



### AD HOC QUERY ON 2019.107 Means of Subsistence for Schengen Visa

Requested by EMN NCP Netherlands on 19 December 2019

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom plus Norway (21 in Total)

#### Disclaimer:

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## 1. Background information

If an alien who applies for a visa does not have sufficient financial means for his/her stay in the Netherlands, the transit and/or the return trip, he/she could be granted a visa by means of a Sponsorship (Article 14 sub 4 Visa Code). A Sponsor is someone in the Netherlands who will sponsor the intended stay financially. The Sponsor signs a declaration of sponsorship that he/she will meet the costs of the visitors stay in the Netherlands and his/her departure from the Netherlands. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will examine the proof of sponsorship and determine whether the Sponsor has the financial means to provide a sponsorship and whether he/she is solvable. His/her means should not be depended on State subsidies. In the Netherlands a Sponsor is solvable when he has a gross monthly income that is at least the equivalent to the gross statutory minimum wage rate for married couples without holiday bonus. This rate is as from the 1st of January 2019 set at 1615,80 Euro per month. Upon submitting the application, this income must still be available for at least 12 months. However Case Law in the Netherlands has not endorsed the requirement of availability of the income for another 12 months and does not permit to examine whether the sponsor has ongoing income for another year.

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According to the verdicts there could be only examined whether the sponsor has sufficient income or means to cover the costs of the intended stay and the costs of the applicants departure from the Netherlands to his country of origin or a third country. The Netherlands seeks information about the policy of other EU-countries regarding the conditions and examination of the financial means of a sponsor with reference to the application of short-stay visa.

## 2. Questions

1. What does your Member State consider “sufficient means” with reference to the application for a short-stay visa?
2. Does your Member State accept sponsorship if the applicant does not meet the required financial means?
3. If yes, what are the (financial)requirements set to fulfil a sponsorship?
4. Is the sponsor held accountable for the costs of stay and departure in case of overstay or with reference to an application for long stay?
5. If yes, up to which amount are the costs claimed at the sponsor?
6. If yes, in which national regulations are the rules relating to claiming adopted?

We would very much appreciate your responses by **31 January 2020**.

## 3. Responses

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		Wider Dissemination <sup>2</sup>	
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<sup>1</sup> If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.

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	EMN NCP Austria	No	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.
	EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	<p>1. For a short stay in the Schengen area the applicant must, among other things, meet the following condition: have sufficient means of subsistence for the duration of the intended stay and for the return journey to the country of origin / transit to a third country where access is guaranteed, or be able to legally acquire these means of subsistence.</p> <p>For a short stay in Belgium the applicant must have at least 95 EUR per day when staying in a hotel and 45 EUR per day when staying with a private individual. These amounts may be adjusted upwards if the purpose of the trip justifies this (for example: the applicant is on a luxury trip or s/he is receiving medical treatment, the cost of which has been estimated by the health care institution. In case of medical treatment, the Immigration Office systematically inquire at the hospital to see if it is a simple first appointment (low costs) or if it concerns already an operation. Since surgery can be costly, the Immigration Office asks the health care institution for an estimate of the costs. Next, the Immigration Office evaluates whether the invoice for the operation can be paid and checks whether the hospital does request an advance payment or not. If the hospital does indeed require an advance, the Immigration Office will therefore demand that the amount is paid in advance).</p> <p>2. Yes.</p> <p>If the applicant has insufficient personal means of subsistence or is unable to provide documents proving that s/he has sufficient means of subsistence to cover the travel expenses, the applicant can appeal to a sponsor and submit the 'proof of sponsorship' ('verbintenis tot tenlasteneming' in Dutch) as provided for by the annex 3a to the Royal Decree of 08.10.1981 (see attachment). This commitment to take charge of expenses is a valid proof of the applicant's means of subsistence if it is accepted by the embassy/consulate or by the Immigration Office.</p> <p>bijlage_03bis_bij_het_kb_van_08.10.1981.pdf</p>

<sup>2</sup> A default "Yes" is given for your response to be circulated further (e.g. to other EMN NCPs and their national network members). A "No" should be added here if you do not wish your response to be disseminated beyond other EMN NCPs. In case of "No" and wider dissemination beyond other EMN NCPs, then for the Compilation for Wider Dissemination the response should be removed and the following statement should be added in the relevant response box: "This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further."

