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2026.42 The use of cryptocurrency for the fulfilment of the requirement on sufficient means of subsistence

**European Migration Network
Ad-hoc query**

September, 2026

AD-HOC QUERY ON 2026.42 THE USE OF CRYPTOCURRENCY FOR THE FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT ON SUFFICIENT MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE

REQUESTED BY EMN NCP SLOVENIA ON 16 JULY 2026

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Responses from: EMN NCP Austria, EMN NCP Belgium, EMN NCP Bulgaria, EMN NCP Croatia, EMN NCP Cyprus, EMN NCP Czech Republic, EMN NCP Estonia, EMN NCP Finland, EMN NCP France, EMN NCP Germany, EMN NCP Greece, EMN NCP Hungary, EMN NCP Ireland, EMN NCP Latvia, EMN NCP Lithuania, EMN NCP Luxembourg, EMN NCP Netherlands, EMN NCP Poland, EMN NCP Portugal, EMN NCP Serbia, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Slovenia, EMN NCP Spain, EMN NCP Sweden, EMN NCP Ukraine **(25 in total)**

Disclaimer: The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN National Contact Points (NCPs) in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN Country.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

According to the Foreigners Act in Slovenia, a third-country national wishing to reside in the Republic of Slovenia must have "(...) sufficient means of subsistence during his or her residence in the country, or other guarantees that his or her means of subsistence will be provided (...) for the issuance of his or her residence permit, a foreigner can demonstrate compliance with the

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requirement of sufficient means of subsistence by assets earned through work, by labour or insurance rights, except by reimbursement of work-related expenses, by income from property or capital and other sources, or with the help of those obliged to maintain him or her, by a scholarship, or by funds in an account open with a bank or a savings bank in the Republic of Slovenia or abroad.”

The availability of these funds must be demonstrated for the past six months and for the month in which the application is filed or the month in which the competent authority makes its decision.

Slovenia is encountering new cases of third-country nationals attempting to demonstrate sufficient means of subsistence with crypto assets, ranging from volatile cryptocurrencies (e.g. Ethereum) to stable cryptocurrencies (e.g. USDC), which are tied to a fiat currency (in this case the US Dollar).

We are interested in the practices of other EMN MS and Observer states when dealing with cryptocurrencies in residence permit procedures with the intent to establish clear national rules in this regard.

WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

We would very much appreciate your responses by **20 August 2026**.

1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain.
2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain.

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3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain.
4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain.

RESPONSES

		Unrestricted Dissemination ?	
	EMN NCP Austria	Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain. NO, crypto-assets such as bitcoins are not currently recognised as official currencies. Nor do they, in principle, constitute financial instruments. They are classified as other (intangible) assets. These intangible assets are considered non-depreciable (see Tax treatment of cryptocurrencies). The amount for which the relevant cryptocurrency is to be acquired/sold at the time the residence permit is issued cannot be predicted or determined in advance. If, for example, an applicant initially provides evidence of holding a certain number of bitcoins which, at the current exchange rate at the time the residence permit is granted, corresponds to the amount

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		required to be demonstrated for the grant of a residence permit valid for a period of twelve months, there is no guarantee that the same number of bitcoins will still have the same value a few months later. Cryptocurrencies are therefore not suitable for use as evidence of sufficiently secure means of subsistence, as it is virtually impossible to make a reliable forecast of their future development. As the means of subsistence must always be also momentarily available under the Settlement and Residence Act, other (intangible) assets are of little or no use for the purposes of providing evidence. Potential applicants are therefore advised to deposit the required amount in euros into a savings account. Of course, the source of this money must also be documented. 2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain. N/a 3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain. N/a
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			4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain. N/a
 EMN NCP Belgium		Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain. No. 2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain. Not applicable. 3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain. No. 4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain.

