughters and adult sons and daughters with a disability [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018; Art. 10, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants in general, provided they have a permanent residency or are applying for one, are allowed to apply for family reunification with their parents, spouses, concubines (partners), single underage sons and daughters and adult sons and daughters with a disability [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018; Art. 10, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Parents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants in general, provided they have a permanent residency or are applying for one, are allowed to apply for family reunification with their parents, spouses, concubines (partners), single underage sons and daughters and adult sons and daughters with a disability [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018; Art. 10, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Migrants in general, provided they have a permanent residency or are applying for one, are allowed to apply for family reunification with their parents, spouses, concubines (partners), single underage sons and daughters and adult sons and daughters with a disability [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018; Art. 10, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants in general, provided they have a permanent residency or are applying for one, are allowed to apply for family reunification with their parents, spouses, concubines (partners), single underage sons and daughters and adult sons and daughters with a disability [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018; Art. 10, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants in general, provided they have a permanent residency or are applying for one, are allowed to apply for family reunification with their parents, spouses, concubines (partners), single underage sons and daughters and adult sons and daughters with a disability [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018; Art. 10, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants in general, provided they have a permanent residency or are applying for one, are allowed to apply for family reunification with their parents, spouses, concubines (partners), single underage sons and daughters and adult sons and daughters with a disability [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018; Art. 10, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Parents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants in general, provided they have a permanent residency or are applying for one, are allowed to apply for family reunification with their parents, spouses, concubines (partners), single underage sons and daughters and adult sons and daughters with a disability [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018; Art. 10, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Migrants in general, provided they have a permanent residency or are applying for one, are allowed to apply for family reunification with their parents, spouses, concubines (partners), single underage sons and daughters and adult sons and daughters with a disability [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018; Art. 10, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Security of status

IMMIGRANT_39: Length of application procedure.

Length of application procedure in months (asylum seekers).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (asylum seekers).

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure in months (refugees).

Answer: 997

Code: 997

Explanation: There is no provision in the asylum and refugee regulation stipulating a maximum length concerning the processing of the application.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006.

Length of application procedure (refugees).

Answer: no regulation of maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in the asylum and refugee regulation stipulating a maximum length concerning the processing of the application.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006.

Length of application procedure in months (co-ethnics).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (co-ethnics).

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure in months (domestic workers).

Answer: 997

Code: 997

Explanation: There is no provision in the migration law or its regulations stipulating a maximum length concerning the processing of the application.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009.

Length of application procedure (domestic workers).

Answer: no regulation of maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in the migration law or its regulations stipulating a maximum length concerning the processing of the application.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009.

Length of application procedure in months (agricultural workers).

Answer: 997

Code: 997

Explanation: There is no provision in the migration law or its regulations stipulating a maximum length concerning the processing of the application.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009.

Length of application procedure (agricultural workers).

Answer: no regulation of maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in the migration law or its regulations stipulating a maximum length concerning the processing of the application.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009.

Length of application procedure in months (medical doctors).

Answer: 997

Code: 997

Explanation: There is no provision in the migration law or its regulations stipulating a maximum length concerning the processing of the application.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009.

Length of application procedure (medical doctors).

Answer: no regulation of maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in the migration law or its regulations stipulating a maximum length concerning the processing of the application.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009.

Length of application procedure in months (permanent residents).

Answer: 997

Code: 997

Explanation: There is no provision in the migration law or its regulations stipulating a maximum length concerning the processing of the application.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009.

Length of application procedure (permanent residents).

Answer: no regulation of maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in the migration law or its regulations stipulating a maximum length concerning the processing of the application.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 10. / Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009.

IMMIGRANT_40: Duration of permit.

Duration of validity of permit (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Duration of validity of permit (refugees):

Answer: equal to sponsor's residence permit

Code: 1

Explanation: The law in the case of refugees explicitly states that the applicable family members he chooses to reunify with, will be recognized as refugees, meaning they will obtain the exact same status and permanent residency [Art. 21, Law Number 18.076 - Right of Asylum and Refugee Law].

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 21.

Duration of validity of permit (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Duration of validity of permit (domestic workers):

Answer: equal to sponsor's residence permit

Code: 1

Explanation: The law stipulates that family members will get the same duration of stay stipulated in the permanent residency or the certificate of residency in process belonging to the migrant in question. Renewal is not necessary as the time of stay granted under the permanent residency is indefinite [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018; Art. 10, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 10.

Duration of validity of permit (agricultural workers):

Answer: equal to sponsor's residence permit

Code: 1

Explanation: The law stipulates that family members will get the same duration of stay stipulated in the permanent residency or the certificate of residency in process belonging to the migrant in question. Renewal is not necessary as the time of stay granted under the permanent residency is indefinite [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018; Art. 10, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 10.

Duration of validity of permit (medical doctors):

Answer: equal to sponsor's residence permit

Code: 1

Explanation: The law stipulates that family members will get the same duration of stay stipulated in the permanent residency or the certificate of residency in process belonging to the migrant in question. Renewal is not necessary as the time of stay granted under the permanent residency is indefinite [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018; Art. 10, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 10.

Duration of validity of permit (permanent residents):

Answer: equal to sponsor's residence permit

Code: 1

Explanation: The law stipulates that family members will get the same duration of stay stipulated in the permanent residency or the certificate of residency in process belonging to the migrant in question. Renewal is not necessary as the time of stay granted under the permanent residency is indefinite [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018; Art. 10, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 10.

IMMIGRANT_41: Grounds for rejection, withdrawing or refusing to renew status.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (refugees):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The law stipulates that family members will be given refugee status, except when falling under the clauses of exclusion and end of status that are tied to granting said condition. This essentially means that rejection would depend on family members. Exclusion clauses are: a) Having committed war crimes or crimes against humanity; b) Having committed a serious common crime before being admitted into the national territory; c) Having committed acts contrary to the principles and goals of the United Nations. End of status clauses are: a) Having voluntarily chosen the protection of their country of citizenship; b) Having voluntarily recovered their nationality (if lost); c) Having acquired a new nationality and enjoyed the protection of said country; d) Having voluntarily established themselves in the country from which they escaped from; e) The circumstances upon which the refugee status was granted ceasing to exist; f) Having obtained Uruguayan citizenship; g) Being stateless but also able to return to its habitual residence country, with the circumstances upon which the refugee status was granted ceasing to exist. Moreover, as recognized refugees, it also applies that the grounds for revoking their status are the same as those for other refugees, meaning: a) Proven fraud in the acquisition of the permit; b) If it is proven that they fall under any of the crime examples stipulated in the list above; c) If they are found to have committed war crimes, crimes against humanity or acts contrary to the principles and goals of the United Nations after being granted refugee status. [Arts. 4, 5, 6 and 21, Law Number 18.076 - Right of Asylum and Refugee Law].

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 4-6 and 21.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (refugees):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The law stipulates that family members will be given refugee status, except when falling under the clauses of exclusion and end of status that are tied to granting said condition. This essentially means that rejection would depend on family members. Exclusion clauses are: a) Having committed war crimes or crimes against humanity; b) Having committed a serious common crime before being admitted into the national territory; c) Having committed acts contrary to the principles and goals of the United Nations. End of status clauses are: a) Having voluntarily chosen the protection of their country of citizenship; b) Having voluntarily recovered their nationality (if lost); c) Having acquired a new nationality and enjoyed the protection of said country; d) Having voluntarily established themselves in the country from which they escaped from; e) The circumstances upon which the refugee status was granted ceasing to exist; f) Having obtained Uruguayan citizenship; g) Being stateless but also able to return to its habitual residence country, with the circumstances upon which the refugee status was granted ceasing to exist. Moreover, as recognized refugees, it also applies that the grounds for revoking their status are the same as those for other refugees, meaning: a) Proven fraud in the acquisition of the permit; b) If it is proven that they fall under any of the crime examples stipulated in the list above; c) If they are found to have committed war crimes, crimes against humanity or acts contrary to the principles and goals of the United Nations after being granted refugee status. [Arts. 4, 5, 6 and 21, Law Number 18.076 - Right of Asylum and Refugee Law].

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 4-6 and 21.

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The law stipulates that family members will be given refugee status, except when falling under the clauses of exclusion and end of status that are tied to granting said condition. This essentially means that rejection would depend on family members. Exclusion clauses are: a) Having committed war crimes or crimes against humanity; b) Having committed a serious common crime before being admitted into the national territory; c) Having committed acts contrary to the principles and goals of the United Nations. End of status clauses are: a) Having voluntarily chosen the protection of their country of citizenship; b) Having voluntarily recovered their nationality (if lost); c) Having acquired a new nationality and enjoyed the protection of said country; d) Having voluntarily established themselves in the country from which they escaped from; e) The circumstances upon which the refugee status was granted ceasing to exist; f) Having obtained Uruguayan citizenship; g) Being stateless but also able to return to its habitual residence country, with the circumstances upon which the refugee status was granted ceasing to exist. Moreover, as recognized refugees, it also applies that the grounds for revoking their status are the same as those for other refugees, meaning: a) Proven fraud in the acquisition of the permit; b) If it is proven that they fall under any of the crime examples stipulated in the list above; c) If they are found to have committed war crimes, crimes against humanity or acts contrary to the principles and goals of the United Nations after being granted refugee status. [Arts. 4, 5, 6 and 21, Law Number 18.076 - Right of Asylum and Refugee Law].

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 4-6 and 21.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (domestic workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no specific provision on this matter for migrants given permanent residency through family reunification. As such, one can assume that the grounds for rejecting and revoking permanent residency in general apply. The residence application will thus be rejected if: 1) The applicant has been processed or convicted for common crimes of intentional nature, inside or outside the country, which are to be fined with more than 2 years of prison according to Uruguayan laws; 2) The applicant's record registers a repeated criminal conduct. For such cases, to obtain a residency, the applicant must have gone through a period of five years without conducting criminal activity, starting on the date of the last conviction. Prison time is however not considered valid. It will furthermore be withdrawn in the cases of: a) Proven fraud in the acquisition of the permit; b) Being convicted with prison time for committing a crime of intentional nature or showing a conduct of constant norm violation; c) Being absent from the country for more than 3 years; d) Having obtained the residency through a program subsidized by the Uruguayan state and having failed to meet its conditions; e) Committing acts of Government or of any other kind that constitute genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or any other violation of Human Rights established as such in the international treaties ratified; f) Being condemned for crimes related to human trafficking, money laundering, drug trafficking or arms trafficking inside the country or internationally; g) Committing acts of terrorism or contrary to human rights inside or outside the country. [Arts. 46 and 47, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (domestic workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no specific provision on this matter for migrants given permanent residency through family reunification. As such, one can assume that the grounds for rejecting and revoking permanent residency in general apply. The residence application will thus be rejected if: 1) The applicant has been processed or convicted for common crimes of intentional nature, inside or outside the country, which are to be fined with more than 2 years of prison according to Uruguayan laws; 2) The applicant's record registers a repeated criminal conduct. For such cases, to obtain a residency, the applicant must have gone through a period of five years without conducting criminal activity, starting on the date of the last conviction. Prison time is however not considered valid. It will furthermore be withdrawn in the cases of: a) Proven fraud in the acquisition of the permit; b) Being convicted with prison time for committing a crime of intentional nature or showing a conduct of constant norm violation; c) Being absent from the country for more than 3 years; d) Having obtained the residency through a program subsidized by the Uruguayan state and having failed to meet its conditions; e) Committing acts of Government or of any other kind that constitute genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or any other violation of Human Rights established as such in the international treaties ratified; f) Being condemned for crimes related to human trafficking, money laundering, drug trafficking or arms trafficking inside the country or internationally; g) Committing acts

of terrorism or contrary to human rights inside or outside the country. [Arts. 46 and 47, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no specific provision on this matter for migrants given permanent residency through family reunification. As such, one can assume that the grounds for rejecting and revoking permanent residency in general apply. The residence application will thus be rejected if: 1) The applicant has been processed or convicted for common crimes of intentional nature, inside or outside the country, which are to be fined with more than 2 years of prison according to Uruguayan laws; 2) The applicant's record registers a repeated criminal conduct. For such cases, to obtain a residency, the applicant must have gone through a period of five years without conducting criminal activity, starting on the date of the last conviction. Prison time is however not considered valid. It will furthermore be withdrawn in the cases of: a) Proven fraud in the acquisition of the permit; b) Being convicted with prison time for committing a crime of intentional nature or showing a conduct of constant norm violation; c) Being absent from the country for more than 3 years; d) Having obtained the residency through a program subsidized by the Uruguayan state and having failed to meet its conditions; e) Committing acts of Government or of any other kind that constitute genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or any other violation of Human Rights established as such in the international treaties ratified; f) Being condemned for crimes related to human trafficking, money laundering, drug trafficking or arms trafficking inside the country or internationally; g) Committing acts of terrorism or contrary to human rights inside or outside the country. [Arts. 46 and 47, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (agricultural workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no specific provision on this matter for migrants given permanent residency through family reunification. As such, one can assume that the grounds for rejecting and revoking permanent residency in general apply. The residence application will thus be rejected if: 1) The applicant has been processed or convicted for common crimes of intentional nature, inside or outside the country, which are to be fined with more than 2 years of prison according to Uruguayan laws; 2) The applicant's record registers a repeated criminal conduct. For such cases, to obtain a residency, the applicant must have gone through a period of five years without conducting criminal activity, starting on the date of the last conviction. Prison time is however not considered valid. It will furthermore be withdrawn in the cases of: a) Proven fraud in the acquisition of the permit; b) Being convicted with prison time for committing a crime of intentional nature or showing a conduct of constant norm violation; c) Being absent from the country for more than 3 years; d) Having obtained the residency through a program subsidized by the Uruguayan state and having failed to meet its conditions; e) Committing acts of Government or of any other kind that constitute genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or any other violation of Human Rights established as such in the international treaties ratified; f) Being condemned for crimes related to human trafficking, money laundering, drug trafficking or arms trafficking inside the country or internationally; g) Committing acts

