

«Подорожуємо по безвізу: запитання – відповідь»
(інформаційний довідник)

Усі рішення схвалені. Коли очікувати запровадження ЄС візового режиму для України?

Рішення про запровадження безвізового режиму буде опубліковано та набере чинності через 20 днів після публікації в «Офіційному журналі ЄС» (цей час є обов'язково необхідним для повідомлення прикордонних служб держав-членів ЄС про запровадження безвізового режиму поїздок громадян України).

Якими будуть умови безвізового режиму для громадян України?

Після запровадження безвізового режиму громадяни України зможуть подорожувати до держав-учасниць Шенгенської угоди без необхідності отримання в'їзної візи держави призначення.

Безвізовий режим дозволить короткотермінове перебування в державах-членах ЄС (за виключенням Великобританії та Ірландії) та інших державах-учасниках Шенгенської угоди до 90 днів протягом 180 днів.

Перевірити сукупний строк перебування особи в ЄС можна за наступним посиланням:

http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/borders-and-visas/border-crossing/schengen_calculator_en.html?lang=en

У разі, якщо особі необхідно перебувати в ЄС триваліший час, їй необхідно буде оформити візу.

Безвізовий режим також не означатиме права на проживання чи на працевлаштування в ЄС.

Якщо мені необхідно перебувати довше, ніж 90 днів.

Перевищення дозволеного строку перебування може стати причиною відмови у в'їзді до держав-учасниць Шенгенської угоди у майбутньому.

Відтак, якщо про те, що сукупний строк Вашого перебування може перевищити 90 днів протягом 180 днів, стало відомо до початку поїздки, Вам необхідно якнайшвидше звернутися до консульської установи держави призначення з метою отримання консультації та, залежно від випадку, оформлення візи необхідного типу.

Якщо про ризик перевищення дозволеного строку стало відомо після початку подорожі, Вам необхідно невідкладно звернутися до міграційних органів влади держави перебування для отримання консультації та врегулювання Вашого міграційного статусу.

У виключних випадках термін перебування може бути подовжено, наприклад, у разі необхідності термінового лікування, стихійного лиха, виникнення інших непереборних обставин.

Що потрібно для того, щоб скористатись правом безвізових поїздок до Шенгенської зони?

Для того, щоб скористатись правом безвізових поїздок до Шенгенської зони, потрібно оформити закордонний біометричний паспорт (<http://dmsu.gov.ua/posluhy/dokumenti-dlya-vijzdu-za-kordon>).

Крім цього, також необхідно мати під час кожної подорожі документи, які підтверджують мету поїздки, місце проживання, наявність достатніх фінансових засобів на весь час перебування і намір повернутися до місця проживання.

Громадяни, які мають дійсний закордонний паспорт старого зразка (не біометричний) також можуть в'їжджати на територію ЄС за наявності шенгенської візи.

Детальна інформація про правила перетину кордону з ЄС і перелік необхідних документів зазначено в «Шенгенському кодексі про кордони»: <http://europewb.org.ua/shengenskyj-kodeks-pro-kordony-umovy-v-vizdu-ta-spysok-suprovidnyh-dokumentiv-dlya-gromadyan-treteh-lkrayin/> (неофіційний переклад).

Які громадяни України зможуть без віз відвідувати країни ЄС?

Усі, окрім тих, хто:

- перебуває у списку осіб, що становлять загрозу суспільному порядку, суспільному здоров'ю чи внутрішній безпеці;
- перебуває в списку осіб, в'їзд яких, хоча б в одній країні ЄС, заборонений;
- осуджений в будь-якій країні-члені Шенгенської зони або ЄС за злочини, які передбачають кримінальне покарання у вигляді позбавлення свободи строком мінімум в один рік;
- є об'єктом рішення про видворення з країни, яке приймається, зокрема, у випадках нелегального перебування;
- по яких є докази участі в злочинній діяльності чи явні докази наявності умислу приймати участь в подібній діяльності;
- не мають усіх необхідних документів.

Чи мають право прикордонні служби держав-членів ЄС вимагати додаткові документи?

Під час в'їзду до Шенгенського простору громадянину України потрібно буде мати документи, які підтверджують мету поїздки, місце проживання, наявність достатніх фінансових засобів на цей термін перебування і намір повернутися до місця постійного проживання.

Крім цього, громадянам необхідно буде придбати поліс медичного страхування та страхування цивільної відповідальності власника транспортного засобу – у разі подорожі автомобілем.

Чи надаватиме безвізовий режим право на роботу, навчання тощо?