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			No.
	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain. No 2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain. N/A 3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain. N/A 4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain. N/A

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	EMN NCP Croatia	Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain. No. 2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain. N/A 3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain. N/A 4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain. N/A

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	 EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain. No 2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain. N/A 3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain. No 4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain. No
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	EMN NCP Czech Republic	Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain. No. The Czech Republic does not accept cryptocurrency assets when verifying the fulfilment of the condition of sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures. Furthermore, the Czech Republic has not encountered cases where applicants have sought to demonstrate sufficient means of subsistence solely by means of cryptocurrency assets. 2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain. N/A 3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain. N/A 4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain. N/A
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	EMN NCP Estonia	Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain. No. With regard to cryptocurrency, Estonia proceeds on the basis of the approach described by the Estonian Tax and Customs Board on its website. Accordingly, in order for cryptocurrency-related earnings to be regarded as income, the taxes paid on such income must be reflected in the records of the Tax and Customs Board. If the records show that the person has paid taxes on the income and the amount of the income can also be established, it may be possible to take such income into account as income derived from business activities. However, it must also be borne in mind that, when applying for a residence permit, a person must be able to demonstrate both the regularity and the amount of their legal income. The amount of legal income must be demonstrated in euros. At the same time, prior to the person's arrival in Estonia, taxes on cryptocurrency transactions are not paid in Estonia. Nevertheless, in certain circumstances, it may be possible for a person to demonstrate income derived from cryptocurrency, but the income must be substantiated in euros. 2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain. N/A 3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in
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			resident permit procedures? Please explain. N/A 4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain. N/A
+	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain. YES. When assessing sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures, applicants' sources of income may include financial and savings instruments that can be converted into euros in the short term, including cryptocurrencies that can be liquidated immediately. Cryptocurrencies can be compared to investments or foreign currencies, but attention is paid to fluctuations in their value and to the factors underlying their valuation, since there are significant differences among cryptocurrencies. 2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain. YES. The more stable and well-known cryptocurrencies can be accepted as proof of sufficient

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		means of subsistence, whereas very volatile and unknown cryptocurrencies are not accepted. However, using cryptocurrencies in residence permit procedures is still very rare in Finland, and there is not much practice of assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence. 3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain. From the point of view of the Finnish Immigration Service, which is tasked with assessing whether the applicant has sufficient means of subsistence, cryptocurrencies are considered a challenging means of proving that. The main reason why cryptocurrencies are considered challenging is their volatility (fluctuations in their value). In addition, accepting cryptocurrencies as sufficient means of subsistence necessitates that they can be liquidated immediately. However, given that using cryptocurrencies in residence permit procedures is still rare and there is not much practice, it is not easy for caseworkers at the Finnish Immigration Service to assess how quickly a cryptocurrency can be liquidated in practice. 4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain. The Finnish Immigration Service has identified CoinMarketCap as a relevant source of information for assessing the volatility of cryptocurrencies. When assessing the value of a cryptocurrency, the Finnish Immigration Service looks at the volatility of the cryptocurrency during the past 12 months and values the cryptocurrency to its lowest valuation level over the past year. It can also be useful to look at a longer timeframe, e.g. 5 years. For example, if a cryptocurrency is new and its volatility is high, it can be
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			assessed that due to the risk involved, it does not sufficiently prove sufficient means of subsistence.
	EMN NCP France	Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain. To demonstrate a means of subsistence for certain residence permits, French authorities require proofs in euro, which is the only recognized monetary value. Cryptocurrencies certainly have an exchange value, but this value is uncertain until they are sold. In this context, it cannot, in and of itself, be considered as an income in euros. 2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain. N/A 3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain. So far, there has been no issues regarding this matter. 4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain.

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			N/A.
	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain. NO. Germany does not accept assets held in cryptocurrencies as evidence of sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures. As cryptocurrencies are not legal tender, they cannot be used directly to cover the costs of subsistence in everyday commercial transactions (e.g. for the purchase of goods and services). This is without prejudice to the fact that individual merchants may accept cryptocurrencies as a means of payment and that transactions involving cryptocurrencies are generally subject to taxation. Consequently, foreign nationals who wish to rely on funds held in cryptocurrencies as evidence of sufficient means of subsistence must first convert those funds into a legally recognised means of payment, preferably Euro. 2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain. NO.