of terrorism or contrary to human rights inside or outside the country. [Arts. 46 and 47, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (agricultural workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no specific provision on this matter for migrants given permanent residency through family reunification. As such, one can assume that the grounds for rejecting and revoking permanent residency in general apply. The residence application will thus be rejected if: 1) The applicant has been processed or convicted for common crimes of intentional nature, inside or outside the country, which are to be fined with more than 2 years of prison according to Uruguayan laws; 2) The applicant's record registers a repeated criminal conduct. For such cases, to obtain a residency, the applicant must have gone through a period of five years without conducting criminal activity, starting on the date of the last conviction. Prison time is however not considered valid. It will furthermore be withdrawn in the cases of: a) Proven fraud in the acquisition of the permit; b) Being convicted with prison time for committing a crime of intentional nature or showing a conduct of constant norm violation; c) Being absent from the country for more than 3 years; d) Having obtained the residency through a program subsidized by the Uruguayan state and having failed to meet its conditions; e) Committing acts of Government or of any other kind that constitute genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or any other violation of Human Rights established as such in the international treaties ratified; f) Being condemned for crimes related to human trafficking, money laundering, drug trafficking or arms trafficking inside the country or internationally; g) Committing acts of terrorism or contrary to human rights inside or outside the country. [Arts. 46 and 47, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no specific provision on this matter for migrants given permanent residency through family reunification. As such, one can assume that the grounds for rejecting and revoking permanent residency in general apply. The residence application will thus be rejected if: 1) The applicant has been processed or convicted for common crimes of intentional nature, inside or outside the country, which are to be fined with more than 2 years of prison according to Uruguayan laws; 2) The applicant's record registers a repeated criminal conduct. For such cases, to obtain a residency, the applicant must have gone through a period of five years without conducting criminal activity, starting on the date of the last conviction. Prison time is however not considered valid. It will furthermore be withdrawn in the cases of: a) Proven fraud in the acquisition of the permit; b) Being convicted with prison time for committing a crime of intentional nature or showing a conduct of constant norm violation; c) Being absent from the country for more than 3 years; d) Having obtained the residency through a program subsidized by the Uruguayan state and having failed to meet its conditions; e) Committing acts of Government or of any other kind that constitute genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or any other violation of Human Rights established as such in the international treaties ratified; f) Being condemned for crimes related to human trafficking, money laundering, drug trafficking or arms trafficking inside the country or internationally; g) Committing acts

of terrorism or contrary to human rights inside or outside the country. [Arts. 46 and 47, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (medical doctors):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no specific provision on this matter for migrants given permanent residency through family reunification. As such, one can assume that the grounds for rejecting and revoking permanent residency in general apply. The residence application will thus be rejected if: 1) The applicant has been processed or convicted for common crimes of intentional nature, inside or outside the country, which are to be fined with more than 2 years of prison according to Uruguayan laws; 2) The applicant's record registers a repeated criminal conduct. For such cases, to obtain a residency, the applicant must have gone through a period of five years without conducting criminal activity, starting on the date of the last conviction. Prison time is however not considered valid. It will furthermore be withdrawn in the cases of: a) Proven fraud in the acquisition of the permit; b) Being convicted with prison time for committing a crime of intentional nature or showing a conduct of constant norm violation; c) Being absent from the country for more than 3 years; d) Having obtained the residency through a program subsidized by the Uruguayan state and having failed to meet its conditions; e) Committing acts of Government or of any other kind that constitute genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or any other violation of Human Rights established as such in the international treaties ratified; f) Being condemned for crimes related to human trafficking, money laundering, drug trafficking or arms trafficking inside the country or internationally; g) Committing acts of terrorism or contrary to human rights inside or outside the country. [Arts. 46 and 47, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (medical doctors):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no specific provision on this matter for migrants given permanent residency through family reunification. As such, one can assume that the grounds for rejecting and revoking permanent residency in general apply. The residence application will thus be rejected if: 1) The applicant has been processed or convicted for common crimes of intentional nature, inside or outside the country, which are to be fined with more than 2 years of prison according to Uruguayan laws; 2) The applicant's record registers a repeated criminal conduct. For such cases, to obtain a residency, the applicant must have gone through a period of five years without conducting criminal activity, starting on the date of the last conviction. Prison time is however not considered valid. It will furthermore be withdrawn in the cases of: a) Proven fraud in the acquisition of the permit; b) Being convicted with prison time for committing a crime of intentional nature or showing a conduct of constant norm violation; c) Being absent from the country for more than 3 years; d) Having obtained the residency through a program subsidized by the Uruguayan state and having failed to meet its conditions; e) Committing acts of Government or of any other kind that constitute genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or any other violation of Human Rights established as such in the international treaties ratified; f) Being condemned for crimes related to human trafficking, money laundering, drug trafficking or arms trafficking inside the country or internationally; g) Committing acts

of terrorism or contrary to human rights inside or outside the country. [Arts. 46 and 47, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no specific provision on this matter for migrants given permanent residency through family reunification. As such, one can assume that the grounds for rejecting and revoking permanent residency in general apply. The residence application will thus be rejected if: 1) The applicant has been processed or convicted for common crimes of intentional nature, inside or outside the country, which are to be fined with more than 2 years of prison according to Uruguayan laws; 2) The applicant's record registers a repeated criminal conduct. For such cases, to obtain a residency, the applicant must have gone through a period of five years without conducting criminal activity, starting on the date of the last conviction. Prison time is however not considered valid. It will furthermore be withdrawn in the cases of: a) Proven fraud in the acquisition of the permit; b) Being convicted with prison time for committing a crime of intentional nature or showing a conduct of constant norm violation; c) Being absent from the country for more than 3 years; d) Having obtained the residency through a program subsidized by the Uruguayan state and having failed to meet its conditions; e) Committing acts of Government or of any other kind that constitute genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or any other violation of Human Rights established as such in the international treaties ratified; f) Being condemned for crimes related to human trafficking, money laundering, drug trafficking or arms trafficking inside the country or internationally; g) Committing acts of terrorism or contrary to human rights inside or outside the country. [Arts. 46 and 47, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (permanent residents):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no specific provision on this matter for migrants given permanent residency through family reunification. As such, one can assume that the grounds for rejecting and revoking permanent residency in general apply. The residence application will thus be rejected if: 1) The applicant has been processed or convicted for common crimes of intentional nature, inside or outside the country, which are to be fined with more than 2 years of prison according to Uruguayan laws; 2) The applicant's record registers a repeated criminal conduct. For such cases, to obtain a residency, the applicant must have gone through a period of five years without conducting criminal activity, starting on the date of the last conviction. Prison time is however not considered valid. It will furthermore be withdrawn in the cases of: a) Proven fraud in the acquisition of the permit; b) Being convicted with prison time for committing a crime of intentional nature or showing a conduct of constant norm violation; c) Being absent from the country for more than 3 years; d) Having obtained the residency through a program subsidized by the Uruguayan state and having failed to meet its conditions; e) Committing acts of Government or of any other kind that constitute genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or any other violation of Human Rights established as such in the international treaties ratified; f) Being condemned for crimes related to human trafficking, money laundering, drug trafficking or arms trafficking inside the country or internationally; g) Committing acts

of terrorism or contrary to human rights inside or outside the country. [Arts. 46 and 47, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (permanent residents):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no specific provision on this matter for migrants given permanent residency through family reunification. As such, one can assume that the grounds for rejecting and revoking permanent residency in general apply. The residence application will thus be rejected if: 1) The applicant has been processed or convicted for common crimes of intentional nature, inside or outside the country, which are to be fined with more than 2 years of prison according to Uruguayan laws; 2) The applicant's record registers a repeated criminal conduct. For such cases, to obtain a residency, the applicant must have gone through a period of five years without conducting criminal activity, starting on the date of the last conviction. Prison time is however not considered valid. It will furthermore be withdrawn in the cases of: a) Proven fraud in the acquisition of the permit; b) Being convicted with prison time for committing a crime of intentional nature or showing a conduct of constant norm violation; c) Being absent from the country for more than 3 years; d) Having obtained the residency through a program subsidized by the Uruguayan state and having failed to meet its conditions; e) Committing acts of Government or of any other kind that constitute genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or any other violation of Human Rights established as such in the international treaties ratified; f) Being condemned for crimes related to human trafficking, money laundering, drug trafficking or arms trafficking inside the country or internationally; g) Committing acts of terrorism or contrary to human rights inside or outside the country. [Arts. 46 and 47, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no specific provision on this matter for migrants given permanent residency through family reunification. As such, one can assume that the grounds for rejecting and revoking permanent residency in general apply. The residence application will thus be rejected if: 1) The applicant has been processed or convicted for common crimes of intentional nature, inside or outside the country, which are to be fined with more than 2 years of prison according to Uruguayan laws; 2) The applicant's record registers a repeated criminal conduct. For such cases, to obtain a residency, the applicant must have gone through a period of five years without conducting criminal activity, starting on the date of the last conviction. Prison time is however not considered valid. It will furthermore be withdrawn in the cases of: a) Proven fraud in the acquisition of the permit; b) Being convicted with prison time for committing a crime of intentional nature or showing a conduct of constant norm violation; c) Being absent from the country for more than 3 years; d) Having obtained the residency through a program subsidized by the Uruguayan state and having failed to meet its conditions; e) Committing acts of Government or of any other kind that constitute genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or any other violation of Human Rights established as such in the international treaties ratified; f) Being condemned for crimes related to human trafficking, money laundering, drug trafficking or arms trafficking inside the country or internationally; g) Committing acts

of terrorism or contrary to human rights inside or outside the country. [Arts. 46 and 47, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

IMMIGRANT_42: Special circumstances.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision exists in which the factoring in of the solidity of the sponsor's family relationship is regulated by law. Refusal and withdrawal will simply occur if the applicants fall in any of the exclusion clauses, end of status clauses or the criteria for getting their status revoked and withdrawn.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 4-6 and 21.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision exists in which the factoring in of the solidity of the duration of the sponsor's residence is regulated by law. Refusal and withdrawal will simply occur if the applicants fall in any of the exclusion clauses, end of status clauses or the criteria for getting their status revoked and withdrawn.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 4-6 and 21.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision exists in which the factoring in of the existing links with the country of origin is regulated by law. Refusal and withdrawal will simply occur if the applicants fall in any of the exclusion clauses, end of status clauses or the criteria for getting their status revoked and withdrawn.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 4-6 and 21.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision exists in which the factoring in of physical or emotional violence is regulated by law. Refusal and withdrawal will simply occur if the applicants fall in any of the exclusion clauses, end of status clauses or the criteria for getting their status revoked and withdrawn.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 4-6 and 21.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision exists in which the factoring in of the solidity of the sponsor's family relationship is regulated by law. Refusal and withdrawal will simply occur if the applicants fall in any of the cases for rejection or withdrawal of residency.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision exists in which the factoring in of the duration of the sponsor's residence in the country is regulated by law. Refusal and withdrawal will simply occur if the applicants fall in any of the cases for rejection or withdrawal of residency.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision exists in which the factoring in of the existing links with the country of origin is regulated by law. Refusal and withdrawal will simply occur if the applicants fall in any of the cases for rejection or withdrawal of residency.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision exists in which the factoring in of physical or emotional violence is regulated by law. Refusal and withdrawal will simply occur if the applicants fall in any of the cases for rejection or withdrawal of residency.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision exists in which the factoring in of the solidity of the sponsor's family relationship is regulated by law. Refusal and withdrawal will simply occur if the applicants fall in any of the cases for rejection or withdrawal of residency.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision exists in which the factoring in of the duration of the sponsor's residence in the country is regulated by law. Refusal and withdrawal will simply occur if the applicants fall in any of the cases for rejection or withdrawal of residency.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision exists in which the factoring in of existing links with the country of origin is regulated by law. Refusal and withdrawal will simply occur if the applicants fall in any of the cases for rejection or withdrawal of residency.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision exists in which the factoring in of physical or emotional violence is regulated by law. Refusal and withdrawal will simply occur if the applicants fall in any of the cases for rejection or withdrawal of residency.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision exists in which the factoring in of the solidity of the sponsor's family relationship is regulated by law. Refusal and withdrawal will simply occur if the applicants fall in any of the cases for rejection or withdrawal of residency.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision exists in which the factoring in of the duration of the sponsor's residence in the country is regulated by law. Refusal and withdrawal will simply occur if the applicants fall in any of the cases for rejection or withdrawal of residency.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision exists in which the factoring in of existing links with the country of origin is regulated by law. Refusal and withdrawal will simply occur if the applicants fall in any of the cases for rejection or withdrawal of residency.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision exists in which the factoring in of physical or emotional violence is regulated by law. Refusal and withdrawal will simply occur if the applicants fall in any of the cases for rejection or withdrawal of residency.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision exists in which the factoring in of the solidity of the sponsor's family relationship is regulated by law. Refusal and withdrawal will simply occur if the applicants fall in any of the cases for rejection or withdrawal of residency.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision exists in which the factoring in of the duration of the sponsor's residence in the country is regulated by law. Refusal and withdrawal will simply occur if the applicants fall in any of the cases for rejection or withdrawal of residency.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision exists in which the factoring in of existing links with the country of origin is regulated by law. Refusal and withdrawal will simply occur if the applicants fall in any of the cases for rejection or withdrawal of residency.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision exists in which the factoring in of physical or emotional violence is regulated by law. Refusal and withdrawal will simply occur if the applicants fall in any of the cases for rejection or withdrawal of residency.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