Новий порядок поїздок надаватиме право на безвізовий в'їзд лише з приватною метою: туризм, відвідання родичів, пошук бізнес партнерів, відвідання семінарів, конференцій тощо.

Безвізовий режим не надаватиме права на господарську, комерційну діяльність, працевлаштування, роботу за контрактом і т.п.

У мене є сумніви, чи потрібна мені віза. Що робити?

Якщо є сумніви, чи потрібна віза у Вашому особистому випадку, радимо перед поїздкою проконсультуватися з консульською посадовою особою держави, до якої Ви маєте намір подорожувати.

Чи буде шенгенська віза (багаторічна) дійсна для в'їзду до ЄС після запровадження безвізового режиму з Україною?

Так, громадяни, які мають дійсні шенгенські візи, зможуть в'їжджати на територію ЄС протягом усього строку їхньої дії.

До яких країн українські громадяни зможуть в'їжджати без віз після запровадження безвізового режиму з Євросоюзом?

Після запровадження безвізового режиму громадяни України зможуть в'їжджати без віз до усіх держав-членів ЄС (за винятком Великобританії та Ірландії), а також до 4 держав-асоційованих учасниць Шенгенської угоди: Ісландії, Ліхтенштейну, Норвегії та Швейцарії.

Отже, отримання візи не вимагатиметься під час поїздок до таких держав: Австрія, Бельгія, Болгарія, Греція, Данія, Естонія, Ісландія, Іспанія, Італія, Республіка Кіпр, Латвія, Литва, Ліхтенштейн, Люксембург, Мальта, Нідерланди, Німеччина, Норвегія, Польща, Португалія, Румунія, Словаччина, Словенія, Угорщина, Фінляндія, Франція, Хорватія, Чехія, Швейцарія, Швеція.

Чи зможуть громадяни з паспортами старого зразка (не біометричними) в'їжджати до Шенгенської зони після запровадження безвізового режиму?

Громадяни, які мають дійсну шенгенську візу та дійсний закордонний паспорт старого зразка, також можуть в'їжджати на територію ЄС.

Чи матимуть право здійснювати подорожі до Європи без віз громадяни України, які постійно проживають на території тимчасово окупованих АР Крим та ОРДЛО?

Громадяни України, які постійно проживають на територіях тимчасово окупованих АР Крим та ОРДЛО, як і решта громадян України матимуть право користуватися перевагами безвізового режиму з ЄС на загальних умовах, оформивши біометричний паспорт України та дотримуючись інших відповідних вимог для безвізових подорожей.

Що потрібно для здійснення подорожі з дитиною?

Кожна особа, включаючи дітей незалежно від віку, повинна мати окремий паспорт.

Фізична особа, яка досягла 16 років, має право на вільний самостійний виїзд за межі України.

Фізична особа, яка не досягла 16 років, має право на виїзд за межі України лише за згодою батьків (усиновлювачів), піклувальників та у їхньому супроводі або в супроводі осіб, які уповноважені ними.

Відтак, залежно від кожного особистого випадку, можуть знадобитися додаткові документи – свідоцтво про народження, згода обох або одного з батьків, свідоцтво про смерть, рішення суду про позбавлення батьківських прав, визнання особи безвісти відсутньою або померлою тощо.

Чи діятиме надалі Угода між Україною та ЄС про спрощення оформлення віз після запровадження безвізового режиму?

Так, Угода між Україною та ЄС про спрощення оформлення віз застосовуватиметься і після запровадження безвізового режиму, зокрема щодо оформлення віз особам, які користуватимуться паспортами старого зразка.

Чи припинять своє існування угоди про малий прикордонний рух між Україною та сусідніми країнами після запровадження безвізового режиму?

Запровадження безвізового режиму для короткотермінових поїздок громадян України не матиме впливу на порядок поїздок громадян України, який застосовується в рамках угод про малий прикордонний рух.

Угоди про малий прикордонний рух, укладені з Польщею, Угорщиною, Словаччиною та Румунією, застосовуватимуться і надалі.

Що дасть українським громадянам запровадження ЄС безвізового режиму?

Позитивні зміни для українських громадян після запровадження безвізового режиму для короткострокових поїздок (до 90 днів протягом 6 місяців) до Шенгенської зони, за наявності «біометричного» паспорта:

- ❖ Забезпечить мобільність та знищить «лінію розподілу» між Україною та ЄС, яка наразі створена завдяки складним процедурам оформлення віз.

- ❖ Сприятиме розвитку ділових контактів, необхідних для ефективного функціонування поглибленої та всеохоплюючої зони вільної торгівлі з ЄС, а також співробітництву в економічній, політичній, науковій, культурно-гуманітарній та інших сферах.

