



EMN Ad-Hoc Query regarding transposition of directive 2016/801

Requested by Bram DEVOS on 27th January 2017

Students

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Norway (23 in total)

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN 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 NCPs' Member State.

Background information:




On 11 May 2016 the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union approved the directive 2016/801 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of research, studies, training, voluntary service, pupil exchange schemes or educational projects and au pairing. This directive harmonizes EU entry and residence rules to make it easier and more attractive for people from third countries to study or do research at EU universities. The new rules also clarify and improve conditions for non-EU interns, volunteers, school pupils and au pairs. Member states have two years in which to transpose its provisions into their national laws, that is to say by 23 May 2018 at the latest. The Belgian authorities are looking into the transposition to best comply with the above-mentioned directive. In this context it would be very useful to obtain more information on how Member States are currently dealing with some aspects of the directive.



Please note that this AHQ complements the SI AHQ on verification of the reliability of potential students (October 2016) which inter alia looked into the requirement of sufficient means imposed on students to avoid that they resort to public funds or work. The Si AHQ analysed whether (Member) States request minimum resources and to what level such resources have to amount. The current AHQ rather examines what types of resources are taken into account and to what extent they are invoked and used. The AHQ also looks into practices regarding organizations mediating au-pairs.

Questions:

1. In all or most Member States a proof of adequate financial resources is required from international students. What type of financial resources do you take into account when examining such condition? Please indicate/estimate, for every type of financial resources, how often it is used by international students to prove adequate financial resources (if possible a percentage for every type).
2. In Belgium a system of frozen/blocked accounts is used by certain universities. Every month a certain amount of money becomes available. The student can then withdraw this amount of money for example to pay the rent. A. Does your Member State use frozen/blocked accounts for students to provide proof of adequate financial resources? Y/N B. If yes, are costs for a possible forced return as well frozen/blocked and reimbursed to students upon return on their own initiative and at which exact moment in time are they reimbursed?
3. Does your Member State work with a system of approved/recognized organizations mediating au pairs? If yes, how much applications have been submitted through these approved/recognized organizations mediating au pairs in 2014, 2015 and 2016?




Responses:



	Country	Wider Dissemination	Response
	Austria	Yes	<p>1. Adequate financial resources may be shown by evidence of sufficient income or assets in the form of savings deposits. Also the evidence of statutory or contractual maintenance payments by third persons is possible. However, contractual maintenance payments have to be shown by way of a liability statement certified by a notary in Austria. Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p>2. No. Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p>3. No. Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior.</p>
	Belgium	Yes	<p>1. In Belgium there are 3 options to provide evidence of sufficient financial resources for a third-country student. 1: A blocked bank account (in certain universities). 2. A proof of guarantorship. 3. A certificate from a recognized institution stating that the student has been awarded a study grant or a scholarship. Most students provide proof of sufficient financial resources by presenting a guarantorship agreement.</p> <p>2. A. Yes B. No</p> <p>3. No</p>
	Croatia	Yes	<p>1. There are 2 options to provide a proof of sufficient funds to support a third country national student: a scholarship or proof of having access to finances in the amount of at least 1,000 Kuna (approximately 135 EUR) per month during 12 months. The proof of receiving a scholarship is issued by the legal entity granting the scholarship and the proof of finances is issued by a bank in the form of a bank statement. Percentages are not available, since there are no official statistics or estimations on the percentage of financial resources used</p>