IMMIGRANT_43: Legal guarantees and redress in case of refusal or withdrawal.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Asylum seekers do not have a right to family reunification until they are officially recognized as refugees.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 46 and 47.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Asylum seekers do not have a right to family reunification until they are officially recognized as refugees.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 21.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The Law does not explicitly refer to the legal guarantee of a reasoned decision. Nevertheless, it does explicitly state that any resolution made by the Refugee Commission, the body deciding over the refugee applications, is subject to appeal, with any pending resolution requiring expulsion being put on hold. This also applies for refugee family reunification, since the family members are being granted refugee status [Art. 40, Law Number 18.076].

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 40.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (refugees):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Law explicitly states that any resolution made by the Refugee Commission, the body deciding over the refugee applications, is subject to appeal, with any pending resolution requiring expulsion being put on hold. This also applies for refugee family reunification, since the family members are being granted refugee status [Art. 40, Law Number 18.076].

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 40.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The Law does not explicitly refer to the legal guarantee of a reasoned decision. Nevertheless, it does explicitly state that any resolution made by the Refugee Commission, the body deciding over the refugee applications, is subject to appeal, with any pending resolution requiring expulsion being put on hold. This also applies for refugee family reunification, since the family members are being granted refugee status [Art. 40, Law Number 18.076].

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 40.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (co-ethnic):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (co-ethnic):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Domestic workers do not have the legal guarantee of a reasoned decision. They do have the right to appeal, although not explicit and limited to withdrawal. As there is no specific provision mentioning guarantees for applicants to a permanent residency through the reunification modality, the guarantees enjoyed will be the same as any other permanent residence holder and applicant, meaning: a) There is no provision mentioning a guarantee or redress in the case of refusal; b) In the case of a withdrawal of the permanent residency however, said administrative decision can be appealed under Art. 317 of the Constitution, meaning that said appeal needs to be submitted to the same authority that issued the decision, no later than 10 days after the notification date.

Sources: Ley Nº 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 49. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 317.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (domestic workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Domestic workers have the right to appeal, although not explicit and limited to withdrawal. As there is no specific provision mentioning guarantees for applicants to a permanent residency through the reunification modality, the guarantees enjoyed will be the same as any other permanent residence holder and applicant, meaning: a) There is no provision mentioning a guarantee or redress in the case of refusal; b) In the case of a withdrawal of the permanent residency however, said administrative decision can be appealed under Art. 317 of the Constitution, meaning that said appeal needs to be submitted to the same authority that issued the decision, no later than 10 days after the notification date.

Sources: Ley Nº 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 49. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 317.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Domestic workers do not have the legal guarantee of a reasoned decision. They do have the right to appeal, although not explicit and limited to withdrawal. As there is no specific provision mentioning guarantees for applicants to a permanent residency through the reunification modality, the guarantees enjoyed will be the same as any other permanent residence holder and applicant, meaning: a) There is no provision mentioning a guarantee or redress in the case of refusal; b) In the case of a withdrawal of the permanent residency however, said administrative decision can be appealed under Art. 317 of the Constitution, meaning that said appeal needs to be submitted to the same authority that issued the decision, no later than 10 days after the notification date.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 49. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 317.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Agricultural workers do not have the legal guarantee of a reasoned decision. They do have the right to appeal, although not explicit and limited to withdrawal. As there is no specific provision mentioning guarantees for applicants to a permanent residency through the reunification modality, the guarantees enjoyed will be the same as any other permanent residence holder and applicant, meaning: a) There is no provision mentioning a guarantee or redress in the case of refusal; b) In the case of a withdrawal of the permanent residency however, said administrative decision can be appealed under Art. 317 of the Constitution, meaning that said appeal needs to be submitted to the same authority that issued the decision, no later than 10 days after the notification date.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 49. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 317.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (agricultural workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Agricultural workers have the right to appeal, although not explicit and limited to withdrawal. As there is no specific provision mentioning guarantees for applicants to a permanent residency through the reunification modality, the guarantees enjoyed will be the same as any other permanent residence holder and applicant, meaning: a) There is no provision mentioning a guarantee or redress in the case of refusal; b) In the case of a withdrawal of the permanent residency however, said administrative decision can be appealed under Art. 317 of the Constitution, meaning that said appeal needs to be submitted to the same authority that issued the decision, no later than 10 days after the notification date.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 49. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 317.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Agricultural workers do not have the legal guarantee of a reasoned decision. They do have the right to appeal, although not explicit and limited to withdrawal. As there is no specific provision mentioning guarantees for applicants to a permanent residency through the reunification modality, the guarantees enjoyed will be the same as any other permanent residence holder and applicant, meaning: a) There is no provision mentioning a guarantee or redress in the case of refusal; b) In the case of a withdrawal of the permanent residency however, said administrative decision can

be appealed under Art. 317 of the Constitution, meaning that said appeal needs to be submitted to the same authority that issued the decision, no later than 10 days after the notification date.

Sources: Ley Nº 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 49. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 317.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Medical doctors do not have the legal guarantee of a reasoned decision. They do have the right to appeal, although not explicit and limited to withdrawal. As there is no specific provision mentioning guarantees for applicants to a permanent residency through the reunification modality, the guarantees enjoyed will be the same as any other permanent residence holder and applicant, meaning: a) There is no provision mentioning a guarantee or redress in the case of refusal; b) In the case of a withdrawal of the permanent residency however, said administrative decision can be appealed under Art. 317 of the Constitution, meaning that said appeal needs to be submitted to the same authority that issued the decision, no later than 10 days after the notification date.

Sources: Ley Nº 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 49. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 317.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (medical doctors):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Medical doctors have the right to appeal, although not explicit and limited to withdrawal. As there is no specific provision mentioning guarantees for applicants to a permanent residency through the reunification modality, the guarantees enjoyed will be the same as any other permanent residence holder and applicant, meaning: a) There is no provision mentioning a guarantee or redress in the case of refusal; b) In the case of a withdrawal of the permanent residency however, said administrative decision can be appealed under Art. 317 of the Constitution, meaning that said appeal needs to be submitted to the same authority that issued the decision, no later than 10 days after the notification date.

Sources: Ley Nº 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 49. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 317.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Medical doctors do not have the legal guarantee of a reasoned decision. They do have the right to appeal, although not explicit and limited to withdrawal. As there is no specific provision mentioning guarantees for applicants to a permanent residency through the reunification modality, the guarantees enjoyed will be the same as any other permanent residence holder and applicant, meaning: a) There is no provision mentioning a guarantee or redress in the case of refusal; b) In the

case of a withdrawal of the permanent residency however, said administrative decision can be appealed under Art. 317 of the Constitution, meaning that said appeal needs to be submitted to the same authority that issued the decision, no later than 10 days after the notification date.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 49. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 317.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Permanent residents do not have the legal guarantee of a reasoned decision. They do have the right to appeal, although not explicit and limited to withdrawal. As there is no specific provision mentioning guarantees for applicants to a permanent residency through the reunification modality, the guarantees enjoyed will be the same as any other permanent residence holder and applicant, meaning: a) There is no provision mentioning a guarantee or redress in the case of refusal; b) In the case of a withdrawal of the permanent residency however, said administrative decision can be appealed under Art. 317 of the Constitution, meaning that said appeal needs to be submitted to the same authority that issued the decision, no later than 10 days after the notification date.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 49. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 317.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (permanent residents):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Permanent residents have the right to appeal, although not explicit and limited to withdrawal. As there is no specific provision mentioning guarantees for applicants to a permanent residency through the reunification modality, the guarantees enjoyed will be the same as any other permanent residence holder and applicant, meaning: a) There is no provision mentioning a guarantee or redress in the case of refusal; b) In the case of a withdrawal of the permanent residency however, said administrative decision can be appealed under Art. 317 of the Constitution, meaning that said appeal needs to be submitted to the same authority that issued the decision, no later than 10 days after the notification date.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 49. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 317.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Permanent residents do not have the legal guarantee of a reasoned decision. They do have the right to appeal, although not explicit and limited to withdrawal. As there is no specific provision mentioning guarantees for applicants to a permanent residency through the reunification modality, the guarantees enjoyed will be the same as any other permanent residence holder and

applicant, meaning: a) There is no provision mentioning a guarantee or redress in the case of refusal; b) In the case of a withdrawal of the permanent residency however, said administrative decision can be appealed under Art. 317 of the Constitution, meaning that said appeal needs to be submitted to the same authority that issued the decision, no later than 10 days after the notification date.

Sources: Ley Nº 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 49. / Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 317.

IMMIGRANT_44: Right to autonomous permit.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (refugees):

Answer: right after reunification

Code: 1

Explanation: Family members have an independent status from the start. The law simply states that qualifying family members are recognized as refugees by the law, with no provision stipulating that their status, after being granted, is either dependent or independent from the main applicant. Furthermore, the law does explicitly stipulate that women applicants (the law assumes they will not be the main applicant) will have to be interviewed individually even if they are not the main applicants, suggesting a degree of independence even during the application procedure [Art. 38, Law Number 18.076 - Asylum and Refugee Law].

Sources: Ley Nº 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 21 and 38.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (domestic workers):

Answer: right after reunification

Code: 1

Explanation: Family members have an independent status from the start. The law only states that family members will obtain a residence permit with the same length of stay as the migrant already residing in the country, meaning they either get a permanent residency or a temporal permit until the main applicant's residency is granted. There are no specifications on whether the permits of both individuals are dependent on each other after the permanent residency is granted. [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018].

Sources: Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (agricultural workers):

Answer: right after reunification

Code: 1

Explanation: Family members have an independent status from the start. The law only states that family members will obtain a residence permit with the same length of stay as the migrant already residing in the country, meaning they either get a permanent residency or a temporal permit until the main applicant's residency is granted. There are no specifications on whether the permits of both individuals are dependent on each other after the permanent residency is granted. [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018].

Sources: Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (medical doctors):

Answer: right after reunification

Code: 1

Explanation: Family members have an independent status from the start. The law only states that family members will obtain a residence permit with the same length of stay as the migrant already residing in the country, meaning they either get a permanent residency or a temporal permit until the main applicant's residency is granted. There are no specifications on whether the permits of both individuals are dependent on each other after the permanent residency is granted. [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018].

Sources: Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (permanent residents):

Answer: right after reunification

Code: 1

Explanation: Family members have an independent status from the start. The law only states that family members will obtain a residence permit with the same length of stay as the migrant already residing in the country, meaning they either get a permanent residency or a temporal permit until the main applicant's residency is granted. There are no specifications on whether the permits of both

individuals are dependent on each other after the permanent residency is granted. [Art. 1, e), Decree Number 356/018].

Sources: Decreto N° 356/018 [Decree 356/018]. 2018. Art 1, e.

5.4.2. Education

IMMIGRANT_45: Access to education.

Children of asylum seekers have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The law explicitly states that children of migrants in general will enjoy the fundamental right of access to education in the same conditions as nationals. This access cannot be limited, be it in private or public education establishments, by the irregular status of their parents [Art. 11, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 11.

Children of refugees have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The law explicitly states that children of migrants in general will enjoy the fundamental right of access to education in the same conditions as nationals. This access cannot be limited, be it in private or public education establishments, by the irregular status of their parents [Art. 11, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 11.

Children of co-ethnics have access to compulsory education:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Children of domestic workers have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The law explicitly states that children of migrants in general will enjoy the fundamental right of access to education in the same conditions as nationals. This access cannot be limited, be it in private or public education establishments, by the irregular status of their parents [Art. 11, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 11.