- ❖ Сприятиме подальшій успішній інтеграції України в європейське співтовариство. Дасть змогу побачити на власні очі, що насправді являє собою Європа, якими є європейські принципи і цінності, а також переконатися у моделі соціального устрою, за якою має розвиватися Україна.

Як запровадження ЄС безвізового режиму для України сприятиме подальшій візовій лібералізації з іншими країнами?

Запровадження ЄС безвізового режиму для України свідчатиме про високу довіру держав-членів та інституцій ЄС до рівня безпеки документів, управління кордоном, запобігання нелегальній міграції, боротьбі з організованою злочинністю та забезпечення прав та свобод людини в Україні.

Це безумовний позитивний сигнал та аргумент для проведення переговорів про запровадження іншими країнами безвізового режиму для українських громадян.

ANNEX 25

REFERENCE AMOUNTS REQUIRED FOR THE CROSSING OF THE EXTERNAL
BORDER FIXED BY NATIONAL AUTHORITIES

BELGIUM

It is stipulated in Belgian law that the availability of adequate means of subsistence should be demonstrated.

The administrative practice is as follows:

a) Aliens staying with a private individual

Proof of means of subsistence may be furnished by means of a letter of guarantee signed by the person accommodating the alien in Belgium and authenticated by the municipal administration of his place of residence.

The declaration of liability covers the costs of the alien's stay, health care, accommodation and repatriation in the event that the alien is unable to pay, so as to ensure that the public authorities do not have to bear them. The declaration must be signed by a person who is solvent and, if this person is an alien, is in possession of a residence permit or establishment permit.

If necessary, the alien may also be required to furnish proof of personal resources.

If he is without any financial credit at all, he must have access to approximately EUR 45 for each day of the planned stay.

b) Aliens staying at a hotel

If the alien is unable to furnish proof of any credit at all, he must have access to approximately EUR 95 for each day of the planned stay.

In most cases, the person concerned must in addition produce a travel ticket (airline ticket) enabling him to return to his country of origin or residence.

BULGARIA

Under Article 19(5) of the Ordinance on the terms and the procedure for the issuing of visas, adopted by Council of Ministers Decree No 97/11.05.2002, foreign nationals applying for a Bulgarian entry visa must present proof of sufficient means to cover their subsistence costs. These must amount to no less than €50 per day, with a minimum of €500 per stay. The same amounts apply when said foreign nationals enter the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, unless they possess vouchers for pre-paid tourism services within the country.

CROATIA

An alien who submits the request for issuing a visa in a diplomatic mission, i.e. in a consular office of the Republic of Croatia or some other country with which the Republic of Croatia concluded a contract on representation in issuing visas, is obliged to show that he has enough means for subsistence during his stay in the Republic of Croatia and for the return to the country from which he originates or for travelling to the third country.

When entering the Republic of Croatia, the authority competent for the control of crossings of the State border is authorised to require from the alien to present means for subsistence during his stay in the Republic of Croatia and for the return to the country from where he came or for the travel to the third country.

The amount of means under paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article is the counter value of 100 € (in letters: one hundred Euros) per day of his planned stay in the Republic of Croatia.

If an alien possesses a certified guarantee letter of a physical or legal entity from the Republic of Croatia, a proof of paid travel arrangement or similar document, he is obliged to present a proof of possession of means in counter value of 50 € (in letters: fifty Euros) per day of his planned stay in the Republic of Croatia.

A third-country national shall prove that he/she has sufficient financial means to cover his/her subsistence during his/her stay in the Republic of Croatia and his/her return to the country of origin or transit to a third country.

When a third-country national enters the Republic of Croatia, a body in charge of state border crossing control is authorized to request him/her to present financial means necessary to cover his/her subsistence during his/her stay in the Republic of Croatia and return to the country of origin or transit to a third country.

The amount of financial means is fixed at the equivalent of 70€ (in words: seventy euros) per day of the estimated stay in the Republic of Croatia.

If a third-country national is in possession of a certified letter of guarantee by a natural or legal person from the Republic of Croatia, proof of a tourist booking or a similar document, he/she shall present proof that he/she possesses the amount equivalent to 30€ (in words: thirty euros) per day of estimated stay in the Republic of Croatia.

By way of exception, if a third-country national is in possession of a certified letter of guarantee by a natural or legal person from the Republic of Croatia from which it is evident that the guarantor fully assumes all costs related to stay and leaving the Republic of Croatia, the third-country national is exempted from the obligation to prove the possession of means referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

C Z E C H R E P U B L I C

Reference amounts are fixed by Act No 326/1999 Sb. on Residence of Aliens in the Territory of the Czech Republic and Amendments of Some Acts.

