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Ad-Hoc Query

2025.29 Proof of necessary funds in study-based residence permit applications

European Migration Network
Ad-hoc query

August, 2025

AD-HOC QUERY ON 2025.29 PROOF OF NECESSARY FUNDS IN STUDY-BASED RESIDENCE PERMIT APPLICATIONS

REQUESTED BY EMN NCP FINLAND ON 24 JUNE 2025

COMPILATION PRODUCED ON 15 AUGUST 2025

Exported for: Wider Dissemination

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 Georgia, EMN NCP Germany, EMN NCP Greece, EMN NCP Hungary, EMN NCP Ireland, EMN NCP Italy, 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 **(27 in total)**

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In the past few years Finland has amended the laws regarding study-based residence permits for third country nationals. The number of students has increased substantially, especially the number of students who are bringing their families with them. In addition, there have been reports that some of the students, especially those who bring their family with them, do not have the necessary funds to support themselves and their families.

WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

We would very much appreciate your responses by **15 July 2025**.


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1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?
2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the fi-nancial means?
3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?
4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?
5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a stu-dent residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?
6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?

RESPONSES

		Wider Dissemination?	
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 EMN NCP Austria	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p> <p>Yes, for a “Temporary Residence Permit – Student” to be issued, it is necessary, among other things, that the stay of the foreign person does not lead to a financial burden on a regional authority (Art. 64 para. 1 in conjunction with Art. 11 para. 2 Settlement and Residence Act). This is the case if the foreign person has a fixed and regular income of their own that enables them to live without claiming social welfare benefits from the local authorities and the amount corresponds to the statutory reference rates. Accordingly, students must provide evidence of the following financial means in 2025 (Art. 11 para. 5 Settlement and Residence Act in conjunction with Art. 293 para. 1 General Social Insurance Act): Students up to the age of 24: EUR 703.58/month Students from the age of 24: EUR 1,273.99/month Any cash benefit available to the applicant counts as income; savings deposits, for example, must also be considered as suitable means of subsistence (Abermann, Czech, King, Peyrl, Niederlassungs- und Aufenthaltsgesetz, 2019, p. 177ff). A declaration of liability is also permissible. This is a declaration by a third party, notarized by an Austrian notary or a domestic court and valid for at least five years, that they will pay for the requirements of accommodation and corresponding means of subsistence and are liable for the reimbursement of certain costs incurred by a local authority (Art. 64 para. 1 in conjunction with Art. 2 para. 1 subpara 15 Settlement and Residence Act). --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the financial means?</p> <p>No. ---</p>
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			<p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p> <p>By the immigration authority responsible for the subject matter and location („immigration authority“). In Austria, the competent authority for deciding on applications for a “Temporary Residence Permit – Student” is the locally competent provincial governor or the authorized district administrative authority or, in statutory cities, the municipal authority (Art 3 para. 1 Settlement and Residence Act). As part of the application for the residence permit, the documents will be checked by the authority.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?</p> <p>No statistics of this kind are kept.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a student residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?</p>
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			<p>Yes, in Austria, family members of third-country nationals who hold a “Temporary Residence Permit – Student” can be granted a derived “Temporary Residence Permit – Family Community” if they meet the general conditions for granting the permit (including no financial burden on a local authority, health insurance covering all risks, proof of accommodation that is considered customary for a comparably sized family, no threat to public order and security).</p> <p>The number of family members joining them has fluctuated in recent years but has risen continuously since 2021 (207 positive decisions). In 2024, there were 779 positive decisions (https://www.bmi.gv.at/312/statistiken/files/nag_jahr/Niederlassungs-_und_Aufenthaltsstatistik_Jahresstatistik_2021.pdf, https://www.bmi.gv.at/312/statistiken/files/nag_jahr/Niederlassungs-_und_Aufenthaltsstatistik_2024.pdf)</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <p>“Temporary Residence Permit – Student” issued for the first time - Top 5 nations in the years 2020-2024</p> <p>Year 2020: UA, RF, BiH, RS, TR; Year 2021: UA, RF, BiH, IR, US; Year 2022: RF, IR, TR, BiH, US; Year 2023: RF, IR, PK, TR, IN; Year 2024: RF, IR, PK, TR, IN</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
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 EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p> <p>Yes. In Belgium, third-country nationals who wish to pursue full-time higher studies at an institution of higher education in Belgium, or a preparatory year for such education, and third-country nationals who, after completing their studies, asks to be authorised to extend their stay in order to seek employment or set up a business, must prove that they have sufficient means of subsistence. This amount is indexed every year. For the academic year 2025-2026, it is 835€ per month. In assessing these means of subsistence, particular account is taken of resources derived from a grant, scholarship, allowance or the legal and regular exercise of a profitable activity outside the time normally devoted to studies.</p> <p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the financial means?</p> <p>Yes. The use of a blocked account is one of the options to prove financial means but is in practice encouraged by the Immigration Authority and universities.</p> <p>Proof of sufficient means of subsistence is provided by submitting one or more of the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a certificate drawn up [in accordance with a Royal Decree] either by an international organisation or a national government, or by a community, region, province or municipality, or by an institution of higher education, to the effect that the third-country national is receiving or will soon receive a scholarship or a loan; a commitment to a formal obligation (guarantee of support) in accordance with annex 32 to the Royal Decree of 8 October 1981; any other proof of sufficient means of subsistence – for example, the deposit of a sum of money equivalent to 12 times the minimum monthly amount a student is required to have, into a blocked account opened by the higher education institution in the student's name, or the deposit of a bank guarantee equivalent to 12
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			<p>times the minimum monthly amount a student is required to have, into an account opened in the student's name by a financial services company specializing in the opening of blocked bank accounts intended to justify financial resources as part of a study visa application.</p> <p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p> <p>The verification of the documents is required under Belgian law and is done by the Immigration Authority itself.</p> <p>4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?</p> <p>Belgium has only statistics on the refusal of visa application. These statistics do not specify the motive of refusal (e.g. due to insufficient funds).</p> <p>5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a student residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?</p> <p>Yes, third-country nationals authorised to study in Belgium can benefit from family reunification with their spouse and children. Given that the income requirement for the student is higher in that case (at least 120% of the minimum income), there are not many applications.</p>
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			<p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <p>The top 5 nationalities represented in the total of visas granted in view of studying in Belgium are: 2020: Cameroon, Morocco, China, India, Turkey 2021: Cameroon, Morocco, China, India, Turkey 2022: Cameroon, Morocco, China, Turkey, India 2023: Cameroon, Morocco, China, Turkey, India 2024: Cameroon, Morocco, China, Turkey, Pakistan</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Bulgaria</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p> <p>As a general rule third country nationals residing in Bulgaria should be in possession of sufficient resources for maintenance, without need to refer to the social support system, in an amount not less than the minimal month salary, minimal scholarship or the minimal pension pursuant to the legislation of the Republic of Bulgaria for the whole period of their stay. This rule is provided in Article 24, paragraph 2 of the Law on Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria.</p> <p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the fi-nancial means?</p>

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			United Kingdom, Türkiye, India, China and Republic of North Macedonia.
	EMN NCP Croatia	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p> <p>Yes. Proof of financial means for the approval of temporary stay for the purpose of studying is considered to be: proof of scholarship or participation in a Union program or multilateral programs that include mobility measures, or an agreement between two or more higher education institutions, or a bilateral program, a written declaration of subsistence from a family member or household member as per Article 6, Paragraph 5 of the Regulation on the Stay of Third-Country Nationals in the Republic of Croatia, or a bank statement. The amount of financial means is variable and depends on the State Statistics Office, which publishes data on the average salary for the previous year once a year in the Official Gazette. Currently, the amount is determined based on data from 2024, for which the average was EUR 1,318.00.</p> <p>The funds required for subsistence on a monthly basis are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One person (50% of the average monthly net salary) • Two members (65% of the average monthly net salary) • Three members (75% of the average monthly net salary) • Four members (85% of the average monthly net salary) • Five members (95% of the average monthly net salary) • For each additional member, an additional 10% <p>The funds required on a monthly basis for the following categories are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • temporary stay - studies 25% of the monthly salary <p>For temporary stay for the purpose of study, third-country nationals are required to prove that they also have funds for return in the amount of a total of 60% of the average monthly salary.</p>