			<p>by international students to prove adequate financial resources.</p> <p>2. No.</p> <p>3. No. Provisions of Foreigners Act (OG 130/11, 74/13) does not prescribe the possibility for the grant of an temporary residence/residence and work permit to TCN for the primary purpose of being an au pair.</p>
	Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. Cyprus requires a minimum of 7000 euro balance in a bank account from the country of origin in order to ensure that the applicant has the financial ability to pay for tuition fees and living expenses for the first year of studies in Cyprus. If the applicant is entitled to scholarship, a confirmation letter from the relevant organization explaining all the details about the expenses covered by the scholarship is required.</p> <p>2. No, Cyprus does not use frozen/blocked accounts for students to provide proof of adequate financial resources. Regarding the possible repatriation expenses, Cyprus obliges academic institutions to submit a group bank guarantee, to secure possible costs of a forced return. These group bank guarantees are valid for 10 years, and are renewable.</p> <p>3. Not applicable for Cyprus</p>
	Czech Republic	Yes	<p>1. Transposition of the Directive 2016/801 is still in process. The below-mentioned facts should not be changed by the planned transposition. The amount of financial resources required for the purposes of a long-term residence (for example for the purposes of studies): A foreign national is obliged to prove the availability of funds that are 15 times the amount of the existential minimum (according to Government Regulation No.409/2011 Col.) this equals 2200 CZK) for the first month and double the amount of existential minimum for every month afterwards, i.e. for instance: 1 semester – for stay from 1 September to 28 November it would be $(15 \times 2200) + (5 \times 2 \times 2200) = 33\,000 + 22\,000 = 55\,000$ CZK. 1 year – for stay from 1 September 31 August it would be $(15 \times 2200) + (11 \times 2 \times 2200) = 33\,000 + 48\,400 = 81\,400$ CZK. A foreign national under 18 years proves the availability of half the amount.</p> <p>Means of demonstrating availability of funds for the purposes of a long-term residence: - A bank account statement for an account maintained in a bank or other financial institution (not necessarily a bank or financial</p>