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			<p>3. The sponsor has to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a Belgian or a foreign national with an unlimited right of residence in Belgium</li><li>• registered in the national register</li><li>• creditworthy</li></ul> <p>The financial requirements for a sponsor are:</p> <p>1. If it concerns a family visit in the 1st or 2nd degree (partner; parent, stepparent, adoptive parent, in-laws, grandparent, child, stepchild, adopted child, child-in-law, grandchild; brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, step brother, step sister), the sponsor must have at least 800 euros (monthly net basic amount)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>+ 150 euros per dependent family member (composition of the family)</li><li>+ 150 euros per additional person for whom the sponsor is committed to pay the expenses</li></ul> <p>This means that a single sponsor without dependent family will have to have at least 950 euros net / month.</p> <p>2. If it is not a family visit in the 1st and 2nd degree, the sponsor must have at least 1000 euros (monthly net basic amount)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>+ 150 euros per dependent family member (composition of the family)</li><li>+ 200 euros per additional person for whom the sponsor is committed to pay the expenses.</li></ul> <p>This means that a single sponsor without dependent family will have to have at least EUR 1,200 net / month.</p> <p>The competent authority, the Immigration Office or the diplomatic posts depending on the situation, will verify the source of income. The competent authority takes into account the regular and declared income from paid employment or from self-employed activities, the allowances from the government (pension, unemployment benefits, child allowance, disability benefits, etc.) and the regularly declared income from the rental of property owned by the sponsor. The competent authority will not take into account the financial support provided by a Public Social Welfare Centre.</p> <p>The competent authority may also take into account special circumstances such as housing conditions or the existence of another commitment of sponsorship by the sponsor.</p> <p>For more detailed information check <a href="https://www.agii.be/thema/vreemdelingenrecht-internationaal-privaatrecht/verblijfsrecht-uitwijzing-reizen/kort-verblijf/tenlasteneming-voor-kort-verblijf-bijlage-3bis">https://www.agii.be/thema/vreemdelingenrecht-internationaal-privaatrecht/verblijfsrecht-uitwijzing-reizen/kort-verblijf/tenlasteneming-voor-kort-verblijf-bijlage-3bis</a> (in Dutch). See also the attachment: Information brochure for sponsors, Immigration Office in Dutch (also available in French).</p> <p>informatiebrochure_sponsors.pdf</p> <p>4. The sponsor commits him/herself to pay the accommodation costs, the costs of medical care and the</p>
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			<p>repatriation costs that are borne by the Belgian state or a Public Social Welfare Centre.</p> <p>The sponsor, as well as the third-country national who is at charge, are jointly and severally liable for the payment of these costs for a period of 2 years from the date of entry into the Schengen zone. The Belgian State or a Public Social Welfare Centre can therefore demand reimbursement of the costs from the sponsor for a period of two years after the accession to the Schengen area of the third-country national.</p> <p>If the sponsor does not pay the amount of the claimed costs, the recovery of this amount will be given to the Federal Public Service Finance.</p> <p>The sponsor cannot waive the commitment to pay the expenses, unless the Immigration Office accepts a new commitment entered into by another person. On the other hand, the sponsor is free from liability if s/he proves that the dependent third-country national has left the Schengen area after the allowed period has expired.</p> <p>5. There is no maximum amount that can be claimed, the total cost is claimed.</p> <p>The Public Social Welfare Centre can address the sponsor for the real costs of accommodation and healthcare. (The Royal Decree of 8 October 1981 implementing the Immigration Act does not specify whether costs in the context of emergency medical assistance are included).</p> <p>The Belgian State can turn to the sponsor for the payment of these costs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The costs of accommodation and health care arising from the imprisonment of the third-country national. The amount is fixed at 180 euros per day per person and is indexed annually (amount since 1/1/2019: 201 euros). The day of arrival is charged, but not the day of departure.</li><li>• The costs of your repatriation to the country of origin or the third country (in case of a valid residence permit) which are paid by the Belgian State. (Note: the costs for airplane tickets are now, in most, cases paid by Frontex. So far, the Immigration Office has not determined a claiming method for these cases yet.)</li></ul> <p>6. 1. The Immigration Act of 15 December 2015 (15 DECEMBER 1980. - Wet betreffende de toegang tot het grondgebied, het verblijf, de vestiging en de verwijdering van vreemdelingen, available in Dutch and French on <a href="http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=nl&amp;la=N&amp;table_name=wet&amp;cn=1980121530">http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=nl&amp;la=N&amp;table_name=wet&amp;cn=1980121530</a> ;</p> <p>2. The Royal Decree of 8 October 1981 implementing the Immigration Act (8 OKTOBER 1981. - Koninklijk besluit betreffende de toegang tot het grondgebied, het verblijf, de vestiging en de verwijdering van vreemdelingen, available in Dutch and French on <a href="http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=nl&amp;la=N&amp;cn=1981100831&amp;table_name=wet">http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=nl&amp;la=N&amp;cn=1981100831&amp;table_name=wet</a>.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Croatia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. In Croatia "sufficient means" implies resources sufficient to cover a third-country national's subsistence during his/her stay in Croatia and his/her return to the country of origin or transit to a third country. The amount of financial means is 70 € per day of the estimated stay in Croatia. However, if a third-country national's accommodation in Croatia is secured, the sufficient means amount to 30 € per day of the estimated stay in Croatia.</p> <p>2. Yes. If a third-country national is in possession of a certified letter of guarantee by a natural or legal person from Croatia, proof of a tourist booking or a similar document, he/she shall present proof that he/she possesses the amount of 30 per day of the estimated stay in Croatia. Also, if a third-country national is in possession of a certified letter of guarantee by a natural or legal person from Croatia from which it is evident that the guarantor fully assumes all costs related to stay and leaving Croatia, the third-country national is exempted from the obligation to prove the possession of sufficient means.</p> <p>3. The guarantor-natural person can be a Croatian national or a foreigner with granted residence in Croatia, who receives income or has financial means in Croatia. Along with the letter of guarantee, the guarantor-natural person shall enclose proof of a permanent source of income in Croatia (certificate of salary, certificate of pension) in the preceding three months or the relevant proof of possession of funds in the Croatian bank. The guarantor-legal person shall enclose with the letter of guarantee a document proving its liquidity ("Bon 1/Bon 2" or certificate of the commercial court that no liquidation proceedings have been initiated etc.).</p> <p>4. By signing the letter of guarantee, the guarantor also signs a statement, obliging, if necessary, to bear all the costs of the third-national's stay in Croatia, including the costs of accommodation and subsistence and the costs of leaving Croatia. The guarantor also assumes full responsibility before the Croatian competent authorities for the invited person and in particular undertakes to fulfill as a guarantor all valid and due obligations of the invited person arising by possible placement in the Aliens' Reception Centre and removal (forced return) from Croatia.</p> <p>5. The amount is not limited.</p>
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			6. Aliens Act (OG. No. 130/11, 74/13, 69/17, 46/18)
	EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Each case is examined on an ad-hoc basis.</li> <li>2. Yes</li> <li>3. There are no specific requirements. Each case is examined on an ad-hoc basis.</li> <li>4. The sponsor must submit a bank guarantee, in order to cover any return expenses, in case the TCN must be returned, for any reason.</li> <li>5. The amount of the bank guarantee, the sponsor has to submit, depends on the country of origin of the TCN. It varies from €342 to €854</li> <li>6. N/A</li> </ol>
	EMN NCP Czech Republic	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The sufficient means of subsistence are stipulated by Section 13, paragraph 1 of the Foreign Nationals Act (Act No 326/1999 Coll., on the Stay of Foreign Nationals in the territory of the Czech Republic). The applicant has to prove, that he/she has the financial means, the amount of which differs based upon the number of days the third country national intends to stay in the Czech Republic. The reference amount is the „subsistence minimum“ (2 200 Kč, approx. 87€): for stays up to 30 days – at least half of the amount of subsistence minimum for each day of stay for stays longer than 30 day – 15 times the subsistence minimum, the amount being increased by 2 times the subsistence minimum for each full month of the intended stay. Alternatively a document confirming the payment of services related to the third country nationals' stay in the territory or a document confirming that the services will be provided free of charge.</li> </ol>