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			<p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the financial means?</p> <p>No.</p> <p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p> <p>The verification of the documents proving financial eligibility by external verification service is not required. However, the documents must be recent and issued by the commercial bank. During the temporary residence application process, the documents will be checked by the responsible authorities i.e. police administrations/police stations.</p> <p>4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?</p> <p>No data available.</p> <p>5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a student residence</p>
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			<p>permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?</p> <p>Yes. However, the Republic of Croatia reports no significant increase in the amount of applications for residence permits for the purpose of family reunification with students.</p> <p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <p>Top 5 countries for temporary stay permits for the purpose of education are as follows:</p> <p>2020: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Israel, Montenegro, U.S.A., North Macedonia 2021: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Israel, Turkey, Montenegro, North Macedonia 2022: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Israel, Montenegro, North Macedonia, U.S.A. 2023: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkey, Israel, Russia, U.S.A. 2024: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkey, Montenegro, North Macedonia, U.S.A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Cyprus</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p> <p>Yes, there is a minimum financial threshold that third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit as students in the Republic of Cyprus. According to the Migration Legislation the third country national must provide “evidence [...] demonstrating that, for the</p>

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			<p>duration of the intended stay, the third-country national will have sufficient resources to cover their living expenses without having to resort to the social welfare system of the Republic, as well as to cover the costs of return travel. The minimum amount of monthly resources required for the purposes of this paragraph is determined by a Decree of the Minister of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance, which is published in the Official Gazette of the Republic. Supporting evidences required by the third-country nationals are listed below: A certificate from a banking institution in the country of origin of the third-country national stating that they have the financial means to cover their living, study, and repatriation expenses (the certificate must be accompanied by a bank account statement), or a certificate of scholarship award from the institution granting the scholarship. A bank guarantee, either personal or from the Educational Institution where the third-country national will study, to cover the expenses of their repatriation. A certificate from a banking institution of the Republic stating that the third-country national has transferred foreign currency into a personal account of a sufficient amount to cover their living, subsistence, and tuition expenses for the period of the requested residence permit.</p> <p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the financial means?</p> <p>No</p> <p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p> <p>Yes, the documents must be duly certified: either bearing the Apostille stamp if the third-country national comes from a country that has signed the relevant Hague Convention, or through diplomatic accreditation if the third-country national comes from a country that has not signed the Hague Convention, or certified by a notary public or other authorized officer.</p>
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			<p>4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?</p> <p>No</p> <p>5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a student residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?</p> <p>No</p> <p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <p>INDIA, PAKISTAN, BANGLADESH, NEPAL, CHINA</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Czech Republic</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p> <p>Yes. Long-term residence permit applicants must prove that they have funds in the amount of 15 times the</p>


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			<p>subsistence minimum, and at the same time of also twice the subsistence minimum for every whole month (except for the first month) of their expected stay in the country. Since 1 January 2023 the subsistence minimum is 3,130 CZK a month.</p> <p>Ways to prove sufficient funds:</p> <p>Statement from an account held in a bank or another financial institution in the applicant's name from which it is clear that, during their stay in the country, they have the necessary amount of funds at their disposal. (If it is not clear, they may be requested to provide a valid internationally recognised payment card issued for the given account.) Another proof of funds from which it will be clear that the applicant has the required amount of funds at their disposal, or that the payment of the costs related with their stay in the Czech Republic is covered. Valid internationally recognised payment card the use of which in the Czech Republic is not excluded. Upon the administrative authority's request, a bank account statement must be provided. For the purpose of study in the Czech Republic (that is, application for a residence permit for the purpose that is considered as studies within the meaning of Section 64 of the Foreigners Act, not for a long-term visa for the purpose of "other"), as a proof the applicant can provide a commitment issued by a public authority or a legal entity confirming that they will cover the stay in the Czech Republic by providing the funds in the amount of the subsistence minimum for 1 month of the expected stay. Alternatively, a proof that all the costs related with your studies will be covered by the receiving organisation (the school) can be provided. If such a sum does not reach the required amount, the applicant must provide a proof that they possess funds in the amount of the difference between the amount of the subsistence minimum and the commitment for the length of the expected stay, but at most in the amount of 6 times the subsistence minimum. A proof of funds can also be substituted with a decision or an agreement to award a grant on the basis of an international agreement which is binding for the Czech Republic. A proof of funds can be substituted with a proof of payment for the services related with the applicant's stay in the country or a confirmation that the services will be provided free of charge.</p> <p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the financial means?</p> <p>No.</p>
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			<p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p> <p>In case of doubt, we would request an up-to-date (periodic) account statement during the proceedings, e.g. if the account is a newly opened account where the documented statement shows no movement apart from the initial deposit, or a balance statement is documented and the applicant is from a migration risk group or country, to show that the money was not deposited into the account and then immediately withdrawn.</p> <p>4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?</p> <p>No data is available. However, according to estimates, up to one third of the applications for which we request an additional statement extract during the procedure are rejected.</p> <p>5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a student residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?</p> <p>Yes, we do encounter applications from family members of students, but usually these are only additional applications after a certain period of stay in the territory (e.g. when a student completes a master's degree and moves on to a doctoral degree). This is a fairly permanent situation and not a recent issue, the number cannot be estimated.</p>
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			<p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <p>2020 – 2021: Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, USA, Türkiye. 2022 – 2024: USA, Kazakhstan, Vietnam, India, Türkiye.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Estonia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p> <p>Yes. For the issuance of a temporary residence permit for study purposes, the legal income requirement is four times the established subsistence level for each month of stay in Estonia. The subsistence level is established annually by the State Budget Act and is 200 euros for the year 2025. The applicant must confirm with a signature that they have sufficient income but the case officer may also request additional information or documents if necessary.</p> <p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the fi-nancial means?</p> <p>No.</p>

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			<p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p> <p>No, not under the general procedure, but the case officer may request additional information or documents if necessary.</p> <p>4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?</p> <p>No. In recent years, there have not been many refusals to issue temporary residence permits for study purposes overall. In 2024, there were 13 refusals, and during the first 6 months of this year, only 4. Also, it can not be claimed that the reason for refusal has been a lack of legal income, because there is no such direct ground for refusal. Each case is assessed comprehensively, taking all conditions into account. In general, students have been willing to meet this income requirement, or there is a family member who is ready to guarantee the required income, or there has been another option such as a sponsor, scholarship, or student loan to enable them to come to study in Estonia. Therefore, we would not say that students applying for a visa or residence permit for study purposes in Estonia lack sufficient income.</p> <p>5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a student residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?</p> <p>In Estonia, only the family members of a person admitted to doctoral studies may apply for a residence permit right away. For all other levels of study (vocational, bachelor's, master's), there is no general right for family members to apply for a residence permit on the basis of family ties with the student. However, a</p>
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			<p>spouse or registered partner may apply to join the specified alien after the he/she has already resided in Estonia on the basis of a residence permit for studies for at least two years. There are also limited exceptions for visas: A single parent who is coming to study at certain levels may apply for a short-term or long-term visa for their minor child under the same conditions as to the specified alien. Doctoral students may apply for a short-term or long-term visa for their spouse, registered partner, minor child, or dependent adult child under the same conditions as to the specified alien. Therefore, Estonia does not generally authorize that a third-country national applying for a student residence permit may be accompanied by their family, and there has been no increase in the number of residence permits issued on the basis of family ties among students.</p> <p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <p>2020 2021 2022 2023 2024</p> <p>RussiaRussiaNigeriaPakistanPakistanUkraineNigeriaAzerbaijanChinaChinaAzerbaijanUkraineIndiaAzerbaijanAzerbaijanPakistanAzerbaijanPakistanIndiaIndiaIndiaPakistanTurkeyTurkeyUSA</p>
+	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p>


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			<p>In Finland a student must provide a bank statement to prove the necessary funds. The problem is that the bank statements only prove that the money has been in the account when issued, but it could be removed and not truly be in the students' possession.</p> <p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the financial means?</p> <p>In Finland blocked accounts are not in use.</p> <p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p> <p>Verification is not required for a residence permit, but in some cases documents can be verified by the embassies.</p> <p>4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?</p> <p>In Finland there have been negative decisions. The real difficulty however is that it is hard to ensure the funds actually are in possession of the applicant when they arrive in Finland. There has been indication that the funds are actually a loan and have been in the applicant's account when submitting the application to prove the required funds and later are transferred back by the applicant to a third party.</p>
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			<p>5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a student residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?</p> <p>YES, In Finland the number of family ties applications has multiplied since 2021. In 2021 791 permits were granted to students family members when the number was 5920 in 2024. This has led to issues for some families, when they haven't had the necessary funds to support themselves.</p> <p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <p>2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 Russia China Vietnam Pakistan Nigeria Russia China India Nigeria Bangladesh Russia China</p>
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			<p>Bangladesh India Vietnam Bangladesh Sri Lanka China India Nepal Bangladesh Nepal Sri Lanka India China</p>
	EMN NCP France	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p> <p>French law requires that third-country nationals applying for a residence permit for study purposes must demonstrate that they have “sufficient means of subsistence.” This amount is currently indexed to the base monthly allowance granted to French government scholarship holders, as set by a joint order of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Education and Higher Education, and the Budget. It has not been updated since 2002 and is set at six hundred and fifteen euros (615 euros) per month.</p> <p>Third-country nationals who have passed an entrance exam to a higher education institution that has signed an agreement with the State are exempted from having to prove sufficient means of subsistence in order to</p>