According to Section 5 of the Act on Residence of Aliens in the Territory of the Czech Republic on the request of the Police, an alien shall be obliged to submit a document confirming that funds are available for his/her stay in the Territory (Section 13) or a certified invitation not older than 90 days from the date of its certification by the Police (Sections 15 and 180),

Section 13 provides the following:

"Funds to Cover the Stay in the Territory

(1) Unless provided otherwise below, the following shall be submitted to prove the availability of funds for the stay in the Territory:

(a) funds amounting at least to the following:

- 0,5 times the subsistence minimum set out under a special legal regulation as required to cover maintenance and other basic personal needs (hereinafter the "Subsistence Minimum for Personal Needs") per day of stay if the total period of stay is not to exceed 30 days,
- 15 times the Subsistence Minimum for Personal Needs if the period of stay in the Territory is to exceed 30 days while this sum shall be increased to double the subsistence minimum for each whole month of expected stay in the Territory,
- 50 times the Subsistence Minimum for Personal Needs in case of stay for the purposes of business activity the total period of which is to exceed 90 days, or
- a document confirming the payment of services connected with the stay of the alien in the Territory or a document confirming that services will be provided free of charge.

(2) Instead of funds as referred to in sub-section 1, the following may be used to prove the availability of funds for the stay in the Territory:

- (a) a bank account statement in the name of the alien confirming that the alien is free to use funds in the amount as referred to in sub-section 1 during his stay in the Czech Republic; or
 - (b) another document to certify that funds are available, such as a valid internationally recognised credit card.
- (3) An alien who will study in the Territory may submit, as proof of availability of funds for his stay, a commitment by a state authority or a legal entity to cover the stay of the alien

by providing funds equivalent to the Subsistence Minimum for Personal Needs for 1 month of expected stay, or a document confirming that all costs related to his studies and stay shall be covered by the receiving organisation (school). If the sum referred to in the undertaking does not reach this amount, the alien shall be obliged to submit a document proving the ownership of funds equivalent to the difference between the Subsistence Minimum for Personal Needs and the amount of the commitment for the period of his expected stay, however, not more than 6 times the Subsistence Minimum for Personal Needs. Document on the provision of means for one's residence may be replaced by a decision or an agreement on the allocation of a grant acquired pursuant to an international treaty by which the Czech Republic is bound.

(4) An alien who has not attained 18 years shall be obliged to prove the availability of funds for his stay pursuant to sub-section 1 equivalent to a half of the amount."

and Section 15 provides the following:

"Invitation

In an invitation, the person inviting an alien shall undertake to cover the costs:

- (a) related to the maintenance of the alien throughout his stay in the Territory until he leaves the Territory;
- (b) related to the accommodation of the alien throughout his stay in the Territory until he leaves the Territory;
- (c) related to the provision of healthcare to the alien throughout his stay in the Territory until he leaves the Territory, and the transfer of the alien when ill or of the remains of the deceased;
- (d) arising to the Police in connection with the alien staying in the Territory and leaving the Territory in case of administrative expulsion."

DENMARK

Under the Danish Aliens Law, an alien entering Danish territory must have means adequate for his subsistence and for the return journey.

In each case it is for the border control services at the point of entry to determine whether this is the case by conducting a specific appraisal of the economic situation of the alien, taking account of information on his or her possibilities with regard to accommodation and the return journey.

For the purpose of determining whether an alien has adequate means, the administration has set a figure for adequate means of subsistence of, in principle, of DKK 350 per 24 hours. This is the sum which the alien must have at his disposal

In addition, the alien must be able to prove that he or she has adequate means for the return journey, for example in the form of a return ticket.

GERMANY

Pursuant to Article 15(2) of the Residence Act of 30 July 2004, an alien may be refused entry at the border if he does not fulfil the conditions for entry into the territory of the Member States in accordance with Article 5 of the Schengen Convention. This is the case if an alien does not have the necessary financial means, or cannot lawfully acquire the necessary means, to pay for his stay, including the return journey to his country of origin or a third country, for which he holds a residence permit entitling him to return to that country.

Mandatory reference amounts per day have not been set. Instead, border control officials need to examine each situation individually. Account should be taken of the alien's personal circumstances, such as the nature and purpose of the journey, length of the stay, whether he is staying with relatives or friends, and subsistence costs.

If the third-country national is unable to produce evidence of such circumstances or at least make credible statements, he should have € 45 per day at his disposal. It is also necessary to ensure that the third-country national's return or onward journey is possible. Proof may, for example, take the form of an onward or return travel ticket.