		<p>institution licensed to operate its business solely in the territory of the Czech Republic) in the foreign national's name indicating that he/she is free to use the finances in the required amount during his/her stay in the Czech Republic. The submitted document must clearly indicate that the foreign national is entitled to use the requisite funds in the Czech Republic. Should it not be clear that the foreign national has the requisite financial resources at his/her disposal (e.g. in case of a foreign bank account), he/she will be required to provide further evidence, e.g. an internationally recognised payment card issued for the bank account in question. - Another document on financial security demonstrating that the foreign national has the required amount of financial resources at his/her disposal, or that he/she has secured funds to cover the costs associated with his/her stay in the territory. - A valid internationally recognized payment card, as long as it is not exempt from use in the Czech Republic. Upon request of an administrative body, the foreigner is obliged to simultaneously submit a statement from a bank account maintained in a bank or other financial institution, indicating that he/she is free to use the finances in the specified amount during his/her stay in the territory. - A foreign national who will study in the Czech Republic (i.e. is applying for a residence permit for the purpose of "studies" pursuant to § 64 of the Act on Residence of Foreign Nationals in the Czech Republic) can submit the proof of funds in form of a pledge issued by a state body or legal entity that they will secure the foreign national's stay in the Czech Republic by providing financial means amounting to the existential minimum for 1 month of the expected stay, or a document that all of the costs associated with his/her stay will be covered by the recipient organisation (school). If the amount in the pledge does not cover the amount required by law, the foreign national is obliged to submit a document proving he/she has the financial resources amounting to the difference between the existential minimum and the pledge for the period of the expected stay, at most, however, 6 times the amount of the existential minimum. The document on securing funds for the stay can be substituted for by a decision or contract on awarding a grant obtained on the basis of an international agreement by which the Czech Republic is bound. Proof of funds submitted in this manner cannot be used for an application for a long-term visa for the purpose "other". Proof of funds in the abovementioned amount can be substituted for by a document confirming that the costs associated with the foreigner national's stay in the Czech Republic have already been covered, or that services will be provided free of charge, or by a letter of invitation verified by the foreign police. There are no indicates/estimates for the use of every type of financial resources available.</p> <p>Additional information: Minimal required resources are defined by the Section 13 of the Act No. 326/1999 on the Residence of Foreign Nationals in the Territory of the Czech Republic where funds to cover the stay in the</p>
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		<p>Czech Republic are specified. Section 13: (1) Unless provided otherwise herein, the following shall be submitted to prove the availability of funds to cover the stay in the Czech Republic a) funds amounting at least to 1. 0.5 times the subsistence minimum as the amount required under the special legal regulation) (hereinafter the ‘subsistence minimum’) per one day of the stay, if the total duration of the stay is not to exceed 30 days; 2. 15 times the subsistence minimum, if the duration of the stay in the Czech Republic is to exceed 30 days, whilst this sum shall be increased by double the subsistence minimum for each whole month of the expected stay in the Czech Republic; 3. 50 times the subsistence minimum, if a stay for the purposes of a business undertaking is concerned and the total duration of the stay is to exceed 90 days; or b) a document certifying the payment of services associated with the stay of the foreign national the Czech Republic or a document certifying that such services shall be provided free of charge. (2) Instead of the funds referred to in paragraph 1, the following may be used to prove the availability of funds for the stay in the Czech Republic a) an account statement concerning an account maintained in a bank in the name of the foreign national, demonstrating that the foreign national is authorised to use the deposited resources at the amount defined in paragraph 1 during his/her stay in the Czech Republic; or b) any other document certifying the availability of funds, such as a valid, internationally recognised, credit card. (3) A foreign national who shall study in the Czech Republic may submit, as the proof of the availability of funds for his/her stay, a document proving the commitment of a state authority or a legal entity to cover the stay of the foreign national concerned in the Czech Republic by providing funds at the amount of the subsistence minimum for one month of the expected stay, or a document confirming that all the costs associated with his/her studies and stay shall be covered by the receiving organisation (the school). If the sum referred to in the commitment does not reach the specified amount, the foreign national shall be obliged to submit a document proving that he/she is in the possession of funds amounting to the difference between the subsistence minimum and the amount of the commitment for the period of his/her expected stay, nonetheless, not more than six times the subsistence minimum. The document on the availability of funds for the stay can be replaced by a decision or an agreement on allocation of a grant obtained under an international agreement which the Czech Republic is party. (4) A foreign national who has not yet reached the age of 18 years shall be obliged to prove the availability of funds for his/her stay pursuant to paragraph 1 to the extent of half the amount defined herein.</p> <p>2. No, the Czech Republic does not use such accounts.</p> <p>3. The term “au-pair” as a category of foreign nationals does not exist in the Czech Republic and it will not be introduced by the transposition of the above-mentioned transposition. That is why the CZ is not able to provide</p>
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			statistical data on the number of au pairs.
	Estonia	Yes	<p>1. According to art 9 of the Aliens Act, legal income for residence permit applications can be lawfully earned remuneration for work, parental benefits, unemployment benefits, income received from lawful business activities or property, pensions, scholarships, means of subsistence, benefits paid by a foreign state and the subsistence ensured by family members earning legal income. Usually for the first residence permit application international students show their parents or other relatives income or they receive a scholarship. By the time international students come to extend their permit, many of them have already started working and earn their own salary. However, it is difficult to offer percentage, since this data is not collected separately.</p> <p>2. a) No b) N/A</p> <p>3. a) No b) N/A</p>
	Finland	Yes	<p>1. - Bank statement of the student's bank account. In the bank account there must be at least the sum needed for obtaining a residence permit, and the bank account must be usable in Finland. - A grant or scholarship granted by the State, organisation/association or the educational institution. - Benefits offered by the educational institution (housing/meals) may cover the sum needed either partly, or to the full if the educational institution offers full board. Percentages are not available, but the majority of international students use a bank account statement to demonstrate adequate financial resources.</p> <p>2. A. No. B. -</p> <p>3. The Finnish Immigration Service does not work with organisations that mediate au pairs.</p>
	France	Yes	<p>1. Article R. 313-7 of the Code on Entry and Residence of Foreigners and Right of Asylum (CESEDA) states that students have to provide proof of adequate financial resources corresponding at least to the monthly allowance paid for scholarship holders by the French government (615€). Following resources can be taken into account: - certificate of support by a third party with stable resources; - housing allowances; - family allowances. Social benefits that serve a specific purpose and the French minimum income (RSA) are excluded from the calculation. There are no official statistics or estimations on the percentage of financial resources used</p>