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			<p>obtain a student residence permit.</p> <p>Proof of sufficient means of subsistence (at least €615 per month) must be provided using the following documents:</p> <p>If the student is a scholarship holder of the French government or a beneficiary of European programs: a certificate proving this status. If the student holds a scholarship from their country of origin: a certificate from the funding body indicating the amount and duration of the scholarship for the current academic year, and a bank statement proving the payments. If the student is employed: the last 3 payslips and their employment contract. If supported by a third party: bank certificates showing regular transfers or a sworn statement confirming regular financial support to reach the required amount. If the student has sufficient personal resources: a bank certificate showing a sufficient positive balance. If multiple sources are used to reach the total of €615, the student must provide proof for each source of income.</p> <p>A report by the French Court of Auditors from March 2025, which evaluated the attractiveness of French higher education for international students, acknowledged the need to update and increase the level of required financial resources for third-country nationals applying for residence permits for study purposes. In 2025, a monthly income of €615 is considered insufficient to live and settle in France. Several options to raise the threshold are being considered through working groups under the interministerial committee on immigration control.</p> <p>Holders of a student residence permit are also authorized to work part-time, up to 60% of the legal annual working time, i.e., 964 hours per year, without requiring a work permit (Article L. 422-1 of the Code on Entry and Residence of Foreign nationals and Right of Asylum)</p> <p>They may be allowed to exceed this limit if their employer applies for and obtains a work permit under the conditions set out in Article R. 5221-3 (II, 1°) of the Labour Code — that is, if the job is related to the student's academic field.</p> <p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to prove the financial means?</p> <p>No, France does not require the use of a blocked account to prove financial means.</p>
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			<p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p> <p>Verification of supporting documents is carried out directly by consular posts abroad and prefectures within France, responsible for handling visa and residence permit applications.</p> <p>4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior does not have data to determine the proportion of visa or residence permit refusals based on insufficient means of subsistence.</p> <p>5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a student residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?</p> <p>No. The "student" status in France does not grant the right to a "family accompaniment" procedure. This only applies to doctoral students who hold a hosting agreement and a multi-year residence permit marked "Talent – Researcher," under the transposition of Directive 2016/801.</p>
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			<p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <p>Top five countries of origin for third-country national students (TCNS) in France: 2020/2021:MoroccoChinaAlgeriaSenegalTunisia2021/2022:MoroccoAlgeriaChinaSenegalTunisia2022/2023: MoroccoAlgeriaSenegalChinaTunisia2023/2024:MoroccoAlgeriaChinaSenegalTunisiaNote: Italy appears among the top 5 during the period but is not included in the above list as it only refers to third-country nationals (TCNs).</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Georgia</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p> <p>Yes. According to the Ordinance No. 520 of the Government of Georgia "On Approval of the Procedures for Reviewing and Deciding the Granting of Georgian Residence Permits" an applicant of the study residence permit should present a document evidencing legal income earned in Georgia by the foreigner and/or by a Georgian citizen or by his/her relative having the right of residence in Georgia and a document confirming kinship with this person; the money in the foreigners personal bank account may also be considered as income; the monthly amount of the money, shall not be less than double amount of the minimum subsistence level for average consumers in Georgia (taking into account the duration of the study residence permit);</p> <p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the</p>


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			<p>blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the financial means?</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p> <p>NO, there is no strict mechanism in place to verify whether the funds remain in the applicant's account after submission of the application for study residence permit, and no external verification service is used. The documents must be recent and official.</p> <p>The certificate regarding the amount deposited in a bank account must be issued by the commercial bank no later than 10 calendar days prior to its submission to the Public Service Development Agency (PSDA). As for the legal income of a foreign relative who holds a residence permit in Georgia, the supporting document (e.g., notification on salary) must be issued with the most recent date.</p> <p>4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?</p> <p>There are no exact data regarding revoked applications due to insufficient funds, though we can confirm that if the submitted documents do not meet the requirements defined by law (e.g., insufficient funds in the bank account), the application is dismissed without prejudice. Some cases also have been observed, when the amount of money on the bank account was a loan and temporarily deposited solely for the purpose of the application for residence permit.</p>
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			<p>5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a student residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?</p> <p>The entry and stay foreigners in Georgia is regulated by the applicable legislation, which does not impose any restrictions regarding accompaniment by family members. However, the law stipulates that a foreigner must have a legal basis for staying in Georgia. The legislation also specifies that only a family member of a minor applicant is entitled to apply for a residence permit for the purpose of family reunification; the same right does not extend to the family members of an adult applicant</p> <p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <p>2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 India Iran Nigeria Egypt Jordan India Nigeria Iran Egypt Jordan India</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.29 Proof of necessary funds in study-based residence permit applications

			<p>Jordan Egypt Nigeria Russia India Russia Egypt Jordan Sudan India Sudan Jordan Russia Pakistan</p>
	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p> <p>Yes, during a study stay, students are obliged to provide their own livelihood. For the year 2025, the necessary amount has been set at €992 per month. Additionally, valid health insurance is required. This can be demonstrated by presenting the relevant documents (see Q.2).</p>

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			<p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the fi-nancial means?</p> <p>Acceptable sources of income include regular income, scholarships, blocked accounts, personal bank accounts with regular deposits or a sufficiently high basic balance. Different sources may be combined. While blocked accounts are an accepted form of proof of financial means, they are not mandatory. Students may be covered by statutory health insurance in their first state of residence (EHIC card), private health insurance, German statutory health insurance, or incoming/travel health insurance with a minimum coverage of €30,000. Alternatively, students can obtain a written exemption from the insurance obligation from a German statutory health insurance provider.</p> <p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p> <p>Yes, documents generally have to be presented in a certified form. The specific verification form required may be determined by the relevant authority issuing the residence permit. In cases of doubt, the respective authority may demand further proof.</p> <p>4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?</p> <p>No centralised data on this issue is available.</p> <p>5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a stu-dent residence</p>
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			<p>permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?</p> <p>Yes, third country nationals are allowed to be accompanied by family members. However, there is no general data available on the increase in residence permits granted on the basis of family ties among students.</p> <p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <p>In 2023, the ranking of the top 5 countries for students residence permits was as follows: India (20,6%), China (9,3%), Turkiye (6,1%), USA (4,9%) and the Republic of Korea (4,7%). Further statistical data was not available.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Greece</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p> <p>Yes. The third country national student must have sufficient resources to cover his/her living expenses during the stay, without having to resort to the national social welfare system, as well as to cover the costs of the return journey and the amount has been defined by a joint ministerial decision at least six hundred and fifty (650) euros per month.</p>

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			<p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the financial means?</p> <p>According to the relevant joint ministerial decision (nr.225679/2024, G.G. B'5223), the required resources are assessed, either on a monthly or annual basis. The assessment of sufficient resources is carried out on an individual basis and their amount is proven in particular by a deposit account, bank transfer, grant, scholarship and proof of salary in case the student is working part-time.</p> <p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p> <p>The above documents are submitted to the competent migration Service for the granting or renewal of the residence permit by the person concerned and in case the above Service has reasons to verify these documents with the Service that has issued them proper checks may take place.</p> <p>4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?</p> <p>There has been no revocation of residence permits for studies on the grounds of insufficient financial resources (for the years 2021-2024).</p> <p>5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a student residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase</p>
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			<p>in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?</p> <p>No.</p> <p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <p>The top 5 countries for residence permits (issued) for students are Russia, Albania, USA, Serbia, Ukraine</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Hungary</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p> <p>No. The authority examines whether the third-country national (hereinafter referred to as TCN) or his/her sponsor have the financial means for the TCN's long-term stay in Hungary, including tuition fees, dormitory costs, health insurance, and other financial aspects. However, there is no exact number/minimum threshold set that is required to be granted a residence permit.</p> <p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the fi-nancial means?</p> <p>No</p>

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3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?

Official documents issued abroad will be accepted as valid only if they are diplomatically certified by the Hungarian embassy or consulate in the country where they were issued – unless a law, international agreement, or the principle of reciprocity states otherwise.

4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?

No. At the consulate office the consulate officer and the document expert examine the provided documents regarding the financial means. If a fraudulent document is recognized, the consulate officer will notify the authority. The authority will also thoroughly examine all the documents and refuse the application. According to this practice, there are not many applications that are needed to be refused, but if a fraud is recognised after the application has been accepted, the residence permit will be withdrawn.

5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a student residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?

According to the new legislation, family members of students are not allowed to accompany the applicant.