Proof of financial means may take the form of cash, credit cards and checks but may also include:

- a legal guarantee from a credit institution authorised to operate in the Federal Republic of Germany,
- a letter of guarantee from the host,
- a telegraphic money order,
- a guarantee deposited by the host or a third party with the immigration authorities responsible for the stay,
- sponsorship declaration

If there is reason to doubt the alien's non-cash liquidity, the case should be examined prior to entry.

ESTONIA

Under Estonian law, aliens arriving into Estonia without a letter of invitation, shall upon request by a border guard official upon entry into the country provide proof of sufficient monetary means to cover the costs of his/her stay in and departure from Estonia. Sufficient monetary means for each allowed day is considered to be 0,2 times the monthly minimum salary implemented by the Government of the Republic, i.e. 86 EUR.

Otherwise the person inviting shall assume responsibility for the costs of the alien's stay in and departure from Estonia.

G R E E C E

Common Ministerial Decision No 3021/22/10-f of 24 December 2007 fixes the amount for the means of subsistence which foreign nationals - with the exception of nationals of the Member States of the European Union - must have at their disposal if they wish to enter Greek territory.

Pursuant to the abovementioned Decision, the amount of foreign currency which foreign nationals of States which are not members of the European Union must have at their disposal in order to enter Greece is fixed at EUR 50 per person per day, and a minimum total amount of EUR 300 for a stay of up to 5 days.

Where the foreign national is a minor the above amounts are reduced by 50 %.

Nationals of countries which oblige Greek nationals to change currency at the borders are also subject to this obligation in accordance with the principle of reciprocity.

SPAIN

The Order of the Ministry of the Presidency (PRE/1282/2007) of 10 May on the financial means aliens are required to have in order to enter Spain specifies the amount that aliens have to prove is available to them in order to be able to enter Spain.

- a) For the costs of their stay in Spain, the amount they have available to them must represent, in euro, 10% of the gross national minimum wage (66,52 EUR) or its legal equivalent in foreign currency multiplied by the number of days they intend to stay in Spain and by the number of dependent persons travelling with them. The minimum amount at their disposal must represent 90% of the gross national minimum wage (598,68 EUR) or its legal equivalent in foreign currency per person, regardless of the intended duration of the stay.
- b) For their return to the state of provenance or for transit via third states, aliens must be able to produce a personal, untransferable and fixed-date ticket or tickets for the planned means of transport.

Aliens must prove that they have the above means of subsistence either by producing them if they are in cash, or by producing certified cheques, traveller's cheques, receipts or credit cards, which must be accompanied by a recent bank statement (bank letters or Internet bank statements are not acceptable) or by other evidence clearly showing the amount of credit available on the card or bank account.

FRANCE

The reference amount for adequate means of subsistence for the planned duration of an alien's stay or for his transit via France to a destination in a third country is equal to the amount of the guaranteed minimum wage in France (SMIC) calculated daily on the basis of the rate fixed on 1 January of the current year.

This amount is regularly reassessed on the basis of the French cost of living index:

- automatically whenever the retail price index rises by more than 2 %,
- by a government decision - after consultation with the national commission for collective bargaining - to grant a rise higher than the rise in the retail price index.

As of 1 January 2012, the daily amount of the SMIC (minimum wage) is EUR 65.00.

Persons holding proof of accommodation (attestation d'accueil) must possess a minimum amount of money, equivalent to half the SMIC, in order to stay in France. This amount is therefore EUR 32.50 per day.

From 19 June 2014, where no hotel reservation is presented as proof of accommodation, the minimum amount of money per day required to stay in France is € 120. Where there is a hotel reservation for part of the stay, the amount required is € 65.00 for the period covered by the reservation and € 120.00 for the rest of the stay.

ITALY

Article 4(3) of the "Consolidated text of provisions governing immigration and the status of aliens" No 286 of 28 July 1998 states that Italy, in accordance with the obligations entered into by adherence to specific international agreements, shall allow entry into its territory to aliens who can prove that they possess suitable documentation to confirm the purpose and conditions of their residence and that they have sufficient means of subsistence for the duration of their stay and, except in the case of residence permits for work purposes, for their return to the country of origin. Means of subsistence are defined in the relevant directive issued by the Minister for the Interior. Aliens who do not satisfy these requirements or who are considered a threat to national security or public order of the State or of one of the countries with which Italy has signed agreements for the abolition of internal border controls and the free movement of persons may not enter Italy, subject to the limits and derogations laid down in those agreements.