			<p>by international students to prove adequate financial resources in France available.</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>3. France does not have an organization mediating au pairs recognized by the French government. However, there are associations and non-official organizations mediating au pairs. There is no official statistics available on the number of third-country national au-pairs hosted in France.</p>
	Germany	Yes	<p>1. The student has to prove sufficient financial means for his/her first year of study. In about 85% of the cases this is accomplished by the setup of a bank account that holds the required balance. This balance is blocked by the aliens authority of the city of the student`s university. Every month the student is given 1/12 of his/her funds for his/her living. The sufficient financial means can also be proved by the promise of a scholarship of a recognized German or foreign organisation, a declaration of the income and financial circumstances of the parents or a formal obligation from a third person.</p> <p>2. A. Yes, see answer above. B. The blocked account does not include an amount to cover the costs of a potential compulsory termination of the stay. Such costs are regularly only included if the confirmation of the required financial means is being submitted as a formal obligation in an official standardized federal form.</p> <p>3. Au-pairs and host families are not obligated to consult a mediator. In practice however it is seen as recommendable to point out the possibility of consulting one of the Au-Pair agencies who voluntarily united in the association “Gütegemeinschaft Au Pairs e.V.” in order to assure quality standards. Further information concerning this seal of quality can be found here: www.guetegemeinschaft-aupair.de . No figures available.</p>
	Hungary	Yes	<p>1. According to the Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals Section 13. subsection (1) For entry into the territory of Hungary and for stays in the territory of Hungary for an intended duration of more than ninety days within any one hundred eighty day period the entry conditions for third-country nationals shall be the following: a) they are in possession of a valid travel document; b) they are in possession of: ba) a visa for an intended stay of more than ninety days within any one hundred eighty day period, bb) a residence permit, bc) an immigration permit, bd) a permanent residence permit, be) an interim permanent residence permit, bf) a national permanent residence permit, bg) an EC permanent residence</p>

		<p>permit, or c) they are in possession of the necessary permits for return or continued travel; d) they justify the purpose of entry and stay; e) they have accommodations or a place of residence in the territory of Hungary; f) they have sufficient means of subsistence and financial resources to cover their accommodation costs for the duration of the intended stay and for the return to their country of origin or transit to a third country; g) they have full healthcare insurance or sufficient financial resources for healthcare services; h) they are not subject to expulsion or exclusion, they are not considered to be a threat to public policy, public security or public health, or to the national security of Hungary; i) they are not persons for whom an alert has been issued in the SIS for the purposes of refusing entry. According to the Government Decree 114/2007 (V. 24.) on the Implementation of Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals Section 29. Subsection 6 In proceedings for the issue of visas for a validity period of more than ninety days and for residence permits, the requirement of subsistence may be verified by the following: a) the national currency of Hungary, or the national currency of any other country that may be converted at a Hungarian credit institution; b) documentary evidence entitling the third-country national to withdraw cash at a Hungarian payment service provider (payment account agreement, deposit book, etc.) and a statement from the credit institution to certify the availability of funds; c) cash substitute payment instruments which are accepted in commercial circulation in Hungary (check, credit card, etc.) and a statement from the credit institution to certify the availability of funds; d) a valid letter of invitation with an official certificate affixed; e) documentary evidence to verify the reservation of accommodation and payment; f) an authentic instrument or a private document with full probative force in proof of the applicant's financial assets (tangible or intangible) whereby to ensure subsistence in Hungary; g) a certificate of income from lawful gainful employment in which the applicant plans to engage in the territory of Hungary or is already engaged; h) a certificate in proof of regular income received from abroad; i) a notarized statement made by a family member with the right of residence in the territory of Hungary as holding a long-term visa or residence permit, with immigrant or permanent resident status, holding a residence card or a permanent residence card in accordance with specific other legislation, or with refugee status, promising support to the applicant along with a document in proof of the family member's ability to provide such support; or j) other reliable means.</p> <p>2. No, we do not have such practice.</p> <p>3. No, we do not have such practice and experience.</p>
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	Ireland	Yes	<p>1. Ireland has not opted into Directive 2016/801 but the following information is offered in relation to national schemes: General requirement to register with immigration authorities: As is the case with other immigration categories, non-EEA national students are required to register with the Garda National Immigration Bureau if they will be studying in the State for more than 90 days. Proof of Finances for non-EEA national students: Ireland revised its requirements regarding proof of finances in respect of non-EEA national students in September 2016. Visa required students who obtained a study visa to come to Ireland will no longer be obliged to present evidence of finance, on first registration, on the basis that the appropriate checks on finance have already been undertaken as part of the visa application process. Students who did not require a visa and who are studying in Ireland can avail of the following options as a means of demonstrating finances (on first registration) of a minimum level of €3000 (see Summary below re students studying for a period of less than 6 months). Students should make sure, however, that the option selected is available to them. It is the responsibility of the student to make sure that they are entitled to avail of the option they select taking into account the requirements imposed by the bank or financial institution on opening and operating bank accounts in the State. Options (a) A statement in respect of an Irish bank account showing sufficient funds, where the student can open an Irish bank account (b) A current foreign bank statement not less than one month old, together with a past statement, for an account in the student's name (as in his or her passport) accompanied by a debit card in the same name and same bank account (c) Documentary evidence that money is held in trust for a student by a financial services body regulated in Ireland by the Central Bank of Ireland (d) A pre-paid credit or debit card(s) with a verification of the amount(s) in credit Finance requirements are summarised as follows: Funding requirements for Non –EEA Students from 01 September 2016 Non-EEA Students studying for a period of less than 6 months: €500 per month of stay or €3,000 whichever is the lesser Non-EEA Students studying for a period equal to or greater than 6 months and up to 1 year: €3,000 Non-EEA Students studying in Ireland where the second registration takes place at a time exceeding 1 year: Such students are generally not required to produce bank accounts at second or subsequent registrations unless they are requested to do so by an immigration officer For further information see the full website notice at: http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/Notice%20Regarding%20Evidence%20of%20Finances%20for%20all%20Non%20EEA%20Students</p> <p>2. Ireland does not use a system of frozen/blocked accounts for students to provide proof of adequate financial resources.</p> <p>3. Ireland has not opted into EU Directive 2016/801 and does not operate any national scheme for the grant of</p>
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			<p>an immigration permission to non-EEA nationals for the primary purpose of being an au pair. Furthermore, employment as an au pair is not eligible for an employment permit in Ireland. Domestic workers are on the Ineligible Categories of Employment List (ICEL) and so are not eligible for employment permits. Persons on a student permission with an Immigration Stamp 2 are entitled to engage in casual work for 40 hours per week during months June to September and for a 4 week period from mid-December to mid-January. Outside that time the limit is 20 hours per week. Working as an au pair during that time is not forbidden but such work would be subject to the applicable employment legislation.</p>
	Italy	Yes	<p>1. In order to obtain a student visa, international students have to proof adequate financial resources. Financial resources shall be about 448,52 euros per month or 5.830,76 euros per year. Amounts are slightly increased every year. The financial availability has to be proved through guarantees provided by the student his/herself, the family, Italian institution such as University and Municipality, or other reliable foreign institution. Bank surety, surety insurance, cash or a third person sponsorship are not considered as valid proof of adequate financial resources.</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>3. N/A</p>
	Latvia	Yes	<p>1. Information on bank account – an absolute majority of cases; parental guarantee accompanied by documents certifying the source of their financial means (up to 5 percent of cases)</p> <p>2. Latvia does not use frozen/blocked accounts</p> <p>3. Latvian Immigration Law does not allow entry and stay of au-pairs and it is not planned to introduce such possibility.</p>
	Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. Student applying for a multiple-entry national visa must provide a document a document certifying that (s)he is in possession of adequate means of subsistence and (or) receives regular income to survive in the Republic of Lithuania and has enough resources to return to the country of origin or foreign country to which he has a right to travel (a student can evidence cash; submit a bank reference of the funds (s)he possesses; if a</p>