Children of agricultural workers have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The law explicitly states that children of migrants in general will enjoy the fundamental right of access to education in the same conditions as nationals. This access cannot be limited, be it in private or public education establishments, by the irregular status of their parents [Art. 11, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 11.

Children of medical doctors have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The law explicitly states that children of migrants in general will enjoy the fundamental right of access to education in the same conditions as nationals. This access cannot be limited, be it in private or public education establishments, by the irregular status of their parents [Art. 11, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 11.

Children of permanent residents have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The law explicitly states that children of migrants in general will enjoy the fundamental right of access to education in the same conditions as nationals. This access cannot be limited, be it in private or public education establishments, by the irregular status of their parents [Art. 11, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 11.

IMMIGRANT_46: Access to higher education.

Asylum seekers and their children have access to higher education:

Answer: Restrictions on law on access for permanent residents and their children

Code: 0

Explanation: Asylum seekers can access public higher education only if they had to interrupt their studies in the country of origin because of political, religious, ideological, racial, union-based persecution. While the Migration law enshrines education as a right of all migrants, it also explicitly states that foreigners' access to the University of the Republic, Uruguay's public university, will be regulated through its law and the decisions of its central organ, the Central Executive Council. As such, access to public higher education is conditional on migrants having their secondary education recognized in Uruguay and them finding themselves in one of the following situations: 1) Being Uruguayan or having had to leave Uruguay because of the political situation in the country up until the establishment of democracy 2) Having had to interrupt their studies in the country of origin because of political, religious, ideological, racial, union-based persecution. 3) Being a foreign diplomat, consular, international organization officer or a family member of said individual 4) Having resided in Uruguay for at least three years. 5) Having moved to Uruguay as a result of the need of the core family, of which the applicant was a part of, to establish itself in the country.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 49. / Universidad de la República. "Futuros estudiantes [Future Students]". Accessed June 27, 2019. http://www.universidad.edu.uy/renderPage/index/pageld/79#heading_120.

Refugees have access to higher education:

Answer: Restrictions on law on access for permanent residents and their children

Code: 0

Explanation: Refugees can access public higher education, as long as they have resided in Uruguay for at least three years or meet any of these other conditions: 1) Having had to interrupt their studies in the country of origin because of political, religious, ideological, racial, union-based persecution. 2) Having moved to Uruguay as a result of the need of the core family, of which the applicant was a part of, to establish itself in the country.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 49. / Universidad de la República. "Futuros estudiantes [Future Students]". Accessed June 27, 2019. http://www.universidad.edu.uy/renderPage/index/pageld/79#heading_120.

Co-ethnics have access to higher education:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Domestic workers have access to higher education:

Answer: Restrictions on law on access for permanent residents and their children

Code: 0

Explanation: In general, permanent residents can access public higher education after having resided in Uruguay for at least three years or meeting one of the following conditions: 1) Having had to interrupt their studies in the country of origin because of political, religious, ideological, racial, union-based persecution. 2) Having moved to Uruguay as a result of the need of the core family, of which the applicant was a part of, to establish itself in the country.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 49. / Universidad de la República. "Futuros estudiantes [Future Students]". Accessed June 27, 2019. http://www.universidad.edu.uy/renderPage/index/pageld/79#heading_120.

Agricultural workers have access to higher education:

Answer: Restrictions on law on access for permanent residents and their children

Code: 0

Explanation: In general, permanent residents can access public higher education after having resided in Uruguay for at least three years or meeting one of the following conditions: 1) Having had to interrupt their studies in the country of origin because of political, religious, ideological, racial, union-based persecution. 2) Having moved to Uruguay as a result of the need of the core family, of which the applicant was a part of, to establish itself in the country.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 49. / Universidad de la República. "Futuros estudiantes [Future Students]". Accessed June 27, 2019. http://www.universidad.edu.uy/renderPage/index/pageld/79#heading_120.

Medical doctors have access to higher education:

Answer: Restrictions on law on access for permanent residents and their children

Code: 0

Explanation: In general, permanent residents can access public higher education after having resided in Uruguay for at least three years or meeting one of the following conditions: 1) Having had to interrupt their studies in the country of origin because of political, religious, ideological, racial, union-based persecution. 2) Having moved to Uruguay as a result of the need of the core family, of which the applicant was a part of, to establish itself in the country.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 49. / Universidad de la República. "Futuros estudiantes [Future Students]". Accessed June 27, 2019. http://www.universidad.edu.uy/renderPage/index/pageld/79#heading_120.

Permanent residents have access to higher education:

Answer: Restrictions on law on access for permanent residents and their children

Code: 0

Explanation: In general, permanent residents can access public higher education after having resided in Uruguay for at least three years or meeting one of the following conditions: 1) Having had to interrupt their studies in the country of origin because of political, religious, ideological, racial, union-

based persecution. 2) Having moved to Uruguay as a result of the need of the core family, of which the applicant was a part of, to establish itself in the country.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 49. / Universidad de la República. “Futuros estudiantes [Future Students]”. Accessed June 27, 2019. http://www.universidad.edu.uy/renderPage/index/pageld/79#heading_120.

IMMIGRANT_47: Support for language instruction.

Provision of education support in language(s) of instruction for migrant pupils:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In compulsory education (both primary and secondary): there are no provisions specifying support in languages of instruction nor transitional mechanisms in the main regulations, including the Migration Law and the Education Law. Furthermore, in the Guide for the Incorporation of Migrants to the National Education System (Guía para el ingreso de migrantes al sistema educativo) provided by the Ministry of Education to ease the transition of migrants into the Uruguayan educational context, no options for education in other languages or specially tailored to migrants in a transition period are listed.

Sources: Ley N° 18437 [Law 18437]. 2008. Art. 8 and 40. / Ministerio de Educación y Cultura. “Guía para el ingreso de migrantes al sistema educativo. [Guide for the Incorporation of Migrants to the National Education System]”. Access date not available. https://educacion.mec.gub.uy/innovaportal/file/107871/1/guia_ingreso_migrantes_ambito-educativo-uy.pdf.

IMMIGRANT_48: Intercultural education.

Intercultural education is included in pre-service training in order to qualify as a teacher:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There are no specific courses, neither in the primary nor in the secondary education teacher training curricula, that are specifically designed to train teachers in assessing and addressing migrant pupil’s needs. Uruguayan teachers must however take a course on learning and inclusiveness, which covers cultural and capacity diversity in the classroom and how to address it with new teaching strategies.

Sources: Consejo de Formación en Educación. “Plan 2008 - Profesorado [Plan 2008 – Secondary Education Teacher Career]”. Access date not available. <http://www.cfe.edu.uy/index.php/planes-y-programas/planes-vigentes-para-profesorado/42-planes-y-programas/profesorado/376-plan-2008>. / Consejo de Formación en Educación. “Plan 2008 para Magisterio [Plan 2008 – Primary Education Teacher Career]”. Access date not available. <http://www.cfe.edu.uy/index.php/planes-y-programas/planes-vigentes-para-magisterio/40-planes-y-programas/magisterio/369-plan-2008-para-magisterio>. / Consejo de Formación en Educación. “Seminario de aprendizaje e inclusión [Seminar on Learning and Inclusiveness]”. Access date not available. http://www.cfe.edu.uy/images/stories/pdfs/planes_programas/seminarios/inclusion_diversidad.pdf.

IMMIGRANT_49: Integration in teachers' syllabus.

Migration and integration are obligatory topics in professional development training:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Neither migration nor integration are topics required in obligatory in-service professional development training. However, it is important to note that integration, generally framed, is a mandatory topic as mentioned beforehand in the basic teacher training programs. Furthermore, optional in-service professional development courses on migration and integration in the educational context are provided by Uruguay's In-Service Professional Development Institute (Instituto de Formación en Servicio – IFS), although these courses are fairly recent and only one instance of such a course was found, titled “migration in the educational environment” (La migración en ámbitos educativos). These courses were the result of the creation of the Migration Commission on the 25th of April 2018 by the Primary and Secondary Education Council (Consejo de Educación Inicial y Primaria – CEIP) together with the IFS, with the goal of tackling the educational challenges posed by Uruguay's current situation characterized by an increasing arrival of migrants from other Latin American countries. One of the goals set by the commission was to create a virtual awareness and guidance course for teachers in contexts of cultural diversity. Further changes and course offerings are to be expected in this area.

Sources: Instituto de Formación en Servicio. “Curso ‘La migración en ámbitos educativos [“Migration in the Educational Environment” Course]”. Accessed June 28, 2019. http://cep.edu.uy/IFS/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=261&catid=22&Itemid=142. / Instituto de Formación en Servicio. “Creación Comisión de migraciones del CEIP bajo la órbita del IFS [Creation of the Migration Commission of the CEIP Together with the IFS]”. Accessed June 28, 2019. http://www.ceip.edu.uy/IFS/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=250:creaci%C3%B3n-comisi%C3%B3n-de-migraciones-del-ceip-bajo-la-%C3%B3rbita-del-ifs&catid=9&Itemid=101.

5.4.3. Health care

IMMIGRANT_50: Conditions for inclusion in the health care system

Conditions for inclusion of asylum seekers in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: Asylum seekers enjoy access to the national health care system under the same conditions as nationals through their temporal identification issued until they are recognized as refugees.

Sources: Gub.uy. “Solicitud de la condición de refugiado [Application for Refugee Status]”. Accessed June 11, 2019. <https://tramites.mrree.gub.uy/simple/etapas/ejecutar/231720>. / ACNUR. “Guía para solicitantes de la condición de refugiado en Uruguay [Guide for Applicants for Refugee Status in Uruguay]”. Accessed June 12, 2019. <https://www.acnur.org/5b05b7534.pdf>. / Asylum Access. “El derecho al trabajo de las personas solicitantes de asilo y refugiadas en América Latina y el Caribe [The Right to Work of Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Latin America and the Caribbean]”. Accessed June 21, 2019. <https://asylumaccess.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Derechos-Laborales-Refugiadas-en-America-Latina-y-el-Caribe-final-ESP.pdf>.

Conditions for inclusion of refugees in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: The law establishes that migrants in general enjoy health as a right in the same conditions as nationals [Art. 8, Law Number 18.250 - Migration]. For Refugees, as permanent residents, the law specifies that if they do not enjoy health care coverage, they will have the following options, just as nationals, to access the public health care system: a) Pay the cost of the services received at the moment, this being the same price required to nationals in such a situation; b) If they lack the economic resources or these are not enough to pay for treatment, migrants and their family members will enjoy free coverage of essential health services, just like nationals would in such a situation [Art. 34, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 34.

Conditions for inclusion of co-ethnics in the health care system:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Conditions for inclusion of domestic workers in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: The law establishes that migrants in general enjoy health as a right in the same conditions as nationals [Art. 8, Law Number 18.250 - Migration]. For permanent residents, the law specifies that if they do not enjoy health care coverage, they will have the following options, just as nationals, to access the public health care system: a) Pay the cost of the services received at the moment, this being the same price required to nationals in such a situation; b) If they lack the economic resources or these are not enough to pay for treatment, migrants and their family members will enjoy free coverage of essential health services, just like nationals would in such a situation [Art. 34, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 34.

Conditions for inclusion of agricultural workers in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: The law establishes that migrants in general enjoy health as a right in the same conditions as nationals [Art. 8, Law Number 18.250 - Migration]. For permanent residents, the law specifies that if they do not enjoy health care coverage, they will have the following options, just as nationals, to access the public health care system: a) Pay the cost of the services received at the moment, this being the same price required to nationals in such a situation; b) If they lack the economic resources or these are not enough to pay for treatment, migrants and their family members will enjoy free coverage of essential health services, just like nationals would in such a situation [Art. 34, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 34.

Conditions for inclusion of medical doctors in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: The law establishes that migrants in general enjoy health as a right in the same conditions as nationals [Art. 8, Law Number 18.250 - Migration]. For permanent residents, the law specifies that if they do not enjoy health care coverage, they will have the following options, just as nationals, to access the public health care system: a) Pay the cost of the services received at the moment, this being the same price required to nationals in such a situation; b) If they lack the economic resources or these are not enough to pay for treatment, migrants and their family members will enjoy free coverage of essential health services, just like nationals would in such a situation [Art. 34, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 34.

Conditions for inclusion of permanent residents in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: The law establishes that migrants in general enjoy health as a right in the same conditions as nationals [Art. 8, Law Number 18.250 - Migration]. For permanent residents, the law specifies that if they do not enjoy health care coverage, they will have the following options, just as nationals, to access the public health care system: a) Pay the cost of the services received at the moment, this being the same price required to nationals in such a situation; b) If they lack the economic resources or these are not enough to pay for treatment, migrants and their family members will enjoy free coverage of essential health services, just like nationals would in such a situation [Art. 34, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 34.

IMMIGRANT_51: Coverage of health care services.