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			6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?
			Top 5 countries for student residence permits based on the number of applications for (the issuance and extension of) a residence permit for the purpose of studies per respective years
			Year
			2020
			2021
			2022
			2023
			2024
			Top 1
			Chinese
			Chinese
			Iranian
			Chinese
			Chinese
			Top 2
			Iranian
			Iranian
			Chinese
			Iranian
			Iranian
			Top 3

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			Pakistani
			Pakistani
			Pakistani
			Pakistani
			Pakistani
			Top 4
			Nigerian
			Turkish
			Nigerian
			Turkish
			Turkish
			Top 5
			Turkish
			Algerian
			Turkish
			Nigerian
			Bangladeshi
			Top 5 countries for student residence permits based on the number of approved applications for (the issuance and extension of) a residence permit for the purpose of studies per respective years
			Year
			2020
			2021
			2022
			2023


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			2024
			Top 1
			Chinese
			Chinese
			Iranian
			Chinese
			Chinese
			Top 2
			Iranian
			Iranian
			Chinese
			Iranian
			Iranian
			Top 3
			Jordanian
			Turkish
			Pakistani
			Turkish
			Turkish
			Top 4
			Pakistani
			Pakistani
			Turkish
			Pakistani
			Pakistani

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			Top 5
			Turkish
			Jordanian
			Nigerian
			Nigerian
			Indian
			Top 5 countries for student residence permits based on the number of valid residence permits for the purpose of studies per respective years
			Year
			2020
			2021
			2022
			2023
			2024
			Top 1
			Chinese
			Chinese
			Iranian
			Iranian
			Chinese
			Top 2
			Iranian
			Iranian
			Chinese
			Chinese

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			<p>Iranian</p> <p>Top 3 Jordanian Pakistani Pakistani Pakistani Pakistani</p> <p>Top 4 Pakistani Jordanian Indian Indian Turkish</p> <p>Top 5 Indian Turkish Jordanian Turkish Indian</p>
	EMN NCP Ireland	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p>

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			<p>Yes, except for UK citizens. While the UK is now a third country, UK citizens do not need a visa or residence permit to study in Ireland due to the Common Travel Area agreement between the UK and Ireland.[1]</p> <p>Please note that, third country nationals only need to get an Irish Residence Permit (IRP) if they are studying for more than 3 months.[2]</p> <p>Students need to prove they have direct access to: €10,000 for courses resulting in residence of greater than 8 months €833 per month or €6,665 (in total) for courses resulting in residence of 8 months or less.[3] If a third country national is visa required, they will need to prove their finances before their visa is approved and before they travel.</p> <p>If they are not visa required, they will need to prove their finances to be granted leave to land at the border and receive a landing stamp instructing them to register their student permission before they receive their Irish Residence Permit.[4]</p> <p>All details listed here must be proven by documentary evidence and, where sponsors are involved, it must be clear their documents relate to them.</p> <p>Proof they have paid their course fees Where the course fees are less than €6,000, they must have paid these fees in full before registering or renewing a permission. Where the course fees are more than €6,000, they must have paid at least €6,000 before registering or renewing a permission. Evidence of this should be visible in their Letter of Enrolment. This minimum amount is an Immigration requirement. However, the course provider they choose may ask for full payment of fees.</p> <p>Documentary evidence[5] They must provide the following in relation to their finances. They must provide an up-to-date bank statement, showing what money has been paid into and out of the account over the last six months. They must submit this whether they are covering the costs of their studies themselves or not. Bank statements must be on headed paper. Where original bank statements are not available, internet printouts will be accepted once every page has been notarised by the bank and the</p>
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			<p>statement is accompanied by letter from the bank confirming its authenticity. Handwritten entries or details on bank statements will not be accepted Their name, address, account number and account type must be visible on the statement Any large or irregular lodgements (for example – student loans, lodgement of Savings Certificates, the sale of a property or any similar type sources) must be fully explained If they are sending a bank statement from a deposit/savings account, they must also include a letter from their bank confirming that they can take money from that account Credit cards are not accepted as evidence of finances.</p> <p>Details of their sponsor (where applicable) and their finances</p> <p>If a family member/friend is responsible or co-responsible for covering their costs, they must list each person sponsoring them, and give clear details of their relationship to the sponsor. They must provide evidence (for example – birth certificates/marriage certificates etc.) of how they are linked or known to this person. They must provide the following in relation to their sponsor(s) financial circumstance and the level of financial support that the sponsor intends to give them for the duration of their stay in Ireland.</p> <p>Clear details of the financial support that each sponsor intends to give they for the duration of their stay in Ireland, showing that the amount of financial support they intend to give they is available and that they have enough funds to maintain themselves and other family members. Evidence accepted can, for example, include a letter from their sponsor’s employer confirming employment details, plus 3 recent payslips. If their sponsor is involved in business, evidence of this must be provided, such as a Certificate of Registration from the authorities in their country An up-to-date bank statement for each sponsor, showing what money has been paid into and out of the account over the last six months Bank statements must be on headed paper. Where original bank statements are not available, internet printouts will be accepted once every page has been notarised by the bank and the statement is accompanied by letter from the bank confirming its authenticity. Handwritten entries or details on bank statements will not be accepted Their sponsor’s name, address, account number and account type must be visible on the statement Any large or irregular lodgements (for example – student loans, lodgement of Savings Certificates, sale of a property or any similar type sources) must be fully explained If their sponsor is providing a bank statement from a deposit/savings account, a letter from their bank confirming that they can access the funds must also be provided Credit cards are not accepted as evidence of finances If they are receiving funding from a government body is responsible for covering their costs, they must provide full details of the funding.[6]</p>
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			<p>[1] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-ireland#:~:text=UK%20nationals%20do%20not%20need,committed%20to%20protecting%20the%20CTA%20.</p> <p>[2] https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/moving-country/visas-for-ireland/student-visas/</p> <p>[3] https://www.irishimmigration.ie/registering-their-immigration-permission/how-to-register-their-immigration-permission-for-the-first-time/required-documents/#stamp2</p> <p>[4] Correspondence with the Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration, July 2025</p> <p>[5] https://www.irishimmigration.ie/coming-to-study-in-ireland/what-are-my-study-options/a-fee-paying-private-primary-or-secondary-school/information-on-student-finances/</p> <p>[6] https://www.irishimmigration.ie/coming-to-study-in-ireland/what-are-my-study-options/a-fee-paying-private-primary-or-secondary-school/information-on-student-finances/</p> <p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the financial means?</p> <p>No, Ireland does not require the use of blocked account. However, a pilot programme is in operation that allows degree programme students only, to provide an alternative to bank statements as a method of proof of finances.[1] The alternative method is an education bond with a minimum value of €10,000. The bond must be lodged to an approved student fees payment service for example – the electronic fee payment service offered by Transfermate (formerly Pay to Study – https://educationbondireland.transfermateeducation.com).</p> <p>The bond must be held continuously from the initial visa application through to the time they register in Ireland with the immigration authorities. This is to ensure that the necessary funds exist and are reserved for</p>
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			<p>their personal use. The bond will be cashable when they arrive in Ireland or if for any reason the visa is refused or they decide not to take up their place in the college.</p> <p>A receipt showing that they have paid for a bond will generally be accepted by the Visa Officer as evidence of finances. However, they should be aware that they may also be asked to provide additional evidence of finances if that is considered necessary. Upon their arrival in the State, the funds will be released to them.[2]</p> <p>Students who participate in a bond payment scheme should note that this is a contractual arrangement between them and the bond service provider. Immigration Service Delivery (ISD) is not a party to any contract entered into between a student and a bond service provider.[3]</p> <p>A list of degree programmes is available here https://www.irishimmigration.ie/coming-to-study-in-ireland/what-are-my-study-options/a-fee-paying-private-primary-or-secondary-school/information-on-student-finances/</p> <p>[1] https://www.irishimmigration.ie/coming-to-study-in-ireland/what-are-my-study-options/a-fee-paying-private-primary-or-secondary-school/information-on-student-finances/#documentary</p> <p>[2] https://www.irishimmigration.ie/coming-to-study-in-ireland/what-are-my-study-options/a-fee-paying-private-primary-or-secondary-school/information-on-student-finances/#documentary</p> <p>[3] https://www.irishimmigration.ie/coming-to-study-in-ireland/what-are-my-study-options/a-fee-paying-private-primary-or-secondary-school/information-on-student-finances/</p> <p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p> <p>No.</p> <p>There are two instances where explicit verification from a third part is required is if they, or their sponsor, are sending a bank statement from a deposit/savings account. In this case, they must also include a letter from their bank confirming that they can take money from that account.</p> <p>Additionally, if their sponsor is involved in business, evidence of this must be provided, such as a Certificate</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.29 Proof of necessary funds in study-based residence permit applications