			<p>student is a dependent (s)he must provide a document to confirm that a family member is responsible for the financial support of a student and (s)he is in possession of adequate means of subsistence and (or) receives regular income to provide the support). The amount of sufficient resources in the Republic of Lithuania amounts to 0.5 of minimum monthly salary (currently at 190 EUR). Sufficient funds to return amounts to 1 minimum monthly salary (380 EUR). Student applying for a temporary residence permit in Lithuania must provide a document certifying that (s)he is in possession of adequate means of subsistence and (or) receives regular income to survive in the Republic of Lithuania and has enough resources to return to the country of origin or foreign country to which he has a right to travel (a student can submit a bank reference of the funds (s)he possesses; if student is a dependent (s)he must provide a document to confirm that a family member is responsible for the financial support of a student and (s)he is in possession of adequate means of subsistence and (or) receive regular income to provide the support. An amount of subsistence funds which may be considered to be sufficient to subsist on in the Republic of Lithuania for an alien requesting to issue a residence permit in the Republic of Lithuania amounts to 0.5 of minimum monthly salary (currently at 190 EUR). A student additionally must provide a document which confirms sufficient funds for study and return expenses (e.g. a bank reference or an affirmative letter from a higher education institution that (s)he has sufficient funds for study and return expenses.</p> <p>2. No.</p> <p>3. Au-pair program is not regulated in the Republic of Lithuania</p>
	Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. In Luxembourg a proof of sufficient resources, during the course of the studies is required to cover the living and return expenses (monthly resources corresponding to at least 80% of the minimum guaranteed income in Luxembourg, i.e. €1093,60). Such proof may consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A certificate of a grant or student loan, indicating the amount granted and term o A certificate from the bank o A certificate of financial support for the student <p>All documents either have to have an apostille by the competent local authority of the country of origin, or to be legalised by the competent local authority of the country of origin and authenticated by the diplomatic representation of Luxembourg or of any EU country which represents Luxembourg's interests. If such documents are not in English, French or German, they must be accompanied by a certified and sworn translation. There are no statistics nor percentages of the frequency on how every type of financial resources is used. Every case is treated on a case-by-case basis.</p>