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			3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain. NO. 4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain. NO.
	EMN NCP Greece	Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain. NO. 2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain. - 3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain. -

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			4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain. -
	EMN NCP Hungary	Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain. Hungary is currently accepting cryptocurrency only to a limited extent as a primary financial resource for proving means of subsistence in Hungary; it is treated mainly as secondary evidence, given that it is not recognised as any stable and predictable guarantee from the state or financial institutions behind these funds. The Hungarian authority accepts a document certifying the existence of cryptocurrency as the sole proof of means of subsistence in the case of short-term visa applications from major investors; however, when this client group applies for a residence permit, they must provide evidence of the subscription of an actual investment in Hungary, and cryptocurrency is not taken into account. Mainly clients of Asian origin refer to the existence of cryptocurrency before the Hungarian authorities. 2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain.

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			Hungary does not distinguish between different categories of cryptocurrency. 3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain. The Hungarian immigration authority has not encountered any particular challenges in this regard; however, they approach the acceptability of cryptocurrency with some reservations and, in cases of doubt, they place particular emphasis on interviewing the client in person, assessing their credibility, and examining the practicality of recording the cryptocurrency transaction as well as the tax liabilities arising from it. 4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain. See the answer provided at Q3
	EMN NCP Ireland	Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain. No 2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of

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			sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain. N/A 3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain. N/A 4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain. N/A
	EMN NCP Latvia	Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain. No. 2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain. No.

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			3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain. No. Under current regulations, there is no provision for foreigners to demonstrate their means of subsistence using cryptocurrency when applying for residence permits. This is due to the fact that there is currently no mechanism to verify the existence and availability of cryptocurrency held by a foreign national, or their ability to make payments using it. Even if a foreign national were to submit a document attesting to their possession of cryptocurrency, the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs would still need to conduct additional checks, including requesting documentation from an official credit institution. Currently, in the Republic of Latvia, a foreigner proves the availability of subsistence means by means of a confirmation issued by a credit institution. 4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain. N/A
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain. NO. Lithuania has not encountered cases in which applicants sought to rely on cryptocurrency

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			assets as proof of sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures. 2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain. N/A 3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain. NO. Lithuania has not faced any particular challenges related to cryptocurrencies in residence permit procedures, as no cases involving the use of cryptocurrency assets have been encountered. 4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain. NO. Lithuania has not identified any good practices in this area, as no cases involving cryptocurrency assets in residence permit procedures have been encountered.
	EMN NCP Luxembourg	Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain.

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			No. 2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain. N/A. 3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain. N/A. 4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain. N/A.
	EMN NCP Netherlands	Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain. YES. Assets in cryptocurrency are considered in the same way as other financial assets, on the

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		condition that they have been declared to the tax authority.[1] ^ Belastingdienst, Cryptobezittingen (zoals bitcoins) Belastingdienst, last accessed 21 July 2026. 2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain. NO. The Netherlands does not differentiate between categories of crypto-assets when assessing their value. Crypto-assets are declared to the tax authorities by reporting their value in economic traffic on January 1 of the given year. Taxpayers report the value based on the exchange rate of the trading platform they use on that date.[1] ^ Belastingdienst, Cryptobezittingen (zoals bitcoins) Belastingdienst, last accessed 22 July 2026. 3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain. N/A.
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			4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain. N/A.
	EMN NCP Poland	Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain. NO At the outset, it should be highlighted that, as of the date hereof, Poland has not adopted legislative provisions ensuring the application within its territory of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2023 on markets in crypto-assets, and amending Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010 and (EU) No 1095/2010 and Directives 2013/36/EU and (EU) 2019/1937 (MiCA – the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation), and that the issue of the recognition of cryptocurrencies in the context of residence permit proceedings has not yet been examined, due to the absence of any cases in which a foreign national has invoked the possession of cryptocurrencies as proof of means of subsistence. As regards the subject matter of the questionnaire, it should further be explained that Polish immigration law governing the granting of residence permits to third-country nationals (the Act of 12 December 2013 on Foreigners) establishes two principal and independent models for assessing a foreign national's financial situation: • the first, based on the existence of a stable and regular source of income, applies where the legislature requires the foreign national to demonstrate stable financial self-sufficiency without recourse to the State's social assistance system. This model applies, inter alia, to family reunification cases, business activity, posted workers and seasonal workers;