			<p>of Registration from the authorities in their country [1]</p> <p>[1] https://www.irishimmigration.ie/coming-to-study-in-ireland/what-are-my-study-options/a-fee-paying-private-primary-or-secondary-school/information-on-student-finances/</p> <p>4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?</p> <p>As mentioned in question one, if a third country national is visa required, they will need to prove their finances before their visa is approved. If they are not visa required, they will need to prove their finances to be granted leave to land at the border and receive a landing stamp instructing them to register their student permission before they receive their Irish Residence Permit.</p> <p>The relevant information was not available to fully answer this question at the time of submission.</p> <p>5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a student residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?</p> <p>Generally, third country national students coming to Ireland have no right to bring their family with them. Spouses, partners and children of third country nationals can apply to enter and live in Ireland in their own right, but they cannot apply on the basis of their relationship to a third country national student.[1] Non-EEA students coming to Ireland for the first time may not get permission to stay in Ireland if they have their children with them or intend their children to join them later on.[2]</p>
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			<p>There are some exceptions to this rule: PhD students (Level 10 on the National Framework of Qualifications) may be permitted to bring their immediate family if they have sufficient funds on a yearly basis to support themselves and their families. PhD students will be required to complete their doctorate within 4 years. The student is a participant in an academic programme agreed between the Irish State and another State whereby the student and dependents are sufficiently funded for all expenses in Ireland. The child is on a short visit to their parent(s) who can prove that the child will return to their home county at the end of their visit. More information about family reunification can be found in Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service's Policy Document on Non-EEA Family Reunification https://www.irishimmigration.ie/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Policy-document-on-Non-EEA-family-reunification.pdf [3]</p> <p>[1] https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/moving-country/moving-to-ireland/studying-in-ireland/immigration-nonEEA-students/#:~:text=Generally%2C%20non%2DEEA%20students%20coming,for%20example%2C%20for%20PhD%20students. [2] https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/moving-country/visas-for-ireland/student-visas/ [3] https://www.irishimmigration.ie/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Policy-document-on-Non-EEA-family-reunification.pdf</p> <p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <p>From 2021 onward, the data is marked as "low reliability".</p>
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			First permits issued for education reasons[1]
			2020
			Brazil
			India
			China
			United States
			Nigeria
			2021
			India
			Brazil
			China
			United States
			Nigeria
			2022
			Brazil
			India
			China
			Mexico
			Türkiye
			2023
			Brazil
			India
			China
			United States
			Mexico

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			2024
			India
			Brazil
			China
			United States
			Mexico
			All valid permits issued for education reasons[2]
			2020
			Nigeria
			Mexico
			Malaysia
			Canada
			Türkiye
			2021
			Nigeria
			Canada
			Mexico
			Malaysia
			Türkiye
			2022
			Türkiye
			United States
			Chile
			Canada
			Nigeria
			2023


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			<p>Mexico Türkiye Chile Mongolia Bolivia</p> <p>2024 Mexico Mongolia Nigeria Canada Pakistan</p> <p>[1] Valid permits issued for education reasons https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_resvalid__custom_17465136/default/table?lang=en</p> <p>[2] First permits issued for education reasons by reason, length of validity and citizenship https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_resvalid__custom_17463928/default/table?lang=en</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Italy</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p> <p>N/A</p>

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			<p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the fi-nancial means?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a stu-dent residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?</p> <p>Yes, it is permitted for the family members of a third country national holding a study visa entry, stated that the requirements for family reunification are met. Specifically, the availability of suitable accommodation and</p>
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			<p>an income not lower than the annual amount of the social allowance, increased by half of that amount for each family member to be reunited. We do not have statistical data regarding applications for residence permits by family members of study permit holders, as they are issued a residence permit for family reasons.</p> <p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <p>The top five countries by number of residence permits issued for study purposes in 2020 and 2021 were China, Iran, Turkey, India, and Albania. In the 2022–2024 period, the Russian Federation replaced Albania, while the other countries remained unchanged.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Latvia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p> <p>Yes. In the Republic of Latvia students applying for a residence permit must submit a certificate from a credit institution confirming the existence of financial means for the future period of residence. The minimum subsistence amount must be 740 euro per month.</p> <p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the fi-nancial means?</p>

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			<p>No.</p> <p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p> <p>Yes. The Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs checks all documents submitted for the residence permit application. Embassies of the Republic of Latvia also primarily check the compliance of documents submitted by foreigners</p> <p>4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?</p> <p>It is very difficult to determine whether the financial funds presented are a loan and only temporarily deposited into the applicant's account. The Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs does not have a mechanism to verify whether funds have been temporarily deposited before making a decision.</p> <p>5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a student residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?</p> <p>The Immigration Law stipulates that a student who has received a residence permit in the Republic of Latvia is entitled to invite his or her family. The number of requests has increased.</p>
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			<p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <p>India4445 Uzbekistan Republic1574 Sri Lanka978 Turkey585 Cameroon427</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Lithuania</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p> <p>Yes. The required amount is 0.5 of the minimum monthly wage (MMA) per month. As of January 1, 2025, Lithuania's minimum monthly wage is €1,038. The third-country national must have sufficient financial means to cover the entire validity period of the requested temporary residence permit. If the permit is issued or renewed for a period longer than one year, the funds must be sufficient for at least one year. Proof of sufficient means must be indicated in the mediation letter issued by the educational or research institution. If the letter does not confirm that the third-country national has enough funds to cover the study, internship, or voluntary activity period as well as return travel expenses, the applicant must additionally submit a document proving they possess sufficient financial resources for these purposes (e.g., a bank</p>

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			<p>statement).</p> <p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the financial means?</p> <p>No</p> <p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p> <p>According to point 44 of the Order No. 1V-329 of the Minister of the Interior of 12 October 2005 “On the Approval of the Description of the Procedure for Issuing Temporary Residence Permits to Foreigners in the Republic of Lithuania,” when documents proving family ties, marriage, divorce, or the death of a family member, a document confirming that the foreigner has sufficient means of subsistence in the Republic of Lithuania (e.g. a bank statement), a criminal record certificate (unless it indicates when and for what offence the foreigner was convicted, the sentence imposed, and whether it has been served), or health insurance meeting the requirements laid down in Article 61 of the Law on Health Insurance for Foreigners are required to be submitted, these documents may be submitted either in their original English version or accompanied by a certified translation into English. The translation must be certified by a person or institution authorized to certify translations from one language to another.</p> <p>At the request of a civil servant authorized by the Migration Department, the foreigner must provide certified translations of these documents into Lithuanian, again certified by a person or institution authorized to confirm the accuracy of such translations.</p> <p>There is no explicit requirement for verification of proof of financial means by an external service provider, embassy, or other authority, but the Migration Department may request certified translations into Lithuanian.</p>
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4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?

The Migration Department does not maintain such statistics, but based on practice, such cases are not common.


5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a student residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?

Yes, but only for third-country nationals studying at the master's or doctoral level. According to Article 43(6¹)(1) of the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners, the general requirements set out in paragraph 6 of the same article (such as having resided in Lithuania for the past two years, holding a temporary residence permit valid for at least one year, and having reasonable prospects of acquiring the right to permanent residence) do not apply when family members arrive for the purpose of family reunification with a foreigner referred to in Article 43(1)(2) or (5). These provisions apply if the foreigner is applying for or already holds a temporary residence permit issued on the grounds defined in Article 46(1)(1), i.e. for studies, and is enrolled in a master's or doctoral program.

This exception also applies to foreigners applying for a temporary residence permit under Article 494, who have completed master's or doctoral studies or conducted scientific research and experimental development in Lithuania.

Eligible family members include minor children and spouses, as specified in Article 43(1)(2) and (5). There has been an increase in residence permits issued based on family ties among students, but this is attributed to a recent legal change that extended this right to master's level students. Previously, only doctoral students were allowed to be accompanied by family members.