			<p>2. A. No. B. N/A.</p> <p>3. 1. No. For the immigration regulations (e.g. conditions of admission, need for a work permit, maximum duration of stay, rights granted, permitted duties) specific to third country national au-pairs, see LU EMN NCP answer to the Adhoc query on 2016.1108 on third-country national au-pairs. 2. N/A.</p>
	Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. The amount an international non-EU student requires is the standard amount for students living away from home as set out in the Student Finance Act 2000. The income requirement for study equals the amount that Dutch students receive based on the Student Finance Act. This amount is excluding school, tuition fees or fees for the application procedure. The Dutch educational institution will check each year if the student has sufficient funds. The institution will ask the student to fill in the form Appendix 'Foreign national's own statement: income within the context of a study'. The student can demonstrate that he has sufficient financial means on the basis of documents (in Dutch, English, German or French). The educational institution has to keep all records. This includes the conversion to euros of an account statement with a foreign currency as well.</p> <p>There are five ways for an international student to show that he has sufficient financial means: 1. Money in his own bank account: The standard amount is in the personal bank account of the student. He should be able to withdraw the money from the bank account free of charge. The student needs to have a current account or a regular savings account that allows him to withdraw cash. In case of a different type of account he needs to show that the balance can be withdrawn free of charge. Certificates of deposit are only accepted when they indicate that the student may and can withdraw the money. A statement is required in case of a joint account holder. This statement indicates that you may and can use the money. 2. Scholarship: In this case the student has to submit a scholarship declaration which needs to include specific data (for example: the date, institution granting the scholarship, personal details of the student, start and finish of the scholarship, etc.). 3. Deposit money on the account of your educational institution: The student can demonstrate having done this by submitting a copy of an account statement of the institution (incl. the date, bank account number and name of the educational institution and the amount paid connected to the student). 4. Financier abroad: Someone abroad funds the study and stay of the student. The full amount of the financier's support is available upon submitting the application. The financier needs to have this amount available for the duration of the financial support (at least the first year). There are specific requirements for the related statements and documents. 5. Financier in the Netherlands: The financier requires an income that at least meets the income requirement for students as</p>