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		the second, less restrictive model, is based on the possession of sufficient financial resources to cover living expenses and applies to residence categories governed by Directive (EU) 2016/801, namely students, graduates, researchers, volunteers and trainees. The distinct nature of these two models is confirmed by the manner in which they are regulated in secondary legislation. With regard to sufficient financial resources to cover living expenses and return travel costs, the Act on Foreigners contains statutory delegations (Articles 150, 157, 157f, 157l and 194) authorizing the minister responsible for internal affairs to specify, by way of regulation, an exhaustive list of documents capable of demonstrating that a foreign national may lawfully obtain sufficient financial resources to cover his or her own living expenses, those of dependent family members, and the costs of return travel, having regard to the need to ensure the effective verification of the availability of such resources. The lists of documentary evidence set out in the respective regulations applicable to students, graduates, researchers, volunteers, trainees and eligible family members are exhaustive and do not provide for the possibility of demonstrating the possession of sufficient financial resources by means of cryptocurrency holdings. By contrast, in cases where the legislature requires a TCN to demonstrate that his or her means of subsistence are derived from a source of income characterized by permanence—namely, that the foreign national has a stable and regular source of income sufficient to cover his or her own living expenses and those of dependent family members, and exceeding the statutory threshold below which a foreign national becomes eligible for social assistance—no implementing legislation has been adopted establishing an exhaustive list of documents by which compliance with that requirement must be demonstrated, nor has any uniform methodology for its assessment been prescribed. Instead, the competent authorities retain discretion in assessing the stability, regularity and predictability of the income in question. Such assessment is carried out on a case-by-case basis, taking into account, inter alia, the
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		extensive case law of the administrative courts. In the context of cryptocurrencies, it may reasonably be assumed that, should a situation arise in which the fulfilment of the requirement concerning sufficient means of subsistence were demonstrated in this manner, the possession of cryptocurrencies would not be recognized as a source of stable and regular income, as it does not satisfy the criterion of regularity and may be of an exhaustible nature. Furthermore, cryptocurrencies constitute a financial instrument that is assessed as carrying a high level of risk. 2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain. N/A 3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain. N/A 4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain. N/A
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	EMN NCP Portugal	Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain. NO. Portugal does not expressly accept cryptocurrency assets alone as proof of sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures. Applicants are generally required to provide evidence of financial resources through conventional and verifiable means, such as bank accounts, regular income, savings, pensions, or other documented financial assets. Cryptocurrency holdings may be considered only insofar as they can be substantiated and converted into recognizable financial resources accepted by the authorities. 2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain. N/A 3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain. N/A 4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain.
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			N/A
 EMN NCP Serbia	Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain. Currently, the Republic of Serbia does not recognize cryptocurrency assets as proof of sufficient financial means for subsistence in proceedings concerning applications for the issuance of a temporary residence permit. In accordance with the applicable legislation, specifically Article 5 of the Rulebook on the Approval of Temporary Residence ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 6/2024), the following are considered acceptable evidence that a foreign national has secured sufficient means of subsistence during their intended stay in the Republic of Serbia: · A certificate of salary or other proof of income (e.g. payroll statement); · An employment contract or another contract concluded in accordance with labour regulations; · Proof of pension payments; · Proof of a scholarship; · Proof of registration in the Register of Agricultural Holdings; · A bank certificate or bank account statement demonstrating funds in an amount at least equal to the minimum wage prescribed in the Republic of Serbia for the year in which the application is submitted; · A written guarantee issued by a legal entity registered in the Republic of Serbia, or a notarised guarantee issued by a natural person, confirming that the guarantor will cover the foreign national's living expenses during the period of stay, together with evidence that the	

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			guarantor possesses sufficient financial means. 2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain. N/A 3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain. To date, we have no cases of cryptocurrency assets being submitted as evidence of sufficient means of subsistence in proceedings concerning applications for the approval of temporary residence. 4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain. N/A
	EMN NCP Slovakia	Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain. No.

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			2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain. NA 3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain. NA 4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain. NA
	EMN NCP Slovenia	Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain. No. At present, Slovenia does not consider cryptocurrency assets as proof of sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures. Applicants are required to demonstrate sufficient means through the forms of evidence recognised under the applicable legislation and administrative practice. However, due to recent cases in which applicants have sought to rely on such assets, we are considering whether such assets could be accepted as a valid way for the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in the future.