Health care coverage for asylum seekers.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The law establishes that migrants in general enjoy health as a right in the same conditions as nationals [Art. 8, Law Number 18.250 - Migration]. In the case of asylum seekers, there are no specific provisions in the law but both ACNUR and government websites and documents do make it clear that they enjoy access in the same conditions as nationals.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8. / Gub.uy. "Solicitud de la condición de refugiado [Application for Refugee Status]". Accessed June 11, 2019. <https://tramites.mrree.gub.uy/simple/etapas/ejecutar/231720>. / ACNUR. "Guía para solicitantes de la condición de refugiado en Uruguay [Guide for Applicants for Refugee Status in Uruguay]". Accessed June 12, 2019. <https://www.acnur.org/5b05b7534.pdf>. / Asylum Access. "El derecho al trabajo de las personas solicitantes de asilo y refugiadas en América Latina y el Caribe [The Right to Work of Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Latin America and the Caribbean]". Accessed June 21, 2019. <https://asylumaccess.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Derechos-Laborales-Refugiadas-en-America-Latina-y-el-Caribe-final-ESP.pdf>.

Health care coverage for refugees.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The law establishes that migrants in general enjoy health as a right in the same conditions as nationals [Art. 8, Law Number 18.250 - Migration]. In the case of refugees (as permanent residents), the law makes it clear in every step of the way that conditions and coverage enjoyed are the same as nationals. Even in the case in which uninsured permanent residents are not able to pay for the cost of treatment, though they only get coverage for essential services, that is the same coverage nationals would get in that exact same situation, as specified in the law [Art. 34, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8. / Gub.uy. "Solicitud de la condición de refugiado [Application for Refugee Status]". Accessed June 11, 2019. <https://tramites.mrree.gub.uy/simple/etapas/ejecutar/231720>. / ACNUR. "Guía para solicitantes de la condición de refugiado en Uruguay [Guide for Applicants for Refugee Status in Uruguay]". Accessed June 12, 2019. <https://www.acnur.org/5b05b7534.pdf>. / Asylum Access. "El derecho al trabajo de las personas solicitantes de asilo y refugiadas en América Latina y el Caribe [The Right to Work of Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Latin America and the Caribbean]". Accessed June 21, 2019. <https://asylumaccess.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Derechos-Laborales-Refugiadas-en-America-Latina-y-el-Caribe-final-ESP.pdf>. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 34.

Health care coverage for co-ethnics.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Health care coverage for domestic workers.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The law establishes that migrants in general enjoy health as a right in the same conditions as nationals [Art. 8, Law Number 18.250 - Migration]. In the case of permanent residents, the law makes it clear in every step of the way that conditions and coverage enjoyed are the same as nationals. Even in the case in which uninsured permanent residents are not able to pay for the cost of treatment, though they only get coverage for essential services, that is the same coverage nationals would get in that exact same situation, as specified in the law [Art. 34, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 34.

Health care coverage for agricultural workers.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The law establishes that migrants in general enjoy health as a right in the same conditions as nationals [Art. 8, Law Number 18.250 - Migration]. In the case of permanent residents, the law makes it clear in every step of the way that conditions and coverage enjoyed are the same as nationals. Even in the case in which uninsured permanent residents are not able to pay for the cost of treatment, though they only get coverage for essential services, that is the same coverage nationals would get in that exact same situation, as specified in the law [Art. 34, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 34.

Health care coverage for medical doctors.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The law establishes that migrants in general enjoy health as a right in the same conditions as nationals [Art. 8, Law Number 18.250 - Migration]. In the case of permanent residents, the law makes it clear in every step of the way that conditions and coverage enjoyed are the same as nationals. Even in the case in which uninsured permanent residents are not able to pay for the cost of treatment, though they only get coverage for essential services, that is the same coverage nationals would get in that exact same situation, as specified in the law [Art. 34, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 34.

Health care coverage for permanent residents.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The law establishes that migrants in general enjoy health as a right in the same conditions as nationals [Art. 8, Law Number 18.250 - Migration]. In the case of permanent residents, the law makes it clear in every step of the way that conditions and coverage enjoyed are the same as nationals. Even in the case in which uninsured permanent residents are not able to pay for the cost of treatment, though they only get coverage for essential services, that is the same coverage nationals would get in that exact same situation, as specified in the law [Art. 34, Decree Number 394/009].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 34.

5.4.4. Unemployment benefits

IMMIGRANT_52: Unemployment benefits.

Access of asylum seekers to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants have equal access to unemployment benefits as compared with citizen residents. The law, in two instances [Art. 8 and 18, Law Number 18.250 - Migration], explicitly states that all migrants will enjoy equal access to social security rights as nationals, as long as they meet the necessary requirements. In the case of unemployment benefits specifically, the requirements are being employed for a certain amount of time in any of the various designated professions, something asylum seekers can fulfill, since they are all able to work in Uruguay in the same conditions as nationals.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8 and 18. / Banco de Previsión Social. "Conoce tus derechos y obligaciones en seguridad social. Nivel 3 [Know your Rights and Obligations Regarding Social Security. Level 3]". Accessed May 8, 2019. <https://www.bps.gub.uy/10830/conoce-tus-derechos-y-obligaciones-en-seguridad-social--nivel-3.html>.

Access of refugees to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants have equal access to unemployment benefits as compared with citizen residents. The law, in two instances [Art. 8 and 18, Law Number 18.250 - Migration], explicitly states that all migrants will enjoy equal access to social security rights as nationals, as long as they meet the necessary requirements. In the case of unemployment benefits specifically, the requirements are being employed for a certain amount of time in any of the various designated professions, something refugees can fulfill, since they are all able to work in Uruguay in the same conditions as nationals.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8 and 18. / Banco de Previsión Social. "Conoce tus derechos y obligaciones en seguridad social. Nivel 3 [Know your Rights and Obligations Regarding Social Security. Level 3]". Accessed May 8, 2019. <https://www.bps.gub.uy/10830/conoce-tus-derechos-y-obligaciones-en-seguridad-social--nivel-3.html>.

Access of co-ethnics to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Access of domestic workers to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants have equal access to unemployment benefits as compared with citizen residents. The law, in two instances [Art. 8 and 18, Law Number 18.250 - Migration], explicitly states that all migrants will enjoy equal access to social security rights as nationals, as long as they meet the necessary requirements. In the case of unemployment benefits specifically, the requirements are being employed for a certain amount of time in any of the various designated professions, something permanent residents can fulfill, since they are all able to work in Uruguay in the same conditions as nationals.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8 and 18. / Banco de Previsión Social. "Conoce tus derechos y obligaciones en seguridad social. Nivel 3 [Know your Rights and Obligations Regarding Social Security. Level 3]". Accessed May 8, 2019. <https://www.bps.gub.uy/10830/conocetus-derechos-y-obligaciones-en-seguridad-social--nivel-3.html>.

Access of agricultural workers to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants have equal access to unemployment benefits as compared with citizen residents. The law, in two instances [Art. 8 and 18, Law Number 18.250 - Migration], explicitly states that all migrants will enjoy equal access to social security rights as nationals, as long as they meet the necessary requirements. In the case of unemployment benefits specifically, the requirements are being employed for a certain amount of time in any of the various designated professions, something permanent residents can fulfill, since they are all able to work in Uruguay in the same conditions as nationals.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8 and 18. / Banco de Previsión Social. "Conoce tus derechos y obligaciones en seguridad social. Nivel 3 [Know your Rights and Obligations Regarding Social Security. Level 3]". Accessed May 8, 2019. <https://www.bps.gub.uy/10830/conocetus-derechos-y-obligaciones-en-seguridad-social--nivel-3.html>.

Access of medical doctors to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants have equal access to unemployment benefits as compared with citizen residents. The law, in two instances [Art. 8 and 18, Law Number 18.250 - Migration], explicitly states that all migrants will enjoy equal access to social security rights as nationals, as long as they meet the necessary requirements. In the case of unemployment benefits specifically, the requirements are being employed for a certain amount of time in any of the various designated professions, something permanent residents can fulfill, since they are all able to work in Uruguay in the same conditions as nationals.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8 and 18. / Banco de Previsión Social. "Conoce tus derechos y obligaciones en seguridad social. Nivel 3 [Know your Rights and Obligations Regarding Social Security. Level 3]". Accessed May 8, 2019.

<https://www.bps.gub.uy/10830/conoce-tus-derechos-y-obligaciones-en-seguridad-social--nivel-3.html>.

Access of permanent residents to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants have equal access to unemployment benefits as compared with citizen residents. The law, in two instances [Art. 8 and 18, Law Number 18.250 - Migration], explicitly states that all migrants will enjoy equal access to social security rights as nationals, as long as they meet the necessary requirements. In the case of unemployment benefits specifically, the requirements are being employed for a certain amount of time in any of the various designated professions, something permanent residents can fulfill, since they are all able to work in Uruguay in the same conditions as nationals.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8 and 18. / Banco de Previsión Social. "Conoce tus derechos y obligaciones en seguridad social. Nivel 3 [Know your Rights and Obligations Regarding Social Security. Level 3]". Accessed May 8, 2019.

<https://www.bps.gub.uy/10830/conoce-tus-derechos-y-obligaciones-en-seguridad-social--nivel-3.html>.

5.4.5. Retirement benefits

IMMIGRANT_53: Retirement benefits.

Access of asylum seekers to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants have equal access to retirement pension schemes. The law, in two instances [Art. 8 and 18, Law Number 18.250 - Migration], explicitly states that all migrants will enjoy equal access to social security rights as nationals, as long as they meet the necessary requirements. In the specific case of the public pension scheme system, migrants would need to meet the age and years of service requirements, just like any other national. Contribution to the pension system is compulsory for

any employees and employers affiliated to the National Institute for Social Security (BPS), with said affiliation being compulsory for all workers, no matter if national or migrant.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8 and 18. / Banco de Previsión Social. “Conoce tus derechos y obligaciones en seguridad social. Nivel 3 [Know your Rights and Obligations Regarding Social Security. Level 3]”. Accessed May 8, 2019. <https://www.bps.gub.uy/10830/conoce-tus-derechos-y-obligaciones-en-seguridad-social--nivel-3.html>.

Access of refugees to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants have equal access to retirement pension schemes. The law, in two instances [Art. 8 and 18, Law Number 18.250 - Migration], explicitly states that all migrants will enjoy equal access to social security rights as nationals, as long as they meet the necessary requirements. In the specific case of the public pension scheme system, migrants would need to meet the age and years of service requirements, just like any other national. Contribution to the pension system is compulsory for any employees and employers affiliated to the National Institute for Social Security (BPS), with said affiliation being compulsory for all workers, no matter if national or migrant.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8 and 18. / Banco de Previsión Social. “Conoce tus derechos y obligaciones en seguridad social. Nivel 3 [Know your Rights and Obligations Regarding Social Security. Level 3]”. Accessed May 8, 2019. <https://www.bps.gub.uy/10830/conoce-tus-derechos-y-obligaciones-en-seguridad-social--nivel-3.html>.

Access of co-ethnics to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Access of domestic workers to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants have equal access to retirement pension schemes. The law, in two instances [Art. 8 and 18, Law Number 18.250 - Migration], explicitly states that all migrants will enjoy equal access to social security rights as nationals, as long as they meet the necessary requirements. In the specific case of the public pension scheme system, migrants would need to meet the age and years of service requirements, just like any other national. Contribution to the pension system is compulsory for any employees and employers affiliated to the National Institute for Social Security (BPS), with said affiliation being compulsory for all workers, no matter if national or migrant.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8 and 18. / Banco de Previsión Social. “Conoce tus derechos y obligaciones en seguridad social. Nivel 3 [Know your Rights and Obligations

Regarding Social Security. Level 3]". Accessed May 8, 2019. <https://www.bps.gub.uy/10830/conoce-tus-derechos-y-obligaciones-en-seguridad-social--nivel-3.html>.

Access of agricultural workers to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants have equal access to retirement pension schemes. The law, in two instances [Art. 8 and 18, Law Number 18.250 - Migration], explicitly states that all migrants will enjoy equal access to social security rights as nationals, as long as they meet the necessary requirements. In the specific case of the public pension scheme system, migrants would need to meet the age and years of service requirements, just like any other national. Contribution to the pension system is compulsory for any employees and employers affiliated to the National Institute for Social Security (BPS), with said affiliation being compulsory for all workers, no matter if national or migrant.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8 and 18. / Banco de Previsión Social. "Conoce tus derechos y obligaciones en seguridad social. Nivel 3 [Know your Rights and Obligations Regarding Social Security. Level 3]". Accessed May 8, 2019. <https://www.bps.gub.uy/10830/conoce-tus-derechos-y-obligaciones-en-seguridad-social--nivel-3.html>.

Access of medical doctors to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants have equal access to retirement pension schemes. The law, in two instances [Art. 8 and 18, Law Number 18.250 - Migration], explicitly states that all migrants will enjoy equal access to social security rights as nationals, as long as they meet the necessary requirements. In the specific case of the public pension scheme system, migrants would need to meet the age and years of service requirements, just like any other national. Contribution to the pension system is compulsory for any employees and employers affiliated to the National Institute for Social Security (BPS), with said affiliation being compulsory for all workers, no matter if national or migrant.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8 and 18. / Banco de Previsión Social. "Conoce tus derechos y obligaciones en seguridad social. Nivel 3 [Know your Rights and Obligations Regarding Social Security. Level 3]". Accessed May 8, 2019. <https://www.bps.gub.uy/10830/conoce-tus-derechos-y-obligaciones-en-seguridad-social--nivel-3.html>.