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			<p>2. Yes, by an officially verified invitation, which serves as a proof of sponsorship (as stipulated by Section 15 of the Foreign Nationals Act). Officially verified invitation is submitted as a form whereby the inviting party (private person or company) undertakes the obligation to provide the third country national with accommodation or financial means for the stay or both. The form is provided and verified by the Foreign Police Inspectorate according to the permanent residence of the inviting party, who needs to visit the Inspectorate in person. The inviting party mails the original of the invitation form to the third country national who attaches it to the visa application.</p> <p>3. Please see Q1.</p> <p>4. This form of invitation serves as a proof of the purpose of travel and, according to the extent of the obligations undertaken by the inviting party, also accommodation, financial means and travel health insurance for the Czech Republic. The third country national is subsequently required to add any possible additional documents, as well as the travel health insurance for the entire Schengen Area, if a uniform visa for the entire Schengen Area is issued. As stipulated by the Foreign Nationals Act, the Police may ask the sponsor to prove that he/she is able to fulfil the obligation. The sponsor needs to have the financial means (please see Q1) to cover the stay of the third country national. If the third country national is not accommodated at the inviting person, additional amount of 0.25 times the subsistence minimum per day of stay is required. The minimum coverage for the health insurance is 60 000€. The sponsor also has to prove the possession of financial means to cover a flight ticket to the country of residence of the third country national.</p> <p>5. Any costs to the extent of the actual amount of the obligation accepted in the invitation.</p> <p>6. Act No 326/1999 Coll., on the Stay of Foreign Nationals in the territory of the Czech Republic.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Estonia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Estonia is following in processing Schengen Visas (C-visa) the Visa Code. Person applying for visa should submit upon visa application documents indicating that he possesses sufficient</p>

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			<p>means of subsistence both for the duration of the intended stay and for the return to his country of origin or residence. According to regulation establishing the amount of sufficient financial resources, it is for each day allowed to stay in Estonia 0.2 times of the minimum monthly wage established by the Government of the Republic (116 eur/per day).</p> <p>2. Yes, it`s accepted.</p> <p>3. The amount for sponsors is the same as for applicants, 0.2 times of minimum monthly wage (116 eur/per day).</p> <p>4. The obligations of sponsor are regulated only if visa was issued for studying in Estonia - the educational institution to whom the commencement of studies was applied shall have the obligations of a sponsor.</p> <p>5. Yes, up to 6,400 euros.</p> <p>6. According to the Aliens Act § 284 (<a href="https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/502122019003/consolide">https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/502122019003/consolide</a>)</p>
	<p>EMN NCP France</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Any alien who declares that he wants to stay in France for a period not exceeding three months must present proof of accommodation, sufficient guarantees of existence, the support by an approved insurance company for medical and hospital expenses, and repatriation guarantees.</p> <p>The amounts of "sufficient means of subsistence" are based on the reference amounts fixed by France in Annex 18 of the practical manual for entry visas to France:  32.50€ per day for aliens with a proof of accommodation ('attestation d'accueil');  65€ if they have proof of hotel reservation;  120€ if he has no proof of hotel reservation.</p> <p>The means of subsistence can be established by presentation of cash, traveller's cheques, certified cheques, international payment cards or letters of credit, bank statements for the last three months and bank certificate, a certificate of employment and pay or pension slips.</p> <p>The alien must take out insurance covering expenses which could occur in France: medical, hospital and death</p>

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			<p>expenses, including repatriation for medical reasons (the minimum cover requested is 30,000€).</p> <p>2. YES For a family or private visit in France, the proof of accommodation can be used to justify the conditions of stay. No other proof of resources is requested by the consulate for the visa application. The person who provides accommodation for the alien, or their legal representative, signs the proof of accommodation which is approved by the mayor of the place of residence. The Code on Entry and Residence of Foreign Nationals and Right of Asylum (Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile, CESEDA) provides that this document is filed by the person who will host the alien, with his undertaking to assume financial responsibility, during the entire period of validity of the visa or for a period of three months from the entry on the territory, for the alien's costs of stay in France when he can't provide for it by himself.</p> <p>3. YES The signatory of the proof of accommodation must justify his quality of owner, tenant or occupant of his accommodation where the alien will be hosted, as well as any document allowing to assess his resources and his ability to host the alien. The costs are limited to the amount of resources required from the alien for his entry to France when he doesn't have a proof of accommodation. The insurance contract of the alien can also be concluded by the signatory of the proof of accommodation.</p> <p>4. The sponsor is responsible for the validity of the short-stay visa or for a period of three months as from the entry to France. This commitment doesn't cover the repatriation costs. This document is not required when applying for a long-stay visa.</p> <p>5. see Q3</p> <p>6. When there is a refusal of the proof of accommodation (or an implied decision by the mayor to refuse if there is no decision within one month), the alien has to file an appeal request to the prefect before filing any</p>
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			contentious appeal within 2 months against the implicit or explicit refusal by the prefect to refuse to validate the proof of accommodation.
	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	<p>1. The declaration of commitment includes the reimbursement of all public funds that must be used for a period of five years for the living expenses of the foreigner, including the provision of housing and care in the event of illness and in need of care, as well as (possibly compulsory) termination of stay. Due to this abstract regulation, no fixed amounts are provided for a calculation.</p> <p>2. For a Schengen visa, the declaration of commitment can be accepted as evidence of the financing of the trip, both with proven and credible creditworthiness of the obligee. This does not apply if the obligee is evidently not financially capable.</p> <p>3. The foreigners' authority or diplomatic mission receiving the declaration of commitment checks the creditworthiness against current evidence of income and assets and must be convinced that the obligee has sufficient funds to be able to fulfill the obligation assumed; this also includes that enforceability is guaranteed.</p> <p>4. Yes, see answer to 1.</p> <p>5. See answer to 1.</p> <p>6. The declaration of commitment and cost liability are regulated in Sections 66- 68 of the Aufenthaltsgesetz(Residence Act)</p>
	EMN NCP Greece	Yes	<p>1. The amount of subsistence means for third country nationals should have in order to enter the Greek territory (EU citizens not included) is defined in the Joint Ministerial Decision 3021/22/10-st of 24 December 2007. Hence by virtue of this decision, every third country national wishing to enter the country should have at least 50 euros for each day of their stay within Greece, and at least 300 euros for a stay of up to five days. In case</p>