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			2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain. N/A 3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain. We consider the volatility of such assets a particular challenge in resident permit procedures. 4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain. No good practices so far, as we're still establishing an administrative practice when dealing with crypto currencies in residence permit procedures.
	EMN NCP Spain	Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain. Spain does not accept cryptocurrency assets as evidence of sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures. Compliance with this requirement must be demonstrated through documentation accepted by the competent authorities, such as bank certificates showing the current account balance, bank statements covering the previous months, credit cards accompanied by a bank certificate

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		confirming the available funds, certified cheques, employment contracts, recent payslips, tax returns, certificates confirm-ing the receipt of public pensions, income derived from capital, or other lawful sources of income, as well as any other supporting documentation required depending on the type of residence permit applied for. Cryptocurrency assets are not considered valid documentation to demonstrate the availability of sufficient financial resources. 2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain. N/A. 3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain. N/A. 4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain. N/A.
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	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain. There are various rules and conditions for being granted a residence permit in Sweden, for example there is often a requirement of maintenance. The conditions for assessing the fulfilment of a maintenance requirement varies depending on what type of residence permit the applicant is applying for. For example, in a case concerning family ties it can depend on the status of the sponsor. Regarding cases concerning family ties or studies there is no exhaustive list governing what types of capital that may be accepted in order to fulfil a requirement of maintenance. Consequently, an assessment must be made in each individual case concerning the assets and resources that the applicant or sponsor has invoked. In general terms, the applicant or sponsor should be in possession of (liquid) assets that may be disposed of/sold promptly, and the assets should be available to the applicant or sponsor for a specific period of time. For example, in a case concerning a residence permit for the purpose of family reunification, the assets should be available to the sponsor for a period of at least two years. The Swedish Migration Agency does not have any experiences of such assessments relating to cryptocurrencies, since we are not aware of any actual cases where applicants of a Swedish residence permit have relied on cryptocurrency as a means of subsistence. Generally speaking and in theory, cryptocurrencies could be considered to be a liquid asset. However, there is a wide range of various cryptocurrencies that are more or less volatile. Therefore, the value of the assets may shift quickly and suddenly and there may be difficulties in demonstrating that cryptocurrencies have a certain value over time. Moreover, it may be difficult to prove that the invoked assets in the form of cryptocurrency in fact belong to/are available to the applicant or
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		sponsor. In summary, cryptocurrencies could possibly be considered when conducting an assessment of the maintenance requirement in the individual case, but in reality, it may be difficult for an applicant or a sponsor to prove that she/he fulfils the maintenance requirement on the (sole) basis of assets in the form of cryptocurrencies. Please note that the Swedish Migration Agency does not currently have a legal position regarding cryptocurrency as a means of subsistence, this is a general answer based on how the assessment of a requirement of maintenance is generally made. 2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain. N/a 3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain. N/a 4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain.
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			N/a
	EMN NCP Ukraine	Yes	1. Does your country accept assets in cryptocurrency when verifying the fulfilment of the condition on sufficient means of subsistence in residence permit procedures? YES/NO. Please explain. No, cryptocurrency is not accepted. According to Article 20 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons," proof of financial means or a guarantee of such means may be confirmed by presenting the following for inspection: - cash in Ukraine's national currency or in a convertible foreign currency; - a document specifying the amount of funds, on the basis of which funds can be obtained from banking institutions in Ukraine; - a payment card issued by an international payment system, accompanied by a statement from the applicant's personal bank account confirming the available balance; - a document confirming the reservation or payment for accommodation and meals in Ukraine; - a travel service contract (voucher); - a letter of guarantee from the host party that invited the foreign national or stateless person, undertaking to cover all expenses related to the person's stay in Ukraine and departure from Ukraine; - a return ticket to the country of nationality, country of permanent residence, or a third country.- 2. If you answer yes to Q1, does your country differentiate between categories of crypto

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			assets (e.g. volatile, stable cryptocurrencies) when assessing their admissibility as proof of sufficient means of subsistence? YES/NO. Please explain. - 3. Has your country faced any particular challenges when dealing with crypto currencies in resident permit procedures? Please explain. - 4. Has your country identified any good practices in such cases? Please explain. -
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