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			<p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <p>2020 Belarus, India, Ukraine, Nigeria, Israel</p> <p>2021 Belarus, India, Ukraine, Nigeria, Israel</p> <p>2022 Belarus, India, Ukraine, Nigeria, Israel and Cameroon (tied for the fifth position)</p> <p>2023 Belarus, India, Ukraine, Pakistan, Azerbaijan</p> <p>2024 India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Morocco, Ukraine</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Luxembourg</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p> <p>Yes. The student must prove that s/he has sufficient resources to cover living expenses and return-travel costs. The monthly resources must amount to at least 80 % of the current social inclusion income (1.518 €) The following may be used as proof the original document of the certificate of scholarship or student loan stating the amount and its duration an original bank certificate and a bank statement for the past 6 months attesting that the student has enough financial resources on their own account; or in case the student is supported by the parents: attesting that</p>


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			<p>the student's parents have enough financial resources and that they are financially solvent and capable to cover subsistence costs, medical and study costs for at least one year (12 months) as well as return travel costs; or the original financial statement of support for the intention of the Luxembourg State and the student, signed by a sponsor of Luxembourgish nationality or has been legally residing in Luxembourg for at least 1 year, and regarding subsistence costs, medical and study costs for at least 1 academic school year as well as return travel costs, established in the correct legal form. Material advantages granted to the student (such as free accommodation) or the remuneration from a work contract (maximum 15 hours per week), are also taken into account.</p> <p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the financial means?</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p> <p>Yes. Luxembourg has a limited diplomatic network and therefore relies on other Member States (such as Belgium and the Netherlands). It may request either its own diplomatic representation or that of a Member State acting on its behalf to verify the validity of the submitted documentation. The General Department of Immigration may also assess whether the documents attached to the application are valid.</p> <p>4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?</p>
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			<p>Article 101 (1) of the amended law of 29 August 2008 on free movement of persons and immigration expressly states that the “third-country national's residence permit may be refused, or their residence title may be denied, withdrawn, or refused renewal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. if they do not or no longer meet the conditions set out for entry and stay and those provided for the specific category to which they belong, or if they are residing for purposes other than those for which they were authorized to stay.2. if they are considered to be a danger to public order, public security or public health.3. if it appears that they have fabricated, counterfeited, falsified, or altered a travel document, authorization, or residence permit; have used a travel or residence document belonging to another person; or have handed over their documents to another person for any kind of use.4. if they have used false or misleading information or have resorted to fraud or other illegal means either to enter and stay in the territory or to bring in or help another person to enter or stay there.5. if they have been convicted and prosecuted abroad for a crime or offence giving rise to extradition in accordance with the law and the relevant treaties. <p>So if the applicant does not fulfil the financial requirements or had produced false documents in his/her application the residence permit could be revoked. The fact that it is a loan is not a reason to revoke the residence permit.</p> <p>5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a student residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p>
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			<p>Top 5 nationalities among first-issued student residence permits: 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 China Iran Iran India India Iran India India China Iran India China China Iran China Pakistan Cameroun Cameroun Cameroun Pakistan Cameroun Russia Russia Pakistan Cameroun</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Netherlands</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p> <p>YES, this amount is called a 'study norm' and it is updated each year on January 1st. As of 2025, this amount is € 1.094,12 per month for higher professional education (HBO)/ university education, and € 898,48 per month for secondary vocational education (MBO).[1] Each year, international students must demonstrate that they have sufficient income to live and study in the Netherlands for 12 months. The education institution, acting as recognised sponsor for the student residence permit, will ask the international students each year for proof of income. Students will fill in the form 'Foreign national's own statement: income within the context of a study'[2] There are 6 ways for an international student to prove that they have the required study norm (the amount listen in Q.1 multiplied by 12).[3] The money is on the student's bank account The bank account must be in the international student's name, and they must be able to withdraw from the account at will. The money is deposited on the account of the educational institution A deposit equaling the financial threshold must be paid in full to the educational institution. The educational institution keeps a copy of their account statement in their administration. The money is received as scholarship The details of the scholarship, including amount and length, must be declared. The money is received from a company The company has the amount required for at least 12 months on a bank account. The student can freely use this money. The money is received from a person</p>

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			<p>abroadThe international student is financed by a sponsor from abroad. The sponsor must have the amount required on a bank account and can freely withdraw from this account.The money is received from someone in the NetherlandsThe international student is financed by a financier in the Netherlands. This financier should show they have independent, sustainable and sufficient income. The amount required differs according to the situation of the financier. See more information here:Income requirements: independent, sustainable and sufficient income IND (https://ind.nl/en/independent-sustainable-and-sufficient-income) Depending on which method applies, the student is required to provide certain documents, e.g. bank statements, financial declarations and other information regarding the financial support they receive. An overview of the documents required can be retrieved here: https://ind.nl/en/income-requirements-study#you-can-show-your-income-in-different-ways</p> <p>The documents required may be in Dutch, English, German, or French. If this is not the language of the required documents, they must be translated either in the Netherlands or abroad. The translation must be verified by a translator sworn in by a Dutch court if it takes place in the Netherlands. If the translation is conducted abroad, the translation must be legalised.[4] The procedures for this differ per country.[5]</p> <p>...</p> <p>[1] Immigration and Naturalisation Service, 'Inkomenseisen normbedragen', https://ind.nl/en/required-amounts-income-requirements, last accessed 1 July 2025.</p> <p>[2] Immigration and Naturalisation Service, 'Appendix Foreign national's own statement: income within the context of a study', https://ind.nl/en/forms/7613.pdf, last accessed 1 July 2025.</p> <p>[3] Immigration and Naturalisation Service, 'Income requirements study', https://ind.nl/en/income-requirements-study, last accessed 1 July 2025.</p> <p>[4] Immigration and Naturalisation Service, 'Legaliseren en vertalen documenten', https://ind.nl/nl/legaliseren-en-vertalen-documenten#vertalen-van-documenten, last accessed 1 July 2025.</p> <p>[5] Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 'Legaliseren van buitenlandse documenten voor gebruik in Nederland', https://www.nederlandwereldwijd.nl/legaliseren/buitenlandse-documenten, last accessed 1 July 2025.</p> <p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the financial means?</p>
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			<p>NO.</p> <p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p> <p>It is the responsibility of educational institutions, acting as recognised sponsors, to review the documents submitted as proof of financial means, such as bank statements or payslips, to ensure they meet their specific criteria. They are also required to keep these documents on file. The immigration authority (IND) may request and review these documents during application procedures or as part of monitoring.[1]</p> <p>...</p> <p>[1] This information has been provided by the Ministry of Asylum and Migration</p> <p>4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?</p> <p>There are few signs in the Netherlands that there is a misuse being made of study-permits.[1] There are some concerns regarding students who break off their studies soon after entering the Netherlands and instead work as self-employed, raising doubts about whether the funds they provided were genuine.[2] It is not known how often applications are rejected or permits are revoked due to insufficient funds.[3]</p> <p>...</p> <p>[1] European Migration Network, 'Verblijfsrecht voor studie in EU-landen soms misbruikt', https://www.emnnetherlands.nl/actueel/verblijfsrecht-voor-studie-eu-landen-soms-misbruikt#:~:text=Migranten%20die%20naar%20een%20EU,om%20dat%20tegen%20te%20gaan., last accessed 8 July 2025.</p> <p>[2] Dutch Broadcasting Foundation, 'Studentenvisa misbruikt voor illegale migratie, hbo's nemen</p>
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			<p>maatregelen', https://nos.nl/artikel/2442942-studentenvisa-misbruikt-voor-illegale-migratie-hbo-s-nemen-maatregelen, last accessed July 8 2025.</p> <p>[3] This information has been provided by the Ministry of Asylum and Migration.</p> <p>5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a student residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?</p> <p>YES, under certain conditions it is possible for the TCN, applying for a student residence permit, to be accompanied by his/her partner or minor children. To obtain a residence permit, family members must meet the conditions for residence with a partner or family reunification. For example, the student must have sufficient income. Family members do not have to pass the integration exam.[1]</p> <p>There has been an increase in the number of residence permits issued to family members joining a student residence permit holder between 2020-2024 (see table 1). The increase can partly be explained as a response to easing travel restrictions after the Covid-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Table 1: Number of residence permits issued to family members joining a student (2020-2024)</p> <p>Year and numbers:</p> <table><tr><td>Year 2020</td><td>540</td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>950</td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td>1.200</td></tr><tr><td>2023</td><td>1.770</td></tr><tr><td>2024</td><td>1.460</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>5.910</td></tr></table> <p>Source: IND (Metis). Month/Reference Date: 06-2025</p> <p>The figures may differ from previous figures for the same period in previous reports because they have been updated. In some cases, corrections are made after the reporting period has ended, which only become visible in figures with a later reference date. All figures (both totals and various subfigures) are rounded to the nearest ten. Figures between 0-9 are reported as <math>\leq 10</math>. Due to rounding, a discrepancy may appear</p>	Year 2020	540	2021	950	2022	1.200	2023	1.770	2024	1.460	Total	5.910
Year 2020	540														
2021	950														
2022	1.200														
2023	1.770														
2024	1.460														
Total	5.910														