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			<p>of underage third country national, these amounts are decreased to 50%.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>5.</li> <li>6.</li> </ol>
	<p>EMN NCP Hungary</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sufficient means are required to cover the accommodation costs for the duration of the intended stay and for the return to their country of origin or transit to a third country, eventually for medical care.</li> <li>2. Yes, an official letter of invitation (with an official certificate affixed) can be accepted. A request for a letter of invitation may be presented to the authority by: a Hungarian citizen; a third-country national with immigrant or permanent resident status, or who has been granted refugee status or subsidiary protection in Hungary and holding a long-term visa or a residence permit; a person with the right of free movement and residence; and a Hungarian legal person or unincorporated entity or a foreign legal person or unincorporated entity that is established or registered in Hungary.</li> <li>3. The host undertakes a commitment in a letter of invitation to provide room and board and financial support for the invited person during his/her stay in the territory of Hungary, and, unless an international treaty provides otherwise, to cover the costs of medical care and the costs of exit of such person.</li> <li>4. Yes, the sponsor is accountable for the costs of stay and departure. The costs associated with expulsion shall be borne by the person expelled or – if lacking the financial means necessary – by his/her host.</li> </ol>

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			<p>5. There is no upper or lower limit of the amount of the costs that the sponsor is responsible for.</p> <p>6. Answer to question 5 was 'no'.</p>
	EMN NCP Latvia	Yes	<p>1. In Latvia sufficient financial means mean that the resources are sufficient for the duration of the intended stay of the foreigner as well as for the return to the country of origin or the transit to a third country in which her/his admission is guaranteed (e.g. return ticket). If a foreigner must pay for the intended place of stay, he or she shall, in addition, prove that he/she has the necessary financial means to cover such expenditures, or that the payment for the place of stay has been made.</p> <p>2. Yes. The sponsor (most often this is an inviter) assumes liability for foreigner`s exit from Latvia at a specified time, as well as, if necessary, ensures the covering of expenses related to health care, staying in Latvia and return to the foreigner`s country of origin or domicile. The Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs (OCMA) is responsible for invitations – the OCMA does approve or not an invitation when an invitation-request is lodged by an inviter.</p> <p>3. In order to prove the sufficient means the sponsor/inviter has to present sufficient financial means, for example, a document, which certifies the regular monthly income or a statement on the situation of the bank account of the inviter/sponsor during the last three months issued by a credit institution. The necessary amount of financial means shall be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• not less than EUR 14 for each day of stay if the intended period of residence in the Republic of Latvia does not exceed 30 days;</li> <li>• not less than the minimum monthly salary if the intended period of residence in the Republic of Latvia exceeds 30 days.</li> </ul> <p>4. Yes. There is the Cabinet Regulation No 894 (Nov.22, 2011) what sets determining and recovering of expenses of sponsor.</p> <p>5. Yes. The Chief of the State Border Guard or his/her authorized official may take a decision on recovery of</p>

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			<p>expenses from the inviter/sponsor or from the employer, who employed the foreigner illegally.</p> <p>6. The Cabinet Regulation No 894 (Nov.22, 2011) "Procedures for Determining and Recovering of Expenses which have arisen due to the Forced Return, Detention and Holding under Temporary Custody of a Foreigner or Returning of a Foreigner to the Country, which Takes the Person back" (<a href="https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/239969-procedures-for-determining-and-reco...">https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/239969-procedures-for-determining-and-reco...</a>) and the Immigration Law (<a href="https://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=68522">https://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=68522</a>).</p>
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. In accordance with Article 10 (1) of the Order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister Interior of the Republic of Lithuania approving the Procedure for the Issuance of Visas (hereinafter 'Procedure for the Issuance of Visas'), the amount of funds sufficient for an alien arriving to stay in the Republic of Lithuania is EUR 40 per day. This requirement does not apply to a minor alien travelling with an adult family member.</p> <p>2. Yes, but in practice, 'invitation' is used rather than 'sponsorship'. Person inviting a foreinger is responsible for his support during the stay. According to Article 15 of the 'Procedure for the Issuance of Visas': The invitation submitted in accordance with the procedure confirms the obligations of the inviting person or a legal entity, a branch of a legal entity or a representative office of a legal entity(registered in the Register of Legal Entities) to:</p> <p>15.1. To support and accommodate the alien during his stay in the Republic of Lithuania on the basis of a Schengen visa;</p> <p>15.2. Ensure that foreigner, during his stay in the Republic of Lithuania on the basis of a Schengen visa, is in possession of health insurance in accordance with the requirements laid down in the Visa Code;</p> <p>15.3. Where necessary, to reimburse State expenditure incurred in connection with the expulsion of an alien from the Republic of Lithuania, the obligation to leave the Republic of Lithuania or the return to a foreign State (including accommodation and subsistence), as well as State expenditure incurred in connection with the alien's health care.</p> <p>3. Please see answer to Q2.</p>