Access of permanent residents to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants have equal access to retirement pension schemes. The law, in two instances [Art. 8 and 18, Law Number 18.250 - Migration], explicitly states that all migrants will enjoy equal access to social security rights as nationals, as long as they meet the necessary requirements. In the specific case of the public pension scheme system, migrants would need to meet the age and years of service requirements, just like any other national. Contribution to the pension system is compulsory for any employees and employers affiliated to the National Institute for Social Security (BPS), with said affiliation being compulsory for all workers, no matter if national or migrant.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8 and 18. / Banco de Previsión Social. “Conoce tus derechos y obligaciones en seguridad social. Nivel 3 [Know your Rights and Obligations Regarding Social Security. Level 3]”. Accessed May 8, 2019. <https://www.bps.gub.uy/10830/conoce-tus-derechos-y-obligaciones-en-seguridad-social--nivel-3.html>.

5.5. Cultural policies

IMMIGRANT_54: Funding for bilingual education.

Is there public funding for bilingual education in the language of majoritarian migrant groups?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There are no provisions specifying funding for bilingual education of majoritarian groups in the main provisions, including the Migration Law and the Education Law. While Uruguay's public education system does cover various languages to a certain extent, these various languages are considered because of their condition as Uruguayan mother tongues, meaning Uruguayan Spanish, Portuguese and sign language. Other languages, foreign ones as described by the law, are taught as second languages [Art. 40, Law Number 18.437 - Education]. Furthermore, in the Guide for the Incorporation of Migrants to the National Education System (Guía para el ingreso de migrantes al sistema educativo) provided by the Ministry of Education to ease the transition of migrants into the Uruguayan educational context, no options for bilingual education are listed. Still, Uruguayan law leaves the possibility of such education for migrant groups open, as the law also stipulates that the state will secure the rights of minority groups or groups in a special situation of vulnerability, with the goal of securing their full enjoyment of the right to education [Art. 8, Law Number 18.437 - Education].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 8 and 18. / Ministerio de Educación y Cultura. “Guía para el ingreso de migrantes al sistema educativo. [Guide for the Incorporation of Migrants to the National Education System]”. Access date not available. https://educacion.mec.gub.uy/innovaportal/file/107871/1/guia_ingreso_migrantes_ambito-educativo-uy.pdf.

IMMIGRANT_55: Funding for media on main migrant group's language.

Is there public funding for media in the language of the main migrant group?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision, neither in the main migration regulations nor in the national Media Law that regulates the public media, establishing media in the language of main migrant groups.

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. / Ley N° 19307 [Law 19307]. 2014.

5.6. Mobility policies

5.6.1. Identity documents

IMMIGRANT_56: Confiscation of identification documents.

Do asylum seekers have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by any-one (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A law from 2018 classifies the confiscation of identity or migratory documents, used as a threat for a person to remain in the workplace as forced labor, as a crime punishable with up to 16 years in prison [Art. 4, o) and 46, Law Number 19.643 - Trafficking].

Sources: Ley N° 19643 [Law 19643]. 2018. Art 4, o and 46.

Do refugees have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A law from 2018 classifies the confiscation of identity or migratory documents, used as a threat for a person to remain in the workplace as forced labor, as a crime punishable with up to 16 years in prison [Art. 4, o) and 46, Law Number 19.643 - Trafficking].

Sources: Ley N° 19643 [Law 19643]. 2018. Art 4, o and 46.

Do co-ethnics have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by any-one (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A law from 2018 classifies the confiscation of identity or migratory documents, used as a threat for a person to remain in the workplace as forced labor, as a crime punishable with up to 16 years in prison [Art. 4, o) and 46, Law Number 19.643 - Trafficking].

Sources: Ley N° 19643 [Law 19643]. 2018. Art 4, o and 46.

Do agricultural workers have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A law from 2018 classifies the confiscation of identity or migratory documents, used as a threat for a person to remain in the workplace as forced labor, as a crime punishable with up to 16 years in prison [Art. 4, o) and 46, Law Number 19.643 - Trafficking].

Sources: Ley N° 19643 [Law 19643]. 2018. Art 4, o and 46.

Do medical doctors have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by any-one (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A law from 2018 classifies the confiscation of identity or migratory documents, used as a threat for a person to remain in the workplace as forced labor, as a crime punishable with up to 16 years in prison [Art. 4, o) and 46, Law Number 19.643 - Trafficking].

Sources: Ley N° 19643 [Law 19643]. 2018. Art 4, o and 46.

Do permanent residents have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A law from 2018 classifies the confiscation of identity or migratory documents, used as a threat for a person to remain in the workplace as forced labor, as a crime punishable with up to 16 years in prison [Art. 4, o) and 46, Law Number 19.643 - Trafficking].

Sources: Ley N° 19643 [Law 19643]. 2018. Art 4, o and 46.

5.6.2. Freedom of movement

IMMIGRANT_57: Freedom of movement within country.

Do asylum seekers have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Asylum seekers can move freely, settle down or change place of residence inside the national territory. The ACNUR in its asylum applicant manual, makes clear that asylum applicants, after receiving the temporal national identity card, will be able to move around freely and establish themselves in any part of the country.

Sources: Gub.uy. "Solicitud de la condición de refugiado [Application for Refugee Status]". Accessed June 11, 2019. <https://tramites.mrree.gub.uy/simple/etapas/ejecutar/231720>. / ACNUR. "Guía para solicitantes de la condición de refugiado en Uruguay [Guide for Applicants for Refugee Status in Uruguay]". Accessed June 12, 2019. <https://www.acnur.org/5b05b7534.pdf>. / Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006.

Do refugees have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no limitations in the main regulations concerning the mobility inside the national territory in the case of refugees, with the only limitations being on mobility abroad in certain cases.

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006.

Do co-ethnics have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no limitations on mobility of permanent residents inside the national territory in the main regulations, with the only limitations on permanent residence being focused on limiting time spent abroad [Art. 47, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 47.

Do agricultural workers have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no limitations on mobility of permanent residents inside the national territory in the main regulations, with the only limitations on permanent residence being focused on limiting time spent abroad [Art. 47, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 47.

Do medical doctors have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no limitations on mobility of permanent residents inside the national territory in the main regulations, with the only limitations on permanent residence being focused on limiting time spent abroad [Art. 47, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 47.

Do permanent residents have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no limitations on mobility of permanent residents inside the national territory in the main regulations, with the only limitations on permanent residence being focused on limiting time spent abroad [Art. 47, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 47.

IMMIGRANT_58: Freedom to move outside the country.

Do asylum seekers have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Asylum seekers can travel abroad and settle down or change place of residence inside the national territory, but cannot change place of residence freely outside the national borders. There is no provision in the law prohibiting asylum seekers from traveling abroad while their application is being processed. Moreover, the Uruguayan government's general website acknowledges that said travel is possible as it lists, together with the ACNUR in its asylum applicant manual, informing the Permanent Secretariat of the Refugee Commission of intentions to travel abroad as a duty of all asylum seekers. Furthermore, the manual also makes clear that asylum applicants, after receiving the temporal national identity card, will be able to move around freely and establish themselves in any part

of the country. Finally, while there is no explicit provision for asylum seekers to settle down abroad, the law makes clear that one reason for refugee status to end is the settling down in the country from which the refugee fled or had avoided because of fear of persecution [Law Number 18.076 - Asylum and Refugee Law].

Sources: Gub.uy. "Solicitud de la condición de refugiado [Application for Refugee Status]". Accessed June 11, 2019. <https://tramites.mrree.gub.uy/simple/etapas/ejecutar/231720>. / ACNUR. "Guía para solicitantes de la condición de refugiado en Uruguay [Guide for Applicants for Refugee Status in Uruguay]". Accessed June 12, 2019. <https://www.acnur.org/5b05b7534.pdf>. / Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (asylum seekers):

Answer: 12

Code: 12

Explanation: Asylum seekers can travel abroad and settle down or change place of residence inside the national territory, but cannot change place of residence freely outside the national borders. There is no provision in the law prohibiting asylum seekers from traveling abroad while their application is being processed. Moreover, the Uruguayan government's general website acknowledges that said travel is possible as it lists, together with the ACNUR in its asylum applicant manual, informing the Permanent Secretariat of the Refugee Commission of intentions to travel abroad as a duty of all asylum seekers. Furthermore, the manual also makes clear that asylum applicants, after receiving the temporal national identity card, will be able to move around freely and establish themselves in any part of the country. Finally, while there is no explicit provision for asylum seekers to settle down abroad, the law makes clear that one reason for refugee status to end is the settling down in the country from which the refugee fled or had avoided because of fear of persecution [Art. 6, Law Number 18.076 - Asylum and Refugee Law].

Sources: Gub.uy. "Solicitud de la condición de refugiado [Application for Refugee Status]". Accessed June 11, 2019. <https://tramites.mrree.gub.uy/simple/etapas/ejecutar/231720>. / ACNUR. "Guía para solicitantes de la condición de refugiado en Uruguay [Guide for Applicants for Refugee Status in Uruguay]". Accessed June 12, 2019. <https://www.acnur.org/5b05b7534.pdf>. / Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 6.

Do refugees have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Refugees can travel abroad and settle down or change place of residence inside the national territory, but cannot change place of residence freely outside the national borders. The law stipulates that all refugees have a right to be issued a travel document, valid for two years and renewable. While there is no specific provision that limits the change of residence for refugees inside of Uruguay, the law makes clear that one reason for refugee status to end is the settling down in the country from which the refugee fled or had avoided because of fear of persecution [Art. 6 and 43, Law Number 18.076 - Asylum and Refugee Law].

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 6 and 43.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (refugees):

Answer: 12

Code: 12

Explanation: Refugees can travel abroad and settle down or change place of residence inside the national territory, but cannot change place of residence freely outside the national borders. The law stipulates that all refugees have a right to be issued a travel document, valid for two years and renewable. While there is no specific provision that limits the change of residence for refugees inside of Uruguay, the law makes clear that one reason for refugee status to end is the settling down in the country from which the refugee fled or had avoided because of fear of persecution [Art. 6 and 43, Law Number 18.076 - Asylum and Refugee Law].

Sources: Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006. Art. 6 and 43.

Do co-ethnics have the right to leave the country?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of months of absence allowed per year (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Permanent residents are free to leave the country and change their place of residence abroad for a maximum of up to three years. The law contains no provisions specifically regulating either the travel or the residency of permanent residents abroad. What the law does clearly stipulate however, is that permanent residents can only be absent from the country for a maximum of 3 years, otherwise, if they exceed that limit, their resident permit will be cancelled [Art. 47, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 47.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (domestic workers):

Answer: 12

Code: 12

Explanation: Permanent residents are free to leave the country and change their place of residence abroad for a maximum of up to three years. The law contains no provisions specifically regulating either the travel or the residency of permanent residents abroad. What the law does clearly stipulate however, is that permanent residents can only be absent from the country for a maximum of 3 years, otherwise, if they exceed that limit, their resident permit will be cancelled [Art. 47, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 47.

Do agricultural workers have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Permanent residents are free to leave the country and change their place of residence abroad for a maximum of up to three years. The law contains no provisions specifically regulating either the travel or the residency of permanent residents abroad. What the law does clearly stipulate however, is that permanent residents can only be absent from the country for a maximum of 3 years, otherwise, if they exceed that limit, their resident permit will be cancelled [Art. 47, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 47.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (agricultural workers):

Answer: 12

Code: 12

Explanation: Permanent residents are free to leave the country and change their place of residence abroad for a maximum of up to three years. Thus, there is no limitation in the number of months of absence allowed per year. The law contains no provisions specifically regulating either the travel or the residency of permanent residents abroad. What the law does clearly stipulate however, is that permanent residents can only be absent from the country for a maximum of 3 years, otherwise, if they exceed that limit, their resident permit will be cancelled [Art. 47, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 47.

Do medical doctors have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Permanent residents are free to leave the country and change their place of residence abroad for a maximum of up to three years. The law contains no provisions specifically regulating either the travel or the residency of permanent residents abroad. What the law does clearly stipulate

however, is that permanent residents can only be absent from the country for a maximum of 3 years, otherwise, if they exceed that limit, their resident permit will be cancelled [Art. 47, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 47.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (medical doctors):

Answer: 12

Code: 12

Explanation: Permanent residents are free to leave the country and change their place of residence abroad for a maximum of up to three years. Thus, there is no limitation in the number of months of absence allowed per year. The law contains no provisions specifically regulating either the travel or the residency of permanent residents abroad. What the law does clearly stipulate however, is that permanent residents can only be absent from the country for a maximum of 3 years, otherwise, if they exceed that limit, their resident permit will be cancelled [Art. 47, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 47.