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			<p>between the final totals and the sums of the various subfigures.</p> <p>...</p> <p>[1] Stichting LOS 'Verblijfsvergunning studie', https://www.stichtinglos.nl/content/verblijfsvergunning-studie#:~:text=Om%20een%20verblijfsvergunning%20te%20kunnen,het%20examen%20inburgering%20te%20halen., last accessed 1 July 2025.</p> <p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <p>2020: Indian, Chinese, American, Turkish, Indonesian.[1] 2021: Chinese, Indian, American, Turkish, Indonesian [2] 2022: Chinese, American, Indian, Turkish, Indonesian[3] 2023: Chinese, American, Indian, Turkish, Indonesian[4] 2024: Chinese, American, Indian, Turkish, Indonesian[5]</p> <p>...</p> <p>[1] Ministry of Justice and Security, The State of Migration, https://open.overheid.nl/documenten/ronl-9d45dd75cfed2077052468d19a3063858e14602d/pdf, last accessed 1 July 2025. [2] Ministry of Justice and Security, The State of Migration, https://open.overheid.nl/documenten/ronl-58f9b3f2cff641577b018a8355886e7956a5b44a/pdf, last accessed 1 July 2025. [3] Ministry of Justice and Security, The State of Migration, https://www.eerstekamer.nl/overig/20240614/de_staat_van_migratie_2024/document3/f=/vme7ii2hvlza.pdf, last accessed 1 July 2025. [4] Ministry of Justice and Security, The State of Migration, https://www.eerstekamer.nl/overig/20240614/de_staat_van_migratie_2024/document3/f=/vme7ii2hvlza.pdf, last accessed 1 July 2025. [5] Ministry of Justice and Security, The State of Migration, https://open.overheid.nl/documenten/236956d0-cfff-48c5-8807-bf94f9bb6de1/file, last accessed 8 July 2025.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Poland</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p> <p>YES</p> <p>The foreigner should have sufficient financial means to cover: living expenses, which in monthly terms, after deducting the actual costs of living, should be higher than the social assistance threshold (i.e., currently for a single person – in the amount higher than PLN 1010 (240 EUR) net per month, for a person in the family – in the amount higher than PLN 823 (196 EUR) net per month); the costs of studies - if a foreigner studies on a paid basis, they should have additional financial means for this purpose; the cost of the return journey to the country of origin or residence or the costs of transit to the third country which grants the entry permit. These measures in respect of the foreigner and any dependent family member shall be: PLN 200 (47 EUR) – if these persons came from a country neighbouring Poland (i.e., Russia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Germany) PLN 500 (119 EUR)– if these persons came from an EU Member State not adjacent to the Republic of Poland, Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein, or Switzerland PL 2500 (595 EUR)– if these people came from other countries- or be equivalent to these amounts in foreign currencies (according to the exchange rate announced by the National Bank of Poland on the last working day preceding the submission of the application for a temporary residence permit).</p> <p>Documents confirming compliance with the requirement to have sufficient financial means to cover the costs of living on the territory of the Republic of Poland and the return journey to the country of origin or residence, or the costs of transit to the third country that will grant the entry permit, and the costs of studies. With regard to determining the costs of residence – submit documents confirming the amount of fixed fees related to the operation of the premises and the last bills for the supply of electricity, gas, water to the premises and the collection of sewage, waste, and liquid waste. They can also submit a statement on the amount of</p>


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			<p>housing costs, which is subject to assessment from the point of view of its credibility. Regarding the costs of the return journey to the country of origin or residence or the costs of transit to a third country which grants an entry permit, the catalogue of documents which may be presented shall be laid down in the relevant Regulation, such documents as may be presented shall be: traveller's cheque, a certificate of the amount of the limit on the credit card issued by the bank that issued the credit card, a certificate of possession by a foreigner or a person on whose maintenance this foreigner remains, cash in a bank or cooperative savings and credit union having its registered office on the territory of the Republic of Poland or another Member State of the European Union, a Member State of the European Free Trade Agreement (EFTA) - a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area or the Swiss Confederation, a document confirming the award of a national or foreign scholarship, a certificate of employment and the amount of earnings of a foreigner or a person on whom they are dependents. These documents should be issued no earlier than 1 month before submitting the application.</p> <p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the financial means?</p> <p>NO</p> <p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p> <p>NO</p> <p>4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is</p>
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			<p>actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?</p> <p>YES Insufficient or ostensible funds (usually temporarily deposited in the account of an applicant) is very often a reason for refusal of the residence permit.</p> <p>5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a student residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?</p> <p>YES In Poland it is possible to apply for residence permit as a member of the family of third-country national applying as a student. An increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students is not observed.</p> <p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <p>Ukraine - 11682 persons Zimbabwe - 4980 persons India - 3987 persons Belarus - 2798 persons Turkey - 2540 persons other - 23370 persons Total: 49357 persons</p>
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	EMN NCP Portugal	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p> <p>Yes. Sufficiency of means of subsistence is a condition for entry and stay in national territory, as well as for granting or renewing a residence permit. The means of subsistence that foreign citizens must have in order to enter and stay in Portugal are set out in Ministerial Order 1563/2007 of 11 December. According to Article 2(2), "The criteria for determining the means of subsistence is made by reference to the minimum monthly wage guaranteed under the terms of Article 266(1) of the Labour Code (...)"</p> <p>Under the terms of Article 5(4) of the aforementioned Ordinance, the applicant for a residence visa for study or to take part in a student exchange programme must have the means of subsistence set out in Article 2(2), guaranteed for a period of 12 months, or for the number of days of the applicant's stay, when taking part in an exchange programme, which may be reduced by half when they can prove that they have been provided with accommodation in any form, or up to 90% when they can prove that they have also been provided with food.</p> <p>The amounts set out in the Ordinance are automatically updated annually in line with the percentage variation of the guaranteed minimum monthly wage, which in 2025 is set at €870.</p> <p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the fi-nancial means?</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p>
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			<p>As a rule, only financial means that are verifiable and available in Portugal are admitted as evidence. In cases where documents issued abroad are admitted, they must be presented duly recognised/legalised in accordance with the formalities laid down by law for the document(s) to have effect in Portugal, namely through the respective authentication/recognition by the diplomatic representation of Portugal in the issuing country, or duly apostilled in cases where the issuing country is a signatory to the Hague Convention.</p> <p>4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?</p> <p>We don't have this data</p> <p>5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a student residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?</p> <p>The general conditions for recognising the right to family reunification apply, under the terms of article 98 of Law 23/2007, of 04 July which transposes Council Directive 2003/86/EC of 22 September on Family Reunification into national law.</p> <p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <p>-</p>
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	EMN NCP Serbia	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p> <p>YES The provisions of Article 5 of the Regulation on the Approval of Temporary Residence ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", 6/2024) stipulate what is considered proof that a foreigner has sufficient means of support during the planned stay in the Republic of Serbia. In terms of the financial threshold that foreign students must meet, proof of sufficient means of support is a certificate or bank statement of possession of funds in a bank account, in the amount of the minimum wage prescribed in the Republic of Serbia for the year in which the application is submitted.</p> <p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the fi-nancial means?</p> <p>NO</p> <p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p>

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			<p>NO</p> <p>4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?</p> <p>NO</p> <p>5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a student residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?</p> <p>YES. It is possible to obtain residence permit on the ground of family reunification with the foreigners who has residence permit on the ground of studies. Since there is not segregated data on the number of family members who accompany students, we cannot asses if there is increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students.</p> <p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <p>Table 1: Top 5 countries whose citizens were granted temporary residence on the grounds of education in 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Citizenship</th> <th>2020</th> <th>2021</th> <th>2022</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Montenegro</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Russian Federation</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>China</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Croatia</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Bosnia and Hercegovina</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>France</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Nigeria</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Russian Federation</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Libya</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Syria</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Montenegro</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Great Britain</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Russian Federation</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>India</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Libya</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>NR</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Citizenship	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		Montenegro							Russian Federation							China							Croatia							Bosnia and Hercegovina							France							Nigeria							Russian Federation							Libya							Syria							Montenegro							Great Britain							Russian Federation							India							Libya							NR					
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			<p>ChinaMontenegro2024Russian FederationIndiaNigeriaLibya Tunisia Source: Migration profile of the Republic of Serbia 2020-2024. Table 2: Top 5 countries whose citizens has valid temporary residence permits on the grounds of the education at the end of 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 YearCitizenship2020LibyaIranMontenegroRussian FederationCroatia2021LibyaMontenegroRussian FederationIranGreece2022Russian FederationLibyaMontenegroIranSyria2023Russian FederationLibyaIndiaIranMontenegro2024Russian FederationIndiaLibyaNigeriaIran Source: Migration profile of the Republic of Serbia 2020-2024.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Slovakia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p> <p>Based on the amendment to the Act on the Residence of Foreigners effective from 1 July 2025, it is not necessary to prove financial means for to apply for residence, with the exception of temporary residence for the purpose of business and long-term residence. At the same time, however, the Act on the Residence of Foreigners states that a third-country national is required, during a residence check, to prove financial means for the granted residence in an amount of at least the subsistence minimum for each remaining month of stay, but for no more than one year in advance; in the case of a minor third-country national, in the amount of half the subsistence minimum for each remaining month of stay, again for no more than one year in advance. As of July 1, 2025, the subsistence minimum is €284.13.</p>