The directive in question, which was issued on 1 March 2000 and has the title "Definition of means of support for entry and residence of aliens in the national territory", lays down that:

- the availability of means of support may be demonstrated by producing currency or equivalent bills of exchange or bank guarantees or insurance policies guaranteeing payment, by means of documents attesting to prepaid services or documents proving the availability of sources of income in the national territory;
- the monetary amounts laid down in the directive are to be reviewed annually, after application of the parameters relating to average annual variation produced by ISTAT and calculated on the basis of the general consumer price index for foodstuffs, drinks, transport and accommodation services;
- the alien must indicate that he has suitable accommodation in Italian territory and that he possesses the sum needed for repatriation; he may also present a return ticket;
- the minimum means of support needed per person for the issue of a visa and for entry to Italian territory for the purpose of tourism are defined in accordance with Table A below.

TABLE A

TABLE FOR DETERMINING THE MEANS OF SUPPORT
REQUIRED FOR ENTRY TO ITALIAN TERRITORY
FOR THE PURPOSE OF TOURISM

Duration of trip	Number of participants in trip	
	One participant euro	Two or more participants euro
1 to 5 days overall fixed sum	269,60	212,81
6 to 10 days daily sum per person	44,93	26,33
11 to 20 days fixed sum +	51,64	25,82
daily sum per person	36,67	22,21
more than 20 days fixed sum +	206,58	118,79
daily sum per person	27,89	17,04

CYPRUS

According to the Aliens and Immigration Regulations (Regulation 9(2)(B)) the entry of aliens for temporary stay in the Republic depends on the discretionary power of the immigration officers at the borders, which is exercised according to the general or specific instructions of the Minister of Interior or to the provisions of the abovementioned Regulations. The immigration officers at the borders decide on the entry on a case by case basis, taking into consideration the purpose and length of stay, possible hotel reservations or hospitality by persons normally residing in Cyprus.

LATVIA

According to the Immigration Law, in order to be able to enter and stay in the Republic of Latvia a foreigner must prove that he or she has the necessary means of subsistence.

The amount required is no less than EUR 14 per day of stay.

Where it is indicated in the electronic data base of invitations, or on the form '*Ielūgums vīzas pieprasīšanai*/Invitation for requesting a visa' laid down by the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs, that the host will cover the expenses related to the foreigner's entry and stay in Latvia, the foreigner does not have to submit the documents proving the availability of the necessary means of subsistence.

If necessary the foreigner must show that he or she possesses financial resources sufficient to pay for the planned accommodation and/or, if travelling with a private vehicle, financial resources sufficient to buy the fuel needed for the journey.

LITHUANIA

Under the Law on the Legal Status of Aliens, an alien entering the territory of the Republic of Lithuania if necessary must prove that he has adequate means of subsistence or the sources of those means for the stay in the Republic of Lithuania, a return trip to his country or for proceeding to another country which he has the right to enter.

For the purpose of determining whether the alien has adequate means of subsistence, the Ministry of Social Security and Labour has set the appropriate amounts of financial means per 24 hours which the alien must have at his disposal: , i.e. 550 LTL for an alien applying to obtain a residence permit in the Republic of Lithuania and 275 LTL for the members of his family under the age of 18.

Order No. 1V-280/V-109 of the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Foreign Affairs issued on 2 September 2004 establishes the amount of means for subsistence that an alien entering Lithuania must have at his disposal, which corresponds to 40 € per day.

LUXEMBOURG

The law of Luxembourg does not provide for any reference amount for border controls. The official conducting the check decides on a case-by-case basis whether an alien arriving at the border has adequate means of subsistence. In this regard the official takes particular account of the purpose of the stay and the type of accommodation.

H U N G A R Y

A reference amount is specified in the aliens policing legislation: under Decree No 25/2001. (XI. 21.) of the Minister of Interior, currently at least HUF 1000 is required upon each entry.

Under Article 5 of the Aliens Act (Act XXXIX of 2001 on the Entry and Stay of Foreigners), the means of subsistence required for entry and stay may be certified by the presentation of:

- Hungarian currency or foreign currency or non-cash means of payment (e.g. cheque, credit card etc.),
- a valid letter of invitation issued by a Hungarian national, an alien holding a residence permit or settlement permit or a legal entity if the person inviting the alien declares to cover the costs of the accommodation, lodging, health care and return (repatriation). The official consent of the aliens policing authority shall be attached to the letter of invitation,
- confirmation of board and lodging reserved and paid in advance by means of a travel agency (voucher),
- any other credible proof.

MALTA

It is the practice to ensure that persons entering Malta have a minimum amount of EUR 48 per day for the duration of their visit.

THE NETHERLANDS

The amount which border control officials take as the basis when checking means of subsistence is currently EUR 34 per person per day.