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			<p>4. Yes, please see answer to Q2.</p> <p>5. No fixed amount, please see answer to Q2.</p> <p>6. -The Order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania approving the Procedure for the Issuance of Visas ('Procedure for the Issuance of Visas')</p> <p>-The Republic of Lithuania Law on the Legal Status of Aliens.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Luxembourg</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. In Luxembourg, sufficient resources mean that the resources are sufficient for the duration of the intended stay of the person as well as for the return to the country of origin or the transit to a third country in which her/his admission is guaranteed. In Luxembourg, sufficient resources mean that the resources are sufficient for the duration of the intended stay of the person as well as for the return to the country of origin or the transit to a third country in which her/his admission is guaranteed.</p> <p>2. Yes. The sponsor, who has to be a Luxembourgish resident, an EU-Citizen or a third-country national who is authorized to stay for at least 1 year, must file in a formal obligation ("Engagement de prise en charge") and submit it to the Passport and Visa Office (Bureau de passeports et visas) for validation. The sponsor undertakes towards the Luxembourg State to bear the costs (including medical costs) for the duration of stay and the return costs of the sponsored person.</p> <p>3. In order to prove the sufficient means the sponsor has to present the last three salary slips or a document, which certifies the regular monthly income. In principle, the sponsor has to have an income at least equivalent to the minimum social monthly salary (2.089,25 € since 1 January 2019).</p> <p>4. Yes. The formal obligation engages during the stay and for a period of two years, jointly and severally with the foreigner to the Luxembourg State for the reimbursement of the costs of stay (including medical costs) and of return that the foreigner must reimburse and if applicable the cost of the repatriation covered by the Luxembourgish State. The only way the sponsor can be released of this obligation is to prove that the foreigner had left the Schengen area.</p>

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			<p>5. Yes. See answer to question 4.</p> <p>6. Article 4 of the amended law of 29 August 2008 on free movement of persons and immigration (Immigration Law).</p>
	EMN NCP Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. In the Netherlands 'sufficient' means the costs for the intended period of stay (set amount per day) and the costs of the departure from the Netherlands. The set amount of 34 euro per day will most likely be increased in 2020.</p> <p>2. In the Netherlands sponsorship is accepted. The Sponsor signs a declaration of sponsorship that he/she will meet the costs of the visitors stay in The Netherlands and his/her departure from the Netherlands. See for further details the introduction of this Ad Hoc Query.</p> <p>3. In the Netherlands the Sponsor should have a sufficient income for at least another year. He/she should also have means to finance the stay and the departure from the applicant from the Netherlands to his/her country of origin or another country where he/she will be accepted. The income is not allowed to be derived from State subsidies.</p> <p>4. In the Netherlands the costs of overstay are not claimed at the sponsor. Recently the possibilities are being examined although there is a legal base concerning sponsorship in the Aliens Regulations and in the Aliens act implementation Guidelines.</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>