			<p>well as the income requirement applicable to the financier. The family composition of the financier determines the amount of the income requirement applicable to the financier. For example, the income requirement for singles, single parents or married couples / unmarried couples living together. The family composition determines the standard amount. Furthermore, there are three options for this type of financier: The financier works in employment, the financier works as a self-employed person or the student receives funds from a company. There is no specific data available to give an indication of how often every type of financial resources was used to prove that the student has sufficient financial means.</p> <p>2. A. Does your Member State use frozen/blocked accounts for students to provide proof of adequate financial resources? [Y/N] Yes, but it is not a policy rule of the Dutch government. Educational institutions as recognized sponsors have the right to use frozen and/or blocked accounts for students if they want to. However, not all institutions do so. Facilities do have this freedom based upon the system of co-operation and mutual trust with governmental entities, such as the Dutch Immigration and Naturalization Services. These institutions also have the right to submit applications for potential students. Basically, the Dutch government works together with these educational institutions as recognized sponsors. The institutions are responsible for the admission of students to the education, while the Dutch government guards the admission of persons travelling to the Netherlands.</p> <p>B. If yes, are costs for a possible forced return as well frozen/blocked and reimbursed to students upon return on their own initiative and at which exact moment in time are they reimbursed? Although an educational institution may use frozen and/or blocked accounts from which a certain amount of money becomes available every month, the money on this account is and will remain the property of the student. So when a facility signs out a student, due to a lack of study progress, he should be able to receive his money. Furthermore, this is solely a matter between the institution as ‘sponsor’ and the student. The same goes for all costs concerning reimbursement. One important footnote on ‘recognized sponsorship’: The educational institution is – after signing the student out – responsible for the return of the student and guarantees the costs that can be made with a return up to one year after withdrawal of the residence permit.</p> <p>3. Yes, in 2016 (till December 7), 1020 au pair permits have been handed out In 2015, this number was 1180 and in 2014, 1160.</p>
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	Poland	Yes	<p>1. Directive (EU) 2016/801 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of research, studies, training, voluntary service, pupil exchange schemes or educational projects and au pairing has not been transposed yet into the Polish law. In terms of above question, the provisions of transposed into Polish law the Council Directive 2004/114/EC of 13 December 2004 on the conditions of admission of third-country nationals for the purposes of studies, pupil exchange, unremunerated training or voluntary service are binding (OJ UE L 375 z 23.12.2004, p. 12). In accordance with the provisions of the Council of Ministers of 19 May 2014 on the minimum amount of funds required for an alien undertaking or continuing studies on the Polish territory, and on documents which confirm the ability to obtain such resources (OJ pos. 681 as amended) to obtain a temporary residence permit in order to study in Poland, foreigners must prove that they hold for themselves and for their family members and their dependents (if applies) financial resources, at least the minimum and specific monthly amount for the period of 15 months (unless the period of study is shorter), or its equivalent in foreign currencies. If the foreigner does not have the resource of income for the whole period, he/she can show that he/she will have monthly funds of that amount available for the whole the period of the intended stay. Documents confirming possession of financial means to cover the costs of living and return (542 PLN for 15 months or for the whole stay in Poland, if it will be shorter than 1 year. Foreigners applying for a visa (including those who want to take up studies in Poland) must register their visa applications on-line, fill it in and produce the sufficient funds to cover the foreigner's maintenance costs throughout the planned stay in Poland and return to the country of origin or stay or transit to a third country that grants him/her an entry permit, or a possibility to obtain such funds legally (international students during border control upon entry in Poland must have PLN 1,600 (approx. 400€) or its equivalent in foreign currencies to cover the costs of accommodation and food for the initial two months of their stay in Poland or documents to confirm s/he has the funds, i.e. a certificate of having a sufficient amount of money in a bank or credit union with its registered office in the territory of the Republic of Poland (issued a month before crossing the border at the latest), traveller's cheque, credit card that can be used in Poland, payment card that can be used in Poland (along with an account balance certificate or a valid account statement), original invitation, the document that confirms granting a scholarship, return ticket). As to the residence permit for a fixed period of time granted to students of fulltime studies or full-time doctoral studies, its granting is obligatory (provision stipulates: the residence permits (...) shall be granted) if the requirements set forth in the relevant act are met and if there is no ground for refusing the application (it is up to the deciding authority to assess whether there are grounds on which to grant a residence). Foreigners who apply for such a permit must have sufficient funds to cover maintenance</p>
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			<p>costs (the minimum amount is PLN 542 for every month of the 15 month long stay (so nearly PLN 10,000 – approx. 2,500€) or a stay shorter than 15 months, or the equivalent of the amount in a foreign currency),¹²⁴ the 124. In addition, when a foreigner arrives in Poland together with a dependent family member, he/she costs of studies and return to the country of origin (funds to cover the costs of return to the country of origin must be equal to the cost of the ticket for entry into Poland, but not less than PLN 200 (approx. 50€) – if foreigners enter Poland from a neighbouring country, PLN 500 (approx. 125€) – if they arrive from a third country in Europe, PLN 2,500 (approx. 625€) – if they arrive from a non-European third country) or present document to confirm they have such funds.</p> <p>2. In Poland, the frozen/locked bank accounts of students are not used as their evidence of having adequate funds.</p> <p>3. Poland does not work with a system of approved/recognized organizations mediating au pairs. However, there are NGOs mediating au pairs.</p>
	Slovak Republic	Yes	<p>1. As regards financial resources of students, Slovak Republic takes into account the following: confirmation about the balance on a bank account registered on the name of the third-country national; confirmation about the granting of a scholarship; confirmation of a statutory body of a legal person about the financial resources during the stay; or a declaration of honour of a person who will provide a third-country national with financial resources during the stay together with a confirmation about the balance on the bank account. By an amendment to the Act on Residence of Aliens, the Alien Police will have access to transfers on the third-country national's bank account. The estimate of the most frequent is the use of a confirmation about the balance on a bank account.</p> <p>2. A. No. B. N/A</p> <p>3. No.</p>
	Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. An alien who wishes to reside in the Republic of Slovenia for employment or work purposes may be issued a single permit for residence and work if he fulfils the requirements inter alia possess sufficient means of subsistence during his residence in the country or other guarantees that his livelihood will be provided, on a</p>