This criterion is applied flexibly, since the required amount of the means of subsistence is determined on the basis of the planned duration of the stay, the reason for the visit and the personal circumstances of the person concerned.

A U S T R I A

Pursuant to Article 41 (2) of the Aliens Act, aliens shall be refused entry at the border if they have no place of residence in Austria and do not have sufficient means of subsistence to meet the costs of their stay and return.

However, there are no reference amounts for the above. Decisions are made on a case-by-case basis depending on the purpose, type and duration of the stay. Cash and – depending on individual circumstances – traveller's cheques, credit cards, bank guarantees or letters of guarantee from solvent persons living in Austria may also be accepted as a proof.

P O L A N D

The amounts required to cross the border are laid down in the Regulation of the Minister for Internal Affairs and Administration of 22 December 2008 on the means of subsistence that an alien entering the territory of the Republic of Poland should possess and on the documentation confirming the ability to access such means (Journal of Laws 2008, No 235, item 1611).

This Regulation contains the following provisions:

An alien entering the territory of the Republic of Poland for a period not exceeding three days should possess means of subsistence amounting to at least PLN 300, or an equivalent amount in foreign currency, to cover the costs of accommodation, board, transit and return to the country of origin.

An alien entering the territory of the Republic of Poland for a period exceeding three days should possess means of subsistence amounting to at least PLN 100 for each day of the planned stay, or an equivalent amount in foreign currency, to cover the costs specified in paragraph 1.

Any alien entering the territory of the Republic of Poland who:

- 1) is taking part in a package tour, a youth camp or a sporting event;
- 2) has had the costs of the stay in the Republic of Poland paid;
- 3) is going to stay at a sanatorium which provides medical treatment;
- 4) is participating in a programme which is governed by an international agreement to which the Republic of Poland is a party and under which holiday work that does not constitute the principal objective of the stay can be performed on the territory of the Republic of Poland;

should possess an amount of at least PLN 20 for each day of the planned stay, subject to a minimum total amount of PLN 100, or an equivalent amount in foreign currency.

A foreign national entering the territory of the Republic of Poland to take up or pursue a course of study or to participate in research or training should possess an amount of PLN 1 600, or an equivalent amount in foreign currency, to cover the costs of accommodation and board for the first two months of their planned stay on that territory.

P O R T U G A L

Aliens must be in possession of the following amounts if they wish to enter or stay in Portugal:

- EUR 75 – for each entry
- EUR 40 – for each day spent on the territory

Aliens who are able to prove that their board and lodging are guaranteed for the duration of their stay may be exempted from paying the above amounts.

ROMANIA

Aliens Act no 194/2002 provides for as a condition to be allowed entry into Romania to prove the existence of necessary means of existence during stay and for the return to the country of origin or for transit towards another state in which the entry is certain.

As far as the reference amounts required for the crossing of external borders are concerned, obtaining a short stay national visa for tourism, visit, business, cultural or scientific activities, for humanitarian or medical purposes is possible by showing proof of being in possession of € 50 per day, but no less than € 500 for the entire period, or equivalent.

Obtaining a short stay national visa for mission, professional transport or sport-related activities is possible without showing proof of means of subsistence.

For third country nationals required to be in possession of a visa when crossing the external borders of the EU, listed in Annex I to Regulation 539/2001, for whom the invitation procedure applies*, the amount of means of subsistence is € 30 per day for the entire period of stay, to be rendered available by the inviting natural or legal person.

** The countries and entities/territorial authorities that are not recognized as states by at least one member state, for which the invitation procedure apply are listed in Order of the minister of foreign affairs no. 1743/2010: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Chad, Congo, North Korea, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Iran, Irak, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Syria, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Palestinian Authority.*

SLOVENIA

According to article 7 of the Instructions on refusing entry to aliens, conditions for issuing visas at border crossings, conditions for issuing visas for humanitarian reasons and procedure for revoking visas (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 2/01 - hereinafter referred to as "Instructions"), an alien has to, prior to entry into the country and upon request of a police officer, provide information regarding the way in which means of subsistence and return to the home country or further travel to the third country will be secured for the time of the alien's stay in the Republic of Slovenia.

As an adequate proof of existence of the required means of subsistence an alien has to present the prescribed amount of money in cash, or traveler's checks, internationally recognized debit or credit cards, letters of credit, or any other verified proof of existence of such means in the Republic of Slovenia.

As an adequate proof that an alien may return to his home country or may travel to the third country, an alien has to submit either paid travel tickets or sufficient means to pay travel expenses.