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	<p>EMN NCP Poland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. In accordance with the general rules implementing the Polish law on foreigners and regulating financial means required on entering the territory of the Republic of Poland and documents that can confirm the possibility of obtaining such funds by the foreigners, a foreigner shall have financial resources of at least:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) PLN 300 (70EUR), if the planned period of stay does not exceed 4 days,</li> <li>2) PLN 75 (17EUR) for each day of the planned stay, if the period of planned stay exceeds 4 days</li> </ol> <p>- or the equivalent of amounts in foreign currency.</p> <p>A foreigner entering the territory of the Republic of Poland who: 1) participates in a tourist event, youth camp, sports competitions, 2) has already covered the costs of staying in Poland, 3) arrives to a health resort or sanatorium, 4) participates in the program of summer work in Poland must have financial resources of at least PLN 20 (4,7 EUR) for each day of the planned stay, however not less than PLN 100 (23 EUR), or the equivalent in foreign currency.</p> <p>2. Yes, sponsorship is in general acceptable if the applicant does not meet the required financial means him/herself.</p> <p>According to art. 25. 1 point 2b of the Polish law on foreigners, a foreigner entering the territory of Poland is required to possess and - upon request - prove the possession of sufficient funds to cover the costs of the planned stay and return journey to the country of origin or residence or the cost of transit to a third country that grants entry, or a document confirming the possibility of obtaining such funds in accordance with the law. Such documents confirming the possession of financial resources for the stay are i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an invitation registered in one of the Polish Voivodship Offices by a person inviting a foreigner who is a Polish citizen or has a place of residence on the territory of Poland;</li> <li>a current certificate from the workplace confirming the employee's position, date of employment, net remuneration for the last 3 months and / or;</li> <li>pensioner ID together with information on the amount of benefits received and / or</li> <li>certificate of social assistance received for the last 3 months and / or;</li> <li>current, issued by the bank, certificate of account status or photocopy of a valid credit card together with a certificate from the bank about the limits available for use and / or;</li> <li>unemployed persons can prove that they have sufficient financial resources by submitting a letter ("sponsorship letter") confirming the coverage of costs related to travel and stay together with confirmation that the sponsor has sufficient financial resources (i.e. bank statements, employment certificate specifying the amount of</li> </ul>
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			<p>remuneration , proof of ownership of real estate, ownership of shares in an enterprise, stock options).</p> <p>3. The "sponsorship letter" must contain the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- full name, address and contact details of the sponsor,</li><li>- a copy of the sponsor's passport;</li><li>- date of preparation and signature of the sponsor,</li><li>- the relationship between the sponsor and visa applicant,</li><li>- the purpose and duration of the visit,</li><li>- list of costs covered by the sponsor including the costs of accommodation and meals, covering the costs of return travel to the country of origin or residence or the costs of transit to a third country which grants permission to enter;</li><li>- a document confirming the legal title to a dwelling, if the dwelling's housing was indicated as the place of accommodation of the invited foreigner, or a document confirming the possibility of providing the foreigner with accommodation in another place;</li><li>- statement from the sponsor's bank account with a list of all banking operations from the last 3 months or traveler's checks signed in the name of the applicant or other documents confirming that the person has sufficient financial resources for travel (i.e. ownership of shares in an enterprise, stock options).</li></ul> <p>The registration of the invitation is refused or annulled if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>the inviting person does not meet the requirements for acting as a sponsor outlined above or;</li><li>the invited foreigner is on the list of foreigners whose stay on the territory of the Republic of Poland is undesirable or;</li><li>it is required by reasons of national defense or security or protection of public safety and order or the interest of the Republic of Poland, or</li><li>the inviting party failed to demonstrate that it can cover the costs of hoisting the foreigner, or;</li><li>the housing conditions of the inviting person indicate that he will not be able to fulfill the obligations assumed in the invitation, if the invited person's housing was indicated as the place of accommodation of the invited foreigner, and the inviting person has not demonstrated that he can provide the foreigner with accommodation in another place, or;</li><li>the inviting party did not fulfill the obligations arising from the previously issued invitation, or;</li><li>in the proceedings on entering the invitation into the invitations register, the inviting person provided false personal data or false information or attached documents containing such data or information or testified</li></ul>
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			<p>untruthfully or concealed the truth, or forged a document in order to use it as authentic or used it as authentic, or the circumstances of the case indicate that the purpose of entry of an invited foreigner into the territory of the Republic of Poland and his stay in this territory will be different than declared by the inviting person.</p> <p>4. According to the Polish law – in a specific situation - there are legal grounds for holding the sponsor accountable for the costs of issuance and enforcement of the decision on the foreigner’s obligation to return. However only In the case of obtaining visa and entering the territory of Poland on the basis of an invitation registered in one of the Polish Voivodship Offices, a person who invites foreigner makes the following statement under pain of criminal liability: “I shall be obliged to cover the costs connected with the stay of the foreigner, including the costs of accommodation, board and possible medical treatment, the costs of return to the country of origin or residence, or the costs of transit to a third country, which provides leave to enter, as well as the costs of issuance and enforcement of the decision on the foreigner’s obligation to return. Being aware of criminal liability under Article 233 of the Act of 6 June 1997 – Penal Code (Journal of Laws of 2017, item 2204, as amended), I hereby declare that the data and information I provided in the application are correct and truthful.”</p> <p>Article 233 of Penal Code: „Art. 233. § 1. Whoever, in giving testimony which is to serve as evidence in court proceedings or other proceedings conducted on the basis of a law, gives false testimony or conceals the truth shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty between 6 months and 8 years. § 1a. If the perpetrator of the offense referred to in § 1 gives false testimony or is concealing the truth for fear of criminal responsibility to himself or his immediate family he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of between 3 months and 5 years. § 2. The prerequisite to this liability is that the person obtaining the testimony, acting within his competence, shall have warned the person testifying of the penal liability for false testimony or obtained a relevant pledge from the latter. § 3. Whoever, being unaware of the right to refuse testimony or answer to questions, gives false testimony because of fear of penal liability threatening himself or his next of kin, shall not be liable to the penalty. § 4. Whoever, acting as an expert, expert witness or translator, provides a false opinion or translation to be used as in proceedings specified in § 1 shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty between 1 and 10 years. § 4a. If the perpetrator of the act referred to in § 4 acts unintentionally exposing public interest to substantial harm he shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years. §5. The court may apply an extraordinary mitigation of the penalty, or even waive its imposition if: 1) The false testimony, opinion or translation concerns circumstances which cannot affect the outcome of the case, 2) The perpetrator voluntarily corrects the false testimony, opinion or translation before even a decision which is not</p>
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			<p>final and valid has been rendered in the case. § 6. The provisions of § 1–3 and 5 shall be applied accordingly to a person providing a false statement if a provision of a law provides for the possibility of obtaining a statement under the threat of penal liability.”</p> <p>5. In the case of obtaining visa and entering the territory of Poland on the basis of an invitation registered in one of the Polish Voivodship Offices, a person who invites foreigner is accountable for the costs of issuance and enforcement of the decision on the foreigner’s obligation to return (on the case by case basis).</p> <p>6. Article 233 § 6. of the Polish Penal Code in relation with art. 57 par. 1 and 2 of the Act on foreigners of 12.12.2013 that relates to the person inviting foreigner on the basis of an invitation registered in one of the Polish Voivodship Offices.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Portugal</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Means of subsistence are the stable and regular resources considered enough for the essential needs of foreign citizens and, where appropriate, their families, in particular for food, accommodation, health, and hygiene. For the purposes of entry and stay, foreigners must have, via forms of payment per capita de amount of 75 € for each entry, plus 40 € for each day of stay under international conventions to which Portugal is a party, under the terms of article 11 of Law 23/2007 , of 4 July.</p> <p>2. YES</p> <p>3. A citizen who subscribes the sponsorship must have the means of subsistence determined according to the answer to question 1.</p> <p>4. The sponsor undertakes to ensure the conditions of stay in the national territory and the replacement of removal costs in case of illegal stay.</p> <p>5. All the expenses actually incurred with the removal of an illegal foreigner.</p>