			<p>monthly basis, in an amount equal to at least the basic minimum income in the Republic of Slovenia.</p> <p>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, a scholarship, income to which they are entitled based on the law on family income and income to which they are entitled on the basis of the act regulating the enforcement of rights to public funds, and with means on an account open at a bank or savings bank in the Republic of Slovenia or abroad. For a student adequate proof of his fulfilment of the requirement of sufficient means for subsistence, which every month shall amount to no less than the basic minimum wage in the Republic of Slovenia, shall take the form of a written statement by the student's parents or his statutory representative confirming that they will financially support the alien during her/his studies.</p> <p>2. No.</p> <p>3. No.</p>
	Spain	Yes	<p>1. To have sufficient financial resources to cover staying and return to the country of origin costs, and, where relevant, those of their family members (in order to accredit these conditions there are several possibilities) in line with the following amounts: - For their monthly maintenance, 100 % of the PREM, which amounts to 532,51 euros, unless it can be duly proved that accommodation costs have been paid in advance for the whole duration of the stay. – For the maintenance of family members, a monthly 75% of the IPREM for the first family member (399,38 euros) and a 50% of the IPREM for any other family member (266,26 euros), unless it can be duly proved that accommodation costs have been paid in advance for the whole duration of the stay. The Public Indicator of Multiple Effects Income (IPREM) is an index used in Spain as a reference for granting subsidies, scholarships and benefits, unemployment benefit among others.</p> <p>2. Spain does not use frozen/blocked accounts or guarantors as a means to prove adequate financial resources,</p> <p>3. In Spain there is no system of approved/recognized organizations mediating au pairs.</p>

	Sweden	Yes	<p>1. The student must show that he/she has funds for the period applied for. The student must show that support is secured by means of verification of his/her own bank assets, a scholarship or similar means of support, such as a study grant from the home country. The Migration Agency does not accept that a sponsor (such as a relative or a company) covers the students support while in Sweden, unless the funds are deposited into his/her own account. In other words two different types of resources are accepted: - Bank assets in his/her own account, in which case the student must be the only person who can withdraw money from the account. - or scholarship/study grant For applications submitted to the Migration Agency before 1 January 2017 the support requirement is a minimum of SEK 7,974 per month. For applications submitted to the Migration Agency on 1 January 2017 or later the support requirement is a minimum of SEK 8,064 per month. This amount can be reduced if the student has free accommodation and/or food. If the person intends to study for one year or more he/she must show that he/she can support him/herself for 10 months per year.</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>3. No</p>
	United Kingdom	Yes	<p>1. All students must show they can cover the first year of their course fees and living costs. For living costs, it is £1,265 per month in London, and £1,1015 per month outside of London (up to a maximum of nine months). The evidence of money that the students use must be: • cash funds in the bank (this includes savings accounts and current accounts even when notice must be given); or • a loan letter (the loan must be provided by their national government, state or regional government, or by a government sponsored student loan company or be part of an academic or educational loans scheme); or • official financial or government sponsorship available to you.</p> <p>2. No.</p> <p>3. The British Au-pairs Agencies Association (BAPAA) is the regulatory body of the au-pair industry but we do not have any statistics on au-pairs.</p>
	Norway	Yes	<p>1. International students can prove their financial resources in the following way: - Own means (placed in their own Norwegian bank account or a deposit account at the university/college) - Study loan or grant - Income</p>

			<p>from work in Norway Typically students will put money in deposit account of the educational institution when applying for their first permit. Some international students receive a study grant from institutions.</p> <p>2. N/A. (Money in the deposit account will be available to the student upon arrival in Norway)</p> <p>3. There are organizations mediating au pairs. They will establish contact between the host family and the au pair, but do not have any formal role in the application process. Thus the au pairs have to submit their own applications for a residence permit.</p>
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