Do permanent residents have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Permanent residents are free to leave the country and change their place of residence abroad for a maximum of up to three years. The law contains no provisions specifically regulating either the travel or the residency of permanent residents abroad. What the law does clearly stipulate however, is that permanent residents can only be absent from the country for a maximum of 3 years, otherwise, if they exceed that limit, their resident permit will be cancelled [Art. 47, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 47.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (permanent residents):

Answer: 12

Code: 12

Explanation: Permanent residents are free to leave the country and change their place of residence abroad for a maximum of up to three years. Thus, there is no limitation in the number of months of absence allowed per year. The law contains no provisions specifically regulating either the travel or the residency of permanent residents abroad. What the law does clearly stipulate however, is that permanent residents can only be absent from the country for a maximum of 3 years, otherwise, if they exceed that limit, their resident permit will be cancelled [Art. 47, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 47.

5.6.3. Obligations

5.6.4. Military service

IMMIGRANT_59: Military service.

Do asylum seekers have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: The law explicitly states that both military training and service are of a voluntary nature [Art. 29, Law Number 18.650 - National Defense].

Sources: Ley N° 18.650 [Law 18.650]. 2010. Art. 29.

Do refugees have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: The law explicitly states that both military training and service are of a voluntary nature [Art. 29, Law Number 18.650 - National Defense].

Sources: Ley N° 18.650 [Law 18.650]. 2010. Art. 29.

Do co-ethnics have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: The law explicitly states that both military training and service are of a voluntary nature [Art. 29, Law Number 18.650 - National Defense].

Sources: Ley N° 18.650 [Law 18.650]. 2010. Art. 29.

Do agricultural workers have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: The law explicitly states that both military training and service are of a voluntary nature [Art. 29, Law Number 18.650 - National Defense].

Sources: Ley N° 18.650 [Law 18.650]. 2010. Art. 29.

Do medical doctors have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: The law explicitly states that both military training and service are of a voluntary nature [Art. 29, Law Number 18.650 - National Defense].

Sources: Ley N° 18.650 [Law 18.650]. 2010. Art. 29.

Do permanent residents have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: The law explicitly states that both military training and service are of a voluntary nature [Art. 29, Law Number 18.650 - National Defense].

Sources: Ley N° 18.650 [Law 18.650]. 2010. Art. 29.

5.6.5. Social service

IMMIGRANT_60: Social service.

Do asylum seekers have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: The law explicitly states that both military training and service are of a voluntary nature. It does not envision a social service program [Art. 29, Law Number 18.650 - National Defense].

Sources: Ley N° 18.650 [Law 18.650]. 2010. Art. 29.

Do refugees have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: The law explicitly states that both military training and service are of a voluntary nature. It does not envision a social service program [Art. 29, Law Number 18.650 - National Defense].

Sources: Ley N° 18.650 [Law 18.650]. 2010. Art. 29.

Do co-ethnics have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: The law explicitly states that both military training and service are of a voluntary nature. It does not envision a social service program [Art. 29, Law Number 18.650 - National Defense].

Sources: Ley N° 18.650 [Law 18.650]. 2010. Art. 29.

Do agricultural workers have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: The law explicitly states that both military training and service are of a voluntary nature. It does not envision a social service program [Art. 29, Law Number 18.650 - National Defense].

Sources: Ley N° 18.650 [Law 18.650]. 2010. Art. 29.

Do medical doctors have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: The law explicitly states that both military training and service are of a voluntary nature. It does not envision a social service program [Art. 29, Law Number 18.650 - National Defense].

Sources: Ley N° 18.650 [Law 18.650]. 2010. Art. 29.

Do permanent residents have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: The law explicitly states that both military training and service are of a voluntary nature. It does not envision a social service program [Art. 29, Law Number 18.650 - National Defense].

Sources: Ley N° 18.650 [Law 18.650]. 2010. Art. 29.

5.6.6. Taxes

IMMIGRANT_61: Income taxes.

Do asylum seekers have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: What is considered taxable income in Uruguay is dependent on the source of said income being national and does not relate to migratory status. However, the tax paid on said income can either fall under the income tax provision (Impuesto a la renta de las personas físicas) or the non-resident tax provision (Impuesto a la renta de los no residentes). In the case of asylum seekers, who are allowed to work legally and residing in Uruguay, they will pay the national income tax on their capital or work-related gains, as long as they are generated inside the country [Arts.1 and 2, Title 7, and Art. 1, Title 8, Law Number 18.083 - Tax reform law].

Sources: Ley N° 18.650 [Law 18.650]. 2006. Art. 1 (Title 7 and 8) and 2.

Do refugees have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: What is considered taxable income in Uruguay is dependent on the source of said income being national and does not relate to migratory status. However, the tax paid on said income can either fall under the income tax provision (Impuesto a la renta de las personas físicas) or the non-resident tax provision (Impuesto a la renta de los no residentes). In the case of refugees, who are allowed to work legally and residing in Uruguay, they will pay the national income tax on their capital or work-related gains, as long as they are generated inside the country [Arts.1 and 2, Title 7, and Art. 1, Title 8, Law Number 18.083 - Tax reform law].

Sources: Ley N° 18.650 [Law 18.650]. 2006. Art. 1 (Title 7 and 8) and 2.

Do co-ethnics have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: What is considered taxable income in Uruguay is dependent on the source of said income being national and does not relate to migratory status. However, the tax paid on said income can either fall under the income tax provision (Impuesto a la renta de las personas físicas) or the non-resident tax provision (Impuesto a la renta de los no residentes). In the case of domestic workers, who are allowed to work legally and residing in Uruguay, they will pay the national income tax on their capital or work-related gains, as long as they are generated inside the country [Arts.1 and 2, Title 7, and Art. 1, Title 8, Law Number 18.083 - Tax reform law].

Sources: Ley N° 18.650 [Law 18.650]. 2006. Art. 1 (Title 7 and 8) and 2.

Do agricultural workers have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: What is considered taxable income in Uruguay is dependent on the source of said income being national and does not relate to migratory status. However, the tax paid on said income can either fall under the income tax provision (Impuesto a la renta de las personas físicas) or the non-resident tax provision (Impuesto a la renta de los no residentes). In the case of agricultural workers, who are allowed to work legally and residing in Uruguay, they will pay the national income tax on their capital or work-related gains, as long as they are generated inside the country [Arts.1 and 2, Title 7, and Art. 1, Title 8, Law Number 18.083 - Tax reform law].

Sources: Ley N° 18.650 [Law 18.650]. 2006. Art. 1 (Title 7 and 8) and 2.

Do medical doctors have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: What is considered taxable income in Uruguay is dependent on the source of said income being national and does not relate to migratory status. However, the tax paid on said income can either fall under the income tax provision (Impuesto a la renta de las personas físicas) or the non-resident tax provision (Impuesto a la renta de los no residentes). In the case of medical doctors, who are allowed to work legally and residing in Uruguay, they will pay the national income tax on their capital or work-related gains, as long as they are generated inside the country [Arts.1 and 2, Title 7, and Art. 1, Title 8, Law Number 18.083 - Tax reform law].

Sources: Ley N° 18.650 [Law 18.650]. 2006. Art. 1 (Title 7 and 8) and 2.

Do permanent residents have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: What is considered taxable income in Uruguay is dependent on the source of said income being national and does not relate to migratory status. However, the tax paid on said income can either fall under the income tax provision (Impuesto a la renta de las personas físicas) or the non-resident tax provision (Impuesto a la renta de los no residentes). In the case of permanent residents, who are allowed to work legally and residing in Uruguay, they will pay the national income tax on their capital or work-related gains, as long as they are generated inside the country [Arts.1 and 2, Title 7, and Art. 1, Title 8, Law Number 18.083 - Tax reform law].

Sources: Ley N° 18.650 [Law 18.650]. 2006. Art. 1 (Title 7 and 8) and 2.

5.7. Administration

IMMIGRANT_62: Existence of immigrant integration agency in state of reception.

Existence of institution/agency with competencies for immigrant policies:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: While the Migration law explicitly states that the state will implement actions to promote the sociocultural integration and participation in public life of migrants in the national territory, it does not create a specific agency or body responsible for said goal [Art. 13, Law Number 18.250 - Migration].

Sources: Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 13.

Name of the institution with competencies for immigrant policies in original language:

Answer: Not applicable

Name of the institution with competencies for immigrant policies in English:

Answer: Not applicable

Access to antidiscrimination body.

Migrants can access antidiscrimination bodies and prerogatives (e.g. make official complaints to an Ombudsperson) regardless of migrant status (they might be explicitly mentioned as eligible, or not; what we care about is that they are not explicitly excluded, for instance, by statements that restrict access to nationals):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Migrants have full access to the country's ombudsperson. The law stipulates that any physical or legal person without any limitation, independent of age, disability, relation to the state or nationality, can submit an official complaint to the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman (Institución Nacional de Derechos Humanos y Defensoría del Pueblo)

Sources: Ley N° 18446 [Law 18446]. 2008. Art. 11.

6. Immigrant citizenship and nationality

6.1. Immigrant nationality

6.1.1. Immigrant dual nationality

IMNAT_1: Renunciation of previous nationality.

Does the country require applicants to naturalization by residence to renounce their previous nationality?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. A renunciation of a previously acquired citizenship is not necessary to obtain the Uruguayan citizenship. However, it is important to note that any subsequent acquisition of another nationality will result in the loss of the Uruguayan citizenship for legal citizens.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75 and 81.

Citizenship can be withdrawn only if person resides outside the country:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are there exceptions?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMNAT_1_1: Sanctions.

Are there sanctions for naturalized persons who are later found to have the nationality of the country or origin despite there being a procedure and having pledged to renounce it?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

6.1.2. Emigrant dual nationality for immigrants who naturalized

IMNAT_2: Emigrant dual nationality for naturalized immigrants.

Does the country deprive their national citizens by naturalization of nationality (or provide for the involuntary loss of it) for having acquired a foreign one (i.e. of their place of residence) and, if so, under which conditions?

Answer: Authorities have arbitrary power to withdraw citizenship

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes. The constitution explicitly states that legal citizenship is lost by any form of subsequent naturalization.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 81.

6.1.3. Loss of nationality after residence abroad for naturalized immigrants

IMNAT_3: Loss after residence abroad for naturalized immigrants

For national citizens by naturalization who emigrated, does the country deprive them of their nationality (or provide for the involuntary loss of it) because of residence abroad

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: Uruguay differentiate nationalization and citizenship. This is answered for the citizenship. No naturalization procedure exists in Uruguay. Immigrants can never become nationals and can only obtain a legal citizenship, which is lost after a subsequent naturalization in another country. While citizenship, understood as electoral rights, depends on residency in Uruguay and becomes dormant upon residency abroad, there is a specific provision in article 81 of the constitution that deals with the loss of legal citizenship as a condition, which is lost upon further naturalizations, not mere residency abroad. This interpretation of the law is further supported by the Globalcit Global Database on Modes of Loss of Citizenship, which found no provisions in the constitution causing loss of citizenship, understood as a condition and not electoral rights, based on residency abroad.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 81. / GLOBALCIT. "Global Database on Modes of Loss of Citizenship, Version 1.0". Accessed July 2, 2019. <http://globalcit.eu/loss-of-citizenship/>.

After how many years abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

6.1.4. Unrestrictive jus soli

IMNAT_4: Unrestrictive jus soli.

Does the country provide for a child to acquire nationality by birth in the territory irrespective of the birthplace of the parents?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The constitution explicitly states that all men and women born in national territory are natural citizens.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 74.

6.1.5. Qualified jus soli

IMNAT_5: Qualified jus soli.

Does the country provide for children to acquire nationality by birth in the territory only if their parents were also born there?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The constitution explicitly states that all men and women born in national territory are natural citizens.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 74.

6.1.6. Standard naturalization procedure for immigrants due to residence

IMNAT_6: Ordinary naturalization.

Does the country provide for standard naturalization procedure for immigrants due to residence in it?

Answer: Yes, provision for standard naturalization based on residence

Code: 1

Explanation: Uruguay differentiate nationalization and citizenship. This is answered for the citizenship. To become a legal citizen based on residence, one must: a) Be a person of good conduct b) an established family in Uruguay that either possesses property or capital in the country or exercises a science, art or industry and has resided in the country for 5 years c) Be a person that obtains a special honor by the legislative branch for notable services or other relevant achievements.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75.

Number of years of residence required for naturalization:

Answer: 5

Code: 5

Explanation: Uruguay differentiate nationalization and citizenship. This is answered for the citizenship. To become a legal citizen based on residence, one must: a) Be a person of good conduct with an established family in Uruguay that either possesses property or capital in the country or exercises a science, art or industry and has resided in the country for 3 years. b) Be a person of good conduct without an established family in Uruguay that either possesses property or capital in the country or exercises a science, art or industry and has resided in the country for 5 years c) Be a person that obtains a special honor by the legislative branch for notable services or other relevant achievements.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75.