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			<p>6.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law no 23/2007 of July 4th - article 12 – Letter of sponsorship;</li> <li>• Ordinance No. 1563/2007, of December 11th - Defines the means of subsistence available to foreign citizens for entry, stay or residence in national territory</li> <li>• Code of Civil Procedure</li> </ul>
	<p>EMN NCP Slovakia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. The application for a (Schengen) visa is submitted on an official form at a diplomatic mission or consular office of the Slovak Republic, accredited for the country where the applicant resides or is a citizen. The visa application must be made in person. The issuance of a Schengen visa may be subject to an invitation by a police service. The inviting person must apply for verification of the invitation in the relevant Foreign Police Department according to his/her place of residence/registered office. The application shall be accompanied by documents proving the purpose of the invitation and documents proving the provision of accommodation, as well as documents relating to financial security, which shall be proved by submitting a confirmation of the account balance in the inviting person's bank. The bank account balance must be at least 12-times the subsistence level (the subsistence level from 1 July 2019 to 30.6.2020 is EUR 210.20) and EUR 56 for each day of stay.</p> <p>2. If the applicant does not fulfil the required financial criteria, it is possible to use the institute of invitation verified by police (as set in art. 19 of the Act on Residence of Foreigners) when the inviting person commits to bear all the costs related to the stay and travel of the invited TCN.</p> <p>3. Pursuant to Art. 19 (7) and (9) of the Act on the Residence of Foreigners, the inviting person shall prove the ability to cover all costs associated with the stay and travel of the invited TCN by providing a confirmation of the account balance held in the bank, foreign bank branch or foreign bank account on his name. The balance of the account held with the bank must be, in aggregate, twelve-times the subsistence level and the funds for each day of residence of the invited TCN referred to in the generally binding legislation. The amount of funds necessary to cover the costs associated with the stay of a TCN in the territory of the Slovak Republic is stipulated by Decree of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic No. This amount is set at EUR 56 per person per day and consists of the following components:</p>

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			<p>a) for accommodation EUR 30,                  (b) for breakfast EUR 4;                  (c) for lunch EUR 7,50;                  (d) for dinner EUR 7,50;                  e) for pocket EUR 7.</p> <p>4. The inviting person is, in line with art. 115 (7) of the Act on Residence of Foreigners, required to pay for the costs that may arise to the state from one's non-compliance with the commitment as outlined in the verified invitation.</p> <p>5. Yes</p> <p>6. Act on Residence of Foreigners – The inviting person commits to bear all the costs related to the stay and travel of the invited TCN.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Slovenia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. General provisions related to the means of subsistence are the following:                  An alien who wishes to reside in the Republic of Slovenia must possess a valid travel document whose validity must be at least three months longer than the intended residence in the Republic of Slovenia, appropriate health insurance and sufficient means of subsistence during his residence in the country or other guarantees that his livelihood will be provided, on a monthly basis, in an amount equal to at least the basic minimum income in the Republic of Slovenia. In order to be issued with a permanent residence permit, an alien must possess a valid travel document irrespective of the validity period thereof. In order to meet the requirement of sufficient means of subsistence, the alien may provide evidence of the assets earned by himself, his employment or insurance rights, income related to property, income from capital and from other sources or of the support of people who are obliged to maintain him, or present a contract on the basis of which a natural or legal person is paying the alien a certain amount for subsistence, or in any other way. A contract in which the alien receives a certain amount of resources from a natural or legal person may be used to prove no more than one half of the necessary means of subsistence and shall be admissible only for the purpose of a study-related residence permit. Such a contract shall be concluded in the Republic of Slovenia and shall take the form of a directly</p>

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			<p>enforceable notarial deed. For the purposes of a permanent residence permit, an alien may not prove his sufficient means of subsistence using the resources he is paid by another natural or legal person by virtue of a maintenance agreement.</p> <p>2. see above</p> <p>3. The amount is adjusted to consumer price index. <a href="https://infotujci.si/en/third-country-nationals/temporary-residence-perm...">https://infotujci.si/en/third-country-nationals/temporary-residence-perm...</a></p> <p>4. (1) A sponsor who has invited an alien for a private or business-related visit shall write an affidavit of support. (2) With an affidavit of support, the sponsor shall give assurances that the alien will be provided with accommodation and that the costs of his stay in the Republic of Slovenia and the costs of his return to his country of origin will be covered. The sponsor shall also guarantee to cover any costs of accommodation in the Alien's Centre (hereinafter: the Centre) or the Asylum Home and any costs of removal of the alien from the country. (3) The sponsor shall have the affidavit of support certified at the administrative unit that enters the data in the record of certified affidavits of support. (4) In a visa procedure, an official of the competent authority must acquire ex officio information as to the credibility of the sponsor and assess his capacity for covering costs and providing accommodation, which shall be kept in an official record. Where the sponsor is a natural person, his capacity for financial support may also be determined on the basis of data from the records administered by the tax authorities in accordance with the Act governing personal income tax, i.e. income-related data not exempt from national income tax, tax data and data on compulsory social security contributions and related normalised expenses or real costs, as well as data on dependants, which are classified as a tax secret. The official conducting the visa procedure must protect tax secret data in accordance with the Act regulating the tax procedure. An official of the diplomatic or consular representation shall acquire ex officio the data on the applicants invited and their credibility or data confirming that these individuals do not represent any threat to the law and order, security, public health or international relations of the Republic of Slovenia. (5) An affidavit of support shall contain a sponsor's statement referred to in the second paragraph of this Article and, for the purposes of the visa procedure, the alien's and sponsor's data and other data relevant to reaching a decision. If the sponsor is a natural person, the affidavit of support must contain, in addition to the statement referred to in the second paragraph of this Article, the following data: sponsor's full name, date of birth, personal registration number, citizenship, telephone number, address, the alien's full name, date of birth,</p>
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			<p>citizenship, his relationship with the sponsor, the period of stay for which the sponsor has extended his invitation and the address of the alien's stay in the country. If the sponsor is a legal person or sole proprietor, the affidavit of support must contain, in addition to the statement referred to in the second paragraph of this Article, the following data: registered name or name and registered office of the legal person or sole proprietor, company registration number, full name of the statutory representative, telephone number of the statutory representative, full name of a statutory representative's assignee, notarised certificate of authorisation number, full name of the alien, his date of birth, citizenship, the grounds on which the legal person or sole proprietor extended the invitation for a business visit, registered name and/or name or registered office of the legal person where the alien is employed and the nature of the first business contact established with the alien. (6) In the event that the sponsor is an alien residing in Slovenia on the basis of a temporary residence permit or certificate of residence registration, his residence permit or certificate of residence registration must be valid for at least three months after the expiry of the visa issued to the alien for whom the sponsor has assured support. (7) The format of the affidavit of support shall be defined by the minister responsible for foreign affairs. (8) A detailed definition of the income data referred to in the fourth paragraph of this Article provided by tax authorities and the way in which the fulfilment of the requirements for sufficient means of subsistence is to be verified shall be prescribed by the minister responsible for foreign affairs in agreement with the minister responsible for finance.</p> <p>5. n.a.</p> <p>6. Provisions of the Aliens Act (Article 25) are the following:  Means of subsistence required for the issuing of a visa (1) An alien applying for a short-stay visa shall have sufficient means of subsistence, the amount of which is defined in the rules governing the Schengen Border Code. (2) An alien applying for a short-stay visa shall have, on a monthly basis, sufficient means of subsistence corresponding to at least the basic amount of the minimum wage in the Republic of Slovenia. (3) An alien may satisfy the requirement of sufficient means of subsistence by presenting cash, travellers' cheques, credit cards, an affidavit of support, evidence of paid accommodation in the context of a package holiday arrangement, or any other method that proves that he possesses the means necessary for his stay in the country.</p>
	EMN NCP	Yes	<p>1. The person applying must have money for his/her keep and for the journey home. Sweden requires that the</p>