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			<p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the fi-nancial means?</p> <p>No.</p> <p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p> <p>No. According to the Act on the Residence of Foreigners, if a foreigner submits documents in a foreign language, he or she is obliged to submit them in an official translation.</p> <p>4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?</p> <p>NA</p> <p>5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a stu-dent residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?</p> <p>According to the Act on Residence of Foreigners, a student can be a sponsor of an application for temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification. Applications can be submitted at the same time, i.e. the application for temporary residence for the purpose of study and the application for family reunification. The application for family reunification is always submitted by a family member (not the sponsor).</p>
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			<p>In the case of a family reunification with a student, the family members entitled to apply for family reunification are: spouse, if the spouses are at least 18 years old; a single child under the age of 18 of a third-country national and his/her spouse; his unmarried child under the age of 18, his or her spouse's unmarried child under the age of 18; his dependent unmarried child over the age of 18 or a dependent single child over the age of 18 of his spouse who is unable to take care of himself or herself due to a long-term adverse state of health. At the same time, the Slovak Republic did not record an increase in the number of residence permits based on family ties among students.</p> <p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <p>The top 5 countries of students residence permits are Ukraine, Serbia, Russia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Slovenia</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p> <p>Yes. The fulfilment of the condition of sufficient means of subsistence is considered if the third-country national student has an income which is at least equal to the basic amount of the minimum income in the Republic of Slovenia on a monthly basis (currently 494.09 EUR). The fulfilment of this condition can be demonstrated with proof of being granted and receiving a scholarship or with other funds provided by the student's educational or other organisation, by the salary agreed in an employment or work contract (additionally also agreement to perform student work) or by funds in an account opened with a bank or</p>

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			<p>savings bank in the Republic of Slovenia or abroad. The condition may also be proved by a written declaration of the student's parents or legal representative that they will support the student during the period of study or education, if the parents are obliged to support the student under the law of the country of which he or she is a national.</p> <p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the financial means?</p> <p>No.</p> <p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p> <p>No.</p> <p>4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?</p> <p>We do not hold statistical data on that.</p> <p>5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a student residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase</p>
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			<p>in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?</p> <p>As per Article 47 of the Foreigners Act, third-country nationals who have been residing in the Republic of Slovenia for the last year on the basis of a temporary residence permit and who have been issued a temporary residence permit with a validity of at least one year shall, subject to the conditions and in accordance with the provisions of this Act, have the right to family reunification. This provision also applies to third country nationals who are residing in the Republic of Slovenia on a temporary residence permit for the purpose of study. We do not detect an increase in the amount of residence permits for family reunification where the sponsor is a student third-country national.</p> <p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Serbia (26,6%) 2. Bosnia and Herzegovina (19,9%) 3. North Macedonia (19,6%) 4. Russian Federation (12%) 5. India (6,7%)
	<p>EMN NCP Spain</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p>


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			<p>YES. TCN students must have sufficient financial resources to cover living expenses and the cost of returning to their country without resorting to social assistance. These expenses are estimated at a monthly amount equivalent to 100% of the Public Multiple Income Indicator (€600 for 2025), unless it is duly proven that the accommodation has been paid in advance for the entire duration of the stay.</p> <p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the financial means?</p> <p>NO. Any means of proof may be used, and an individualized analysis must be conducted. Resources from different sources will be taken into account, among others, grants, scholarships, a valid employment contract or a firm job offer when the authorization allows for work, a declaration of acceptance by the educational institution responsible for the student exchange program, by a host organization for interns, or by a volunteer organization will be considered.</p> <p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p> <p>YES. The competent consular office or immigration office verifies the documents provided by the applicant through an individual analysis</p> <p>4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?</p>
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			<p>There is no information available regarding the frequency of denials due to insufficient funds. Temporary balances in bank accounts resulting from a loan are not accepted as evidence of financial means.</p> <p>5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a student residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?</p> <p>YES. The amount of residence permits based on family ties among students remains the same, though increasing slightly each year (for example, 3,010 family members as of December 31, 2024, and 2,498 family members as of December 31, 2023).</p> <p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <p>Reference date: 31st of December 2020: China, USA, Colombia, Morocco, Ecuador. 2021: USA, China, Colombia, Morocco, Perú. 2022: USA, Colombia, China, Perú, Morocco. 2023: Colombia, USA, China, Perú, Morocco. 2024: Colombia, USA, China, Perú, Morocco.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Sweden</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p> <p>An applicant must have at least SEK 10, 584 per month available during the entire permit period. It is required that the applicant, close to the start of the study period, demonstrate secured financial means for both living expenses and the return trip in order to be granted a residence permit for studies. This can be demonstrated through bank statements, scholarships, or in another similar manner.</p> <p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the financial means?</p> <p>No</p> <p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p> <p>No</p> <p>4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?</p> <p>Insufficient funds are not grounds for revocation in our systems when it comes to a student residence</p>
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			<p>permit, and the Swedish Migration Agency does not conduct follow-up checks on this. However, if insufficient funds are discovered during the application process for an extension of a study residence permit, the new permit will be denied.</p> <p>In cases where the money is actually a loan and only temporarily deposited into the applicant's account, it is not a matter of revocation but rather a rejection of the extension application due to insufficient financial means.</p> <p>5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a student residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?</p> <p>Yes. Sweden has seen a decrease in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among undergraduate and graduate students: for main applicants, the number were 12 294 in 2022, 11 237 in 2023 and 12 184 in 2024; and for co-applicants, the figures declined from 5 337 in 2022, 4 715 in 2023 and further to 4 355 in 2024.</p> <p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <p>The top five citizenships granted residence permits for studies in Sweden during the period 2020–2024 were China, India, Pakistan, the United States, and Iran.</p> <p>China: 1 589 (2020), 1 614 (2021), 1 601 (2022), 2 616 (2023), and 3 150 (2024) India: 1 376 (2020), 1 713 (2021), 1 680 (2022), 1 585 (2023), and 2 002 (2024) Pakistan: 732 (2020), 1 184 (2021), 711 (2022), 201 (2023), and 431 (2024) United States: 333 (2020), 554 (2021), 562 (2022), 702 (2023), and 727 (2024) Iran: 439 (2020), 649 (2021), 541 (2022), 446 (2023), and 560 (2024)</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Ukraine</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State have a minimum financial threshold that the third country nationals students must fulfil as proof of financial means for being issued a residence permit? YES/NO. If yes please indicate the amount and how the third country national students prove that they have the necessary funds to cover this financial threshold?</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>Entry into Ukraine, stay in Ukraine and transit through the territory of Ukraine by foreigners and stateless persons is subject to sufficient financial security or the possibility of obtaining such security legally in Ukraine. The procedure for confirming sufficient financial security and its amount are established by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of December 4, 2013, No. 884.</p> <p>Foreigners and stateless persons are obliged to submit information on the confirmation of the availability of financial security at the request of officials authorized by law.</p> <p>The availability of financial security or a guarantee of its availability may be confirmed by submitting for control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -money in the national currency of Ukraine 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 of Ukraine -a payment card of international payment systems with a statement from the applicant's personal bank account confirming the amount of funds available; -a document confirming the reservation or payment for accommodation, payment for meals in Ukraine; -A contract for travel services (voucher); -a letter of guarantee from the host party that invited the foreigner or stateless person, undertaking to pay all expenses related to the person's stay in Ukraine and departure from Ukraine; -a travel ticket for returning to the country of citizenship or country of permanent residence or to a third country.

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			<p>In order to obtain a temporary residence permit in Ukraine in relation to studies, the law does not require proof of financial capability.</p> <p>2. Does your country require the use of a blocked account? YES/NO. If you answer YES, is the use of the blocked account mandatory or there are other options to proof the financial means?</p> <p>No</p> <p>3. Does your country require verification of the documents proving the necessary funds either by an external service provider, the Embassy or the Immigration Authority?</p> <p>No</p> <p>4. Are many applications revoked due to insufficient funds or have there been indications that the money is actually a loan and is only temporarily deposited in the account of the applicant?</p> <p>No information is available on the issue</p> <p>5. Does your Member States authorize that the third country national applying for a student residence permit be accompanied by his/her family? YES/NO. If yes, has your Member State experienced an increase in the amount of residence permits based on family ties among students?</p>
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			<p>Yes. Family members of a foreigner or stateless person residing in Ukraine on the basis of a temporary residence permit in connection with studies are entitled to obtain a temporary residence permit on the basis of family reunification. In this case, in order to apply for a temporary residence permit, family members must submit a document confirming that the host party (student) has sufficient financial support for the maintenance of family members.</p> <p>6. What are the top 5 countries for students residence permits (2020-2024)?</p> <p>India, Nigeria, Morocco, China, Turkmenistan.</p>
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