The adequate amount of cash is obtained by multiplying the daily means of subsistence by the number of days an alien is staying in the Republic of Slovenia. If an alien does not have secured means of subsistence (family, paid accommodation within a tourist package, etc...), the daily means of subsistence shall be fixed at EUR 70, converted in SIT according to the valid exchange daily rate.

The prescribed amount for minors accompanied by their parents or legal representatives shall consist of 50% of the prescribed amount in the previous paragraph.

SLOVAKIA

The financial resources required to cover the costs of a third-country national's residence on the territory of the Slovak Republic are fixed at 56 euro per person per day of residence under Article 4 of the Act No 48/2002 Coll. on Stay of Aliens and on amendment of certain acts as amended.

The sum of 56 euro is made up of the following amounts:

- a) 30 euro for accommodation;
- b) 4 euro for breakfast;
- c) 7.5 euro for lunch;
- d) 7.5 euro for dinner;
- e) 7 euro spending money.

If the costs of a third-country national's residence on the territory of the Slovak Republic are partly covered, this fact will be taken into account.

An invitation certified by a police department may take the place of the financial resources.

FINLAND

According to the Aliens' Act (301/2004, paragraph 11) an alien shall prove, upon entry, that he/she possesses sufficient means of subsistence, considering both the length of the intended stay and return to the country of departure, or transit to a third country to which his/her admittance is guaranteed, or that such funds can legally be acquired. Funds are considered as sufficient on a case-by-case basis. In addition to the funds, or tickets, required for the departure and accommodation during the stay, approximately EUR 30 per day is considered necessary, depending on the arrangements for accommodation and a possible sponsor.

SWEDEN

As of 15.11.2011, the reference amount for crossing the border is set by Swedish legislation at an amount of 450 SEK per day.

ICELAND

Under Icelandic law, aliens must prove that they have enough money to meet their needs in Iceland and to make the return journey. In practice, the reference amount is set at ISK 4000 per person. If the expenses connected with the stay are borne by a third party, the amount is halved. The total minimum amount is ISK 20000 for each entry.

NORWAY

According to Section 17 (f) in the Norwegian Immigration Act, any foreign national who cannot show evidence of having or being ensured sufficient means for his or her stay in the realm or in another Schengen country and for the return journey, may be rejected entry at the border.

The amounts deemed necessary are fixed individually and decisions are taken on a case-by-case basis. Account is taken of the length of stay, whether the foreign national will be staying with family or friends, whether he or she has a ticket for the return journey and whether a guarantee has been given for the stay (as an indication, an amount of NOK 500 per day is deemed to be adequate for visitors who are not staying with relations or friends).

SWITZERLAND

The Swiss Aliens Act of 16 December 2005 (RS 142.20) stipulates that foreign nationals must possess the necessary financial resources to cover the costs of residence but does not specify details. The administrative practice is as follows:

- Foreign nationals bearing their own costs of their stay in Switzerland must prove that they possess approx. CHF 100.-- per day. Students who can prove their identity by means of a valid student card must possess approx. CHF 30.-- per day.
- Foreign nationals staying with a private individual must provide proof of their means of subsistence by means of a declaration of liability signed by their host in Switzerland. The competent authority will give advance notice of the host's solvency. The declaration of liability encompasses uncovered costs borne by the public purse or private providers of medical services during the foreign national's stay, i.e. subsistence costs, accident and sickness costs, and the cost of return, and constitutes acknowledgement of an irrecoverable debt set at CHF 30 000.--. Guarantees may be provided by adults who are nationals of Switzerland or the Principality of Liechtenstein and reside in either of those two States, adult holders of a residence permit (category B only) or valid Swiss establishment permit, and legal persons registered in the commercial register.

LIECHTENSTEIN

The national practices concerning reference amounts required for the crossing of the external border fixed by national authorities are:

A third country national who bears the costs for his/her stay in Liechtenstein personally has to prove that he/she disposes of around CHF 100.- a day. A student (owning a valid student ID) has to dispose of around CHF 30.- a day.

A third country national who lives at a private residence may prove the necessary means with a formal undertaking ("Verpflichtungserklärung") that is signed by the host in Liechtenstein. The responsible authority (Migration and Passport Office) gives a statement about the financial solvency of the host. The formal undertaking contains the not covered costs at the expense of the community or private health care providers during the stay of the third country national; i.e. the costs for living, accident, illness or return costs, in the sense of the acceptance of an irrevocable liability of CHF 30'000.-. Guarantor may be:

- every Swiss or Liechtenstein citizen of full age, who resides in one of these two countries,
- as well as a person of full age in possession of a residence permit ("Aufenthaltsbewilligung")
- or a valid permanent residency ("Niederlassungsbewilligung")
- or a legal entity that is registered in the commercial register.