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	Sweden		<p>person has SEK 450 (approximately 40 euro/day) for each day spent in Sweden. In certain circumstances, this amount may be lower, for example in the case of a young child, if the cost of food and accommodation is paid in advance or if the applicant are going to stay with relatives or friends. The applicant must be able to demonstrate that you he/she has sufficient funds for his/her keep with the help, for example, of bank statements or a document in which the person inviting you to Sweden promises to meet all expenses during the visit</p> <p>2. Yes.</p> <p>3. The guarantor should in the application state occupation, employer and proof of income. There is no fixed amount.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. NA</p> <p>6. NA</p>
	EMN NCP United Kingdom	Yes	<p>1. The UK is not part of the Border and Immigration aspects of the Schengen acquis. The UK's legislation for assessing visitors coming to the UK and guidance on how this is applied is available here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/visit-guidance">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/visit-guidance</a>. The section on "Visit: maintenance, accommodation and sponsorship" is on page 20 of the version of the guidance published on 22 August 2019. Applicants must demonstrate sufficient resources to maintain and accommodate themselves adequately for the whole of their visit to the UK, although there is no set level of funds required to show this.</p> <p>2. Yes. Maintenance and accommodation support can be provided by a third party, including family members, friends and other people with whom the applicant has a genuine personal or professional relationship.</p>

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			<p>3. If a third party is providing financial support, they must demonstrate they have enough funds available to adequately support themselves and anyone normally dependent on them, as well as the visitor, although there is no set level of funds required to show this.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. N/A.</p> <p>6. N/A.</p>
	EMN NCP Norway	Yes	<p>1. 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/ 50 Euro per day is deemed to be adequate for visitors who are not staying with relations or friends, though this would only allow for a minimalistic existence in Norway. (source annex 18, Visa Handbook)</p> <p>2. Yes</p> <p>3. If the visitor is a close family member of the guarantor, no stringent requirements apply to the guarantor's income. The immigration authorities preparing the case or making the decision shall take into account how many people the guarantee applies to, and how long the visit is intended to last, in addition to the guarantor's living situation and income level. It is also accepted that a person who in whole or in part lives on social security benefits can issue a guarantee for close family members. In such cases and in cases where the guarantor's income is on the same level as the benefit rates, the visitor must have a return ticket, unless he or she travels by car. Close family members include: spouses, children, parents and siblings and their spouses and children, when they arrive together with relatives as mentioned above. If the guarantee applies to others than close family members, there are requirements to the guarantor's income,</p>

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			<p>and the guarantee must appear credible. The guarantor must have sufficient financial means to be able to support the visitors during their stay in Norway. When the immigration authorities preparing the case, or making the decision, consider the guarantor's income, his/her income, social security benefits and assets/wealth shall be taken into consideration. A person who in whole or in part lives on social security benefits cannot be accepted as a guarantor in such cases. In the assessment of whether it is deemed to have been substantiated that the guarantor can provide for the visitor, the following factors shall be emphasized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>the visitor's own means</li><li>the guarantor's income</li><li>the duration of the stay</li><li>whether the visitor has a return ticket or not</li><li>whether the guarantor issues a guarantee for several visitors or just one</li></ul> <p>As a rule, the guarantor and the visitor must have met each other before the planned visit. Following a concrete assessment, however, previous oral or written contact may nonetheless be sufficient. This can for example be relevant in connection with company visits. The following factors can also be emphasized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Information about how well the visitor and the guarantor know each other.</li><li>Whether the visitor will be staying with the guarantor.</li><li>Has the guarantor issued guarantees for the visitor or other persons before? In such case, did the visitor leave Norway when the visa expired or when the visa-free period expired?</li><li>Whether the guarantor has regular employment.</li></ul> <p>A person who has previously failed to fulfil a guarantee shall not be accepted as a guarantor unless previous claims have been settled.</p> <p>4. This has not been enforced.</p> <p>5. In principle no limit.</p> <p>6. N.A</p>
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