Number of continuous years of residence required for naturalization:

Answer: 5

Code: 5

Explanation: Uruguay differentiate nationalization and citizenship. This is answered for the citizenship. To become a legal citizen based on residence, one must: a) Be a person of good conduct with an established family in Uruguay that either possesses property or capital in the country or exercises a science, art or industry and has resided in the country for 3 years. b) Be a person of good conduct without an established family in Uruguay that either possesses property or capital in the country or exercises a science, art or industry and has resided in the country for 5 years c) Be a person that obtains a special honor by the legislative branch for notable services or other relevant achievements.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75.

Permanent residence status is required for naturalization:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Uruguay differentiate nationalization and citizenship. This is answered for the citizenship. To become a legal citizen based on residence, one must: a) Be a person of good conduct with an established family in Uruguay that either possesses property or capital in the country or exercises a science, art or industry and has resided in the country for 3 years. b) Be a person of good conduct without an established family in Uruguay that either possesses property or capital in the country or exercises a science, art or industry and has resided in the country for 5 years c) Be a person that obtains a special honor by the legislative branch for notable services or other relevant achievements.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75.

Renunciation of previous nationality is required:

Answer: No renunciation requirement

Code: 0

Explanation: No. A renunciation of a previously acquired citizenship is not necessary to obtain the Uruguayan citizenship. However, it is important to note that any subsequent acquisition of another nationality will result in the loss of the Uruguayan citizenship for legal citizens.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75 and 81.

Language condition for naturalization:

Answer: No language condition in the law

Code: 0

Explanation: Uruguay differentiate nationalization and citizenship. This is answered for the citizenship. To become a legal citizen based on residence, one must: a) Be a person of good conduct with an established family in Uruguay that either possesses property or capital in the country or exercises a science, art or industry and has resided in the country for 3 years. b) Be a person of good conduct without an established family in Uruguay that either possesses property or capital in the country or exercises a science, art or industry and has resided in the country for 5 years c) Be a person that obtains a special honor by the legislative branch for notable services or other relevant achievements.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75.

Civil knowledge is a requisite for naturalization:

Answer: No naturalization test or cultural assimilation condition

Code: 0

Explanation: Uruguay differentiate nationality and citizenship. This is answered for the citizenship. To become a legal citizen based on residence, one must: a) Be a person of good conduct with an established family in Uruguay that either possesses property or capital in the country or exercises a science, art or industry and has resided in the country for 3 years. b) Be a person of good conduct without an established family in Uruguay that either possesses property or capital in the country or exercises a science, art or industry and has resided in the country for 5 years c) Be a person that obtains a special honor by the legislative branch for notable services or other relevant achievements.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75.

Clean criminal record is a requisite:

Answer: Specific good character clause applying only to naturalization applicants OR no crimes carrying sentences of less than 1 years

Code: 0.75

Explanation: Uruguay differentiate nationality and citizenship. This is answered for the citizenship. To become a legal citizen based on residence, one must: a) Be a person of good conduct with an established family in Uruguay that either possesses property or capital in the country or exercises a science, art or industry and has resided in the country for 3 years. b) Be a person of good conduct without an established family in Uruguay that either possesses property or capital in the country or exercises a science, art or industry and has resided in the country for 5 years c) Be a person that obtains a special honor by the legislative branch for notable services or other relevant achievements.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75.

Economic resources as requisite for naturalization:

Answer: Includes employment condition or no welfare dependency ONLY at time of application

Code: 0.75

Explanation: Uruguay differentiate nationality and citizenship. This is answered for the citizenship. To become a legal citizen based on residence, one must: a) Be a person of good conduct with an established family in Uruguay that either possesses property or capital in the country or exercises a science, art or industry and has resided in the country for 3 years. b) Be a person of good conduct without an established family in Uruguay that either possesses property or capital in the country or exercises a science, art or industry and has resided in the country for 5 years c) Be a person that obtains a special honor by the legislative branch for notable services or other relevant achievements.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75.

6.1.7. Socialization based acquisition of citizenship

IMNAT_7: Naturalization by socialization.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality of minors who reside for a certain period or schooling in the country?

Answer: No provision

Code: 0

Explanation: Uruguay differentiate nationality and citizenship. This is answered for the citizenship. No. Only adults can acquire citizenship, defined as having 18 years of age or older

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75 and 80.

6.1.8. Special procedure for immigrants with very long residence in country

IMNAT_8: Long residence.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by a person who has resided there for a very long time (e.g. more or equal of 12 years)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Uruguay differentiate nationality and citizenship. This is answered for the citizenship. No special provision to acquire legal citizenship based only on a long length of residency was found. Said person would still have to comply with the other citizenship requisites.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay].

6.1.9. Preferential naturalization for immigrants from specific countries

IMNAT_9: Preferential naturalization by country.

Does the country provide for a special (e.g. quicker, easier) acquisition of nationality by a person who is a national of another specific country?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Uruguay differentiate nationality and citizenship. This is answered for the citizenship. No, no such provision was found. Furthermore, the provision stating the requisites for obtaining legal citizenship does not make any distinction based on nationality.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75.

6.1.10. Cultural affinity/Ethnic ties

IMNAT_10: Preferential naturalization due to cultural or ethnic ties.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by a person who has an affinity with its culture or is somehow defined as co-ethnic?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Uruguay differentiate nationality and citizenship. This is answered for the citizenship. No, no such provision was found. Furthermore, the provision stating the requisites for obtaining legal citizenship does not make any distinction based on cultural affinity or co-ethnicity.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75.

6.1.11. Spousal transfer

IMNAT_11: Spousal transfer.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by the spouse or registered partner of a person who is already a national citizen?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Uruguay differentiate nationality and citizenship. This is answered for the citizenship. No, no such provision was found in the main regulations nor in the article defining who has access to legal citizenship. Spouses do have a right to permanent residency if married to a Uruguayan national. However, there is no stipulation that grants citizenship to spouses, either of natural citizens or legal citizens.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 33.

6.1.12. Filial transfer

IMNAT_12: Filial transfer.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by the child of a person who is already a national citizen?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Uruguay differentiate nationality and citizenship. This is answered for the citizenship. No. Only adults can acquire citizenship, defined as having 18 years of age or older. Furthermore, no provision was found in the main regulation granting citizenship by virtue of being the son or daughter of a legal citizen.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75 and 80. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). / Ley N°16.021 [Law 16.021]. 1989. / Ley N° 19.362 [Law 19.362]. 2015.

6.1.13. Special naturalization for refugees

IMNAT_13: Refugees.

Does the country facilitate the acquisition of nationality by a refugee in its territory?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. No provision was found in the main regulations establishing facilitated access to citizenship in the case of refugees. There is however no impediment for refugees to become legal citizens, as long as they meet the criteria established by the law.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). / Ley N°16.021 [Law 16.021]. 1989. / Ley N° 19.362 [Law 19.362]. 2015. / Ley N° 18.076 [Law 18.076]. 2006.

6.1.14. Naturalization for special achievements/talents

IMNAT_14: Special talents.

Does the country provide for the acquisition of nationality by a person in account of special achievements/talents?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Uruguay differentiate nationality and citizenship. This is answered for the citizenship. A person can become a legal citizen by obtaining a special honor by the legislative branch for notable services or other relevant achievements.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75.

6.1.15. Naturalization due to investment/financial assets

IMNAT_15: Special talents.

Does the country provide for the acquisition of nationality by a person with special financial assets (say which) or persons who invest money in the country?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Uruguay differentiate nationality and citizenship. This is answered for the citizenship. No. No provision was found in the main regulations granting legal citizenship to a person or investor with special financial assets. To become a citizen, said person would have to comply with all the other requirements demanded by the law.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75.

6.1.16. Transfer to other relatives

IMNAT_16: Transfer to other relatives.

Does the country provide for the acquisition of nationality by a relative other than the spouse or child of a person who is already a citizen?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Uruguay differentiate nationality and citizenship. This is answered for the citizenship. No, no such provision was found in the main regulations nor in the article defining who has access to legal citizenship.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). / Ley N° 16.021 [Law 16.021]. 1989. / Ley N° 19.362 [Law 19.362]. 2015.

6.1.17. Nationality for the stateless

IMNAT_17: Stateless.

Does the country facilitate the naturalization of a stateless person in its territory?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Uruguay differentiate nationality and citizenship. This is answered for the citizenship. Yes. Once a person is recognized as stateless, they will be exempt, when applying for legal citizenship, from the requirement of proving their nationality through a valid passport or showing records of their entry to the national territory if this had been illegal. Furthermore, no birth certificate or other documents expedited by the country of origin or other foreign entities will be required from the stateless in this process if it were impossible to obtain them. Finally, stateless people can be exempt from legalizing or obtaining an apostille for their foreign issued documentation.

Sources: Ley N° 19682 [Law 19682]. 2018. Art. 15.

6.1.18. Nationality for regularized immigrants

IMNAT_18: Regularization.

Does the country make any differentiation in terms of naturalization procedures regarding persons that have benefited from regularization programs ((i.e. is there any special naturalization scheme for regularized immigrants)?

Answer: No differentiation

Code: 0.5

Explanation: No differentiation criteria regarding previous access to regularization was found, neither in the main regulations nor in the provision stating the requirements to obtain legal citizenship.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017).

6.1.19. Naturalization possible even if applicant had irregular status before

IMNAT_19: Irregular status.

Does the country provide for a person who has or has had irregular migrant status who can however prove having had resided long enough in the country to apply for naturalization (i. e. is ever having been an irregular migrant an impediment to regularize)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, but only for former irregular migrants and to the extent that the acquisition of "ciudadanía legal" can be equated to naturalization. Uruguay requires citizens to have a "good conduct" as one of the requirements for applying to legal citizenship, essentially interpreted as obeying the law, which is not the case for migrants with an irregular status, unless a specific exemption is made (such as the case of refugees which are not considered in violation of the law when entering the country without documentation). No matter if they have met the residency requirement established by the legal citizenship provision, they would still not meet the good conduct requirement if remaining irregular. However, in the case of people that have had an irregular status before, there is no provision that impedes them from applying to a legal citizenship, as long as they meet the requirements for it.

Finally, in the case of irregular migrants who can prove that they have resided for a significant amount of time in the country, there have existed one-time amnesty laws that have granted them permanent residency (but not citizenship) in the past.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75. / Ley N° 18.250 [Law 18.250]. 2008 (2017). Art. 82. / Decreto N° 394/009 [Decree 394/009]. 2009. Art. 6.

6.2. Immigrant citizenship

6.2.1. Restrictions on citizenship for naturalized immigrants

IMCIT_1: Restrictions for naturalized immigrants.

Does the country restrict citizenship (i.e. mainly political-electoral rights, either passive or active) of those who have naturalized (even if they only have that one nationality)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Uruguay differentiate nationality and citizenship. This is answered for the citizenship. Yes. The constitution explicitly states that legal citizens can only exercise the rights inherent to citizenship (electoral rights in general) after three years of being granted said status. The same is valid for occupying public sector jobs.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75 and 76.

For how long are the restrictions applied?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to electoral rights?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Uruguay differentiate nationality and citizenship. This is answered for the citizenship. Yes. The constitution explicitly states that legal citizens can only exercise the rights inherent to citizenship (electoral rights in general) after three years of being granted said status. The same is valid for occupying public sector jobs.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75 and 76.

Do the restrictions apply to public office posts?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Uruguay differentiate nationality and citizenship. This is answered for the citizenship. Yes. The constitution explicitly states that legal citizens can only exercise the rights inherent to citizenship (electoral rights in general) after three years of being granted said status. The same is valid for occupying public sector jobs.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75 and 76.

Other type of restrictions

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Uruguay differentiate nationality and citizenship. This is answered for the citizenship. Yes. The constitution explicitly states that legal citizens can only exercise the rights inherent to citizenship (electoral rights in general) after three years of being granted said status. The same is valid for occupying public sector jobs.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 75 and 76.

6.2.2. Loss or suspension of citizenship after residence abroad for immigrants who naturalized

IMCIT_2. Loss or suspension of citizenship.

Does the country deprive their national citizens by naturalization who emigrated of their citizenship rights (i.e. political rights mostly) or suspend them because of residence abroad?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Uruguay differentiate nationality and citizenship. This is answered for the citizenship. Citizenship, understood as electoral rights, depends on residency in Uruguay and becomes dormant upon residency abroad.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 81.

Are these rights recovered upon return?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Uruguay differentiates nationality and citizenship. This is answered for citizenship. Citizenship, understood as electoral rights, depends on residency in Uruguay and becomes dormant upon residency abroad, thus reactivating when residence in Uruguay resumes.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 81.

6.2.3. Restrictions on citizenship for naturalized immigrants who are dual nationals

IMCIT_3: Restrictions for naturalized immigrants who are dual nationals.

Does the country restrict citizenship (i.e. mainly political-electoral rights, either passive or active) of those who have naturalized and have another/other nationality/ies?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision mentioned of a restriction of citizenship rights based on holding another previously acquired nationality was found in the main provisions. However, if another nationality is acquired after becoming a legal citizen in Uruguay, then said legal citizenship will be revoked.

Sources: Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay [Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay]. 1967. Art. 81.

How long do the restrictions apply?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to electoral rights?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to public office post?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Other type of restrictions (beyond electoral and public office posts).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable